

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel in that the said article consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On February 3, 1920, no claimant having appeared, 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.*

7767. Misbranding of Texas Wonder. U. S. * * * v. 143 Bottles of Texas Wonder. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11875. I. S. No. 9199-r. S. No. C-1678.)

On January 7, 1920, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, 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 143 bottles of Texas Wonder, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 15, 1919, by E. W. Hall, St. Louis, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Louisiana, 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, guaiac, and alcohol.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel in that the statements on the carton enclosing, and in the circular accompanying the article, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, to wit, (carton) “* * * A Remedy for Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak and Lame Backs, Rheumatism and Gravel. Regulates bladder trouble in children * * *” (small circular headed “Read Carefully Special Direction”) “* * * The Texas Wonder! Hall’s Great Discovery. * * * In * * * Gravel and Rheumatic troubles it should be taken every night in 25-drop doses until relieved * * *,” were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for the article by the above statements.

On April 8, 1920, no claimant having appeared, 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.*

7768. Misbranding of Valesco. U. S. * * * v. 37 Bottles of Valesco. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11851. I. S. No. 8196-r. S. No. C-1668.)

On December 26, 1919, 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 a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 37 bottles of Valesco, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped on November 1, 1919, by the Alhosan Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo., 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. The article was labeled in part, “Valesco * * * For the Treatment of Tuberculosis, Asthma * * * Pneumonia and Pulmonary Affections.”

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of an aqueous solution of sodium hypophosphite, creosote, and sugar.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel in that the statement on the label on the bottle containing the article, regarding the curative or thera-