were false and misleading as applied to artificially colored noodles deficient in egg solids.

On September 7, 14, 20, and 28, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed. On September 27, 1943, the decrees covering the lots located at Buffalo and Olean, N. Y., were amended to permit delivery of the product to welfare organizations.

5415. Adulteration of macaroni. U. S. v. 13 Cases of Macaroni. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 10336. Sample No. 56524–F.)

Examination of this product showed the presence of insects, insect fragments, and rodent hair fragments.

On or about July 29, 1943, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 13 cases, each containing 20 pounds, of macaroni at Bronx, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 6, 1943, by B. Filippone & Co., from Passaic, N. J.; 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: "Puccini Brand * * * Macaroni."

On August 16, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

5416. Adulteration of macaroni. U. S. v. 87 Cases of Macaroni. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 10522. Sample No. 35601–F.)

On September 2, 1943, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia filed a libel against 87 cases, each containing 24 packages, of macaroni at Atlanta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 15, 1943, in interstate commerce, by the Tampa Macaroni Co., Inc., from Tampa, Fla.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of filthy substances by reason of the presence therein of insect fragments and hair fragments resembling rodent and cat hairs; and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth. The article was labeled in part: (Packages) "Tampa-Maid Brand Macaroni."

On September 28, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

BAKERY PRODUCTS

5417. Adulteration of bakery products. U. S. v. Agnew B. Cowan (Cowan Baking Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, $250. (F. D. C. No. 10556. Sample Nos. 46218–F, 46220–F to 46223–F, incl., 46225–F, 46227–F to 46230–F, incl.)

Samples of these products were found to contain rodent hairs, hair fragments resembling rodent hair, or insect fragments.

On October 20, 1943, the United States attorney for the Northern District of West Virginia filed an information against Agnew B. Cowan, trading as Cowan Baking Co., at Morgantown, W. Va., alleging shipment on or about April 14, 1943, from the State of West Virginia into the State of Pennsylvania of quantities of bread, doughnuts, and buns, which were adulterated in that they consisted in whole or in part of filthy substances; and in that they had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby they might have become contaminated with filth. The articles were labeled in part: "Cowan's 'Enriched' Bread," "Cowan's Super Donuts," "Cowan's Sliced Buns," or "Cowan's Wheat Bread."

On October 22, 1943, the defendant having entered a plea of guilty, the court imposed a fine of $50 on each of 5 counts, totaling $250.

5418 Adulteration of biscuits. U. S. v. Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company. Plea of guilty. Fine, $250. (F. D. C. No. 7296. Sample No. 93406–E.)

On November 10, 1942, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington filed an information against the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company, a corporation, Seattle, Wash., alleging shipment on or about March 26, 1942, from the State of Washington into the territory of Alaska, of a quantity of biscuits that were adulterated. They were labeled in part: (Box) "P. E. Harris & Co. Hawk Inlet Alaska Sunshine Biscuits."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance because of the presence of hairs resembling rodent hairs, and in that it had been prepared, packed, or held under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth.