substance. The article was labeled in part: (Bags) "Eshelman Red Rose White Corn Meal."

On October 23, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4047. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 50 Bags and 70 Bags of Corn Meal. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8089. Sample Nos. 17917–F, 17918–F.)

On August 10, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 120 100-pound bags of corn meal at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 27, 1942, by the Evans Milling Co. from Indianapolis, Ind.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: "Golden Eagle Brand Yellow Meal," or "Goldfinch Brand Yellow Meal."

On October 2, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4048. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 175 Bags of Corn Meal. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond for denaturing for use as animal feed. (F. D. C. No. 8314. Sample Nos. 8917–F, 8918–F.)

On September 2, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Texas filed a libel against 56 20-pound bags, 70 50-pound bags, and 49 100-pound bags of corn meal at Houston, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 19, 1940, by the Crete Mills from Crete, Neb.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: (Bags) "H & P Special White [or "Yellow"] Corn Meal."

On October 31, 1942, Henke & Pilot, Inc., of Houston, Tex., claimant, having admitted allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for denaturing under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration for use as animal feed.

BAKERY PRODUCTS

4049. Adulteration of bread and cake. U. S. v. Fisher Baking Co. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, $100. (F. D. C. No. 7293. Sample Nos. 81282–E, 81283–E, 81288–E, 81290–E.)

These products contained rodent-hair fragments and other hair fragments resembling cat hairs.

On July 25, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Utah filed an information against the Fisher Baking Co., a corporation, Salt Lake City, Utah, alleging shipment on or about March 10, 1942, from the State of Utah into the State of Wyoming of quantities of bread and cake that were adulterated in that they consisted in whole or in part of filthy substances, and in that they had been prepared, packed, or held under insanitary conditions whereby they might have become contaminated with filth. The articles were labeled in part: "Fisher's Bread," "Fisher's Butter Angel Food Cake," or "Jelly Roll."

On October 31, 1942, a plea of nolo contendere was entered on behalf of the defendant and on November 6, 1942, the court imposed a fine of $25 on each of the 4 counts in the information.

4050. Adulteration of cookies. U. S. v. Consumers Biscuit Co., Inc., and Albert Bing. Pleas of guilty. Fine of $2,000 against corporation and $500 against individual. (F. D. C. No. 7286. Sample Nos. 40673–E, 74761–E to 74763–E, incl., 89060–E, 89064–E.)

This product contained rodent hairs, insect fragments, human hair fragments, cat hair fragments, insect excreta, paint and metal fragments, and wood splinters.

On August 31, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed an information against the Consumers Biscuit Co., Inc., trading at New York, N. Y., and Albert Bing, alleging shipment on or about February 6 and 18, 1942, from the State of New York into the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey of quantities of cookies that were adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "Fig Bars," "Raisin Cookies," "Sugar Cookies," or "Iced Spiced Jumbles."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance, and in that it had been prepared and packed under insanitary conditions whereby it became contaminated with filth.

On October 7, 1942, pleas of guilty having been entered on behalf of the defendants, the court imposed a fine of $2,000 against the corporation and a fine of $500 against Albert Bing.