

H., in part August 17, 1921, and in part August 24, 1921, and transported from the Territory of Hawaii into the State of California, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. A portion of the article was labeled in part, (barrel) "Lobster Brand Sun Dried Shrimp * * * " The remainder was labeled in part, (barrel) "Baby Brand Sun Dried Shrimp * * * "

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

On October 1, 1921, the American Factors, Limited, San Francisco, Calif., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$2,500, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the said product be sorted under the supervision of this department.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

9910. Adulteration of shrimp. U. S. * * * v. 193 Cases of Adulterated Shrimp. Consent decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 14599. I. S. Nos. 10598-t, 10654-t. S. No. W-902.)

On April 5, 1921, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon, 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 193 cases of adulterated shrimp, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped by Ariss, Campbell & Gault, Seattle, Wash., August 2, 1919, and transported from the State of Washington into the State of Oregon, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, (can) "Red Ribbon Brand Shrimp * * * Contents four ounces."

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

On July 13, 1921, a stipulation having been entered into between the consignee, the consignor, and the United States to the effect that the product might be destroyed, and the court having found that the product was adulterated as alleged in the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

9911. Adulteration of dried apples. U. S. * * * v. 380 Boxes of * * * Dried Apples. Consent decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 14816. I. S. No. 10659-t. S. No. W-914.)

On April 20, 1921, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon, 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 380 boxes of dried apples, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Blalock Fruit & Produce Co., from Finche, Wash., July 3, 1920, and transported from the State of Washington into the State of Oregon, 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 and decomposed vegetable substance.

On May 27, 1921, a stipulation having been entered into between the consignee, the consignor, and the United States to the effect that the product might be destroyed, and the court having found that the material allegations of the libel were true, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the said product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

9912. Adulteration of Creole dinner. U. S. * * * v. 116 Cases * * * of * * * Creole Dinner. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 14824. I. S. No. 4763-t. S. No. C-2994.)

On April 22, 1921, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Texas, 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 116 cases of Creole dinner, at Houston, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped by McIlhenney Co., New Iberia, La., on or about September 6, 1920, and transported from the State of Louisiana into the State of Texas, 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 wholly or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

On June 30, 1921, 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.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

9913. Misbranding of "Oculum Oil." U. S. * * * v. 8 Bottles * * * and 12 Bottles * * * of "Oculum Oil" * * *. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. F. & D. No. 14832. Inv. No. 25902. S. No. E-3337.)

On April 23, 1921, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, 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 8 bottles, \$1.50 size, and 12 bottles, \$1 size, more or less, of "Oculum Oil," remaining in the original unbroken packages at Hagerstown, Md., consigned November 19 and December 20, 1920, respectively, alleging that the article had been shipped by the H. I. Co., Inc., Salem, Va., and transported from the State of Virginia into the State of Maryland, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of turpentine oil, colored with a red-dish-yellow dye and containing a small amount of crude amber oil.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effect thereof, (bottle label) "*** * * Destroys Disease Germs In Animals Remedy And Preventive For Hog Cholera * * * When Animal Is Sick. * * * Treble the dose, * * ***" were false and fraudulent, since the said article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On May 27, 1921, 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.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*