

ant, on or about August 14 and 15 and October 31, 1944, manufactured within the District of Columbia quantities of bread and rolls that were adulterated; and that, on or about August 15, 1944, the defendant introduced into the commerce of the District of Columbia a quantity of rolls similarly adulterated.

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** Adulteration, Section 402 (a) (3), the products consisted in whole or in part of filthy substances by reason of the presence of larva head capsules, insect fragments, mites, an adult insect, rodent hair fragments, hair fragments resembling rodent hair fragments, and a feather fragment; and Section 402 (a) (4), they had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby they may have become contaminated with filth.

**DISPOSITION:** August 31, 1945. A plea of guilty having been entered, the defendant was fined \$500.

**9010. Misbranding of enriched bread. U. S. v. Gottfried Baking Co. Plea of guilty. Imposition of sentence suspended.** (F. D. C. No. 15582. Sample Nos. 76553-F, 77515-F.)

**INFORMATION FILED:** February 6, 1946, Southern District of New York, against the Gottfried Baking Co., a corporation, New York, N. Y.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** On or about May 1 and August 8, 1944, from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey.

**PRODUCT:** Analyses showed that the bread involved in one shipment contained not more than 0.34 milligram of riboflavin per pound, and that in the other shipment the bread contained not more than 0.81 milligram of vitamin B<sub>1</sub> and not more than 0.44 milligram of riboflavin per pound.

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** Misbranding, Section 403 (a), the label statement "Enriched Bread" was false and misleading since it represented that the article contained the amounts of vitamin B<sub>1</sub> and riboflavin that are contained in bread made from enriched flour. The article in both shipments contained less riboflavin (vitamin B<sub>2</sub>), and that in one of the shipments also contained less thiamine (vitamin B<sub>1</sub>), than is contained in bread made from enriched flour, which bread should contain not less than 0.7 milligram of riboflavin and not less than 1.1 milligrams of thiamine per pound.

Further misbranding, Section 403 (a), the statements, "One half pound (about 8 slices) of this bread supplies you with at least the following amounts or percentages of your minimum daily requirements for these essential food substances: Thiamine (Vitamin B-1) 55%; Riboflavin (Vitamin B-2) 17.5%," were false and misleading since the product in one shipment would supply not more than 8.5 percent of the minimum daily requirement for riboflavin, and the product in the other shipment would supply not more than 40.5 percent of the minimum daily requirement for thiamine and not more than 11 percent of the minimum daily requirement for riboflavin.

**DISPOSITION:** March 4, 1946. The defendant, having entered a plea of guilty, was given a suspended sentence.

**9011. Adulteration of pecan rolls. U. S. v. Ernest Vasiliou (Supreme Bakery). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$750.** (F. D. C. No. 15559. Sample No. 75963-F.)

**INFORMATION FILED:** October 16, 1945, Northern District of West Virginia, against Ernest Vasiliou, an individual trading as the Supreme Bakery at Wheeling, W. Va.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** On or about November 14, 1944, from the State of West Virginia into the State of Ohio.

**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 rodent hairs and hair resembling rodent hair; and, Section 402 (a) (4), it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it may have become contaminated with filth.

**DISPOSITION:** October 26, 1945. A plea of guilty having been entered, the defendant was fined \$750.