

**2967. Adulteration of oysters. U. S. v. Six Tubs of Oysters. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 4761. S. No. 1567.)

On November 8, 1912, 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 for the seizure and condemnation of six tubs of oysters remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of Irwin Bros., Chicago, Ill., alleging that the product had been shipped on November 5, 1912, by the J. I. Housman Oyster Co., New York, N. Y., from the State of New York into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of filthy and decomposed animal matter, and for the further reason that it consisted in part of a portion of an animal unfit for food.

On February 6, 1913, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

B. T. GALLOWAY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 30, 1914.*

**2968. Adulteration of oysters. U. S. v. Nine Tubs and Two Tubs of Oysters. Default decrees, of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. Nos. 4787, 4788. S. No. 1569.)

On November 11, 1912, 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 libels for the seizure and condemnation of nine tubs and two tubs of oysters, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages, the nine tubs in possession of Ernest Hog, doing business as Magner Winslow Co., Chicago, Ill., and the two tubs in possession of W. M. Walker, Chicago, Ill., alleging that the product had been shipped on November 5, 1912, by Vanorden Bros., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libels for the reason that it consisted in part of filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal matter, and for the further reason that it consisted in part of a portion of an animal unfit for food.

On February 6, 1913, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

B. T. GALLOWAY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 30, 1914.*

**2969. Adulteration of salmon. U. S. v. One Thousand Cases of Canned Salmon. Decree of condemnation by consent. Product ordered destroyed.** (F. & D. No. 4789. S. No. 1572.)

On November 11, 1912, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 1,000 cases of canned salmon, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages, at Boston, Mass., alleging that the product had been shipped by the Fidalgo Island Packing Co., Seattle, Wash., and transported from the State of Washington into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled (on cases) "4 Doz. Alaska Salmon Red Star Brand Packed by the Fidalgo Island P. K. G. Co. at Ketchikan, Alaska." (On cans) "Fresh (Design salmon) Pink Salmon Packed by the Fidalgo Island Packing Co., Ketchikan, Alaska. Empty contents soon as opened. Red Star Brand (Design Salmon) Pink Trade Mark Salmon."

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