

It was alleged to be misbranded (1) in that the statements, "Sani+Cross First Aid Treated Strips for minor Cuts, wounds and abrasions," "Directions: Wash wound with antiseptic. Remove crinoline and apply gauze pad to wound," were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article was a safe, sanitary and appropriate bandage for first-aid use in minor cuts, wounds, and abrasions, whereas it was not a safe and sanitary or appropriate bandage for such use; (2) in that the designation "Sani+Cross" appearing in the labeling was false and misleading since it created the impression that the article constituted a sterile and sanitary dressing, whereas it did not; and (3) in that it was in package form and its label failed to bear a statement of the quantity of the contents.

On March 10, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

977. Adulteration and misbranding of first-aid dressings. U. S. v. 183,464 Packages of First-Aid Dressings. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be brought into compliance with the law. (F. D. C. No. 8903. Sample Nos. 3416-F, 3451-F.)

On November 27, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas filed a libel against 183,464 packages of first-aid dressings at Kansas City, Kans., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 3, 1942, in interstate commerce, by Convenience, Inc., Greenville, S. C.; and charging that the article was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Small First-Aid Dressing U. S. Army Carlisle Model Sterilized."

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

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements appearing on its label, "Sterilized * * * Red Color Indicates Back of Dressing. Put Other Side Next to Wound," were false and misleading since the statements represented and suggested that the article was sterile, whereas it was not sterile but was contaminated with aerobic and facultative anaerobic spore-bearing bacilli.

On November 28, 1942, Convenience, Inc., claimant, having consented to the entry of the decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be destroyed or brought into compliance with the law under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

978. Adulteration and misbranding of fractionally distilled water. U. S. v. 17¹/₂₅ Packages of Fractionally Distilled Water. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8395. Sample No. 29413-F.)

On September 22, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Georgia filed a libel against the above-described product at Savannah, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 3, 1942, from Berkeley, Calif., by the Cutter Laboratories; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Fractionally Distilled Water 50 c. c. A—4163 Sterile, Pyrogen-free, Safety Tested."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as a drug, "Water for Injection," the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, and its quality and purity fell below the standard set forth therein since it was not free from pyrogens.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Pyrogen-Free, Safety Tested," appearing on its label, was false and misleading since it contained pyrogens and was not safe for injection.

On October 26, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

979. Adulteration of carbon tetrachloride. U. S. v. 2,736 Bottles of Carbon Tetrachloride. Decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 9266. Sample No. 37441-F.)

On January 30, 1943, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia filed a libel against 2,733 bottles of carbon tetrachloride at Richmond, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 22, 1942, from St. Louis, Mo., by National Package Drugs, Inc.; and charging that it was adulterated.

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 the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its quality and purity fell below the