Feeding your Pet

Barking Up The Right Tree

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To some people, the concept that there are restrictions regarding what can be fed to animals may seem amusing. They wonder: “Really now, must dogs also eat kosher?” Obviously, the animals themselves do not have to be selective about what they eat. However, halacha clearly instructs people regarding what, how and when to feed them. The Talmud Yerushalmi states that before acquiring an animal one must be sure he will be able to properly provide for it. Certainly, the owner must also know the applicable halachos.

The following is a discussion of some of the halachos, including the subjects of meat and milk mixtures, Pesach, buying and selling non-kosher pet food, feeding animals on Shabbos and Yom Tov, and feeding animals before you eat.

Star-K is not necessarily recommending ownership of pets; rather, we are providing information for those owners who require it. We recommend that you discuss with your own Rabbi whether or not pet ownership is appropriate for your family.

Other important halachic issues pertaining to pets are: catching, walking, moving, or petting animals on Shabbos; causing pain to animals; and undergoing various surgical procedures. These issues are beyond the scope of this article.

MEAT AND MILK MIXTURES

It is permissible to derive benefit from non-kosher food. Therefore, there is no halachic reason to feed animals kosher food. However, one may not benefit from cooked meat and milk mixtures. One who feeds his pet such mixtures gains benefit since he need not feed it any other food. Feeding stray animals meat and milk mixtures is permitted by some authorities, since one derives no apparent benefit. However, some authorities prohibit this as well, maintaining that there is benefit in fulfilling one’s desire to feed a stray.

Dog and cat foods are the most common pet food which present this concern. Fish, bird, hamster and rabbit food contain no meat.

Let’s look at the manufacturing process of dog and cat food. The base of the food is usually grain, meat, fish or chicken, which is mixed with other ingredients. For dry food, hot water or steam is added. The food is subjected to high heat and pressure and then dried. Canned food is mixed, cooked, canned and sterilized. Sometimes the food is cooked in the can itself. In general, therefore, since dog and cat food is cooked, this presents a potential meat and milk concern.

Other conditions apply as well. Combinations of meat and milk are prohibited to be given to pets only if the combination is forbidden M’doraisa. Biblically, to be eaten by Jews, and both meat and milk are from a kosher species. Therefore, the following combinations, although they cannot be eaten by Jews, may be fed to animals.

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- Meat and milk mixed together, but not cooked
- Chicken and milk - cooked or uncooked
- Pork and milk-cooked or uncooked
- Horsemeat and milk-cooked or uncooked

Labeling

In trying to ascertain what is in a pet food, the question is how accurate is the ingredient panel. Since the U.S. government strictly regulates the labeling of pet food,1 one can assume the labels are correct with regard to the laws of feeding animals. Nevertheless, one must be careful about reading the label.

If the label states “meat” as an ingredient, the source may be cattle, sheep, or goats, in which case it is subject to the prohibition of meat and milk. It may also be pork, in which case it is subject to the prohibition of meat and milk mixtures. The source may be cattle, sheep, or goats, in which case it is subject to the prohibition of meat and milk mixtures. The Rabbis forbade cooking meat and milk mixtures is forbidden. The Rabbis forbade cooking, eating, or benefiting from meat and milk mixtures that this repetition is necessary in order to teach us that from meat and milk mixtures there are no such b’hanaa. However, with regard to the prohibition of benefiting from meat and milk mixtures there are no such b’hanaa. See Pischei Teshuva 87:1.

PESACH

Chometz from the five grains is assur b’hanaa on Pesach, i.e. we are forbidden to eat it or derive benefit from it. One may not even have chometz in his possession on Pesach.

The following commonly listed items found on pet food ingredient panels are not acceptable for Pesach:

- Wheat (cracked, flour, germ, gluten, ground, groats, middlings, starch), barley (cracked, flour), oats (flour, grouts, hulled), pasta, rye, and brewer’s dried yeast.

Note: Any questionable ingredient should be reviewed by a competent Rabbinic authority. Dog and cat food made with gravy or sauce generally contain chometz.11

Kneissiyos

Kneissiyos, legumes, such as rice and beans, may be fed to animals even though they are not eaten by Ashkenazi Jews. The following commonly listed items found on pet food ingredient panels are acceptable for animals for Pesach: Beans, buckwheat, brewer’s rice, corn, grain sorghum (milo), millet, peanuts, peas, rice, safflower, sesame, soybeans, soy flour, and sunflower.

Buying After Pesach

Petcos and Petmart are examples of non-Jewish owned stores where one may purchase pet food after Pesach without a problem. If a store is approved for buying chometz after Pesach for human consumption (e.g., it is on the Star-K published list), then pet food with chometz may be purchased there as well.

Giving Pets to a Non-Jew for Pesach

One may not leave his pet with a non-Jew over Pesach if he knows that chometz will be provided. Since many pet foods contain chometz, one should not leave his pet at a kennel unless he supplies the kennel with non-chometz food, or at least stipulates which non-chometz food the kennel may serve. In case of necessity, one may sell his animal to a non-Jew who will then take it onto his own property. The non-Jew can feed the animal as he chooses. The sale should take place only under the guidance of a Rabbi who is thoroughly familiar with these laws.

PET FOOD AS A BUSINESS

The Shulchan Aruch states the following prohibition: It is forbidden to buy or sell food as a business if the food is Biblically prohibited (such as pork or improperly slaughtered beef). May one engage in the business of buying and selling treif pet food? Rav Moshe Feinstein 21’1 ruled that since the pet food is clearly marked as such, having a business of buying and selling pet food is permitted. The prohibition applies only to food meant for humans. Note: Rav Moshe Feinstein’s ruling does not refer to pet food which is otherwise forbidden, such as milk and meat mixtures or chometz on Pesach.

FEEDING ANIMALS FIRST

The Gemara20 states that one must feed his animals before he himself eats. This is learned from the order of the verse found in Kria Sha’ar. “And I will give grass in your fields for your animals and you will eat and be satisfied.” The verse mentions food for animals and subsequently food for people. Some authorities interpret this as a true D’oraisa, Biblical command, while most understand this to be D’rabonon, Rabbinical in nature. This halacha applies to one’s animals, birds, and even fish, if they depend on a human to feed them.

The importance of this requirement is seen from the following halacha: Normally one who speaks between reciting a brocha and taking a bite of food must make another brocha. However, if the interruption was made in order to tell someone to feed his animals, he need not repeat the brocha.21

On the other hand, one is permitted to drink prior to giving his animals a drink. We learn this from Rivka who offered Elizer water before giving some to his camels.22 One reason given for the distinction between food and drink is that a person

1. Keuros 4:8
2. See, for example, Bava Kamma 83a, Shulchan Aruch Ch. 4:99, 4:99, 4:103, and Shelas Yavezeit 5:17.
3. Shulchan Aruch E.H. 5:14
5. This is derived from the Torah, which on three separate occasions states the prohibition against cooking meat and milk together. The Gemara (Chulain 137b) explains that this repetition is necessary in order to teach us that cooking, eating, or benefiting from meat and milk mixtures is forbidden. The Rabbinis forbade consumption of any mixture of meat and milk, even uncooked. However, with regard to the prohibition of benefiting from meat and milk mixtures there are no such additional restrictions. (Rama Y.D. 87:11)
6. See Rambam (Shas) Hilkhot Ma’aser 1:9:24. He opines that it is forbidden to feed chometz to stray animals due to the stringency of the prohibition, but meat and milk mixtures may be fed to them.
8. If the meat is from a kosher species but is a neveila, the Rambam holds it would not be included in the issur hanaa, but our custom is to follow those who are strict in this matter. See Pischei Teshuva 87:6.
9. Jews are Rabbinically prohibited to eat this if backed or fried. For a true D’oraisa, Biblical command, while most understand this to be D’rabonon, Rabbinical in nature. This halacha applies to one’s animals, birds, and even fish, if they depend on a human to feed them.
10. However, with regard to eating chometz, one cannot simply read the labels due to the greater stringency of the prohibition and the possibility of production on chometz equipment.
13. Wheat, barley, spelt, oats, and rye.
14. “Search” listed without further descriptions may in fact be wheat starch and is unacceptable.
15. Manufacturing equipment is likely to be used for both chometz and non-chometz pet foods and cause a transfer of chometz taste into the latter. The non-chometz pet foods may still be used since there is no benefit to the owner from the chometz taste. (See O.C. 550:7.)
16. By-products of brewing are to be regarded as chometz. However, brewer’s rice is simply a description of rice whose kernels are broken. See Code of Federal Regulations Title 7, Volume 7 Sec. 808.302
Pesach should not be purchased or fed to the chometz. One can purchase a block without chometz and fill it with non-chometz food.

- **May one feed chometz to a stray animal on Pesach?**
  No.**

- **On a Pesach visit to the zoo, may one purchase the feed for the animals?**
  No. This feed is often chometz and should not be purchased or fed to the animals on Pesach.

- **Must pet food with chometz be put away and sold before Pesach?**
  Yes.**

- **Is there any problem with kitty litter?**
  Clay or wood-based types are fine. Some brands are wheat-based and must be avoided.

- **What is the best way to introduce new food into a pet's diet?**
  It is advisable to mix regular and Pesach food together one to two weeks before Pesach before switching completely to Pesach food. The ratio of regular and Pesach food should be changed slowly to get the animal used to the new diet.

- **What are the names of some acceptable commercial pet foods for Pesach?**

  The annual Star-K Pesach Guide includes a list of acceptable commercial pet foods for Pesach and veterinary advice for substituting foods. In addition, the items on that list present no meat and milk concerns.

  **FAQs**

  - **Is it necessary to buy a new food bowl for your pet for Pesach?**
    No. However, the bowl used year-round should be thoroughly cleaned before Pesach.

  - **If I am going away over Pesach, what should I do with my fish?**
    Vacation blocks often have chometz. One can purchase a block without chometz or use an automatic fish feeder and fill it with non-chometz food.

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  - **On a Pesach visit to the zoo, may one purchase the feed for the animals?**
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    **More likely to become involved in his eating, while taking a drink is usually a brief matter.**

    However, if children and animals need to be fed at the same time, one must feed the children first if they are incapable of feeding themselves.**

    This commandment does not obligate a person to feed his animals every time he eats. Each animal has a different feeding schedule. The obligation is that before one eats, he should consider whether his animals also need to be fed. One need not attend to the feeding himself, he may appoint someone else to do it. Additionally, he must ensure that the needs of the animals are taken care of if they are hungry at any other time of the day. Even if one is fasting he must attend to their needs.**

    **FOOD FIT FOR HUMANS**

    Common custom allows feeding animals food that is fit for humans. This apparently is not consistent with chometz bought on Pesach. In Gemara statement that food fit for humans should not be fed to animals. One may rely on the prevalent custom in this matter. There are various explanations cited for this leniency. 1) The Shulhan Arukh does not codify this halacha since there is perhaps another opinion in the Gemara which disagrees. 2) The Gemara was not referring to a case where one is obligated to feed his animals.**

    Some authorities state that it is not proper to feed animals from the bread over which one recited the brocha of hamotzi. Some authorities further state that it is not proper to feed animals scraps from one’s table, since a table is compared to the mizbashah, altar, and imparts some degree of holiness to the food. However, these matters are beyond the letter of the law and are intended for those people who want to be meticulous.

    If the food will be thrown out anyway, then it may be fed to animals in all of the above cases.

    **FEEDING ANIMALS ON SHABBOS OR YOM TOV**

    A person is permitted and indeed required to feed his animals on Shabbos and Yom Tov, provided that the animals are dependent on him for sustenance, as is the case with pets.** Other animals may not be fed, since it is assumed they may find their food elsewhere and feeding them involves unnecessary tircha, effort, which is prohibited. Dogs are a singular exception to this rule, and any dog may be fed.**

    Even when feeding is permitted on Shabbos and Yom Tov, one must minimize his effort. For example, if a dog is fed a large slab of meat, and he can eat it without further preparation, the owner must not cut it up into smaller portions. If the dog cannot eat it because it is too large, the owner may cut it into a few pieces.**

    A person is permitted to carry outside on Yom Tov even without an eruv. However, one may not carry food or other supplies for animals unless there is an eruv.** Similarly, although on Yom Tov food may be cooked (or selected, etc.), this may not be done for animals.

    Some people have the custom of putting grains or bread out for birds on Shabbos Shuir in recognition of the role the birds played while Bnei Yisroel traveled in the desert. Since these birds are not dependent on people to feed them, this custom presents a halachic problem. Some authorities have presented various explanations in defense of this custom, and one may rely on them if one so desires. However, the proper course of action is to refrain from putting out the food on Shabbos. One can, however, put it out on Friday.

    During Tashlich on Rosh Hashana some people have the custom of throwing bread into a river for the fish. This presents a similar halachic concern, since the fish do not need people to feed them. Although some authorities defend this custom, it is best to refrain from this practice.**

    The Torah is replete with examples of how we must be mindful of animals’ needs. We are forbidden to cause pain or anguish to animals. We must not muzzle work animals while threshing so that they are free to eat. Even Moshe Rabbeinu’s appointment to be the leader of the Jewish People was a result of the care and concern he exhibited while tending sheep. Concurrent with showing this concern for our animals, we must follow the Torah’s requirements with regard to feeding them.
in Orosch Chaim 168:7 makes allowances for certain specialty baked goods that mirror regular bread in either substance or texture but differ from regular bread significantly enough to downgrade the brocha from hamotzi to mezonos. These specialty breads are halachically termed pas habah b’kisnin-- literally, pocket bread.

Note: pas habah b’kisnin should not be confused with pita bread that is bread with a pocket, full-fledged bread, on which one recites hamotzi.

Determining the Criteria

What qualifies as pas habah b’kisnin? Our Rabbis posit four approaches to define pas habah b’kisnin:

1. The Tur, Rambam, and the Shiur Hamikdash say that pas habah b’kisnin is bread dough that is filled with honey, nuts, sweets and spices.

2. According to Rav Yosef he himself, the dough, itself, is distinctively sweet or fruity. The dough should taste more markedly cake-like than bread-like.

3. The Bach embelishes the Rambam’s/Bais Yosef position thusly: the eggs, honey, and other sweet or spicy ingredients should not only give the dough a distinctly sweet or spicy taste but these ingredients should be a major ingredient component of the recipe as well.

4. Rav Hei Gaon’s approach to pas habah b’kisnin is as follows: The bread dough, either bland or spiced, is baked into a crisp hard cracker-like texture. Some examples of this approach are flatbread, bread sticks, and pretzels.

The halacha combines and follows all four opinions. One would recite borei minei mezonos on products fulfilling any one of the above criteria.

The Fundamental Principle

Is there a fundamental principle and/or common criteria that unify all halachic illustrations of pas habah b’kisnin? Yes, there is. The fundamental principle determining whether a product is deemed bread or pas habah b’kisnin is predicated on the intention of the producer when the product is baked or manufactured. If the manufacturer or baker intended to bake bread, a product to be eaten as a meal, that item is considered full-fledged bread. Even if that product is subsequently formulated into an item with pas habah b’kisnin properties, that cracker-like product is still halachically considered to be bread and the brocha will be hamotzi. Conversely, if the intention of the manufacturer is to create a snack product, that product is considered to be pas habah b’kisnin.

Melba toast is a classic example of bread that is subsequently toasted. Melba toast was named after Dame Nellie Melba, who wanted a low fat alternative to bread so that she could watch her weight. The baker’s intention when making the Melba toast was to create an alternative to bread. Even though Melba toast resembles Rav Hei Gaon’s criteria of pas habah b’kisnin, the brocha on Melba toast is hamotzi. Conversely, frozen pizza boards that are par-baked and edible are manufactured with the intention of being further processed into pizza, a product that is a snack food, a pas habah b’kisnin upon which one recites borei minei mezonos.

Bagel Chips: One of the most elusive pas habah b’kisnin bakery products is the bagel chip. Bagel chips can theoretically be made in many fashions: baked, toasted, fried, manufactured commercially, or made locally on a small scale in a local bakery. Commercially produced bagel chips, according to the bagel chip companies researched, do not take fresh bagels and slice and toast them into bagel chips. In order to get a uniform bagel chip product, commercial bagel chips have fairly stringent quality control baking criteria: size, thickness and texture. To this end, commercial bagel chips are made from long loaves of bagel dough that are extruded and cut into uniformly sized bagel chips that are seasoned, baked and toasted. These commercial bagel chips are manufactured as a snack food and so, the brocha would also be borei minei mezonos.

How does a commercial bagel chip differ from one that was made in the local bakery? Commercial bagel chips do have a bagel look and texture, yet many of them do not have a hole! Furthermore, they are all uniform in size and thickness. Bagel chips fitting these criteria would be pas habah b’kisnin. On the other hand, bagel chips made from leftover bagels, which were originally intended to be eaten as a meal, would be similar to Melba toast and the brocha on these bagel chips are hamotzi. If the baker has no specific intention, he or she often bakes bagels knowing that some of them will eventually be converted into bagel chips. Those bagel chips would be pas habah b’kisnin.

Frying creates a completely different halachic ruling with all bread products. Any fried bread product - croutons, pita chips, bagel chips and the like - may warrant a borei minei mezonos because frying nullifies the bread status of a bread product less than a kizayis. Boiling a flour-based product such as pasta always creates the borei minei mezonos status because it is not bread and does not have the texture of bread.

Putting the Consumer Into the Picture

Nevertheless, as with every general rule there are exceptions. Pas habah b’kisnin products are no different. There are two very

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I. Varieties and circumstances that warrant a Birchas Hamotzi:

PIZZA:
- Three slices of 18” pizza pie
- Three slices of 16” pizza pie
- 1/2 of a 14” thin crust pie
- 1/2 of a 12” regular pizza pie
- 1/2 of a 9” deep dish pizza pie

OTHER:
- Bagel chips made from bagels
- Calzone – 1 from a pizza shop;
- 2 pre-packaged frozen

Croissants (when augmenting a dinner meal)
- Croutons (toasted)
- Matzos (Sefardim should ask their Rabbi)
- Melba toast
- Mezonos rolls – that taste like cake and are augmenting a dinner meal, and those that taste like bread
- Soft pretzels (when augmenting a dinner meal)
- Stromboli – 1 from a pizza shop;
- 2 pre-packaged frozen

II. Varieties and circumstances that warrant a Birchas Mezonos when eaten as a snack:

Bagel Chips (when created specifically as chips)
- Breadsticks
- Croissants (as a pastry)
- Flatbreads (all varieties)
- Hard Pretzels
- Kichel
- Matza Tams

One slice of pizza
- Pancakes
- Pita chips (toasted)
- Soft pretzels
- Ryvita
- Tam Tams
- Wheat Tams

III. Varieties and circumstances that warrant a Birchas Mezonos under all conditions:

Bagel chips (fried)
- Blintzes
- Croutons (fried)

Doughnuts
- Noodles
- Pita chips (fried)

common occurrences when a pas habah b’kisnin product can be and is elevated to bread status.

When One is Kovah Seuda

1) When one eats a full dinner meal, consisting of pas habah b’kisnin, or 2) If one uses pas habah b’kisnin to augment other side dishes, the brocha one makes on that pas habah b’kisnin is hamotzi when a full meal is eaten. Why? In these cases when one eats the pas habah b’kisnin as one would eat bread, the pas habah b’kisnin has been elevated to bread-like status. Hence the brocha would be hamotzi in these circumstances. In all instances, of exclusive pas habah b’kisnin consumption, the amount that an average person consumes for a dinner meal determines how much pas habah b’kisnin constitutes a full meal.1 When the pas habah b’kisnin augments the meal, such as cake or a pas habah b’kisnin roll with an airline meal, even if the pas habah b’kisnin roll or cake tasted like cake, once one eats this cake or roll with a meal it fulfills a bread-like criteria and one would have to wash and make hamotzi on the cake or mezonos roll.

Pizza: Pizza is a classic example of flexible pas habah b’kisnin whose pas habah b’kisnin changes with the amount the average consumer eats. Pizza as a meal: Our Kashrus Kurrents pizza poll of current consumer eating habits indicates that the average person consumes one slice of an 18” pizza (alone, without any sides) as a snack and three slices of an 18” pizza (alone, without any sides) as a meal. Two slices of an 18” pizza (alone, without any sides) was questionable. Most pizza shops were in agreement that the average consumer orders 2 slices of pizza with a side dish for dinner. Similarly, one slice of square Sicilian pizza eaten alone as a meal is questionable, since the average consumer orders the one slice together with side dishes for dinner. Therefore, in order to avoid a questionable circumstance, 2 slices of 18” pizza or one slice of Sicilian pizza should not be ordered alone. Our data showed some other eating habits of the average consumer. They include consuming 1/2 of a 14” thin crust pie, 1/2 of a 12” regular crust pie, 1/2 of a 9” deep dish pizza, or a complete 9” or 10” pie for dinner.

Specialty Breads: All specialty “flat bread” varieties, such as flat breads, lavash, wasa bread or cracker bread are baked for snacking; the brocha is borei minei mezonos. If the flat breads augment a dinner meal, the brocha would be elevated to hamotzi.

We hope that this article has given the kosher consumer a clearer understanding about the halachic ramifications of pas habah b’kisnin, so that the next time he or she decides to go out to dinner, pizza and fries will be approached with a new and healthy reverence—and, the correct brocha.
When one looks at the familiar figure of Samuel Adams holding up his stein of ale or lager with a twinkle in his eye and a wry smile, do you ever wonder what he is thinking about? Maybe he is toasting the fact that Samuel Adams Beer is the very first world-class regular and flavored beer, ale and lagers that have received Star-K kosher certification. Furthermore, the fact that Samuel Adams Beer will soon be exported to Israel may also give Sam Adams reason to celebrate. Israel has long been enamored with American products. It is not unusual to see familiar American brands line the Israeli supermarket shelves. Kellogg’s Corn Flakes, Kikkoman Soy Sauce, Rivianna Rice or Chef Paul Prudhomme’s Magic Seasoning Blends, to name a few.

A company needs to address a plethora of details before its product can be exported to any foreign country. Aside from the normal commercial challenges that have to be overcome, any product exported to Israel must be kosher certified and must be approved by the Chief Rabbinate of Israel. In the case of Samuel Adams Beer, an additional issue to address was to ensure that their beverages for export to Israel were yoshon. The Star-K was asked to step in.

How did this project come to fruition? Years ago, when the first Kashrus Kurrents series of articles about the kosher of alcoholic beverages was published, I had the good fortune to make the acquaintance and the friendship of Grant Wood, production manager of the Boston Beer Company, makers of Samuel Adams Beer. Grant was instrumental in providing the Star-K information and insight into the ins and outs of this fascinating industry. Over the years, his advice has been invaluable, helping us separate fact from fiction, so that the Kashrus Kurrents articles would be entertaining, informative and accurate.

This spring, Tempo Beer Industries of Israel, a division of the popular Tempo Beverages, called the Star-K for assistance with an exciting project. Tempo had acquired the rights to import Samuel Adams Beer to Israel, but could not conclude the deal until the Boston Beer Company had become certified kosher and its products were yoshon. Could we help? Is there water in the ocean? The Star-K sprung into action. Grant Wood was indispensable, gathering all the information necessary for the letters of kosher certification for all the flavor components. Furthermore, the STAR-K needed the full cooperation of Ken Lee, brewing manager of the Samuel Adams production facility, to monitor the dates when the new barley crop would be cycled into their production facility, ensuring that the beer exported to Israel would always be yoshon.

The Star-K is proud to announce that the following SAMUEL ADAMS BEER and TWISTED TEA are Star-K certified kosher.

SAM ADAMS
Black Lager
Boston Ale
Boston Lager
Cherry Wheat
Cream Stout
Hefeweizen
Holiday Porter
Light
Octoberfest
Old Fezziwig
Pale Ale
Spring Ale
Summer Ale
Winter Lager

TWISTED TEA
Half and Half
Lemon
Peach

Subscriptions
$10.00 annually for 4 issues - US & Canada
$15.00 annually for 4 issues - Overseas

Kashrus Kurrents is also available via e-mail (must have ability to open .pdf and .zip files) by sending a blank e-mail to kashruskurrents-subscribe@star-k.org

(The Star-K Passover Book, not included in this subscription, is available for purchase in Jewish bookstores during the Passover season.)

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### Establishments

(see letter of certification)

- **A TOUCH OF ELEGANCE CATERERS**
  Brooklyn, NY
  Caterer

- **ACENTS GRILL ON THE ATRIUM**
  2859 Smith Avenue, Baltimore, MD
  Meat Restaurant/Take Out

### Consumer Products

(only when bearing Star-K symbol)

- **A. AHARONOV**
  Jerusalem, Israel
  Aharonov Pickled Products

- **THE BOSTON BEER COMPANY**
  Boston, MA
  Samuel Adams

- **CAMERON SUPPLY CORP.**
  Bethlehem, PA
  Flavorvote Beverages & Drink Mixes

- **DEBBIE & SANDY’S HOMEMADE**
  Woodland Hills, CA
  Debbie & Sandy’s Homemade Cereal, Cookies

- **DELICES DE LA FORET**
  Quebec, Canada
  Delicia Oils/Olive Oils

- **ETHNIC GOURMET**
  Boulder, CO
  Ethnic Gourmet Teas

- **GOT KOSHER, INC.**
  Los Angeles, CA
  Got Kosher Prepared Foods

- **H.E. BUTT GROCERY COMPANY**
  San Antonio, TX
  Got Kosher Prepared Foods

- **H. E. BUTT GROCERY COMPANY**
  San Antonio, TX
  Got Kosher Prepared Foods

- **INDUSTRIAL/INSTITUTIONAL PRODUCTS**
  (see letter of certification)

  - **BAOJI RONGDE BIOLOGICAL ENGINEERING CO., LTD.**
    Shaanxi, China
    Herbal Extracts

  - **BASF AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT**
    Ludwigsfehren, Germany
    Industrial Chemicals

  - **BOZKURT ZIRAI URUNLERI SAN VE Tic LTD. STI.**
    Izmir, Turkey
    Dried Fruit

  - **CAMERON SUPPLY CORP.**
    Bethlehem, PA
    Beverages & Drink Mixes

  - **CHANGSHU FUSHILAI MEDICINE & CHEMICAL CO., LTD.**
    Jiangsu, China
    Industrial Chemicals

- **HUNAN CHIC FOODS CO., LTD.**
  Hunan, China
  Hunan Chic Canned Fruit

- **J & J SPECIALITY CHEESES**
  Brooklyn, NY
  Atera/Sheva Cheese & Cream

- **JBF GOURMET FOODS, INC.**
  San Leandro, CA
  Cafe Jerusalem Gourmet Coffee, Coffee Beans

- **MEIJER**
  Grand Rapids, MI
  Meijer Nuts & Seeds

- **MID CONTINENT PAPER**
  St. Louis, MO
  Mid Continent Pan Liners

- **OLE MEXICAN FOODS, INC.**
  Norcross, GA
  Tortillas/Tacos

- **PACMAR (PTY) LTD.**
  Wellington, South Africa
  Wilde Beverages & Drink Mixes

- **PALIRRIA S.A.**
  Politika-Evas, Greece
  Pickled Products

- **PUBLIX**
  Lakeland, FL
  Publix Juice & Juice Concentrates

- **RARITAN PHARMACEUTICALS & PRODUC**
  East Brunswick, NJ
  Pharmaceutical, Drug & Personal Care Products

- **SUNERGIA SOY FOODS**
  Louisa, VA
  Tofu Products

- **TWIN OAKS COMMUNITY**
  Louisa, VA
  Twin Oaks Tofu Products

- **VITAMINS, SUPPLEMENTS & NUTRIENT**
  (see letter of certification)

  - **BAOJI RONGDE BIOLOGICAL ENGINEERING CO., LTD.**
    Shaanxi, China
    Herbal Extracts

  - **BASF AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT**
    Ludwigsfehren, Germany
    Industrial Chemicals

  - **BOZKURT ZIRAI URUNLERI SAN VE Tic LTD. STI.**
    Izmir, Turkey
    Dried Fruit

  - **CAMERON SUPPLY CORP.**
    Bethlehem, PA
    Beverages & Drink Mixes

  - **CHANGSHU FUSHILAI MEDICINE & CHEMICAL CO., LTD.**
    Jiangsu, China
    Industrial Chemicals

  - **HUNAN CHIC FOODS CO., LTD.**
    Hunan, China
    Canned Fruit

### Industrial/Institutional Products

(see letter of certification)

- **BASf AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT**
  Ludwigsfehren, Germany
  Industrial Chemicals

- **BOZKURT ZIRAI URUNLERI SAN VE Tic LTD. STI.**
  Izmir, Turkey
  Dried Fruit

- **CAMERON SUPPLY CORP.**
  Bethlehem, PA
  Beverages & Drink Mixes

- **CHANGSHU FUSHILAI MEDICINE & CHEMICAL CO., LTD.**
  Jiangsu, China
  Industrial Chemicals

- **CHINA HENAN TANGYIN YUXIN CO., LTD.**
  Henan, China
  Sweeteners

- **CHINA TUHSU FLAVOURS & FRAGRANCES IMPORT & EXPORT CORPORATION**
  Beijing, China
  Essential Oils & Oleo-resins

- **CIELO MARKETING GROUP, LLC**
  Monterey, CA
  Frozen Vegetables

- **CUSTOM CONCENTRATE CORP.**
  E. Rutherford, NJ
  Juice and Juice Concentrates

- **DOUGRAM CHEMICAL CO., LTD.**
  Shanghai, China
  Industrial Chemicals

- **EAST COAST FRESH CUTS**
  Savage, MD
  Beans, Fresh Packaged Fruit and Salads

- **GARRATT CALLAHAN**
  Millbrae, CA
  Industrial Chemicals

- **GREENSOFT CHEM, LTD.**
  Seoul, South Korea
  Industrial Chemicals

- **GUANGLI LI PU CANNING**
  Guangxi, China
  Canned Vegetables

- **GULIN JINKE HEALTH PRODUCTS CO., LTD.**
  Guangxi, China
  Canned Fruit & Vegetables

- **H & M WAGNER & SONS**
  Glen Burnie, MD
  Juice & Juice Concentrates

- **HAITONG FOOD GROUP CO., LTD.**
  Zhejiang, China
  Frozen Vegetables

- **HANGZHOU AROMA CHEMICAL CO.**
  Zhejiang, China
  Flavor Chemicals

- **HIGH TRANS CORP.**
  Taipei, Taiwan
  Food Chemicals, Preservatives

- **Hunan Chic Foods Co., Ltd.**
  Hunan, China
  Canned Fruit

- **KEYSTONE POTATO PRODUCTS**
  Hergins, PA
  Dehydrated Vegetables

- **LIANYUNGANG MUPRO FOODSTUFF**
  Jiangsu, China
  Food Chemicals, Preservatives

- **MELUNIE AMERICA, INC.**
  Farmington Hills, MI
  Sweeteners

- **ORIENT FOODS (CHINA) CO., LTD.**
  Ningbo, China
  Canned Fruit

- **PIT VITAMINS, INC.**
  El Monte, CA
  Vitamins, Supplements & Nutritional

- **PIT CHEM CO., INC.**
  Pleasantville, NY
  Frozen Vegetables, Preservatives

- **SHANDONG YONGYI CANNED FOODSTUFF**
  Shandong, China
  Canned Fruit & Vegetables

- **SHANGHAI GREEN POWER, INC.**
  Shanghai, China
  Herbal Extracts, Vitamins, Supplements, & Nutritional

- **THE FOOD SOURCE, INC.**
  Frazer, PA
  Spices & Seasonings

- **THE JOHN D. WALSH CO., INC.**
  Ringwood, NJ
  Flavor Chemicals

- **TITAN INDUSTRIAL (CHANG SHU) FOODS CO., LTD.**
  Jiangsu, China
  Frozen Vegetables

- **UNIVAR USA, INC.**
  Kirkland, WA
  Preservatives

- **VINSAI FRUITTECH LTD.**
  Mumbai, India
  Fruit Blends/Purees, Juice & Juice Concentrates

- **WEGO CHEMICAL AND MINERAL CORP.**
  Great Neck, NY
  Food Chemicals

- **YENICE GIDA SANAYII A.S.**
  Istanbul, Turkey
  Pickled Products

- **ZHEJIANG ICEMAN FOODS CO., LTD.**
  Zhejiang, China
  Canned Fruits & Vegetables

### New Under Star-D

The Star-D is a kosher symbol of the Council of Young Israel (NCYI). The Star-D symbol (only when bearing Star-D symbol) is administered by the NCYI.

- **BASF AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT**
  Ludwigshafen, Germany
  Basf Ag Germany, Basf Co. Ltd. S. Korea, Basf Corp, USA, Basf Health & Nutrition Denmark, Basf Products Manufactured By Tokeda, Japan Industrial Chemicals

- **MEIJER**
  Grand Rapids, MI
  Meijer Nuts & Seeds

- **RITA’S ITALIAN ICE**
  Reisterstown, MD
  Rita’s Ice Cream Shop

- **RITA’S ITALIAN ICE**
  Burtonsville, MD
  Rita’s Ice Cream Shop
STAR-K RECOMMENDED
SLURPEE List 2005

BARQ’S™ Slurpee
French Vanilla Cream
Red Creme
Root Beer

COCA COLA™ Slurpee
Cherry Coke
Coke
Mello Yello (reg.)
Sprite
Sprite Remix
Sprite Remix Aruba Jam
Sprite Remix Berry
Vanilla Coke

CRYSTAL LIGHT™ Slurpee
Lemonade
Lemon Lime
Orange Pineapple Ice
Peach Mango
Raspberry Ice
Strawberry Kiwi
Strawberry Banana

DR. PEPPER™ Slurpee

FANTA™ Slurpee
Banana
Birch Beer
Blue Cherry
Blue Raspberry
Blue Vanilla
Blueberry
Cherry
Ginger Ale
Grape – Purple Craze
Green Lemon Lime
Green Melon
Kiwi Strawberry
Mandarine Tangerine
Orange
Orange Créme
Peach
Pineapple
Purple Berry
Cherry (Gullywasher)

Red Licorice
Strawberry
Super Sour Apple
Super Sour Cherry
Super Sour Watermelon
Vanilla
Watermelon
White Cherry
Wild Cherry
Wild Cherry Reduced Calorie
Yellow Cherry
Pina Colada (NOT certified)
Black Cherry Lemonade (NOT certified)

HAWAIIAN PUNCH™ Slurpee
Hawaiian Punch
Green Berry Rush

MASTER CHILL™ Slurpee
Bruisin Berry
Sour Green
Sour Strawberry

MINUTE MAID™ Slurpee
Blue Cherry
Blueberry
Cherry
Grape
Lemonade
Orange
Passion Fruit Orange
Peach
Pineapple
Raspberry Lemonade
Strawberry

PEPSI™ Slurpee
Mountain Dew (All Flavors)
Pepsi
Diet Pepsi (DAIRY not cholov yisroel)

SIERRA MIST™ Slurpee
Shrekalicious

Where can Rabbonim, scholars, and future community leaders find the opportunity to go behind the scenes of a first class luxury hotel's kosher kitchen, tour a manufacturing plant, learn to find the less obvious thrips and aphids hiding in a restaurant's vegetables, and be prepared to administer, or even pioneer, a communal kosher certification agency?

Star-K’s complimentary certificate Kashrus Training Program, which will be held Monday, July 25 to Friday, July 29, offers all this and more. This intensive seminar, held at Star-K’s offices in Baltimore, Maryland, is limited to 25 students—rabbonim, kollel fellows, and others serving as klei kodesh—who have studied Yeor ah Deah. In addition to lectures, audio-visual presentations, and a hands-on practicum, several field trips are planned.

To apply to the Star-K Kashrus Training Program, call the Star-K office for an application, (410) 484-4110, or www.star-k.com, to download the application form. There is a $100 refundable deposit fee, which will be returned if the applicant is not accepted, or after successful completion of the course. Applicants who are accepted but do not complete the course will forfeit their deposit.

Late breaking kashrus news and alerts are available via e-mail by sending a blank e-mail to alerts-subscribe@star-k.org.

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