

tablet in wineglass of water and gargle. Usual child's dose: Age 5-7 years, one-fourth adult dose; age 8-12 years, one-half adult dose;" (circular) "\* \* \* without any fear of depressing the heart \* \* \*. It has no depressing action on the heart and can, therefore, be safely administered to children and invalids. \* \* \* without any untoward or ill after-effects or reaction \* \* \*. One of the principal uses of Anacin is for the relief of pain in conditions as headache, the neuralgias, rheumatism, etc. In such conditions one or two tablets should be taken with a little water first and then one tablet every hour until relief is experienced. In such conditions as influenza, common colds, la grippe, Anacin has an antifebrifuge action which means that it will reduce the fever and relieve the symptoms. In the early stages of a cold the administration of Anacin will help to abort the cold and prevent it from developing into something more serious. In such conditions two tablets should be taken with water at the first evidence of the ailment, followed by one tablet every hour until relief is secured."

On October 20, 1928, 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.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**16019. Adulteration of canned sardines. U. S. v. 680 Cases, et al., of Sardines. Decrees of forfeiture entered. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. No. 23011. I. S. Nos. 02241, 02317, 02318. S. No. 1094.)

On August 23 and September 6, 1928, respectively, 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 libels, and on August 25, 1928, an amendment to the former of said libels, praying seizure and condemnation of 716 cases of sardines, remaining in the original unbroken packages in part at Savannah, Ga., and in part at Brunswick, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Van Camp Sea Food Co., in part from Los Angeles, Calif., December 6, 1927, and in part from Wilmington, Calif., February 27, 1928, and transported from the State of California into the State of Georgia, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "White Star Brand Tinapa Sardines \* \* \* Originated and packed by exclusively Van Camp Sea Food Co., Inc., Los Angeles Harbor, California, U. S. A."

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On October 13, 1928, the Van Camp Sea Food Co., Los Angeles, Calif., having appeared as claimant for the property and having admitted the allegations of the libels, judgments of forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of bonds totaling \$3,250, conditioned in part that it be sorted and reconditioned under the supervision of this department, and the portion unfit for food be destroyed.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**16020. Adulteration and misbranding of olive oil. U. S. v. 267 Gallons, et al., of Olive Oil. Default decree of condemnation and destruction entered.** (F. & D. No. 22800. I. S. Nos. 24285-x, 24286-x, 24287-x. S. No. 826.)

On May 28, 1928, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 354¾ gallons of olive oil, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Bridgeport, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Italian Olive Oil Corporation, New York, N. Y., on or about April 17, 1928, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Connecticut, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Mamma Brand Pure Olive Oil."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance other than olive oil had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article and had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce, lower, or injuriously affect its quality or strength.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statements, designs, or devices appearing on the package or label were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser: "Olio D'Oliiva Extra Puro Vergine Im-

portato Dall' Italia Quest' Olio d'Oliva é garentito assolutamente puro sotto analisi chimica, e della migliore qualità." (Same statements in English, and cut of olive sprays bearing olives.) Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article. Misbranding was alleged with respect to a portion of the product for the further reason that it was in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On September 25, 1928, 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.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**16021. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 19 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 23038. I. S. No. 02934. S. No. 1017.)**

On or about July 27, 1928, the United States attorney for the Southern 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 praying seizure and condemnation of 19 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Golden Star Creamery Association, Bennett, Iowa, on or about July 23, 1928, and had been transported from the State of Iowa into the State of New York, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in butterfat had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength and had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On August 8, 1928, the Golden Star Creamery Association (Inc.), Bennett, Iowa, claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$600, conditioned in part that it be reworked and reprocessed so as to contain at least 80 per cent of butterfat.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**16022. Adulteration of Brazil nuts. U. S. v. 75 Bags of Brazil Nuts. Consent decree of condemnation entered. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 22154. S. No. 164.)**

On November 11, 1927, the United States attorney for the Western 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 praying seizure and condemnation of 75 bags of Brazil nuts, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Buffalo, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped from New York, N. Y., on September 21, 1927, after importation into this country, by the William A. Camp Co., and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

On December 21, 1927, the Loblaw Groceterias (Inc.), Buffalo, N. Y., having appeared as claimant for the property and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the claimant upon the execution of a good and sufficient bond, conditioned in part that it be salvaged under the supervision of this department, and that the said claimant pay the cost of the proceedings.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**16023. Adulteration and misbranding of buttermilk tablets. U. S. v. 138 Bottles of Buttermilk Tablets. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture entered. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 22883. I. S. Nos. 25829-x, 25830-x. S. No. 944.)**

On July 13, 1928, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and