

70 percent of alcohol, or its equivalent, whereas the article was not such a product but was a preparation containing only 23 percent of isopropyl alcohol.

The aspirin tablets were alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on their label "100 Tablets Aspirin" was false and misleading since most packages contained less than 100 tablets each, and the average contents of the packages was less than 100 tablets.

On April 19, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

**984. Misbranding of St. Joseph C-2223. U. S. v. 4½ Dozen and 4½ Dozen packages of St. Joseph C-2223. Decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 9324. Sample No. 6587-F.)

On February 8, 1943, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri filed a libel against 4½ dozen 2-fluidounce packages, and 4½ dozen 6-fluidounce packages of the above-named product at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 18, 1942, by the Plough Sales Corporation from Memphis, Tenn.; and charging that it was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "St. Joseph Laboratories Division of Plough, Inc., New York, N. Y. Memphis, Tenn."

Examination showed that the article consisted essentially of water, alcohol 22.3 percent, sodium salicylate, approximately 81 grains per fluidounce, potassium iodide, approximately 15.4 grains per fluidounce, and glycerine, saccharin, anise, and extracts from plant drugs.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement appearing in its labeling, "through its sedative action aids in lessening the discomfort and pain of Acute Rheumatic Fever and through its antipyretic effect, reduces fever," was false and misleading since such statement represented and suggested that the article was a sedative and was effective in the treatment of acute rheumatic fever, whereas it was not a sedative and was not so effective.

On May 14, 1943, no claimant having appeared and a total of 8½ dozen 2-fluidounce packages and 2¾ dozen 6-fluidounce packages of the product having been seized, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product so seized be destroyed.

**985. Misbranding of gauze bandages. U. S. v. 39 Dozen Packages of Gauze Bandages. Decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 9250. Sample No. 28690-F.)

On January 27, 1943, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida filed a libel against 39 dozen packages of gauze bandages at Jacksonville, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 25 and October 1, 1942, from Long Island City, N. Y., by the Gotham Aseptic Laboratories; and charging that it was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Deane's Gauze Bandage \* \* \* Sterilized."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Sterilized" appearing upon the package was false and misleading as applied to the article, since it was not sterile but was contaminated with living micro-organisms.

On March 4, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**986. Misbranding of gauze bandages. U. S. v. 600 Dozen and 120 Dozen Packages of Gauze Bandages. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered released for sterilization and use by a public agency.** (F. D. C. No. 8895. Sample No. 27321-F.)

On November 19, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Puerto Rico filed a libel against 600 dozen packages of 1-inch and 120 dozen packages of 3-inch gauze bandages at San Juan, P. R., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about June 30, 1942, from New York, N. Y., by the Universal Merchandise Co.; and charging that it was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Gauze Bandage \* \* \* Sterilized after packaging Distributors Chatham Sundries Co. New York, N. Y."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement appearing in its labeling "sterilized after packaging" was misleading since it created the impression that the article was sterile, whereas it was not sterile but contaminated with living micro-organisms.

On January 25, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released to be sterilized and thereafter used by the Emergency Medical Services (Civilian Defense) in Puerto Rico, conditioned that the bandages be sterilized before use.