

be effective as a powerful antiseptic to be used as a preventive against influenza, colds, and grippe, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not effective.

On June 24, 1920, 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.

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

8392. Adulteration of raisins. U. S. * * * v. 135 Cases, More or Less, of Raisins. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released on bond. (F. & D. No. 10065. I. S. No. 6928-r. S. No. C-1164.)

On April 19, 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 135 cases of raisins, at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 18, 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 \$300, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

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

8393. Misbranding of Salubrin A and Salubrin B. U. S. * * * v. 10 Dozen Bottles of Salubrin A and 6 Dozen Bottles of Salubrin B. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 10405, 10406. I. S. Nos. 2384-r, 2385-r. S. Nos. W-374, W-375.)

On May 22, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon, 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 10 dozen bottles of an article of drugs, labeled in part "Salubrin A," and 6 dozen bottles of an article of drugs, labeled in part "Salubrin B," remaining in the original unbroken packages at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the articles had been shipped by The Salubrin Laboratory, Grand Crossing, Ill., on April 1, and April 7, 1919, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Oregon, 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 they both consisted essentially of alcohol, ethyl acetate, water, acetic acid, and a trace of aldehyde. Solution B was perfumed.

The articles were labeled in part, (carton) "Directions for use. Externally * * * For Ringworm, Eczema, Pimples and other Irritated Conditions of