

anemia, digestive disturbances, retarded growth, general weakening of the body in adults, night blindness, sinusitis, colds, respiratory disorders (lungs, nose, throat, bronchial tubes), xerophthalmia (drying of eyelids and inflammation of lid and eyeball), corneal ulcer, tear duct infection, weak, lifeless hair, defective dentine and tooth enamel, failure of blood regeneration in pernicious anemia, kidney inflammation and kidney stones, improper muscular function, abscessed ear, inflammation and swelling of tongue, lack of growth of thyroid (male), enlarged thyroid (female), edema colitis ulcerative, sexual degeneration, palpitation and enlargement of the heart, labored breathing, loss of weight, intestinal and colonic disturbances, peripheral neuritis, beriberi, nervousness, irritability, poor appetite, constipation, diarrhea, convulsions, paralysis, muscular soreness, dry, scaly skin, decreased reproductive power, bone marrow degeneration, subcutaneous bleeding, cataract of eyes, tendency to bleed from the capillaries or small blood vessels, defective calcification of both bones and teeth, weakening of supporting cartilage and consequent displacement of bones, anemia, damage to heart and general muscular system, injury to sex organs, scurvy, low blood pressure, reduced secretion of thyroid, rapid respiration, rapid heart action, duodenal ulcers, miscarriage, brittle bones, joint pains, swelling joints, bone abscess, arthritis, improper growth and formation of bones and teeth, enlarged joints, low concentration of calcium or phosphorus, or both, in the blood, low acidity of the intestinal tract, rickets, tuberculosis, skin disorders, sore mouth and tongue, nervous depression, and pellagra. The article would not be of value in the conditions stated and implied. Further misbranding, Section 403 (f), the information concerning the vitamin and mineral properties of the article required by Section 403 (j) was not prominently placed on the label with such conspicuousness as to render it likely to be read and understood under customary conditions of purchase and use, since the information appeared on the bottom of the package and was printed in type of minute size on the label of the bottle containing the product.

*Min-E-Vita Capsules.* Misbranding, Section 403 (a), certain statements on the package of the article and in a leaflet entitled "Why Min-E-Vita," enclosed in the package, were false and misleading since they represented or suggested that the article would supply vitamins and minerals effective in the restoration of color to gray hair; that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to obtain adequate amounts of minerals from common foods; and that the purchaser might reasonably expect to obtain health, growth, long life, and resistance to disease through the use of the product, all of which was contrary to fact. Further misbranding, Section 403 (j), the article purported to be and was represented as a food for special dietary uses by reason of its vitamins A, B, C, D, B<sub>2</sub> (riboflavin), and E, and its calcium pantothenate, calcium, phosphorus, iron, sodium, magnesium, potassium, aluminum, copper, iodine, and manganese content; and its label failed to bear, as required by the regulations, a statement of the proportion of the minimum daily requirements of the vitamins, A, B, C, D, and B<sub>2</sub>, and calcium, phosphorus, iron, and iodine, and the amounts of vitamin E, sodium, magnesium, potassium, copper, manganese, and aluminum furnished by a specified quantity of the article when consumed during a period of 1 day; and, since the need in human nutrition for vitamin E, calcium pantothenate, aluminum, and manganese has not been established, its label also failed to bear, as required by the regulations, the statement that the need for vitamin E, calcium pantothenate, aluminum, and manganese in human nutrition has not been established.

**DISPOSITION:** June 26, 1945. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products and printed matter were ordered destroyed.

**10195. Adulteration and misbranding of Major B-Complex Vitamin Tablets.**  
U. S. v. 85 7/12 Dozen Boxes and 288 Dozen Boxes of Major B-Complex Vitamin Tablets. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 17391, 17564. Sample Nos. 11581-H, 20266-H.)

**LIBELS FILED:** On or about September 19 and October 9, 1945, District of Kansas and District of Vermont.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** Between the approximate dates of February 13 and April 4, 1944, by Major Vitamins, Inc., from New York, N. Y.

**PRODUCT:** Major B-Complex Vitamin Tablets. 190 dozen 24-tablet boxes, 19½ dozen 48-tablet boxes, 159⅓ dozen 100-tablet boxes, and 4¾ dozen 200-tablet boxes, in various lots, at Wichita, Kans., and Brattleboro, Vt.

**LABEL, IN PART:** "Major B Complex Brand Natural Vitamin Tablets," or "Major B Brand Natural B-Complex Vitamins."

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** Kansas lot. Adulteration, Section 402 (b) (1), a valuable constituent, vitamin B<sub>1</sub>, had been in whole or in part omitted or abstracted from the article. Misbranding, Section 403 (a), the following label statements on the article were false and misleading as applied to the article, which contained less than the stated amount of thiamine (vitamin B<sub>1</sub>): "Thiamine (Vitamin B<sub>1</sub>) Each Tablet .333 Milligrams 333 Micrograms (3 Tablets) 1000 Micrograms \* \* \* 3 Major B-Complex tablets daily provide the minimum daily adult requirement of Thiamine (Vitamin B<sub>1</sub>)," or "Thiamine (Vitamin B<sub>1</sub>) Per Tablet .333 Milligrams 333 Micrograms Three Tablets 1000 Micrograms \* \* \* *Three Tablets Daily* provide the minimum daily adult requirement of Thiamine (Vitamin B<sub>1</sub>)."

All lots. Misbranding, Section 403 (a), the label statement on the article "B Complex \* \* \* Tablets" was misleading as applied to the article, which supplied a nutritionally inconsequential amount of niacin, one of the vitamins of the B complex, the need for which in human nutrition is definitely established. Further misbranding, Section 403 (a), certain label statements on the article and statements in circulars entitled "Buoyant Health For All the Family," accompanying the article, were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would be effective to provide greater energy, steadier nerves, better digestion, improved health and vigor, better appetite, and insurance from vitamin deficiencies; that it would promote physical well-being; that it would afford protection against frequent colds, constipation, fatigue, digestive upsets, and other common ills; that it would provide the vitamins found in whole wheat bread, eggs, milk, liver, and tomato juice; that there are widespread dietary deficiencies that would be corrected by use of the article; that it contained nutritionally significant amounts of all vitamins of the B-complex; that foods are unreliable sources of vitamins; and that therefore it is desirable, if not necessary, to use the article to supplement the ordinary diet. The article would not be effective for the purposes represented; it would not provide the vitamins found in whole wheat bread, eggs, milk, liver, and tomato juice; there are not widespread dietary deficiencies that would be corrected by use of the article, and it did not contain nutritionally significant amounts of all vitamins of the B-complex. Furthermore, foods are reliable sources of vitamins, and it is not desirable or necessary to use the article to supplement the ordinary diet.

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

**DISPOSITION:** November 21, 1945, and January 21, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**10196. 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 403 (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