

\* \* \* for irregular, painful, scanty or suppressed menstruations \* \* \* should be taken to assist nature with \* \* \* disorders \* \* \* during the change of life period \* \* \* Continue the treatment until they give relief \* \* \* great relief from Pains or Headache \* \* \* for suppressed Menstruation \* \* \* Continue their use until relieved \* \* \* take \* \* \* until the menstrual flow commences again," were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On September 29, 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.*

**8910. Misbranding of Hall's Texas Wonder. U. S. \* \* \* v. 10 Bottles \* \* \* of Hall's Texas Wonder. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 13471. I. S. No. 3908-t. S. No. C-2314.)

On or about August 21, 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 10 bottles of Hall's Texas Wonder, at Des Moines, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 28, 1920, by E. W. Hall, St. Louis, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Iowa, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Hall's Texas Wonder."

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 the libel that the article was misbranded for the reason that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the following therapeutic effects claimed for it on the carton and in the circular accompanying the said product: (Carton) "Recommended for Kidney and Bladder Troubles When 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."

On December 9, 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.*

**8911. Misbranding of Robert J. Pierce's Tansy, Cotton Root, Pennyroyal and ApioI Tablets. U. S. \* \* \* v. 5 Dozen Packages \* \* \* of Robert J. Pierce's Tansy, Cotton Root, Pennyroyal and ApioI Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 13473. I. S. No. 8236-t. S. No. E-2547.)

On August 21, 1920, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, 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 5 dozen packages of Robert J. Pierce's Tansy, Cotton Root, Pennyroyal and ApioI Tablets, shipped June 5, 1920, and remaining in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by Robert J. Pierce, New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New