

"acetphenetidin (acetanilid derivative) 3 gr. per tablet" appeared on the label, it was inconspicuously placed thereon and was in exceedingly small type.

Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, borne on the label, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Tin container) "Usual adult dose for headache, toothache, earache, neuritis, neuralgia, colds, rheumatism * * * and periodical pains, 1 or 2 tablets first followed by 1 tablet each hour or each two hours as required. Sore throat—Dissolve 1 tablet in wineglass of water and gargle. Usual child's dose: Age 4-7 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 September 10, 1928, 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.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

16066. Adulteration and misbranding of cheese. U. S. v. 10 Cheeses. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 22968. I. S. No. 03138. S. No. 1043.)

On August 9, 1928, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, 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 10 cheeses at Vineland, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped by Price Bros., Philadelphia, Pa., on or about August 1, 1928, and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New Jersey, 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 fat and containing excessive moisture had been substituted in part for the article and had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength.

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

On September 24, 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.*

16067. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 535 Bushels of Apples. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 23138. I. S. No. 03172. S. No. 1238.)

On October 8, 1928, the United States attorney for the Eastern 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 praying seizure and condemnation of 535 bushels of apples, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., consigned by Delsea Orchards Co., Glassboro, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped from Glassboro, N. J., on or about October 3, 1928, and transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of Pennsylvania, 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 contained added poisonous ingredients, lead and arsenic, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On October 10, 1928, G. M. MacClelland, Haddenfield, N. J., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was