

misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser because the product was partly decomposed.

On July 15, 1920, the Columbia Salmon Co., claimant, 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 claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the filing of a bond, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

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

S390. Adulteration of raisins. U. S. * * * v. 370 Cases, More or Less, of Raisins. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released on bond. (F. & D. No. 9947. S. No. C-1128.)

On March 29, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, 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 370 cases of raisins, at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 17, 1918, by the Bonner Packing Co., Locans, Calif., and transported from the State of California into the State of Minnesota, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Locans Brand Seeded Raisins packed by Locan Packing Co., Fresno, Calif."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the contents of the packages were contaminated with sand and dirt.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel in that a substance, to wit, sand, had been mixed and packed with the article so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality, and in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy vegetable substance.

On July 21, 1919, the Bonner Packing Co., claimant, 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 delivered to the claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the filing of a bond in the sum of \$700, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

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

S391. Misbranding of Wilson's Solution Anti-Flu. U. S. * * * v. 273 Dozen Bottles of Wilson's Solution Anti-Flu. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10016. I. S. No. 6893-r. S. No. C-1149.)

On April 12, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern 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 a certain quantity of Wilson's Solution Anti-Flu, at Atlanta, Ga., consigned by the Cooper Medicine Co., Dayton, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 8, 1919, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Georgia, 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 a mixture of volatile oils and camphors, including methyl salicylate, thymol, and oil of eucalyptus.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel in that certain statements appearing on the label on the package containing the article, regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, falsely and fraudulently represented the article to