

the various diseases, ailments, and afflictions mentioned on the label and wrapper upon each of the packages containing the article and in the circular and booklet inclosed in each of said packages, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On November 23, 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.

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

SS09. Misbranding of Palmo Tablets. U. S. * * * v. 28 Packages of Palmo Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 13609. Inv. No. 26625. S. No. C-2361.)

On or about September 3, 1920, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, 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 28 packages of Palmo Tablets, at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the McCullough Drug Co., Lawrenceburg, Ind., May 31, 1920, and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Illinois, 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 plant extractives, including damiana and nux vomica, iron phosphate, and a small amount of phosphorus.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effect thereof, (box) "A * * * remedy for many Nervous Disorders * * * irritability, weakness, depression, etc. * * * for men or women who are run-down generally and who lack energy or ambition," (circular) "No one can attain * * * success * * * without an abundance of vitality or nerve force * * * excesses of the usual kind * * * may bring about this condition * * * we have * * * reliable treatment for just such cases * * * Palmo Tablets re-animate and re-vitalize. They are * * * for Nervous Exhaustion or Debility, Depression or Despondency, Irritability, Fretfulness, Fidgets, Lack of Tone," falsely and fraudulently represented it to be effective as a remedy for the various diseases, ailments, and afflictions mentioned upon the label of the boxes containing the article and in the circular inclosed therein, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On November 23, 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.*

SS10. Adulteration and misbranding of lemon extract. U. S. * * * v. 5 Gross Bottles of Lemon Extract. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11586. I. S. No. 16372-r. S. No. E-1853.)

On January 8, 1920, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Georgia, 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 gross bottles of lemon extract, remaining unsold in the original packages at Savannah, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Okay Extract Co., New York, N. Y., October 19, 1919, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Georgia, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.