Examination showed that the article contained per teaspoonful not more than 40,000 acidophilus bacilli and at least 50,000,000 other viable micro-organisms.

It was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, namely, (carton) "Bacillus Acidophilus in a refined Mineral Oil Jelly. * * * Dose: One to two teaspoonfuls as directed by the physician", since it contained in the recommended dose but a negligible number of acidophilus bacilli and it was contaminated with a large proportion of other viable micro-organisms.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on the label, "Bacillus Acidophilus in a refined Mineral Oil Jelly", was false and misleading, since it created the impression that the article consisted of a culture of acidophilus bacillus; whereas it contained relatively few acidophilus bacilli and a relatively large number of other viable micro-organisms. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that the statement on the label, "Bacillus Acidophilus in a refined Mineral Oil Jelly. * * * Dose: One to two teaspoonfuls as directed by the physician", was false and fraudulent since it created the impression that the article was a therapeutically useful culture of acidophilus bacillus, when in fact it was essentially worthless as a culture of *Bacillus acidophilus* for therapeutic use because the proportion of acidophilus bacilli was too small to be of any therapeutic significance and also because it contained a relatively large proportion of viable micro-organisms other than *B. acidophilus*.

On April 12, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

27370. Adulteration and misbranding of Sterilastic Surgical Dressing. U. S. v. 9 Packages of Sterilastic Surgical Dressing. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 39183. Sample no. 20560–C.)

This article was represented on the label to be sterile, when it was not sterile but contained aerobic and anaerobic micro-organisms.

On March 8, 1937, the United States attorney for the District of Rhode Island, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of nine packages of Sterilastic Surgical Dressing at Providence, R. I., alleging that it had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 29, 1936, by Surgical Dressings, Inc., from Boston, Mass., and that it was adulterated and misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

It was alleged to be adulterated in that its purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, namely, (on the carton) "Sterile * * * Both the Sterilastic and the gauze in this package have been sterilized", in that it was not sterile but contained viable aerobic and anaerobic micro-organisms.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the designation "Sterilastic * * * Surgical Dressing", and the statements, "Sterile", and "Both the Sterilastic and the gauze in this package have been sterilized", borne on the package, were false and misleading when applied to an article that was not sterile but contained viable aerobic and anaerobic micro-organisms. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effect, namely, (carton) "First Aid Wound Protection" and (circular) "Sterilastic is * * * effective", were false and fraudulent.

On March 31, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

27371. Misbranding of Lawrence's Liniment. U. S. v. 69 Bottles of Lawrence's Liniment. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 39187. Sample no. 21768–C.)

This product contained less alcohol and more chloroform than declared, and its labeling bore false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims.

On March 9, 1937, the United States attorney for the Western District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 69 bottles of Lawrence's Liniment at Shreveport, La., alleging that it had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 8, 1937, by Crain's Corner Drug Store from Longview, Tex., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.