On November 27, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

23392. Adulteration of tullibees. U. S. v. 14 Boxes of Tullibees. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34281. Sample no. 17231–B.)

This case involved a shipment of tullibees that were infested with parasitic worms.

On October 15, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 14 boxes of tullibees at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 8, 1934, by Roy Brewster, from Warroad, Minn., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Tag) "Shipper Roy Brewster Address Warroad, Minn."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy animal substance, and in that it consisted of portions of animals unfit for food.

On November 3, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

23393. Adulteration of frozen fish. U. S. v. 50 Boxes and 36 Boxes of Frozen Fish. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 34282, 34283. Sample nos. 14840–B, 14841–B.)

These cases involved interstate shipments of frozen fish that were infested with worms.

On October 18 and 19, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 86 boxes of frozen fish at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 3 and October 9, 1934, by the Richard Schnibbe Division of the Vita Food Products, Inc., from Brooklyn, N. Y., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Sol Cantor * * * Pittsburgh, Pa., Product of Canada."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance, and in that it consisted of portions of animals unfit for food.

On November 16, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

23394. Adulteration of cauliflower. U. S. v. 70 Crates of Cauliflower. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34284. Sample no. 17889–B.)

Examination of cauliflower involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On October 13, 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 a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 70 crates of cauliflower at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 10, 1934, by T. Wiezsczk, from Robbinsville, N. J., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On November 5, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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