

7560. Misbranding of Texas Wonder. U. S. * * * v. 108 Bottles of Texas Wonder. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11582. I. S. No. 9178-r. S. No. C-1588.)

On November 8, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, 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 108 bottles of Texas Wonder, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 7, 1919, and August 8, 1919, by E. W. Hall, St. Louis, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Louisiana, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) “* * * A Remedy for Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak and Lame Backs, Rheumatism and Gravel. Regulates Bladder Trouble in Children * * *;” (circular) “The Texas Wonder! For Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism and Kindred Diseases. * * *;” (testimonial of Louis A. Portner contained in circular) “* * * began using The Texas Wonder for stone in the kidneys, * * *. His urine contained 40% pus. * * * was still using the medicine with wonderful results, and his weight had increased * * *.”

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of copaiba, rhubarb, turpentine, guaiac, and alcohol.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the foregoing statements, appearing on the carton and included in the circular accompanying the article, regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for it.

On December 11, 1919, 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.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7561. Misbranding of Benetol. U. S. * * * v. 127 Bottles, 36 Bottles, 9 Bottles, 60 Bottles, 36 Bottles, and 20 Bottles of Benetol. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 11590, 11591. I. S. Nos. 8092-r, 8093-r. S. Nos. C-1576, C-1577.)

On November 13, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district two libels for the seizure and condemnation of 127 bottles, 30-cent size, 36 bottles, 60-cent size, 9 bottles, \$1.20 size, 60 bottles, 30-cent size, 36 bottles, 60-cent size, and 20 bottles, \$1.20 size, of Benetol, at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 27, 1919, August 15, 1919, September 27, 1919, and October 9, 1919, by the Benetol Co., Minneapolis, Minn., and transported from the State of Minnesota into the State of Nebraska, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: “Men and Women Will find Benetol a highly efficient douche or injection, or local wash, to insure against infection or to quickly check germ diseases. * * * Gonorrhoea—Take internally twenty drops in hot water after meals and before retiring. As injection, irrigation or douche use thirty drops of Benetol per glass of warm water or teaspoonful per pint of warm water. Use at night before retiring. * * * Gleet—Start treatment as above and gradually increase injection, etc., to teaspoonful per glass of water if necessary.”