

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 Pomodoro. \* \* \* 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.*