in part that the decomposed portion be separated from the fit portion, and that the article should not be sold or disposed of contrary to the provisions of the Federal Food and Drugs Act and all other laws.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

20090. Adulteration of caraway seed. U.S. v. 5 Bags of Caraway Seed. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 28705. Sample No. 8483-A.)

This action involved a shipment of caraway seed that was found to be contaminated with rodent excreta.

On August 17, 1932, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of five bags of caraway seed, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about June 10, 1932, by C. M. Van Sillevoldt, from New York, N.Y., to Philadelphia, Pa., 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 whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

On September 29, 1932, 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.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

20091. Adulteration of tullibees. U.S. v. 21 Boxes of Tullibees. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 27766. I.S. No. 39502. S. No. 5862.)

The case involved the shipment of a quantity of fish that were infested with worms.

On February 19, 1932, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of the district aforesaid, holding a District Court, a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 21 boxes of tullibees, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Washington, D.C., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 30, 1931, by Fulton Market & Refrigerator Co., from New York, N.Y. (invoiced by Atlantic Coast Fisheries, New York), to Washington, D.C., and had been transported from the State of New York into the District of Columbia, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Boxes) "Product of Canada 1393 Fulton Mkt. Ref. Co."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy and putrid animal substance, and in that it was a portion of an animal unfit for food.

On September 19, 1932, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

20092. Adulteration of currants. U.S. v. 15 Crates of Currants. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 28620. Sample No. 5247-A.)

This action involved the shipment of a quantity of currants, samples of which were found to bear arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered the article injurious to health.

On July 21, 1932, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid, a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 15 crates of currants at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 17, 1932, by the Northern Fruit Co., from Ludington, Mich., to Chicago, Ill., 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 contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts which might have rendered the article injurious to health.

On September 26, 1932, 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.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*