disorders, were false and misleading since it was not effective for such purposes. The Castoria was alleged to be misbranded further in that its label failed to bear the common or usual name of each active ingredient, and in that its container was so made, formed, and filled as to be misleading since the carton was materially larger than necessary to contain the bottles.

The "Effervescing Solution of Citrate of Magnesia with Magnesia Sulphate" was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength differed from that which it purported and was represented to possess, since its labeling represented and suggested that it consisted of a solution of magnesium citrate to which magnesium sulfate had been added, whereas it did not so consist but was predominantly a solution of Epsom salts with a small proportion of magnesium citrate. It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Effervescing Solution of Citrate of Magnesia with Magnesia Sulphate," borne on the label was false and misleading since the article was predominantly a solution of Epsom salts with a small proportion of magnesium citrate, and not a solution of magnesium citrate to which magnesium sulfate had been added.

On October 27, 1942, a plea of guilty having been entered, each defendant was fined $25.

874. Adulteration and misbranding of Gold Bond Liquid Hog Medicine. U. S. v. Abraham Bartlet Carlsen (Mid-West Distributors). Plea of guilty. Fine, $25. (F. D. C. No. 7674. Sample No. 73036–E.)

On October 20, 1942, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Iowa filed an information against Abraham Bartlet Carlsen, trading as Mid-West Distibutors, Sioux City, Iowa, alleging shipment on or about November 3, 1941, from the State of Iowa into the State of Nebraska of a quantity of the above-named product.

Analysis of a sample of the Gold Bond Liquid Hog Medicine showed the product to consist essentially of sodium sulfate, hydroxide, and carbonate; iron and copper sulfates, carbonates, creosote, and water, and small amounts of plant material containing .55 percent fluidextract of nux vomica, less than .03 percent potassium iodide, namely 0.001 percent potassium iodide, and less than 9 percent potassium arsenite, namely not more than 0.05 percent potassium arsenite.

It was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength differed from that which it purported or was represented to possess, 4 percent of fluid extract of nux vomica, 0.03 percent of potassium iodide, and 9 percent of potassium arsenite, and it did not contain the stated amount of these ingredients.

It was misbranded in that the quantitative statement of ingredients in the labeling was false and misleading as applied to an article that contained smaller amounts of the above-mentioned ingredients.

It was further misbranded in that the statements on the label which represented and suggested that the drug would be efficacious in the treatment of sick hogs and would keep hogs well, were false and misleading, as the drug would not be efficacious for these purposes.

On October 20, 1942, a plea of guilty having been entered, the court imposed a fine of $25.

875. Adulteration and misbranding of first aid bandage. U. S. v. 11½ Dozen Packages of Sterilastic First Aid Bandage. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 7834. Sample No. 89775–E.)

This product was not sterile but was contaminated with living micro-organisms.

On June 30, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against the above-described product at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 25, 1942, by Surgical Dressings, Inc., from Boston, Mass.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its purity and quality fell below that which it purported and was represented to possess since the name "Sterilastic" implied that it was sterile, whereas it was not sterile.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statement on the label, "Sterilastic * * * The gauze supplied with the Sterilastic may be used in any emergency," was false and misleading since it represented and suggested that the article was sterile and might be used in emergency first-aid injuries, whereas it was not sterile but was contaminated with living micro-organisms.

On December 5, 1942, Surgical Dressings, Inc., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be condemned and destroyed, and that the answer theretofore filed by the claimant be stricken from the record.