

7236. Misbranding of Wilson's Solution Anti-Flu. U. S. * * * v. 33 Gross Bottles of * * * Wilson's Solution Anti-Flu. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10011. I. S. No. 2370-r. S. No. W-238.)

On April 9, 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 33 gross bottles of Wilson's Solution Anti-Flu, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Portland, Ore., alleging that the article had been shipped on November 7, 1918, by the Cooper Medicine Co., Dayton, O., and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Oregon, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Wilson's Solution Anti-Flu. A Powerful Antiseptic to be used as a Preventive against Influenza, Colds and Grip. * * * G. F. Willis Co., Atlanta, Ga., Distributor. Wilson's Solution Anti-Flu. A powerful Antiseptic to be used as a Preventive against Influenza, Colds and Grip. A few drops inhaled from handkerchief disinfects nose and throat. To make spraying solution for nose and throat add 10 drops Wilson's Solution to one tablespoonful olive oil. For sore throat and soreness in chest make rubbing ointment by mixing one-half teaspoonful with tablespoonful vaseline."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of oil of eucalyptus, thymol, and methyl salicylate.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statements borne on the labels of the bottles, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of said drugs, ingredients, and substances contained therein, were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and remedial therapeutic effects claimed for it on the label.

On May 16, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

7237. Adulteration of oranges. U. S. * * * v. 188 Boxes of Oranges. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 10015. I. S. No. 13427-r. S. No. E-1296.)

On or about April 4, 1919, 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 for the seizure and condemnation of 188 boxes of oranges, consigned by the California Fruit Growers Exchange, Rialto, Cal., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Buffalo, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on March 19, 1919, and transported from the State of California into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On April 19, 1919, the said California Fruit Growers Exchange, claimants, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

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