their difference in quality and purity from the standard set forth in the compendium was not plainly stated on the labels.

The first aid, treated strips, were alleged to be misbranded in that they were in package form and the label failed to bear a statement of the quantity of the contents; and in that the statements appearing upon the label, "Sani+Cross First Aid Treated Strips For minor cuts, wounds, abrasions Directions Wash wound with an antiseptic. Remove crinoline and apply gauze pad to the wound," were false and misleading since those statements represented and suggested that the article was a safe and appropriate bandage for first aid use on minor cuts, wounds, and abrasions, whereas it was not a safe and appropriate bandage for such use but was contaminated with living micro-organisms.

The other articles were alleged to be misbranded in that the statements, "Sani+Cross Adhesive Strips For Home, Factory, and Sports use. Directions Wash wound with an antiseptic. Remove crinoline and apply gauze pad to the wound," appearing in the labeling of the Sani-Cross adhesive strips, and similar statements in the labeling of the Tip Top adhesive strips, were false and misleading since they created the impression that the articles were safe and appropriate bandages for first aid use on broken skin, whereas they were not safe and appropriate bandages for such uses, but were contaminated with living micro-organisms.

The first aid, treated strips and the Sani-Cross adhesive strips were alleged to be misbranded further in that the designation "Sani+Cross," appearing in the labeling, was false and misleading since it created the impression that the articles were sterile and sanitary dressings, whereas they were not sterile and sanitary.

On February 9, March 10, and June 26, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

1035. Adulteration and misbranding of gauze bandage. U. S. v. 102 Dozen Packages of Gauze Bandage. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8646. Sample No. 12139–F.)

On October 28, 1942, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington filed a libel against 102 packages of gauze bandage at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 25, 1942, from New York, N. Y., by C. I. Lee and Co.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Gauze Bandage 2 Inch * * * Distributors Chatham Sundries Co. New York, N. Y."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its purity and quality fell below that which it purported and was represented to possess, "Sterilized."

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement appearing in its labeling "Sterilized after packaging," was misleading since it created the impression that the article was sterile, whereas it was not sterile but was contaminated with living gram-positive spore-bearing bacilli.

On September 16, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1036. Adulteration and misbranding of bandage gauze. U. S. v. 4,379 Dozen Packages of Bandage Gauze. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond to be brought into compliance with the law. (F. D. C. No. 9251. Sample No. 32370–F.)

On January 27, 1943, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio filed a libel against 4,379 dozen packages of bandage gauze at Toledo, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 3, 1942, by Convenience, Inc., from Greenville, S. C.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Bandage: Gauze, Roller, Plain Sterilized."

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 an official compendium, the United States Pharmacopoeia (twelfth revision), but its quality and purity fell below the standard set forth therein since it was not sterile but was contaminated with viable micro-organisms.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the designation "Sterilized," appearing in the labeling, was false and misleading.

On March 18, 1943, Convenience, Inc., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be brought into compliance with the law under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.