

On September 27, 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.*

**9115. Misbranding of Hall's Texas Wonder. U. S. \* \* \* v. 3 Dozen Bottles of Hall's Texas Wonder. Default decree of destruction. (F. & D. No. 13197. I. S. No. 9123-t. S. No. E-2471.)**

On August 14, 1920, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, 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 in the original unbroken packages at Jacksonville, Fla., consigned by G. Nash, St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 24, 1920, from St. Louis, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Florida, 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.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded for the reason that its label and the circular accompanying it contained the following statements, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of said article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, (carton) "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 were false and fraudulent in that the article would not produce the curative and therapeutic effects which purchasers were led to expect, and which were applied to said article with a knowledge of their falsity, with a purpose to defraud purchasers thereof.

On January 27, 1921, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered finding the article to be subject to condemnation, and it was ordered by the court that the same be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

**9116. Misbranding of Parto-Glory. U. S. \* \* \* v. 22 Packages \* \* \* of Parto-Glory. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 13584. I. S. No. 494-t. S. No. C-2363.)**

On or about August 28, 1920, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, 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 packages, more or less, of Parto-Glory, at Toledo, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Partola Service Corporation, New York, N. Y., on or about March 17, 1919, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Ohio, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle) "\* \* \* Tonic For The Nerves;" (can) "\* \* \* For the Nerves \* \* \* For Every Form of Nervous Affliction. \* \* \* Used With Remarkable Success, \* \* \* Wherever Nerves Have Been Affected, Also In Afflictions Due Directly To Weakened Nerves, Such as: Run Down Condition, Nervous Prostration, Melancholia, Brain Fag, Poor Memory, Shaky Hands or Knees, Tired Feeling, \* \* \* Nervous Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Effects of Tobacco Or