9390. Adulteration of tomato sauce. U. S. * * * v. 377 Cases * * * of Tomato Sauce. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 8626. I. S. No. 1217–p. S. No. E–937.)

On December 3, 1917, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York, 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 377 cases of tomato sauce, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by Thomas Roberts & Co., from Vienna, Md., and transported from the State of Maryland into the State of New York, the shipment arriving on or about November 7, 1917, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On December 5, 1919, 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.*

9391. Misbranding of Nervosex Tablets. U. S. * * * v. 10 Boxes of Nervosex Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 13716. Inv. No. 23285. S. No. C–2523.)

On September 24, 1920, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas, 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 boxes of Nervosex Tablets, at Little Rock, Ark., alleging that the article had been shipped by the United Laboratories, Inc., St. Louis, Mo., on or about August 31, 1920, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Arkansas, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the tablets consisted essentially of strychnine, iron, zinc, calcium, and phosphates.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that there appeared upon the box labels the following statements, "Nervosex Tablets A compound of Nerve and Muscle Stimulants for Low Vitality, Lack of Energy, Sexual Weakness * * *," all of which statements were false, fraudulent, and misleading in that the article contained no ingredients nor combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for it.

On April 26, 1921, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the property be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

9392. Adulteration of green coffee. U. S. * * * v. 250 Sacks of Green Coffee. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 13767. I. S. No. 1337–t. S. No. C–2545.)

On October 7, 1920, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, 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 250 sacks of green coffee, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 4 and 13, 1920, by S. Pfeifer & Co., New Orleans, La., and transported from the State of Louisiana into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.