

District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 7½ dozen bottles of Pepsolaxatone, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Burlingame Chemical Co., Los Angeles, Calif., on or about September 29, and December 4, 1919, and transported from the State of California into the State of Missouri, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Pepsolaxatone \* \* \* An efficient combination of agents for the permanent relief of habitual Constipation, Gastric Disorders, and Indigestion."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of a slightly acid solution containing pepsin, laxative plant extractives, sugar, glycerin, alcohol, water, and volatile flavoring oils. Only traces, if any, of diastase and pancreatin were present.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the preceding statements, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent.

On June 2, 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.*

**8567. Misbranding of Texas Wonder. U. S. \* \* \* v. 34 Bottles of Texas Wonder. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 12239. I. S. No. 9029-r. S. No. C-1824.)**

On March 5, 1920, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, 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 34 bottles of an article of drugs, labeled in part, "Texas Wonder," at Decatur, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by E. W. Hall, St. Louis, Mo., on or about January 29, 1920, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Illinois, 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 cascara, rhubarb, colchicum, turpentine, gualiac, alcohol, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the statements, to wit, "A Remedy for Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak and Lame Backs, Rheumatism and Gravel \* \* \* Regulates Bladder Trouble in Children \* \* \*," regarding the curative and therapeutic effect, were false and fraudulent since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On September 2, 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.*

**8568. Misbranding of Texas Wonder. U. S. \* \* \* v. 3 Dozen Bottles of Texas Wonder. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 12255. I. S. No. 9516-r. S. No. C-1770.)**

On March 1, 1920, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Alabama, 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 3 dozen bottles of Texas Wonder, consigned on or about