shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 10, 1936, by Mine Safety Appliance Co. from Wilkinsburg, Pa.; and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its purity fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, i. e., (label) "Sterilized," in that it was contaminated with viable micro-organisms.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements on the label, "Gauze Roller Bandage * * * (Sterilized)" and "Safety," were false and misleading when applied to an article contaminated with viable micro-organisms.

On October 14, 1938, the case having been called and no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

29789. Adulteration and misbranding of gauze bandage. U. S. v. 118 Dozen Packages of Gauze Bandage. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 44237. Sample No. 34179–D.)

This product having been shipped in interstate commerce and remaining unsold and in the original packages, was found at the time of examination to be contaminated with viable micro-organisms.

On October 25, 1938, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 118 dozen packages of gauze bandage at Baltimore, Md.; alleging that the article had been shipped on or about September 26, 1938, by the Deane Sales Co. from Yonkers, N. Y.; and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration was alleged in that the purity of the article fell below the professed standard under which it was sold, (carton) "Gauze Bandage Sterilized after Packaging," since it was not sterile but was contaminated with viable aerobic and anaerobic or facultative anaerobic micro-organisms, including gas-producing organisms.

Misbranding was alleged in that the statement on the label, "First Aid Gauze Bandage Sterilized after Packaging," was false and misleading when applied to an article that was not sterile and was therefore unsuited for use as a first aid in the bandaging of wounds.

On November 18, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

29790. Adulteration and misbranding of tablets. U. S. v. The Physicians' Chemical & Drug Co., Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, $250. (F. & D. No. 42570. Sample Nos. 18653–D, 18661–D.)

This case involved two kinds of tablets, of which one contained acetanilid in excess of the amount declared, i. e., 1.18 grains per tablet instead of 1 grain, as stated on the label; and the other contained a smaller amount of acetophenetidin, a derivative of acetanilid, than that declared on the label, namely, 3.6 grains instead of 5 grains.

On September 14, 1938, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Physicians' Chemical & Drug Co., Inc., trading at Chicago, Ill., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act on or about April 7, 1938, from the State of Illinois into the State of California of quantities of tablets labeled in part, "Formula Acetanilid Gr. 1 Quinine Sulphate Gr. 1-4 Camphor Gr. 1-4 Capsicum Gr. 1-4 Ext. Cascara Sag. Gr. 1-4 Podophyllin Gr. 1-40 Tr. Gelsemium G. 1-2 Tr. Eupatorium Perf. G. 1 Atropine Sulphate Gr. 1-1200," which were misbranded; and of tablets labeled in part, "Formula * * * Acetphenetidin Gr. 5 Caffeine Gr. 1-2 Camphor monobromated Gr. 1-2 Sodium bicarbonate Gr. 1," which were adulterated and misbranded.

The tablets labeled in part, "Formula Acetanilid Gr. 1" were alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Acetanilid Gr. 1," borne on the bottle label, was false and misleading in that it represented that each tablet contained 1 grain of acetanilid; whereas each tablet contained more than 1 grain of acetanilid.

The tablets labeled in part, "Formula * * * Acetphenetidin Gr. 5," were alleged to be adulterated in that they fell below the professed standard and quality under which they were sold since each tablet was represented to contain