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 substance in the libels that the article was misbranded for the reason that the above-quoted statements on the cartons and in the circulars accompanying the bottles, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the preparation, were false and fraudulent, and calculated to deceive or mislead the purchaser or purchasers thereof, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On January 8, 1921, 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.

8985. Misbranding of Hall's Texas Wonder. U. S. \* \* \* v. 3 Dozen Bottles \* \* \* of Hall's Texas Wonder. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 13042. S. No. C-2038.)

On July 14, 1920, the United States attorney for the Western District of Tennessee, 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 Hall's Texas Wonder, remaining unsold in the original packages at Memphis, Tenn., alleging that the article had been shipped by E. W. Hall, St. Louis, Mo., on or about July 2, 1920, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Tennessee, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) "Recommended for Kidney and Bladder Troubles Where Operation not Required. Weak or Lame Backs, Rheumatism, Gravel and Bladder Troubles 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 substance in the libel that the article was misbranded for the reason that the above-quoted statements on the cartons and in the circulars accompanying the bottles, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the preparation, were false and fraudulent, and calculated to deceive or mislead the purchaser or purchasers thereof, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On January 8, 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.

8986. Misbranding of Dr. Carey's Marsh Root. U.S. \* \* \* v. 6 Dozen Bottles \* \* \* of \* \* \* Dr. Carey's Marsh Root. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 13723. S. No. C-2501.)

On or about September 29, 1920, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Iowa, 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 6 dozen bottles of Dr. Carey's Marsh Root, at Council Bluffs, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped on or about June 25, 1920, by the Dr. Carey Medical Corporation, Rochester, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Iowa, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.