

**9984. Misbranding of Oculum Oil. U. S. \* \* \* v. 12 Dozen Bottles of Oculum Oil. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 12574. I. S. No. 18651-r. S. No. E-2060.)

On April 30, 1920, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of North Carolina, 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 12 dozen bottles of Oculum Oil, at Lumberton, N. C., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Hancock Inoculatum Co. (Inc.), a corporation, Salem, Va., on or about March 20, 1920, and transported from the State of Virginia into the State of North Carolina, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle) "'Oculum Oil' \* \* \* Remedy And Preventive For Hog Cholera \* \* \*"; (circular) "Oculum Oil \* \* \* Will Knock The Cholera \* \* \* If a hog has the Cholera, feed 15 drops \* \* \* and inoculate the hog by injecting 'Oculum Oil' \* \* \*"

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of oil of turpentine with a small amount of oil of amber and an orange coloring.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the above-quoted statements appearing in the labeling were false and fraudulent, and the said statements were made for the purpose of deception and in reckless disregard of their truth or falsity so as to represent falsely to purchasers thereof that the article was fit for the purposes for which it was recommended, when, in truth and in fact, it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effect claimed.

On April 29, 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.*

**9985. Misbranding of Dr. Hobbs' nerve pills. U. S. \* \* \* v. One Gross \* \* \* Dr. Hobbs' Nerve Pills. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 13619. I. S. No. 10027-t. S. No. W-653.)

On September 8, 1920, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, 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 one gross packages of drugs labeled in part, "Dr. Hobbs' Nerve Pills," remaining in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Hobbs Spanish American Medicine Co., Chicago, Ill., on or about November 6, 1919, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of California, 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 the pills consisted essentially of powdered iron, quinine, licorice, starch, and traces of arsenic and strychnine, coated with a mixture of sugar and calcium carbonate.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the following statements appearing in the labels of the boxes containing the said article and in the accompanying wrapper and booklet, to wit, (box) "\* \* \* Blood purifier \* \* \*," (wrapper) "\* \* \* Blood purifier \* \* \* A remedy for neuralgia, nervous headache, \* \* \* palpitation of the heart, trembling, hysteria, nervous ailments of all kinds, \* \* \* backache, female disorders, \* \* \* food for fagged brains," (booklet) "\* \* \* Old-young