

The product was adulterated while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce.

DISPOSITION: February 25, 1952. William Burford, Inc., New York, N. Y., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the court ordered that the product be released under bond, conditioned that it be salvaged by fumigating, cutting, brushing, sifting, and blowing, or similar procedure, so as to eliminate and destroy the objectionable portion. Salvage operations resulted in the release of 14,135 pounds of the product as good.

18896. Adulteration and misbranding of black pepper. U. S. v. 10 Cases * * *.
(F. D. C. No. 32606. Sample No. 22432-L.)

LIBEL FILED: January 21, 1952, Eastern District of Louisiana.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about November 9, 1951, by the Arrow Spice & Food Co., from Dallas, Tex.

PRODUCT: 10 cases, each containing 24 packages, of black pepper at Plaquemine, La.

LABEL, IN PART: "Arrow Brand Net Wt. 1 Oz. Pure Ground Black Pepper."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (b) (2), a mixture of black pepper, cottonseed hulls, salt, and capsicum had been substituted for pure black pepper; and, Section 402 (b) (4), cottonseed hulls, salt, and capsicum had been added to the product and mixed and packed with it so as to increase its bulk or weight and reduce its quality.

Misbranding, Section 403 (a), the label designation "Pure * * * Black Pepper" was false and misleading.

DISPOSITION: March 21, 1952. Default decree of condemnation. The court ordered that the product be delivered to charitable institutions.

18897. Adulteration of dried chili peppers. U. S. v. 9 Cartons * * *. (F. D. C. No. 32666. Sample No. 17990-L.)

LIBEL FILED: February 12, 1952, Southern District of California.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about December 20, 1951, by Theodore Ramirez, from Douglas, Ariz.

PRODUCT: 9 26-pound cartons of dried chili peppers at Long Beach, Calif.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (a) (3), the product consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance by reason of the presence of moldy peppers.

DISPOSITION: March 7, 1952. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

VITAMIN, MINERAL, AND OTHER PRODUCTS OF SPECIAL DIETARY SIGNIFICANCE

18898. Adulteration and misbranding of D-Kal-Fer vitamin D tablets. U. S. v. 5 Bottles * * *. (F. D. C. No. 31065. Sample No. 11271-L.)

LIBEL FILED: April 23, 1951, Southern District of Ohio.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about February 8, 1951, from Indianapolis, Ind.

LABEL, IN PART: "1000 Tablets S. C. Yellow D-Kal-Fer Each Tablet Contains * * * Vitamin 'D' 350 I. U."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (b) (1), a valuable constituent, vitamin D, had been in whole or in part omitted or abstracted from the article. (The article contained less than 50 percent of the declared vitamin D content.)

Misbranding, Section 403 (a), the label statements "Each Tablet Contains * * * Vitamin 'D' 350 I. U. Six Tablets Per Day Supplies * * * 5.10 Times the M. D. R. of Vitamin D" were false and misleading.

The product was adulterated and misbranded while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce. It was shipped in bulk and was repackaged and relabeled by the consignee.

DISPOSITION: June 4, 1951. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

18899. Adulteration and misbranding of White's Multi-Vi Liquid. U. S. v. 23 Bottles, etc. (F. D. C. No. 32829. Sample No. 48305-L.)

LIBEL FILED: February 29, 1952, District of South Dakota.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about April 1, 1948, from Newark, N. J.

PRODUCT: White's Multi-Vi Liquid. 23 bottles, each containing 10 cc., and 48 bottles, each containing 30 cc. at Sioux Falls, S. Dak.

LABEL, IN PART: "White's Multi-Vi Liquid Multiple Vitamin Solution * * * Each 0.6 CC Contains * * * Ascorbic Acid 50 Mg."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (b) (1), a valuable constituent, ascorbic acid (vitamin C), had been in part omitted or abstracted from the article.

Misbranding, Section 403 (a), the label statement "Each 0.6 CC Contains * * * Ascorbic Acid 50 Mg." was false and misleading.

The article was adulterated and misbranded while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce. Analysis disclosed that the article contained approximately 50 percent of the declared amount of ascorbic acid.

DISPOSITION: April 1, 1952. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

18900. Misbranding of concentrated extract of alfalfa. U. S. v. 6 Bottles, etc. (F. D. C. No. 33288. Sample No. 27976-L.)

LIBEL FILED: June 17, 1952, Northern District of California.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about November 1, 1951, and May 2, 1952, by the Lucerne Laboratories of Utah, from American Fork, Utah.

PRODUCT: 6 1-quart bottles, 10 1-pint bottles, and 28 8-ounce bottles of concentrated extract of alfalfa at San Francisco, Calif. Examination showed that the product was a mixture of reducing sugars, citric acid, and a small quantity of plant extractions from roasted alfalfa.

LABEL, IN PART: (Bottle) "Lucerne Concentrated extract of Alfalfa with active principle of vitamin B₁₂ added. * * * It is a Beverage Food Supplement * * * It furnishes minerals contained in Alfalfa * * * May Help to relieve fatigue."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 403 (a), the following statements on the label of the article and in an accompanying circular entitled "Lucerne (Lucerne is the Old World name for Alfalfa)" were false and misleading since the article supplied no demonstrable amount of vitamin B₁₂ and was not effective for the purposes, diseases, and conditions stated and implied: (Bottle