

Assays * * * $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains Standardized Whole Digitalis Leaf (Physiologically Standardized)." It was alleged to be misbranded in that the above-quoted statement was false and misleading.

On March 21, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

474. Adulteration of sassafras oil. U. S. v. 49 Pounds of an Article Labeled in Part "Oil Sassafras Natural." Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3682. Sample No. 10873-E.)

This product was not sassafras oil but was a mixture of oils obtained from sources other than sassafras including a small proportion of methyl salicylate.

On January 23, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 49 pounds of sassafras oil at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 1, 1941, by M. E. Proffitt from Johnson City, Tenn.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded. It was labeled in part: "Southern Oleum Sassafras, U. S. P."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that a substance, namely, a mixture of oils other than sassafras oil, had been substituted wholly or in part therefor.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on the label, "Oil Sassafras Natural," was false and misleading as applied to this article, which was not the article described in the United States Pharmacopoeia under the title "Oleum Sassafras," subtitle "Oil of Sassafras."

On February 15, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

VITAMIN PREPARATIONS

475. Adulteration and misbranding of Vitamin A-D Tablets. U. S. v. 15 Cartons of Vitamin A-D Tablets. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5154. Sample No. 65018-E.)

Each of these tablets was represented to contain 3,150 U. S. P. units of vitamin A, but biological examination showed that they contained not more than 2,500 U. S. P. units of vitamin A per tablet.

On July 15, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado filed a libel against 15 cartons each containing 90 Vitamin A-D Tablets at Denver, Colo., which had been consigned by Bleything Laboratories, alleging that the article had been shipped from Los Angeles, Calif., on or about March 7 and 11, 1941; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength differed from and its quality fell below that which it was represented to possess. It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on the label, "Each tablet contains not less than 3,150 U. S. P. units of vitamin 'A'," was false and misleading.

It was also alleged to be adulterated and misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to foods, as reported in F. N. J. No. 2991.

On September 17, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

476. Adulteration and misbranding of Hain Becompx Capsules. U. S. v. 56 Packages of Hain Becompx Capsules. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 4375. Sample No. 32497-E.)

This product was represented to contain 100 International Units of vitamin B₁ per capsule. Biological assay, however, showed that it contained not more than 60 U. S. P. units of vitamin B₁ per capsule (1 U. S. P. unit is equivalent to 1 International Unit of vitamin B₁).

On April 17, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California filed a libel against 56 packages of Hain Becompx Capsules, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 9, 1940, by the International Vitamin Corporation from Brooklyn, N. Y.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength differed from and its quality fell below that which it was represented to possess, namely, "Each capsule contains: B₁—100 International (200 Sherman) Units." The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the box were false and misleading since they were incorrect: "Each Capsule contains: B₁—100 International (200 Sherman) Units." The article was also charged to

be adulterated and misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to foods, as reported in F. N. J. No. 2821.

On June 16, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

477. Adulteration and misbranding of R M Dietary Supplements Vitamin A and D. U. S. v. 38 Bottles of R M Dietary Supplements Vitamin A and D. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered distributed to hospitals. (F. D. C. No. 4304. Sample No. 8319-E.)

This product was represented to contain 3,140 International Units of vitamin A and 314 International Units of vitamin D per tablet, but contained not more than 30 U. S. P. units of vitamin A and not more than 150 U. S. P. units of vitamin D. (By definition, 1 U. S. P. unit of vitamin A or D is equivalent to 1 International Unit of the same vitamin.) A large core of cotton extended more than halfway to the bottom of the bottle and tablets surrounded the cotton. When the cotton was removed, the tablets filled the bottle approximately half full.

On April 12, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota filed a libel against 38 bottles of the above-named product at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 2, 1940, by Ryer Mouser from Los Angeles, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength differed from and its quality fell below that which it was represented to possess.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the label were false and misleading: "Each Tablet Contains Vitamin A from fish liver oil * * * 3140 I. U. Vitamin D from fish liver oil 314 I. U." It was alleged to be misbranded further in that its container was so filled as to be misleading.

It was also alleged to be adulterated and misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to foods reported in F. N. J. No. 2549.

On May 29, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered distributed to hospitals chosen by the marshal in his discretion.

478. Adulteration and misbranding of Vi-An Tablets. U. S. v. 30 Bottles and 24 Bottles of Vi-An Tablets. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3821. Sample No. 55245-E.)

Each of these tablets was represented to contain 1,250 International Units of vitamin A and 125 International Units of vitamin D, but biological assay showed that they contained not more than 40 International Units of vitamin A and 60 International Units of Vitamin D.

On February 14, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington filed a libel against the above-named product at Seattle, Wash., alleging that it had been shipped by Vegetrates, Inc., from Los Angeles, Calif., on or about November 29, 1940; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength differed from and its quality fell below that which it was represented to possess. It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Four tablets a day * * * furnish: Vitamin A . . . 5,000 I. U. * * * Vitamin D . . . 500 I. U." was false and misleading since it was incorrect.

It also was alleged to be adulterated and misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to foods, as reported in F. N. J. No. 2822.

On April 24, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

479. Adulteration and misbranding of poultry cod-liver oil. U. S. v. 19 Drums of Cod-Liver Oil. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for relabeling. (F. D. C. No. 4073. Sample No. 38450-E.)

This product was labeled as containing 400 A. O. A. C. chick units of vitamin D per gram, but contained not more than 320 such units per gram.

On March 28, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota filed a libel against 19 drums of cod-liver oil at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 17, 1940, by the New England By-Products Corporation from Gloucester, Mass.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Gorton's G P Cod Liver Oil Fortified."