

\* \* \* 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

York into the State of Maryland, 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 the tablets consisted essentially of aloes, ferrous sulphate, and pennyroyal.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded for the reason that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of said article, (box label) “\* \* \* Tansy, Cotton Root Pennyroyal and Apiol Tablets. A safe emmenagogue. Always reliable and effective. The best known remedy for the suppression of the menstrual function,” (circular) “\* \* \* Tansy, Cotton Root, Pennyroyal and Apiol Tablets \* \* \* The Celebrated Female Regulator \* \* \* Delayed Menstruations When the suppression is of long standing \* \* \* take one \* \* \* until four days before the time when the menses should appear \* \* \* immediately preceding the expected appearance of the menstrual flow. active treatment should begin. Take one \* \* \* three times daily \* \* \* follow \* \* \* instructions \* \* \* until the desired result is obtained \* \* \* Irregularities. Where the menses are not regular \* \* \* are invaluable. Take \* \* \* before the expected appearance of the menstrual flow,” were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for it.

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.*

**8912. Misbranding of Robert J. Pierce's Empress Brand Tansy, Cotton Root, Pennyroyal, and Apiol Tablets. U. S. \* \* \* v. 7 Dozen Packages \* \* \* Robert J. Pierce's Empress Brand Tansy, Cotton Root, Pennyroyal and Apiol Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 13503. I. S. No. 7570-t. S. No. E-2559.)**

On August 23, 1920, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, 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 7 dozen packages of Robert J. Pierce's Empress Brand Tansy, Cotton Root, Pennyroyal and Apiol Tablets, consigned by Robert J. Pierce, Inc., New York, N. Y., remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped and transported from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, 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 the tablets consisted essentially of aloes, ferrous sulphate, and pennyroyal.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded for the reason that the label and circular accompanying the article contained statements, designs, and devices regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of said article and the ingredients and substances contained therein which were false and fraudulent in that said article would not produce the curative or therapeutic effects which purchasers were led to expect by the following statements, designs, and devices which were applied to the said article with a knowledge of their falsity for the purpose of defrauding purchasers thereof: (Box) “\* \* \* Tansy, Cotton Root Pennyroyal and Apiol Tablets A safe emmena-