

protein, not less than 2 per cent of fat, and not more than 15 per cent of fiber, whereas, in truth and in fact, the article contained less than 9 per cent of protein, less than 2 per cent of fat, and more than 15 per cent of fiber. The article was further misbranded in that the above statement deceived and misled the purchaser into the belief that the article contained not less than 9 per cent of protein, not less than 2 per cent of fat, and not more than 15 per cent of fiber, whereas, in truth and in fact, the article did contain less than 9 per cent of protein, less than 2 per cent of fat, and more than 15 per cent of fiber.

On May 7, 1920, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

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

**8060. Misbranding of The Texas Wonder. U. S. \* \* \* v. 116 Packages of a Product Labeled "The Texas Wonder," etc. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 9562. I. S. No. 16136-r. S. No. E-1198.)**

On December 31, 1918, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Georgia, 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 a certain quantity of a certain article, labeled in part "The Texas Wonder," remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Macon, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 10, 1918, by E. W. Hall, St. Louis, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Georgia, 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 copaiba, rhubarb, turpentine, guaiac, and alcohol.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel in that certain statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, appearing on the label on the carton containing and in the circular accompanying the article, falsely and fraudulently represented the article to be effective as a remedy for kidney and bladder troubles, diabetes, weak and lame backs, rheumatism, gravel, regulator of bladder trouble in children, stone in the kidneys, tuberculosis of the kidneys, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On May 3, 1920, 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.*

**8061. Adulteration and misbranding of aspirin. U. S. \* \* \* v. 12,000 Tablets of a Product Purporting to be Aspirin. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 9567. I. S. No. 7484-r. S. No. C-1028.)**

On January 6, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, 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 a certain quantity of a certain article purporting to be aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid), remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Macon, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 23, 1918, by the Verandah Chemical Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The packages were labeled in part, "1,000 5-gr. Acetylsalicylic Acid Tablets Aspirin."