17247. Adulteration of coriander seed. U. S. v. 13 Bags * * *. (F. D. C. No. 30489. Sample No. 28091-L.)

LIBEL FILED: January 25, 1951, Northern District of California.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: The product was imported from Argentina on or about July 28, 1950.

PRODUCT: 13 bags, each containing 70 pounds, of coriander seed at San Francisco, Calif.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (a) (3), the product consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance by reason of the presence of rodent excreta. It was adulterated while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce.

DISPOSITION: March 5, 1951. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

VITAMIN, MINERAL, AND OTHER PRODUCTS OF SPECIAL DIETARY SIGNIFICANCE

17248. Adulteration and misbranding of Calvital capsules. U. S. v. Calvital Co., Inc., and Alexander S. Race. Pleas of guilty. Corporation fined $200. Individual fined $4; fine remitted. (F. D. C. No. 29476. Sample No. 63068-K.)

INFORMATION FILED: January 12, 1951, Southern District of New York, against the Calvital Co., Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y., and Alexander S. Race, president of the corporation.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about October 5, 1949, from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (b) (1), valuable constituents, namely, vitamin A, vitamin B_1, and vitamin C, had been in part omitted and abstracted from the article.

Misbranding, Section 403 (a), certain statements in the labeling of the article were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that each capsule of the article contained 2,000 U. S. P. units of vitamin A, 1 milligram of vitamin B_1, and 20 milligrams of vitamin C, and that two capsules of the article contained approximately 100 percent of the minimum daily requirements for vitamin A, 200 percent of the minimum daily requirements for vitamin B_1, and 133 percent of the minimum daily requirements for vitamin C. The article contained less vitamin A, vitamin B_1, and vitamin C than represented. Further misbranding, Section 403 (j), the article purported to be and was represented for special dietary uses by man by reason of its vitamin and mineral properties, and its label did not bear a statement of the proportions of the minimum daily requirements for calcium, phosphorus, and iron which would be supplied by the article when consumed in a specified quantity during a period of one day.

The information alleged also that another product, namely, Succidol capsules, was adulterated and misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to drugs, as reported in notices of judgment on drugs and devices, No. 3373.

DISPOSITION: February 14, 1951. Pleas of guilty having been entered, the court imposed a fine of $200 against the corporation and a fine of $4 against the individual and remitted the individual's fine.