

PRODUCT: 23 bottles, each containing 100 tablets, of vitamin B₁ at San Antonio, Tex. Examination of a sample showed that the article contained 800 International Units of vitamin B₁ per tablet.

LABEL, IN PART: "B-Iron Each tablet contains Vitamin B₁ 1000 Int. Units."

VIOLATIONS CHARGED: Adulteration, Section 402 (b) (1), a valuable constituent, vitamin B₁, had been in whole or in part omitted or abstracted from the article.

Misbranding, Section 403 (a), the label statements, "Each tablet contains Vitamin B₁ 1000 Int. Units * * * 1 tablet furnishes ½ the minimum daily requirement of * * * Vitamin B₁," were false since the product would furnish a smaller amount of vitamin B₁.

DISPOSITION: February 21, 1945. No claimant having appeared, judgment was entered forfeiting the product and ordering its delivery to a charitable institution, after the labels had been corrected.

8093. Adulteration and misbranding of Vitiliver. U. S. 44 Boxes of Vitiliver. Product ordered destroyed. (F. D. C. No. 13843. Sample No. 63910-F.)

LIBEL FILED: October 6, 1944, Southern District of Florida.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: Between on or about March 3 and July 17, 1944, by the Myron L. Walker Co., Inc., from Mount Vernon, N. Y.

PRODUCT: 44 boxes, each containing 50 capsules of Vitiliver, at Miami, Fla.

VIOLATIONS CHARGED: Adulteration, Section 402 (b) (1), valuable constituents, vitamin B₁ and riboflavin, had been in whole or in part omitted or abstracted from the product.

Misbranding, Section 403 (a), the statements on the label, "in each capsule * * * Vitamin B₁ (Thiamin 0.3 Mg.) 100 Int. Units Vitamin B₂ (Natural) 10 Sher. Bourq. Units," were false since the product contained a lesser amount of vitamins; and, Section (403) (j), the product purported to be and was represented as a food for special dietary uses by reason of its content of vitamin B₁, vitamin B₂, vitamin C, vitamin B₆, and other B-complex factors, and its iron content, and its label failed to bear such information concerning its vitamin and iron properties as has been determined to be and by regulation prescribed as necessary in order fully to inform purchasers as to its value for such uses, since its label failed to bear, as the regulations require, a statement of the proportion of the minimum daily requirements of vitamin B₁, vitamin B₂ (riboflavin), vitamin C, and iron, and the amounts of vitamin B₆ and other B-complex factors furnished by a specified quantity of the product when consumed during a period of 1 day; and, since the need in human nutrition for vitamin B₆ and other B-complex factors has not been established, its label failed to bear, as the regulations require, a statement that the need for vitamin B₆ and other B-complex factors in human nutrition has not been established.

DISPOSITION: November 30, 1944. No claimant having appeared, the product was ordered destroyed.

8094. Misbranding of a A. D. S. Calcium Pantothenate Tablets. U. S. v. 38 7/12 Dozen Bottles and 21 8/12 Dozen Bottles of Calcium Pantothenate Tablets. Decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be re-labeled. (F. D. C. No. 11738. Sample Nos. 29985-F, 29986-F.)

LIBEL FILED: February 5, 1944, Northern District of California.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: Between the approximate dates of October 14, 1942, and February 16, 1943, by the American Druggists Syndicate, Inc., from Long Island City, N. Y.

PRODUCT: 38 7/12 dozen bottles, each containing 60 tablets, and 21 8/12 dozen bottles, each containing 120 tablets, of calcium pantothenate at San Francisco, Calif.

LABEL, IN PART: "A. D. S. American Druggists Syndicate Calcium Pantothenate Tablets * * * Active ingredient in each tablet: Calcium Pantothenate 10 Mg."

VIOLATION CHARGED: Misbranding, Section 403 (a), the following statements in the labeling of the article were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would be effective in preventing the graying of hair or restoring the natural color to gray hair, whereas the article would not be of value for such purposes: (Display cards) "Turning Gray? You Need Vitamin Calcium Pantothenate 'Turning gray' is a slow process, but

now you can, in 4 out of 5 cases, assist the hair 'turning back' to its natural color by taking A. D. S. Calcium Pantothenate. Calcium Pantothenate Tablets are not dye, but the Vitamin Tablets that were used in vitamin deficiency clinical tests when it was shown that normal hair coloring was restored successfully after treatment over a period of months. We cannot in all cases, guarantee that A. D. S. Calcium Pantothenate Tablets will work wonders overnight. It took months for your hair to turn gray, but encouraging results may be shown in a few weeks. Start taking Calcium Pantothenate today . . . costs only a few cents a day . . . watch roots of the hair for results."

DISPOSITION: April 15, 1944. Emil A. Freitel having appeared as claimant, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be relabeled under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

8095. Misbranding of Earp Minerals. U. S. v. 18 Bottles and 3 Bottles of Earp Minerals. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 14081. Sample No. 82867-F.)

LIBEL FILED: October 27, 1944, Southern District of New York.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about August 4, 1944, by Earp Laboratories, Bloomfield, N. J.

PRODUCT: 18 16-ounce bottles and 3 4-ounce bottles of Earp Minerals at New York, N. Y. Examination showed that the article contained small quantities of chemical salts, providing approximately 0.02 milligram of iron and 65.3 milligrams of phosphorus per fluid ounce, and no, or insignificant amounts of, calcium and iodine. It also contained traces of copper, sodium, and other mineral elements.

LABEL, IN PART: "Earp Minerals For Increasing Mineral Nutrition."

VIOLATION CHARGED: Misbranding, Section 403 (a), the statements on the label, "For Increasing Mineral Nutrition Contains: Potassium, Sodium, Magnesium, Phosphorus, Iron and Copper. * * * Normal Dose: Half teaspoonful in half glass of water * * * or according to physician's directions. Never Take Undiluted," were false and misleading since the product supplied no significant amounts of minerals that are of nutritional importance.

DISPOSITION: December 11, 1944. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

8096. Adulteration and misbranding of Buffington's Vitonin Vitamin Tonic. U. S. v. 33 Bottles of Buffington's Vitonin Vitamin Tonic. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 14042. Sample No. 88173-F.)

LIBEL FILED: October 16, 1944, District of Maine.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about August 8, 1944, by Buffington's, Inc., from Worcester, Mass.

PRODUCT: 33 8-ounce bottles of Vitonin Vitamin Tonic at Portland, Maine. This product was 25 percent deficient in vitamin B₁ (thiamine chloride).

VIOLATIONS CHARGED: Adulteration, Section 402 (b) (1), a valuable constituent, vitamin B₁ (thiamine chloride), had been in part omitted from the article.

Misbranding, Section 403 (a), the statements on the label, "Each fluid ounce represents * * * vitamin B₁ (Thiamin Chloride) 2500 Int'l Units * * * The recommended dose supplies approximately 8 times the minimum daily requirement of B₁," were false and misleading since the article contained in each fluid ounce less than 2,500 International Units of vitamin B₁, and supplied in the recommended dose less than 8 times the minimum daily requirement of vitamin B₁.

DISPOSITION: November 22, 1944. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

8097. Misbranding of grape juice and pomegranate juice. U. S. v. 28 Dozen Quarts and 100 Dozen Pints of Assorted Grape Juice and Pomegranate Juice. Consent decree of condemnation. Products ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 11544. Sample Nos. 55526-F, 55527-F.)

LIBEL FILED: January 19, 1944, Western District of Washington.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about November 17, 1943, from Los Angeles, Calif, by Empire Freight.

PRODUCT: 28 dozen quarts and 100 dozen pints of assorted grape juice and pomegranate juice, at Seattle, Wash. Examination of samples indicated that the articles consisted of white grape juice and pomegranate juice.