12098. Adulteration of peas. U. S. v. 445 Sacks of Peas. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 17630, 17631, 17632, 17633, 17634, 17635, 17636, 17637. I. S. No. 3450–v. S. No. E–4437.)

On July 11, 1923, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of South Carolina, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying the seizure and condemnation of 445 sacks of peas, at Columbia, S. C., alleging that the article had been shipped by Baker & Co., Inc., from Empire, Calif., December 27, 1922, and transported from the State of California into the State of South Carolina, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On December 12, 1923, 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.

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12099. Adulteration of canned chicken haddie and canned codfish flakes. U. S. v. 16 Cases of Chicken Haddie and 10 Cases of Codfish Flakes. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 18179. I. S. Nos. 7097–v, 17636–v. S. No. C–4231.)

On December 18, 1923, 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 said district a libel praying the seizure and condemnation of 16 cases of chicken haddie and 10 cases of codfish flakes, at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the articles had been shipped by H. L. Spencer Co., from Oskaloosa, Iowa, February 15, 1923, and transported from the State of Iowa into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The articles were labeled in part, respectively: "Chicken * * * *Haddies Registered* * * *Lily Brand* * * *Packed At* Cansco, Nova Scotia. By Maritime Fish Corporation Limited * * * Canada;" "Maple Leaf Codfish * * * Flakes * * * Packed At Cansco, Nova Scotia By Maritime Fish Corporation Limited * * * Canada."

Adulteration of the articles was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy animal substance, for the further reason that it consisted in part of a decomposed animal substance, and for the further reason that it consisted in part of a putrid animal substance.

On February 18, 1924, 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.

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12100. Adulteration of coal-tar color. U. S. v. 1 Can of Coal-Tar Color. Default decree adjudging product subject to condemnation and forfeiture, and ordering its destruction. (F. & D. No. 14700. I. S. No. 3235–t. S. No. C–2951.)

On April 8, 1921, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying the seizure and condemnation of 1 can of coal-tar color, at Decatur, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the W. B. Wood Mfg. Co., from St. Louis, Mo., on or about March 18, 1921, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "1 Lb. Net * * * W. B. Wood Mfg. Co. * * * St. Louis, Mo. * * * Contents Brown."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that sodium chloride and sodium sulphate had been mixed and packed with and substituted wholly or in part for the said article. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article contained an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, arsenic, which might render it injurious to health.

On February 19, 1924, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of the court was entered finding the product to be subject to condemnation and forfeiture, and it was ordered by the court that it be destroyed by the United States marshal.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*