

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as water for injection, a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its quality and purity fell below the official standard since it failed to meet the pyrogen test prescribed in the Pharmacopoeia, and it contained undissolved material.

On December 8, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered delivered to the Food and Drug Administration, for technical use.

**1474. Adulteration of adhesive plaster. U. S. v. 852 Spools and 35,100 Rolls of Adhesive Plaster. Decree of condemnation. Portion of product ordered released under bond; remainder ordered destroyed. (F. D. C. Nos. 14012, 14429. Sample Nos. 52976-F, 92906-F.)**

On or about October 5 and November 14, 1944, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland filed libels against 852 spools and 35,100 rolls of adhesive plaster at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 18, 1944, by the Richmond Army Service Forces Depot, from Bellbluff, Va. The article was labeled in part: "Gotham Adhesive Plaster \* \* \* Manufactured by Gotham Aseptic Laboratory Co. Inc. New York, N. Y."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as adhesive plaster, a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its strength differed from the official standard since the compendium provides that the adhesive strength of adhesive plaster, when determined by the method specified therein, shall be not less than 40 pounds, whereas the adhesive strength of the product in spools was from 3 to 19 pounds and that in rolls was from 3 to 11 pounds.

On November 14, 1944, no claimant having appeared for the spools of the product, judgment of condemnation was entered and that portion was ordered destroyed. On January 17, 1945, B. Pierce and Co., Inc., Baltimore, Md., having appeared as claimant for the remainder of the product and having admitted that the article was adulterated, judgment of condemnation was entered and the article was ordered released under bond to be disposed of in compliance with the law. It was not to be used as surgical adhesive plaster.

**1475. Adulteration of adhesive plaster. U. S. v. 16 $\frac{5}{12}$  Cartons of Adhesive Plaster. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 14394. Sample No. 2523-F.)**

On November 9, 1944, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Oklahoma filed a libel against 16 $\frac{5}{12}$  cartons, each full carton containing 144 packages, of adhesive plaster at Wewoka, Okla., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 28 and July 24, 1944, by the Maryland Salvage Co., from Baltimore, Md. The article was labeled in part: "Gotham Adhesive Plaster \* \* \* Manufactured By Gotham Aseptic Laboratory Co. Inc. New York, N. Y."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as adhesive plaster, a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its strength differed from the official standard, which provides that the adhesive strength of adhesive plaster, when determined by the method specified therein, shall be not less than 40 pounds, whereas the adhesive strength of the article was from 3 to 19 pounds.

On January 16, 1945, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1476. Adulteration of Sanette Treated Strips. U. S. v. 49 $\frac{1}{2}$  Gross Packages of Sanette Treated Strips. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 14469. Sample No. 75658-F.)**

On November 11, 1944, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 49 $\frac{1}{2}$  gross packages of Sanette Treated Strips at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about September 29, 1944, from Yonkers, N. Y., by C. I. Lee and Co., Inc. The article was labeled in part: "Sanette 8 Treated Strips Sanette Mfg. Co. New York, N. Y."

Each package of the article contained a number of individual dressings prepared by affixing an absorbent compress, composed of several layers of absorbent gauze, to a strip of adhesive plaster.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be adhesive absorbent gauze, a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its quality and purity fell below the official standard since it was not sterile.