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

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the above-quoted statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effect thereof, contained in the cartons and circulars inclosed therein, were false and fraudulent in that the said article had not the curative or therapeutic effect claimed in the said statements and contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing such effects.

On September 14, 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.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

9746. 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. 13117. I. S. No. 4478–t. S. No. C–2067.)

On or about August 6, 1920, the United States attorney for the Southern 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 3 dozen bottles of Hall's Texas Wonder, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Selma, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped by G. Nash, St. Louis, Mo., July 24, 1920, 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 headed "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 contained copaiba, rhubarb, colchicum, guaiac, turpentine, alcohol, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the above-quoted statements appearing on the labels, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, were false and fraudulent since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On March 29, 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.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

9747. Adulteration and misbranding of Sako. U. S. * * * v. 22 Bottles of Sako. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 13122. I. S. No. 7769–r. S. No. C–2054.)

On July 27, 1920, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, 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 22 bottles of Sako, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Sako Products Co., Chicago, Ill., on or about June 17, 1920, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Minnesota, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.