On November 13, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland filed a libel against 23 packages of Locorol at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 9, 1939, by Peck & Sterba, Inc., from New York, N. Y.; and charging that it was misbranded in that its containers were so made, formed, or filled as to be misleading. It was labeled in part: "Locorol for Feminine Hygiene B-package without applicator."

On December 6, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

110. Misbranding of ephedrine jelly. U. S. v. 120 Packages of Ephedrine Jelly. Default decree of condemnation. Product delivered to charitable institution. (F. D. C. No. 914. Sample No. 68144-D.)

The tubes containing this product occupied approximately 20 percent of the capacity of the carton.

On November 10, 1939, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 120 packages of ephedrine jelly at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 9, 1939, by the Purity Drug Co. from Passaic, N. J.; and charging that it was misbranded in that the cartons were so made, formed, or filled as to be misleading.

On December 5, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be delivered to a charitable institution.

111. Misbranding of Refill Lanteen Jelly. U. S. v. 66 Packages of Refill Lanteen Jelly. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 977. Sample No. 47981-D.)

The tubes containing this product occupied only 26.8 percent of the total volume of the carton containers.

On November 14, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland filed a libel against 66 packages of Refill Lanteen Jelly at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 16, 1939, by Lanteen Medical Laboratories, Inc., from Chicago, Ill.; and charging that it was misbranded in that its container was so made, formed, or filled as to be misleading.

On December 6, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

112. Misbranding of Neo-Synephrin Hydrochloride Jelly. U. S. v. 128 Packages of Neo-Synephrin Hydrochloride Jelly. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1189. Sample No. 68615-D.)

This product was contained in collapsible metallic tubes which occupied approximately 15 percent of the capacity of the cartons.

On December 14, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey filed a libel against 128 packages of Neo-Synephrin Hydrochloride Jelly at Newark, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 12 and October 13, 1939, by Frederick Stearns & Co. from New York, N. Y.; and charging that it was misbranded in that its container was so made, formed, or filled as to be misleading.

On February 8, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

113. Misbranding of First-Aid Bandages. U. S. v. 346 Cans of First-Aid Bandages. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered delivered to public institution. (F. D. C. No. 1005. Sample No. 82507-D.)

The containers of this product were deceptive, since the contents occupied only approximately one-half of the available space in the package.

On or about November 18, 1939, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia filed a libel against 346 cans of bandages at Atlanta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 25, 1939, by Hampton Manufacturing Co. from Carlstadt, N. J.; and charging that it was misbranded in that its containers were so made, formed, or filled as to be misleading. The article was labeled in part: "Blue Grass First-Aid Bandage Waterproof with Mercurochrome H W & D."

On December 6, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered delivered to a public institution.