

PRODUCT: 73,730 vitamin tablets at Tampa, Fla. Examination showed that the tablets contained 51 percent of the declared amount of vitamin B₁.

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

Misbranding, Section 403 (a), the label statement "Each Twelve Tablets containing the following * * * Vitamin B-1 * * * 25 Milligrams" was false and misleading as applied to the article, which contained less than the stated amount of vitamin B₁ per 12 tablets.

The article was adulterated and misbranded while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce.

DISPOSITION: September 23, 1953. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

20593. Adulteration and misbranding of B-Amino Complex Tablets. U. S. v. 17 Bottles * * *. (F. D. C. No. 34930. Sample No. 17248-L.)

LIBEL FILED: April 2, 1953, Southern District of California.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about January 20, 1953, by the Unitone Corp., from New York, N. Y.

PRODUCT: 17 100-tablet bottles of B-Amino Complex tablets at Los Angeles, Calif. Analysis showed that 6 tablets of the article would provide 5.8 milligrams of iron.

LABEL, IN PART: (Bottle) "100 Tablets B-Amino-Complex A Brand of amino acids, coenzymes, vitamins and minerals Daily dose of 6 tablets contains: Vitamins Vitamin B₁ (Thiamine Hydrochloride) 18.0 mg. Vitamin B₂ (Riboflavin) 27.0 mg. * * * Vitamin B₆ (Pyridoxine Hydrochloride)* 3.0 mg. * * * Di And Tri-Valent Minerals Iron (Ferric Citro Pyrophosphate Soluble) 28.8 mg. Copper (Copper Sulfate)* 2.1 mg. Magnesium (Magnesium Sulfate)* 5.9 mg. * * *

*The need for this vitamin or mineral in human nutrition has not been established."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (b) (1), a valuable constituent, iron, had been in part omitted from the article.

Misbranding, Section 403 (a), the statement on the label that the need for vitamin B₆ (pyridoxine hydrochloride), copper, and magnesium in human nutrition has not been established was false and misleading since it was contrary to fact; and, Section 403 (j), the article purported to be and was represented as a food for special dietary uses by use of its vitamin and mineral content, and its label failed to bear such information concerning its vitamin and mineral properties as has been prescribed by regulations as necessary in order fully to inform purchasers as to its value for such uses since the label of the article failed to bear, as required by regulations, a statement of the proportion of the minimum daily requirements for vitamin B₁ (thiamine hydrochloride), vitamin B₂ (riboflavin), and iron supplied by the article when consumed in a specified quantity during a period of one day.

DISPOSITION: April 24, 1953. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

20594. Adulteration and misbranding of thiamine hydrochloride tablets. U. S. v. 11 Cases * * *. (F. D. C. No. 35313. Sample No. 50889-L.)

LIBEL FILED: June 17, 1953, Southern District of New York.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about May 23, 1952, from a foreign country.

PRODUCT: 11 cases, each containing 100 500-tablet bottles, of thiamine hydrochloride tablets at New York, N. Y.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (b) (1), a valuable constituent, thiamine hydrochloride (vitamin B₁), had been in part omitted or abstracted from the article.

Misbranding, Section 403 (a), the label statements "Thiamine Hydrochloride 1.0 mg.," "Thiamine Hydrochloride * * * 1 Mgm. 1/60 grain," and "1 Tablet. Contains 1 mg. Crystalline Aneurin" were false and misleading as applied to the article, which contained less than the declared amount of thiamine hydrochloride.

The article was adulterated and misbranded while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce.

DISPOSITION: July 8, 1953. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

20595. Misbranding of Taboyster tablets. U. S. v. 21 Bottles * * *. (F. D. C. No. 35290. Sample No. 57067-L.)

LABEL FILED: June 4, 1953, Northern District of Ohio.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about March 17 and 19, 1953, by the Hollister Pharmacal Co., from Chicago, Ill.

PRODUCT: 21 bottles of Taboyster tablets at Toledo, Ohio.

LABEL, IN PART: (Bottle) "Hollister's Taboyster Tablets Contents 48 Tablets * * * Ingredients Tricalcium Phosphate Sodium Chloride Potassium Chloride Magnesium Phosphate Ferrous Sulfate Manganese Glycerophosphate Potassium Iodide Cupric Sulfate Crystalline Vit. A Acetate (Vitamin A) Thiamin HCL (Vitamin B-1) Riboflavin (Vitamin B-2 (G)) Ascorbic Acid (Vitamin C) In especially prepared base containing vegetable protein and vegetable oil."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 403 (j), the article purported to be and was represented as a food for special dietary uses by reason of its vitamin and mineral content, and its label failed to bear, as required by regulations, a statement of the quantities of vitamins and minerals supplied by the article when consumed in a specified quantity during a period of one day.

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, No. 4164.

DISPOSITION: August 6, 1953. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

MISCELLANEOUS FOODS

20596. Adulteration of fire-damaged foods. U. S. v. 90 Cartons * * *. (F. D. C. No. 35326. Sample Nos. 45325-L, 45326-L.)

LABEL FILED: June 22, 1953, District of Massachusetts.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about May 28 and 29, 1953 by the Triangle Sales Corp., from Jersey City, N. J.

PRODUCT: 90 cartons of fire-damaged foods at West Lynn, Mass. Each carton was filled with an assortment of jarred and bottled foods salvaged from a fire-damaged supermarket.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (a) (3), the articles consisted in whole or in part of filthy substances by reason of the presence of dirty