1879. Misbranding of Golden Brand Soi-Jus (soya oil). U. S. v. 42 Cans and 33 Cans of Soi-Jus, and a number of circulars. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 18667. Sample No. 36678-H.)

LIBEL FILED: December 28, 1945, Western District of Washington.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about January 15, 1942, December 26, 1944, and January 13 and October 9, 1945, by the Soi-Jus Co., from Chicago, Ill.

PRODUCT: 42 1-pint cans and 33 1-quart cans of *Soi-Jus* at Seattle, Wash., together with a number of circulars entitled "Drink Golden Brand Soi-Jus." Examination showed that the product consisted essentially of soybean oil.

LABEL, IN PART: (Can) "Golden Brand Soi-Jus * * * a Good Source for: Phospholipins :-lecithin and cephalin; Non-saturates-linoleic and linolenic acids; Sterols- * * * It is pressed * * * to preserve the essential and protective food factors contained in the soya oil."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the can label and in accompanying circulars were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article contained rare nutritional factors such as phospholipins, nonsaturated fatty acids, and sterols that are not readily available from common foods; that those substances are essential to maintain normal nutrition and are of special value in maintaining proper functioning of all living tissues, including the brain, heart, muscles, kidneys, bone-marrow, and liver; that the article would supply substances of special value in hormone production; that it was a nutritionally significant source of vitamins D, E, F, and K; and that the article was nonfattening. The article did not contain rare nutritional factors, and such substances as phospholipins and nonsaturated fatty acids and sterols are found in abundant quantities in a wide variety of common foods. The article would not supply substances of special value in hormone production, and it would be a nutritionally insignificant source of vitamins D, E, F, and K. Furthermore, it was fattening.

The article was also alleged to be misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to foods, as reported in notices of judgment on foods.

DISPOSITION: March 25, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1880. Misbranding of Bonaid Tablets. U. S. v. 139 Bottles and 22 Bottles of Bonaid Tablets. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 17341. Sample No. 31228-H.)

LIBEL FILED: September 10, 1945, Southern District of California.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about April 25, 1945, by the L. M. and W. Products Co., from Detroit, Mich.

PRODUCT: 139 100-tablet bottles and 22 600-tablet bottles of *Bonaid Tablets* at Los Angeles, Calif. Examination indicated that the product contained, among other things, approximately 117 milligrams of calcium and 54 milligrams of phosphorus per tablet.

LABEL, IN PART: "Bonaid 100 [or "600"] Tablets Each Tablet contains natural Bone Phosphate (supplying Calcium, Phosphorus, * * *), plus 200 U. S. P. Units of Vitamin D Synthetic in a base of suitable excipients."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statements, "Bonaid Tablets aid in building sound teeth, nails and bones * * * an effective aid in the prevention of tooth decay * * * an important factor in the prevention of tooth decay," were false and misleading since the article would not be effective to build sound teeth, nails, and bones, or to prevent tooth decay.

The article was also alleged to be misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to foods, as reported in notices of judgment on foods.

DISPOSITION: November 20, 1945. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1881. Misbranding of Tescum Powders. U. S. v. 286 Packages and 46 Packages of Tescum Powders. Decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 12679, 18661. Sample Nos. 40746-F, 24889-H.)

LIBELS FILED: August 11, 1944, and December 18, 1945, Western Districts of Wisconsin and Texas.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about December 19, 1942, and September 10 and November 7, 1945, by the Tescum Co., from Cleveland, Ohio.

PRODUCT: 286 packages and 46 packages of *Tescum Powders* at La Crosse, Wis., and San Antonio, Tex., respectively. Examination showed that the product