first aid dressings, at Louisville, Ky., 12,000 bandage compresses at Richmond, Va., and 20,000 cartons, each containing 4 bandage compresses, at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the articles had been shipped from Worcester, Mass., by the Handy Pad Supply Co., on or about July 22, 1943, and March 9 and April 25, 1944; and charging that the articles were misbranded and that the first aid dressings were also adulterated. The articles were labeled in part: "Small First Aid Dressing U. S. Army Carlisle Model Sterilized," and "Bandage Compresses Dyed Dressings Sterilized."

The first aid dressings were alleged to be adulterated in that the purity and quality of the article fell below that which it purported and was represented to possess, i. e., "Sterilized." The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements appearing on its labels, "Sterilized," and "Sterilized. Red Color indicates back of dressing. Put other side next to wound," were false and misleading when applied to the article, which was not sterile but was contaminated with living micro-organisms.

The bandage compresses were alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on their label, "Sterilized," was false and misleading as applied to the bandages, which were not sterile but were contaminated with living micro-organisms.

On February 26 and September 11, 1944, Albert H. Tessier, doing business as the Handy Pad Supply Co., having appeared as claimant for the Kentucky and California lots, judgments of condemnation were entered and the products were ordered released under bond to be resterilized under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration. On June 17, 1944, no claimant having appeared for the Virginia lot, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1226. Adulteration and misbranding of gauze pads. U. S. v. 19 Packages of Gauze Pads. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 11630. Sample No. 49793–F.)

On January 12, 1944, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York filed a libel against 19 packages of gauze pads at Buffalo, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 25, 1943, from Worcester, Mass., by the Handy Pad Supply Co.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: (Package) "100 J–F Gauze Pads."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its quality and purity fell below the standard set forth therein since it was not sterile.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement in its labeling, "Sterilized After Packaging," was false and misleading as applied to the article, which was not sterile but was contaminated with viable spore-bearing rods or cocci.

On February 9, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1227. Adulteration and misbranding of sutures. U. S. v. 2,868 Tubes, 2,868 Tubes and 2,868 Tubes of Sutures. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 8876. Sample No. 32806–F.)

On November 17, 1942, the United States attorney for the Northern District of New York filed a liable against 8,604 tubes of sutures at Binghamton, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about September 17, 1942, from Boston, Mass., by the Flanders-Day Co.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its quality and purity fell below the standard set forth therein since it did not meet the tests for sterility of solids as required by that text but was contaminated with living micro-organisms.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on its label, "U. S. P. Surgical Catgut Sutures Sterile," was false and misleading.

On January 8, 1943, the Flanders-Day Co., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for resterilization under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.