

York into the island of Porto Rico, 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 of tablets containing a trace of strychnine.

It was alleged in substance in the libels that the article was misbranded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof, in that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effect, (box label) "For weakness of the testicles, atrophy of the prostate gland, spermatorrhea, and impotence," (circular inclosed in box) "The sooner this is taken the sooner the cure. * * * Impotence, Homosan corrects the weakness of the testicles, the atrophy of the prostate, spermatorrhea and total impotence. The remedy exerts a notable aphrodisiac effect in the impotence of neurasthenic origin * * *" were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On May 3 and August 29, 1921, respectively, 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.*

9876. Adulteration of coal-tar color. U. S. * * * v. 1½ Pounds Red, 2 Pounds Yellow, 2 Pounds Brown, and 2 Pounds Purple Coal-Tar Color. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 14428. I. S. Nos. 4755-t, 4756-t, 4757-t, 4758-t. S. No. C-2781.)

On March 4, 1921, the United States attorney for the Western District of Texas, 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 1½ pounds of red, 2 pounds of yellow, 2 pounds of brown, and 2 pounds of purple coal-tar color, at San Antonio, Tex., alleging that the articles had been shipped by the W. B. Wood Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., May 10, 1920, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Texas, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the articles was alleged in the libel for the reason that sodium chlorid had been mixed and packed with, and substituted wholly or in part for, the so-called red, yellow, brown, and purple coal-tar colors and for the further reason that they contained an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, to wit, arsenic, which might render them injurious to health.

On May 31, 1921, 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.*

9877. Misbranding of Haskin's cough medicine. U. S. * * * v. 5 Dozen Bottles of Haskin's Cough Medicine. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 14484. Inv. No. 29316. S. No. E-3136.)

On February 25, 1921, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, 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 dozen bottles of Haskin's cough medicine, remaining in the original unbroken packages at York, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Haskin Medicine Co., Binghamton, N. Y., on or about January 20, 1921, and transported from the State of New York into the State