

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.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of glycerin, phenol, iodine, alcohol (2.8 percent by volume), and chloroform (27 minims per fluid ounce).

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Alcohol 5% Chloroform 20 minims to ounce", on the carton and bottle label, was false and misleading since the article contained less than 5 percent of alcohol and more than 20 minims of chloroform to the ounce. The article was alleged to be misbranded further in that the following statements appearing on the bottle label and the carton, regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent: (Bottle) "Intended to be Used in the Treatment of Croup Apply freely over upper part of chest and throat, repeat every ten min. until breathing becomes easy and free"; (carton) "Intended to be used in the Treatment of Croup A Valuable Remedy For Spasmodic Croup * * * Apply freely over chest and throat and repeat in 10 minutes if not relieved. Use externally in all cases where the liniment is needed. For Pains And Soreness In Lungs In Numerous Cases Lawrence's Liniment Has Relieved Spasmodic Croup In Fifteen Minutes."

On June 21, 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.*

27372. Misbranding of Menard's French Croup Suet. U. S. v. 93 Packages and 141 Packages of Menard's French Croup Suet. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 39192, 39263. Sample nos. 21637-C, 21747-C.)

The labeling of this product bore false and fraudulent representations regarding its curative or therapeutic effects.

On March 10 and March 25, 1937, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 234 packages of Menard's French Croup Suet at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 7, 1936, and February 24, 1937, by Menard & Watson from Macon, Ga., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

A sample of the article was found to consist essentially of creosote and volatile oils, including camphor, incorporated in a fat.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, (carton) "French Croup Suet * * * Remedy for Croup * * * in the treatment of infants * * * Can be used on an infant a week old with the most marvelously good results A Sure Cold Stop", (box) "French Croup Suet * * * Remedy for Croup", were false and fraudulent.

On April 14 and May 3, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

27373. Adulteration and misbranding of Enterocap Oralsulin. U. S. v. 4 Bottles and 1 Bottle of Enterocap Oralsulin. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 39248. Sample nos. 21730-C, 21735-C.)

This product was labeled to indicate that it was a preparation of insulin to be administered orally. Examination showed that it contained no insulin, also that the labeling bore false and fraudulent representations regarding its curative or therapeutic effects.

On March 23, 1937, 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 five bottles of Enterocap Oralsulin at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 2, 1937, by Lafayette Pharmacal, Inc., from Lafayette, Ind., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. It was labeled in part: (Bottle) "100 Enterocap Oralsulin Dose A [or "Dose O"]."

Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that it consisted essentially of powdered animal substance. Biological examination indicated that the article did not contain insulin.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, namely, "Oralsulin", a name suggesting oral insulin, since it did not contain insulin.