yellow pellets. The brown tablets consisted essentially of salts of zinc and iron, phosphates, and phosphorus. The yellow pellets consisted essentially of iron phosphate and strychnine.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libels for the reason that the labeling bore and contained certain statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effect thereof, to wit, "* * * Nerve Tonic * * * one of the best * * * treatments known for those nervous run-down conditions which cause so much mental worry. * * * For the treatment of weak and irritated conditions of the nervous system * * * manifested as * * * poor appetite, feeling of weakness, despondency, lack of tone in the system of both sexes and lack of energy * * * " which were false and fraudulent in that the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic effects claimed.

On November 26, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

9598. Misbranding of La Derma Vagiseptic Discs. U. S. * * * v. 10 Packages * * * of La Derma Vagiseptic Discs. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 13677. Inv. No. 23516. S. No. C–2491.)

On September 10, 1920, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, 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 packages of La Derma Vagiseptic Discs, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Tulsa, Okla., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Palestine Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo., on or about December 26, 1919, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Oklahoma, 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 discs consisted essentially of sodium chlorid, a small amount of alum, sugar, starch, and talc.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the wrapper and circular accompanying the article bore the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, (wrapper) "* * * For * * * Amenorrhoea and other Uterine and Vaginal Disorders," (circular) "* * * for * * * Ammenorrhoea * * * Ulceration of the Uterus and Catarrh of the Uterus * * * Gonorrhoea * * *," which were false and fraudulent in that the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic effects claimed.

On November 26, 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.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

9599. Misbranding of Arthur's Sextone tablets and Bick's Sextone pills. U. S. * * * v. 10 Boxes of Arthur's Sextone Tablets and 10 Boxes of Bick's Sextone Pills. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 13691, 13686. Inv. Nos. 23513, 23515. S. Nos. C–2492, C–2499.)

On September 15, 1920, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, acting upon reports 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 Arthur's Sextone tablets and 10 boxes of Bick's Sextone pills, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Tulsa, Okla., alleging that the articles had been shipped by the Palestine Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo., on or about December 26, 1919, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Oklahoma, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analyses of samples of the articles by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the Arthur's Sextone tablets consisted essentially of iron and zinc salts, caffeine, unidentified plant extractives, and traces of phosphates; and that the Bick's Sextone pills consisted of two preparations, chocolate-colored pills, consisting essentially of calcium carbonate, iron oxid, a small amount of plant extractives, and sugar, and orange-colored pills, consisting essentially of finely-divided metallic iron, nux vomica alkaloids, and calcium carbonate.

Misbranding of the articles was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the following statements appearing in the respective labelings, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, to wit, (Arthur's Sextone tablets) (wrapper) "* * * Designed to Correct * * * the Evil Results Following Sexual or Alcoholic Excesses, Overwork, Etc. * * * Sextone Tablets For Either Sex Composed of * * * the Most Potent and Dependable Aphrodisiac Agencies * * *," (circular) "* * * Sextone Tablets * * * cases of exhaustion of nervous energy, * * * stimulate * * * the Sexual Plexes, * * * nourish the nervous system and build it up * * *," (Bick's Sextone pills) (box label) "* * * Sextone Pills * * * Composed of Aphrodisiac Agencies * * *," were false and fraudulent in that the said articles contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic effects claimed.

On November 26, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

9600. Adulteration of tomato sauce. U. S. * * * v. 150 Cases * * * of Tomato Sauce. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 8659. I. S. No. 1218-p. S. No. E-945.)

On December 11, 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 150 cases, each containing 200 cans, 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., Vienna, Md., and transported from the State of Maryland into the State of New York, and was received at Brooklyn, N. Y., on or about October 26, 1917, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "De Cecco Brand Salsa di Pomidoro. * * * Packed by Winfield Webster & Company, * * * Vienna, Md."

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

On July 14, 1919, no answer to the libel having been interposed by the claimants for the property, a default decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*