

was contaminated with viable micro-organisms and did not have the characteristics claimed: "It is safe," "Fully guaranteed," "Apply Gauztex direct over wound if no sterile gauze is available," "Sterilized," "Contains nothing irritating or injurious," "Gauztex is sterilized—Safe to use," and "If sterile gauze is not available, bandage directly over the wound with Gauztex to cover and protect it. Gauztex protects the wound thoroughly without shutting out the air."

Misbranding was alleged further in that the following statements appearing variously in the labeling falsely and fraudulently represented that the article was a safe and appropriate treatment for the conditions claimed, whereas it was not a safe and appropriate treatment for the conditions claimed: "Allows healing; circulation of air," "It is safe," "Fully guaranteed," "Apply Gauztex direct over wound if no sterile gauze is available," "For abdominal support after operations," "Sterilized," "Contains nothing irritating or injurious," "Gauztex is sterilized—Safe to use," "If sterile gauze is not available, bandage directly over the wound with Gauztex to cover and protect it. Gauztex protects the wound thoroughly without shutting out the air thus promoting more rapid healing," "Wind Gauztex onto the finger. Cover wound with two or more turns," "For finger-tip injuries," "Children come to mother with skinned knees and elbows * * * cuts, burns and scratches * * * They like to have you use Gauztex," and "Blisters * * * Bandage heel completely as illustrated. Use pad so that blister fits into U cut."

On July 1, 1938, General Bandages, Inc., having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

29277. Adulteration and misbranding of santal oil capsules. U. S. v. 18 Cartons and 16 Cartons of Capsules Santal Oil. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 42945. Sample No. 17281-D.)

This product was labeled to indicate that it was oil of santal, a drug recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, but it failed to meet the tests prescribed in the pharmacopoeia for oil of santal.

On June 18, 1938, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 34 cartons of santal oil capsules at Washington, D. C.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 18, 1938, from New York, N. Y., by American Pharmaceutical Co., Inc.; and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, namely, "Santal Oil Pure East Indian * * * U. S. P.," since it was not a drug recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia.

Misbranding was alleged in that the statement on the label, "Santal Oil Pure East Indian * * * U. S. P.," was false and misleading since it led the purchaser to believe that it was oil of santal, a drug recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia; whereas it was not oil of santal, since it was not soluble in five volumes of 70 percent alcohol.

On July 13, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

29278. Adulteration and misbranding of rubber prophylactics. U. S. v. 9½ Gross and 19 Gross of Rubber Prophylactics. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 42484, 42485. Sample Nos. 27344-D, 27345-D.)

Samples of this product were found to be defective in that they contained holes.

On June 2, 1938, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 28½ gross of rubber prophylactics at Denver, Colo., consigned by Western Latex Co.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 14, 1938, from Chicago, Ill.; and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Genuine Liquid Latex LES"; or "Tetratex * * * L. E. Shunk Latex Products, Inc., Akron, Ohio."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold.

Misbranding was alleged in that the following statements in the labeling of the respective lots were false and misleading: (Liquid Latex) "Prophylactics * * * Guaranteed five years * * * Sold for the prevention of disease only"; (Tetratex) "Prophylactic * * * For medical purposes * * * Guaranteed five years Disease preventative."

On June 17, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

29279. Adulteration and misbranding of prophylactics. U. S. v. 2 $\frac{1}{16}$ Gross of Prophylactics. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 42289. Sample No. 16770-D.)

Samples of this product were found to be defective in that they contained holes.

On April 30, 1938, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 2 $\frac{1}{16}$ gross of prophylactics at Buffalo, N. Y.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 23, 1938, from Chicago, Ill., by Frank G. Karg; and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold.

Misbranding was alleged in that the following statements in the labeling were false and misleading: "Selected Skins * * * Air Tested and Guaranteed for Five Years * * * For Prevention of Disease."

On May 23, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

29280. Adulteration and misbranding of rubber prophylactics. U. S. v. 5 Gross of Rubber Prophylactics. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 42394. Sample No. 4205-D.)

Samples of this product were found to be defective in that they contained holes.

On May 17, 1938, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 5 gross of rubber prophylactics at New Albany, Ind.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 9, 1938, by Fletcher Chemical Co., from Cincinnati, Ohio; and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold.

Misbranding was alleged in that the statements, "Guaranteed * * * For Prevention of Disease * * * Triple Tested Free from Holes Guaranteed Five Years * * * Do not risk buying cheap prophylactics of no protection from unreliable sources," in the labeling were false and misleading.

On July 25, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

29281. Adulteration and misbranding of rubber prophylactics. U. S. v. 26 Gross and 36 Gross of Rubber Prophylactics. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 42274, 42275. Sample Nos. 16299-D, 16300-D.)

Samples of this product were found to be defective in that they contained holes.

On April 28, 1938, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Alabama, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 62 gross of rubber prophylactics at Birmingham, Ala.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 29, 1938, from Memphis, Tenn., by International Distributors; and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Texide" or "L. E. S. Liquid Latex."