

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its purity or quality fell below that which it purported, or was represented to possess, namely, "sterilized." It was alleged to be misbranded in that the representations in the labeling that it had been sterilized after packing; that after packaging it had been subjected to a sterilization process whereby the effectively sealed packages had been subjected to the action of steam heat sufficient to raise the interior of the package to a temperature of 240° F. and that such temperature had been steadily maintained as a minimum for a period of 30 minutes, were false and misleading as applied to an article which was not sterile but was contaminated with viable micro-organisms.

On August 27, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

239. Adulteration and misbranding of self-adhering gauze. U. S. v. 36 Dozen Retail Packages of Fabco Self-Adhering Gauze. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1624. Sample No. 87063-D.)

This product had been shipped in interstate commerce and was in interstate commerce at the time of examination, at which time it was found to be contaminated with viable micro-organisms.

On March 13, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Rhode Island filed a libel against 36 dozen retail packages of the above-named product at Providence, R. I., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 12, 1940, by Hanover Sales Co., Inc., from Boston, Mass.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its purity or quality fell below that which it purported or was represented to possess, since it was represented as having been sterilized after packing; whereas it was not sterile but was contaminated with viable micro-organisms.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the representation in the labeling that it had been sterilized after packing was false and misleading as applied to a product which was contaminated with viable micro-organisms.

On April 11, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

240. Adulteration and misbranding of gauze bandage. U. S. v. 91½ Gross Packages of Gauze Bandage. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 2610. Sample No. 2725-E.)

This product had been shipped in interstate commerce and was in interstate commerce at the time of examination, at which time it was found to contain viable micro-organisms. The bandages occupied approximately 44 percent of the space in the carton.

On August 19, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts filed a libel against 91½ gross packages of gauze bandages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 16, 1940, by the Meditex Supply Co. from New York, N. Y.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Gauze Bandage Sterilized After Packing Meditex."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that its purity or quality fell below that which it purported or was represented to possess, namely, "Sterilized," since it was not sterile, but was contaminated with viable micro-organisms.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the representation on the carton that it had been sterilized after packing was false and misleading as applied to an article which was not sterile. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that its container was so made, formed, or filled as to be misleading.

On September 16, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

241. Misbranding of surgical dressings. U. S. v. 11 Gross Packages of Medi-Band All Purpose Bandage; and 6 Gross of Medi-Gauze. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 1589, 1658. Sample Nos. 46944-D to 46947-D, incl.)

These products had been shipped in interstate commerce and were in interstate commerce at the time they were examined, at which time they were found to be contaminated with viable micro-organisms. A portion of the "Medi-Gauze" was packed in cartons about twice as large as necessary.

On March 8 and 20, 1940, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed libels against 11 gross packages of bandage and 6 gross packages of gauze at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about January 17 to on