

reason that it was a mixture composed of the aforementioned ingredients and was in imitation of, and offered for sale and sold under the name of, another article, to wit, effervescent magnesia.

On March 1, 1921, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

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

9313. Misbranding of The Texas Wonder. U. S. * * * v. 72 Packages and 36 Packages * * * of * * * The Texas Wonder * * *. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 12912, 12944. I. S. Nos. 3324-r, 3325-r, 3327-r. S. Nos. W-615, W-617, W-618.)

On June 16 and 19, 1920, respectively, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, 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 72 packages and 36 packages of The Texas Wonder, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by E. W. Hall, St. Louis, Mo., in three shipments of 3 dozen each, on or about May 20 and June 8, 1920, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of California, 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, guaiac, turpentine, alcohol, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that the following therapeutic effects were claimed for the said article on the cartons and in an accompanying circular, (carton) "Texas Wonder * * * 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," which statements were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On April 6, 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.*

9314. Misbranding of Gauvin's Cough Syrup and Sirop D'Anis. U. S. * * * v. 111 Bottles of Gauvin's Cough Syrup et al and U. S. * * * v. 9 Dozen Bottles of Sirop D'Anis et al. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 12674 to 12678, inclusive, 12692 to 12694, inclusive, 12695 to 12699, inclusive, 12709 to 12717, inclusive, 12743 to 12751, inclusive, 12931 to 12943, inclusive, 12950 to 12963, inclusive. I. S. Nos. 405-r to 408-r, inclusive, 410-r, 413-r to 415-r, inclusive, 475-r, 422-r to 436-r, inclusive, 438-r to 444-r, inclusive, 1101-r to 1126-r, inclusive. S. Nos. E-2195, E-2196, E-2203 to E-2205, inclusive, E-2208, E-2210 to E-2212, inclusive, E-2216, E-2217, E-2219, E-2223, E-2224, E-2235 to E-2237, inclusive, E-2243, E-2246 to E-2248, inclusive, E-2252 to E-2257, inclusive, E-2263, E-2265, E-2266, E-2364, E-2366 to E-2391, inclusive.)

On June 18 and 24, 1920, respectively, the United States attorney for the District of Rhode Island, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of approximately 396½ dozen bottles of Gauvin's Cough Syrup and approximately 313½ dozen bottles of Sirop D'Anis, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at various places in Rhode Island, consigned by J. A. E. Gauvin, Lowell, Mass., alleging that the articles had been shipped from Lowell, Mass., between the dates July 9, 1918, and April 23, 1920, and transported from the State of Massachusetts into the State of Rhode Island, and charging misbranding in violation of the