

pack nostril with sterilized gauze or cotton. * * * Cuts and Wounds
* * * Apply antiseptic and sterilized gauze dressing."

On June 8, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

30793. Adulteration and misbranding of prophylactics. U. S. v. 89 and 294 Gross of Prophylactics. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 45273, 45274. Sample Nos. 58464-D, 58465-D.)

Samples of these products were found to be defective in that they contained holes.

On May 6, 1939, 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 383 gross of prophylactics at Spencer, Ind.; alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 19, 1938, by the Mayfair Chemical Co. from New York, N. Y.; and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The articles were labeled: "Gold Town" or "Silver Town."

The articles were alleged to be adulterated in that their strength fell below the professed standard or quality under which they were sold.

They were alleged to be misbranded in that the statements on the cartons, (Gold Town) "For Prevention of Disease," and (Silver Town) "Disease Preventative," were false and misleading.

On June 29, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered, and the products were ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

30794. Adulteration and misbranding of rubber prophylactics. U. S. v. 26 Gross of Prophylactics. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 45350. Sample No. 67261-D.)

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

On May 17, 1939, the United States attorney for the Southern 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 26 gross of prophylactics at New York, N. Y.; alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 16 and 19, 1939, by W. H. Reed & Co., Inc., from Atlanta, Ga.; and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The articles were labeled in part "Surete."

They were alleged to be adulterated in that their strength fell below the professed standard or quality under which they were sold, since they were sold as prophylactics; whereas they were not suitable for such purpose by reason of the fact that they, or a large percentage thereof, contained perforations or punctures.

Misbranding was alleged in that the statement on the label, "Sold for Prevention of Disease," was false and misleading when applied to prophylactics that were not suitable for the prevention of disease, in that they contained perforations or punctures.

On June 7, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

30795. Misbranding of bandages. U. S. v. 30 Gross, 10 Gross, and 684 Packages of Blue Cross First Aid Bandages. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 45446, 45447, 45455. Sample Nos. 53686-D, 67204-D, 67205-D.)

These products had been shipped in interstate commerce and remained unsold and in the original packages. At the time of examination they were found to be contaminated with viable micro-organisms.

On June 2 and 5, 1939, the United States attorneys for the Southern District of New York and the Eastern District of Michigan, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in their respective district courts libels praying seizure and condemnation of 30 gross packages of Mercurochrome bandages and 10 gross of borated bandages at New York, N. Y., and 684 packages of Mercurochrome bandages at Detroit, Mich.; alleging that the articles had been shipped on or about April 24 and May 3, 1939, by the Hampton Manufacturing Co. from Carlstadt, N. J.; and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.