1936, by Kemp & Lane, Inc., from Le Roy, N. Y., 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, namely, (all cartons) "A * * * Vegetable Remedy", (some cartons) "contains Alexander Senna Anise Seed Fennel Seed Licorice Root Elecampane Root and Coriander Seed", (other cartons) "contains Alexandria Senna, Anise Seed, Fennel Seed, Licorice Root, Elecampane Root and Coriander", since it was infested with insects.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements "Remedy for * * * Faulty Intestinal Elimination * * * it helps to perform * * * normal elimination", were statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article and were false and fraudulent.

On January 5, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

26817. Adulteration and misbranding of absorbent cotton. U. S. v. 4 Cases of Absorbent Cotton. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 38459. Sample no. 9425–C.)

This absorbent cotton was represented on the label as pure and sterilized when it contained viable micro-organisms.

On October 24, 1936, 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 four cases of absorbent cotton at New York, N. Y., alleging that it had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 9, 1936, by the New Aseptic Laboratories, from Columbia, S. C., and that it was adulterated and misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its purity fell below the professed standard under which it was sold, namely, "Pure Sterilized", in that it was not pure and was not sterilized, but did contain viable micro-organisms.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on the label, "Pure Sterilized * * * Absorbent Cotton", was false and misleading when applied to an article that contained viable micro-organisms.

On November 13, 1936, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

26818. Adulteration and misbranding of Clinic Gauze Bandage. U. S. v. 5 Gross of Clinic Gauze Bandage. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 38466. Sample no. 6849–C.)

The package containing this article bore false and misleading representations that it was sterile, and a false and misleading representation as to the name and address of the manufacturer.

On October 29, 1936, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 5 gross packages of Clinic Gauze Bandage at New Orleans, La., alleging that it had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 30, 1936, by Seabury & Johnson from New York, N. Y., and that it was adulterated and misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, namely, "This sterilized gauze bandage * * *", in that it was not sterile, but was contaminated with viable micro-organisms.

It was alleged to be misbranded (1) in that the statements appearing upon the package, "Clinic Gauze Bandage" and "This sterilized gauze bandage has been manufactured * * * for surgical and home uses", were false and misleading when applied to gauze bandage that was not sterile, but was contaminated with viable micro-organisms; and (2) in that the statement appearing upon the package, "Tip-Top Products Co. New York Chicago San Francisco", was false and misleading in that the name and the addresses stated were not the name and addresses of the manufacturer of the article.

On November 27, 1936, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*