September 27, 1939, by the Supreme First Aid Co., Inc., from New York, N. Y.; and charging that it was misbranded.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that representations in the labeling that it be used as a first aid dressing for household, office, and factory use, and that it be kept constantly on hand for emergencies, were false and misleading when applied to an article which was not sterile but was contaminated with viable micro-organisms and therefore was not suitable as a first aid dressing for emergencies.

On January 19, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

125. Misbranding of gauze bandage. U. S. v. 1 Gross Packages of Gauze Bandages. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 274. Sample No. 51887-D.)

This product had been shipped in interstate commerce. At the time of examination and while in interstate commerce, it was found to be contaminated with viable micro-organisms.

On July 7, 1939, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania filed a libel (amended July 13, 1939) against 1 gross packages of gauze bandage at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 9, 1938, by the Mills Sales Co. from New York, N. Y.; and charging that it was misbranded. It was labeled in part: "Physicians and Surgeons Gauze Bandage First Aid Products Corp."

It was alleged to be misbranded in that representations in the labeling that it was appropriate for use by physicians and surgeons and was appropriate for use as a first aid, were false and misleading when applied to an article that was not sterile.

On August 25, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

126. Adulteration and misbranding of sutures. U. S. v. 4 Boxes and 5 Packages of Plain Pyoktanin Catgut. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 525, 1021. Sample Nos. 55052-D, 55053-D, 55992-D.)

This product had been shipped in interstate commerce and was in an interstate status when examined; at that time it was found to be contaminated with viable micro-organisms.

On September 8 and November 18, 1939, the United States attorneys for the Northern District of Illinois and the Eastern District of Wisconsin filed libels against four boxes of plain pyoktanin catgut at Chicago, Ill., and 5 packages of the same product at Milwaukee, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 15, 1937, and November 10 and December 14, 1938, by the Laboratory of the Ramsey County Medical Society from St. Paul, Minn.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded.

Adulteration was alleged in that the purity of the article fell below that which it purported or was represented to possess in that its labeling conveyed the impression that it was sterile; whereas it was not sterile, but was contaminated.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the labeling bore representations that it was plain pyoktanin catgut and contained directions that the envelopes be torn and the contents dropped into a sterile solution and soaked before application to make it pliable to prevent breaking at the knot, which were false and misleading since they created the impression that the article was sterile catgut suitable for surgical use; whereas it was not sterile catgut suitable for surgical use.

On November 8, 1939, and January 29, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

PROPHYLACTICS

Nos. 127 to 140 of this publication report the seizure and disposition of prophylactics samples of which were found to be defective because of the presence of holes.

127. Adulteration and misbranding of prophylactics. U. S. v. 87 Gross and 33 Gross of Prophylactics. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 1014, 1029. Sample Nos. 75446-D, 84149-D.)

On November 18 and 21, 1939, the United States attorneys for the Western District of Tennessee and the Northern District of Ohio filed libels against 87 gross of prophylactics at Memphis, Tenn., and 33 gross of prophylactics at Akron, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or