

On March 1, 1920, Rosenberg Bros. & Co., Watsonville, Calif., having admitted the truth of the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$12,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the goods be sorted under the supervision of this department and that the portion which complied with the standard of this department be released, and the remainder redried so as to comply with said standard.

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

9113. Misbranding of A Texas Wonder. U. S. * * * v. 144 Bottles of A Texas Wonder * * *. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 12919. I. S. No. 9544-r. S. No. C-1984.)

On June 18, 1920, the United States attorney for the Middle 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 144 bottles of A Texas Wonder, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Montgomery, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped on June 7, 1920, by E. W. Hall, St. Louis, Mo., 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. 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) "Read Carefully. In cases of Gravel and Rheumatic Troubles it should be taken every night in 25-drop doses until relieved."

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

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded for the reason that the above-quoted statements printed on said carton and in said circulars were false and fraudulent in that the product contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic effects claimed for it on the carton and in the circular inclosed in the carton.

On January 7, 1921, 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.*

9114. Adulteration of spaghetti. U. S. * * * v. 998 Cases of Spaghetti * * *. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 13128. I. S. No. 8401-t. S. No. E-2466.)

On August 2, 1920, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, 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 998 cases, more or less, of spaghetti, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., consigned on or about July 12, 1920, alleging that the article had been transported from the State of Virginia into the State of Maryland, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.