

Gastric Disorders," (wholesale carton) "' \* \* \* for Pulmonary Diseases \* \* \* Affections of the \* \* \* Bronchial Tubes and Lungs \* \* \*," which were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On June 16, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were 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.*

**8577. Misbranding of Texas Wonder. U. S. \* \* \* v. 2 Dozen Bottles of Texas Wonder. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 12515. I. S. No. 9523-r. S. No. C-1838.)

On March 20, 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 2 dozen bottles of Texas Wonder at Mobile, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped by E. W. Hall, St. Louis, Mo., on February 14, 1920, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Alabama, 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, colchicum, turpentine, guaiac, alcohol, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that on the cartons containing the article and in a small circular accompanying the same appeared certain statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, to wit, (cartons) "A Remedy for Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak and Lame Backs, Rheumatism and Gravel. Regulates Bladder Trouble in Children," (circular, headed "Read Carefully") "In cases of gravel and rheumatic troubles it should be taken every night in 25 drop doses until relieved," which were false and fraudulent, as the article contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On July 27, 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.*

**8578. Misbranding of Texas Wonder. U. S. \* \* \* v. 132 Bottles of Texas Wonder. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 12542. I. S. No. 9527-r. S. No. C-1878.)

On April 8, 1920, 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 132 bottles of Texas Wonder, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped by E. W. Hall, St. Louis, Mo., on or about February 28, 1920, 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.

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

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that certain statements appearing on the carton containing the article and in the circular accompanying the same, regarding the curative and therapeutic

effects thereof, to wit, (carton) “\* \* \* A Remedy for Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak and Lame Backs, Rheumatism and Gravel. Regulates Bladder Trouble in Children \* \* \*” (circular, headed “Read Carefully”) “In cases of gravel and rheumatic troubles it should be taken every night in 25 drop doses until relieved,” were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On May 29, 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.*

**8579. Misbranding of Sirop D'Aniz (Sirup of Anise). U. S. \* \* \* v. 5 Dozen, 23, 112, 28, and 9 Dozen Bottles of Sirop D'Aniz. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. Nos. 12788, 12789, 12790, 12791, 12792. I. S. Nos. 1202-r, 1204-r, 1213-r, 1207-r, 1209-r. S. Nos. E-2298, E-2299, E-2300, E-2301, E-2302.)

On June 21, 1920, the United States attorney for the District of Maine, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 5 dozen, 23, 112, 28, and 9 dozen bottles of Sirop D'Aniz, consigned by J. A. E. Gauvin, Lowell, Mass., remaining in the original unbroken packages at Rumford, Sanford, and Westbrook, Me., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 10 (2 shipments), October 9, 1919, March 18, 1920, and October 17, 1919, respectively, and transported from the State of Massachusetts into the State of Maine, 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 a solution of morphine acetate, oil of anise, sugar, alcohol, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the packages bore certain statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects thereof, to wit, (all consignments, bottle label) “For babies \* \* \* highly recommended in cases of Colic, Dysentery, Sleeplessness, and painful dentition \* \* \* Diarrhoea \* \* \*,” (wrapper) “\* \* \* Infantile Colics \* \* \*,” (circular) “\* \* \* colds and chills (refroidissements) \* \* \* for babies and children when dentition is painful and when wanting sleep,” which were false and fraudulent in that said article contained no ingredient or ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On July 20, 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.*

**8580. Adulteration of milk. U. S. \* \* \* v. Francis E. McMichael. Collateral of \$25 forfeited.** (F. & D. No. 577-C.)

On August 28, 1920, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the health officer of said district, filed in the Police Court of the district aforesaid an information against Francis E. McMichael, Nokesville, Va., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 24, 1920, from the State of Virginia into the District of Columbia, of a quantity of milk which was adulterated.