

tion, Seattle, Wash., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about February 3, 1933, from the State of Washington into the State of California, of a quantity of strawberry preserves which were adulterated. The article was labeled in part: (Jar) "Sunny Jim Brand \* \* \* Pure Strawberry Preserves, Mfg. By Pacific Food Products Co., Seattle, Washington."

It was alleged in the information that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On May 7, 1934, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$75 and costs.

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

**22478. Adulteration of tullibeets. U. S. v. Booth Fisheries Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$500.** (F. & D. no. 31455. Sample nos. 26414-A, 26415-A.)

This case was based on interstate shipments of tullibeets that were infested with worms.

On May 24, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Booth Fisheries Co., a corporation, trading at Warroad, Minn., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about August 28 and September 16, 1932, from the State of Minnesota into the State of Maryland, of quantities of tullibeets which were adulterated.

It was alleged in the information that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy animal substance; and in that it consisted in part of portions of animals unfit for food, i. e., it was badly infested with worms embedded in cysts.

On May 24, 1934, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$500.

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

**22479. Adulteration of noodles. U. S. v. Mrs. Quong Choy and Leong Sung (Republic Noodle Factory). Pleas of guilty. Fines, \$200.** (F. & D. no. 31459. Sample no. 27946-A.)

This case was based on a shipment of noodles which contained artificial color and excessive moisture.

On May 9, 1934, 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 Mrs. Quong Choy, trading with another as the Republic Noodle Factory, San Francisco, Calif., and Leong Sung, of San Francisco, Calif., an employee of said firm, alleging shipment by said defendants in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about January 23, 1933, from the State of California into the State of Oregon, of a quantity of noodles which were adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "Republic Noodle Factory \* \* \* San Francisco, Cal. Hung Far Low Portland, Ore."

It was alleged in the information that the article was adulterated in that it was an article inferior to plain noodles, and which contained excessive moisture and was artificially colored with tartrazine, a coal-tar dye, so as to simulate the appearance of plain noodles and in a manner whereby its inferiority to plain noodles was concealed.

On May 11, 1934, the defendants entered pleas of guilty, and the court imposed a fine of \$100 on each.

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

**22480. Misbranding of dried buttermilk. U. S. v. Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50.** (F. & D. no. 31478. Sample no. 17794-A.)

This case was based on a shipment of a product represented to be dried buttermilk containing not less than 5 percent of crude fat. Examination showed that the article consisted in whole or in part of skim-milk powder, and contained less than 5 percent of crude fat.

On April 11, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc., a corporation, trading at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about November 8, 1932, from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Maryland, of a quantity of dried