

On September 23, 1919, the Farmers Cooperative Dairy & Produce Co., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and 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 said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceeding and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that said article should be reprocessed under the supervision of this department in such a manner as to remove the excess water therefrom.

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

7998. Misbranding of Texas Wonder. U. S. * * * v. 24 Bottles of Texas Wonder. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11091. I. S. No. 7312-r. S. No. C-1417.)

On August 20, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Indiana, 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 24 bottles of Texas Wonder, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Indianapolis, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about June 28, 1919, by E. W. Hall, St. Louis, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Indiana, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) "The Texas Wonder * * * for Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Diabetes, Weak and Lame Backs, Rheumatism and Gravel. Regulates Bladder Trouble in Children;" (circular, testimonial of Louis A. Portner) "* * * began using the Texas Wonder for stone in the kidneys, inflammation of the bladder and tuberculosis of 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 product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of oleoresin of copaiba, rhubarb, turpentine, gualiac, and alcohol.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the information for the reason that the above-quoted statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article were false and fraudulent in that the article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the results claimed therefor.

On January 2, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, a default decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and on February 24, 1920, it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

7999. Misbranding of Short Stop. U. S. * * * v. 12 Packages of Short Stop First Stage, 12 Packages of Short Stop Second Stage, and 12 Packages of Short Stop Capsules. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11095. I. S. Nos. 7313-r, 7314-r, 7315-r. S. No. C-1430.)

On August 26, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Indiana, 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 packages of Short Stop First Stage, 12 packages of Short Stop Second Stage, and 12 packages of Short Stop Capsules, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Indianapolis, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 5, 1919, by the Massmann Chemical