

On July 7, 1933, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Joseph Sunn and James Loo, members of a copartnership, trading as Majesty Paste Co., San Francisco, Calif., alleging shipment by said defendants in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about May 13, 1932, from the State of California into the State of Washington, of a quantity of noodles which were adulterated. The article was labeled in part: (Individual package) "Plain Noodles."

It was alleged in the information that the article was adulterated in that a product containing an artificial coloring substance, tartrazine, simulating the color of egg noodles and containing but a negligible amount of egg solids, if any, had been substituted for egg noodles, which the article purported to be. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article had been colored with an artificial coloring in a manner whereby its inferiority to egg noodles was concealed.

On August 5, 1933, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the information, and were each fined \$20.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

21428. Adulteration of blueberries. U. S. v. 12 Crates of Blueberries. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 31117. Sample no. 47070-A.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of blueberries which were found to contain maggots.

On August 1, 1933, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 12 crates of blueberries at Boston, Mass., consigned August 1, 1933, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by A. P. Varney, from Alton, N.H., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On August 23, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

21429. Adulteration of blueberries. U. S. v. 6 Crates of Blueberries. Default decree of forfeiture and destruction. (F. & D. no. 30972. Sample no. 47083-A.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of blueberries which were found to contain maggots.

On August 8, 1933, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of six crates of blueberries at Boston, Mass., consigned August 7, 1933, from Bucksport, Maine, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by O. N. Merrill, of Ellsworth, Maine, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On August 18, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of forfeiture was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

21430. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 8 Cubes of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond to be reworked. (F. & D. no. 30833. Sample no. 38575-A.)

This case involved a shipment of butter, samples of which were found to contain less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat, the standard for butter established by Congress.

On July 13, 1933, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of eight cubes of butter at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 29, 1933, by the Alliance Creamery Co., from Alliance, Nebr., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.