1290. Misbranding of gauze bandages. U. S. v. 156 Boxes of Gauze Bandages. Decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 11579. Sample No. 11716–F.)

On January 5, 1944, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California filed a libel against 156 boxes, each containing 72 units, of the above-named product at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped from New Rochelle, N. Y., on or about October 22, 1943, by the American White Cross Laboratories, Inc.; and charging that it was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Sterile Bandage Gauze Compressed."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement, "Sterile," appearing on its label, was false and misleading since the article was not sterile, but was contaminated with living micro-organisms.

On April 27, 1944, the American White Cross Laboratories, Inc., having appeared as claimant, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for resterilization under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

1291. Misbranding of Stanup Shoulder Brace. U. S. v. 38 Stanup Shoulder Braces. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be relabeled. (F. D. C. No. 11817. Sample No. 59536–F.)

On February 15, 1944, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan filed a libel against 38 Stanup Shoulder Braces at Detroit, Mich., alleging that the article had been shipped between the approximate dates of November 12 and 20, 1943, by the United States Truss Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; and charging that it was misbranded.

Examination showed that the device was a shoulder brace made of strips of cotton webbing, the shoulder straps being adjustable.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the label, "Shoulder Erector and Chest Expander For Men and Women Young and Old Develops the Chest, * * * then see how your chest will develop within a short time * * * Health Promoter Deep Breathing Expands Lungs Purifies Blood and Prolongs Life," were false and misleading since such a device would not be effective in developing the chest, expanding the lungs, purifying the blood, prolonging life, or promoting health.

On March 16, 1944, the United States Truss Co., claimant, having admitted the facts in the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be relabeled under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

1292. Misbranding of Rowles Red Pepper Rub. U. S. v. 85 4/12 Dozen Packages of Rowles Red Pepper Rub. Decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be relabeled. (F. D. C. No. 11826. Sample No. 60705–F.)

On February 17, 1944, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California filed a libel against 85 4/12 dozen packages of Rowles Red Pepper Rub at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Anacin Manufacturing Co. on or about March 30, 1943, from Knoxville, Tenn.; and charging that it was misbranded.

Examination disclosed that the article was short-weight.

It was alleged to be misbranded (1) in that the statement in the labeling, "Contents 1¼ Oz.," was false and misleading; and (2) in that the label failed to bear an accurate statement of the quantity of the contents.

On March 31, 1944, the Larned Corporation having appeared as claimant, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be relabeled under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

DRUGS FOR VETERINARY USE*

1293. Misbranding of Cha Rem. U. S. v. 222 Bottles of Cha Rem. Decree of condemnation. Product ordered released to be relabeled. (F. D. C. No. 12020. Sample No. 62531–F.)

On March 20, 1944, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois filed a libel against 222 bottles, ranging from 8 ounces to 1 gallon in size, of Cha Rem, at Windsor, Ill., alleging that the article, which had been consigned by the F. B. Chamberlain Co., had been shipped on or about February 1 and March 8, 1944, from St. Louis, Mo.; and charging that it was misbranded.

Examination of the article showed that it consisted essentially of water, sugar, creosote, sodium hydroxide, a laxative plant drug, and a minute amount of arsenic.

*See also Nos. 1259–1261, 1282.