

# United States Department of Agriculture.

## SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY.

### SUPPLEMENT.

N. J. 11501-11550.

[Approved by the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., October 9, 1923.]

#### NOTICES OF JUDGMENT UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

[Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.]

**11501. Misbranding of Texas Wonder. U. S. v. 2 Dozen Bottles of Hall's Texas Wonder. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 12868. S. No. E-2357.)**

On June 9, 1920, the United States attorney for the Northern 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 praying the seizure and condemnation of 2 dozen bottles of Hall's Texas Wonder, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Rome, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped by E. W. Hall, St. Louis, Mo., on or about May 5, 1920, 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. The article was labeled in part: "Hall's Texas Wonder \* \* \* A Remedy For Kidney and Bladder Troubles Weak and Lame Backs, Rheumatism and Gravel. Regulates Bladder Trouble in Children."

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

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the above-quoted statements regarding the therapeutic, curative, and preventive effects of the article, appearing on the cartons containing the same, were false and fraudulent in that the said statements were applied to the article so as to represent falsely and fraudulently to the purchaser thereof and to create in the mind of such purchaser the impression and belief that it was effective as a remedy, cure, and preventive of kidney and bladder troubles, weak and lame backs, rheumatism, gravel, and to regulate bladder trouble in children, whereas, in truth and in fact, it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing such effects.

On November 19, 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.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**11502. Misbranding of Oculum oil. U. S. v. 11 Bottles and 5 Bottles of Oculum Oil. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 14639. I. S. No. 8704-t. S. No. E-3186.)**

On or about May 6, 1921, the United States attorney for the Southern District of West Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying the seizure and condemnation of 11 bottles, 50-cent size, and 5 bottles,