

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** Adulteration, Section 402 (a) (3), the product consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance by reason of the presence of insects and rodent hair fragments; and, Section 402 (a) (4), it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it may have become contaminated with filth.

**DISPOSITION:** January 2, 1952. A default decree of condemnation was entered, and the court ordered that the product be denatured for use as animal feed or be destroyed. The product was used for hog feed.

### SIRUP

**19106. Adulteration and misbranding of sorghum sirup. U. S. v. Johnny Lee Lansaw. Plea of guilty. Defendant sentenced to 20 days in jail.**  
(F. D. C. No. 31276. Sample No. 31952-L.)

**INFORMATION FILED:** November 24, 1951, Western District of Missouri, against Johnny Lee Lansaw, Joplin, Mo.

**INTERSTATE SHIPMENT:** Between the approximate dates of November 26, 1950, and January 11, 1951, from the State of Texas into the State of Missouri.

**VIOLATION CHARGED:** On or about January 11, 1951, while the sirup was held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce, the defendant removed from the cans the labels reading "New Crop Syrup A Sorghum Flavor Blend of Cane Sugar Syrup, Corn Syrup, Molasses and Sorghum Syrup Made By T. J. Blackburn Jefferson, Texas" and relabeled the cans with labels reading "Sorghum \* \* \* Made for and Sold By Roy Lansaw 711 Finn Street, Joplin, Missouri."

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** Adulteration, Section 402 (b) (2), a substance consisting of cane sugar sirup, corn sirup, molasses, and sorghum had been substituted for sorghum.

Misbranding, Section 403 (a), the label statement "Sorghum" on the cans was false and misleading; Section 403 (b), the product was offered for sale under the name of another food, sorghum; and, Section 403 (i) (2), it was fabricated from two or more ingredients, and its label failed to bear the common or usual name of each such ingredient.

**DISPOSITION:** May 26, 1952. The defendant, having entered a plea of guilty, was sentenced to 20 days in jail.

**19107. Adulteration and misbranding of sorghum sirup. U. S. v. 271 Pails, etc.**  
(F. D. C. No. 31902. Sample No. 33978-L.)

**LABEL FILED:** October 18, 1951, Western District of Kentucky.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** On or about September 22, 1951, by Buck Hillman, from Conehatta, Miss.

**PRODUCT:** Sorghum sirup. 271 4½-pound pails and 98 9½-pound pails at Paducah, Ky.

**LABEL, IN PART:** "Newton County, Mississippi Honey Drip Sorghum Molasses."

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** Adulteration, Section 402 (b) (2), a mixture of sorghum and corn sirup had been substituted for sorghum molasses.

Misbranding, Section 403 (a), the label statement "Sorghum Molasses" was false and misleading.

**DISPOSITION:** April 24, 1952. The A. Switzer Grocery, claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and

the court ordered that the product be released under bond to be relabeled, under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

## CEREALS AND CEREAL PRODUCTS

### CORNMEAL

**19108. Adulteration and misbranding of enriched cornmeal. U. S. v. 26 Cases \* \* \*. (F. D. C. No. 32515. Sample No. 13785-L.)**

**LIBEL FILED:** February 12, 1952, District of Utah.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** On or about December 11 and 12, 1951, by the Millstream Cereal Co., from Bonner Springs, Kans.

**PRODUCT:** 26 cases, each containing 10 5-pound bags, of enriched cornmeal at Salt Lake City, Utah.

**LABEL, IN PART:** "Mammy Lou \* \* \* Enriched Degerminated Corn Meal Yellow."

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** Adulteration, Section 402 (b) (1), valuable constituents, thiamine, riboflavin, niacin, and iron, had been in part omitted from the article. Misbranding, Section 403 (g) (1), the article failed to conform to the definition and standard of identity for enriched cornmeal since it contained in each pound less than 2.0 mgs. of thiamine, less than 1.2 mgs. of riboflavin, less than 16.0 mgs. of niacin, and less than 13.0 mgs. of iron, the minimum permitted by the standard.

**DISPOSITION:** March 14, 1952. Default decree of condemnation. The court ordered that the product be delivered to a charitable institution.

### FLOUR

**19109. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. Master Bakers Supply, Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$200. (F. D. C. No. 32699. Sample Nos. 5697-L, 5698-L.)**

**INFORMATION FILED:** May 19, 1952, District of Massachusetts, against Master Bakers Supply, Inc., Boston, Mass.

**ALLEGED VIOLATION:** At a time prior to April 5, 1951, the defendant received at Boston, Mass., a quantity of flour which had been shipped in interstate commerce. While the product was being held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce, the defendant, within a period from on or about April 5, 1951, to on or about June 25, 1951, caused the food to be held under insanitary conditions whereby it was exposed to contamination by rodents.

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** Adulteration, Section 402 (a) (3), the product consisted in part of a filthy substance by reason of the presence of rodent urine; and, Section 402 (a) (4), it was held under insanitary conditions whereby it may have become contaminated with filth.

**DISPOSITION:** June 3, 1952. The defendant having entered a plea of guilty, the court fined it \$200.

**19110. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 49 Bags, etc. (F. D. C. No. 31917. Sample Nos. 34988-L, 34995-L.)**

**LIBEL FILED:** October 23, 1951, District of South Dakota.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** On or about July 27 and September 8, 1951, from Great Falls, Mont., and Mandan, N. Dak.