

fiber. Misbranding was alleged in substance for the further reason that the article in each case was a product containing added rice hulls, and was offered for sale and sold under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, rice meal. Misbranding of the rice bran was alleged for the reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On June 24, 1920, the defendant entered a plea of *nolo contendere* to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$40.

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

**8205. Misbranding of Texas Wonder. U. S. \* \* \* v. 56 Bottles \* \* \* of \* \* \* Texas Wonder. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 11887. I. S. No. 9093-r. S. No. C-1688.)

On January 14, 1920, the United States attorney for the Eastern 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 56 bottles of drugs, labeled in part "Texas Wonder," consigned by E. W. Hall, St. Louis, Mo., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Cairo, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 11, 1919, 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 copaiba, oil of turpentine, rhubarb, colchicum, guaiac, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in substance in the libel and found by the court in the decree that the article was misbranded for the reason that the following statements regarding the therapeutic and curative effects thereof, appearing on the labels and on the cartons in which the bottles were contained, were false and fraudulent because said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic and curative effects claimed in said labels, which were in the words and figures following, "Texas Wonder a remedy for kidney and bladder troubles, \* \* \*," and in that the following statements regarding the therapeutic and curative effects of the article, appearing in the small circular contained in the carton, were false and fraudulent because said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic and curative effects claimed in said circular as follows, "Read Carefully Special Directions \* \* \* the Texas Wonder, Hall's Great Discovery \* \* \* gravel and rheumatic troubles. It should be taken every night in twenty-five drop doses until relieved. \* \* \*."

On April 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.*

**8206. Misbranding of D. D. D. Extra Strong and D. D. D. Ordinary. U. S. \* \* \* v. D. D. D. Co., a Corporation. Plea of *nolo contendere*. Defendant discharged on payment of costs.** (F. & D. No. 10761. I. S. Nos. 5749-r, 5750-r.)

On February 26, 1920, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the D. D. D. Co., a corporation, Chicago, Ill., alleging shipment by said company, in