such ingredients; and in that it contained artificial coloring and did not bear labeling stating that fact.

The article was also alleged to be misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to drugs, as reported in D. D. N. J. No. 370.

On February 4, 1941, a plea of guilty having been entered, the court placed the defendant on probation for a period of 4 years.

2097. Adulteration and misbranding of Shores Ka-Vi-Min Tablets. U. S. v. 1⅔ Drums Containing 71,300 Tablets of Shores Ka-Vi-Min Tablets. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3992. Sample No. 32805–E.)

This product was labeled as containing 140 U.S.P. units of vitamin D and 25 International Units of vitamin B_1 per tablet; whereas it contained not more than 100 U.S.P. units of vitamin D and not more than 15 U.S.P. units of vitamin B_1 (1 U.S.P. unit of vitamin B_1 is equal to 1 International Unit of the same vitamin).

On March 14, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California filed a libel against 1⅔ drums of Shores Ka-Vi-Min Tablets at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 28, 1940, by the Shores Co. from Cedar Rapids, Iowa; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that valuable constitutents, namely, vitamin B_1 and vitamin D, had been wholly or in part omitted or extracted therefrom. It was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements were false and misleading, since each tablet did not contain 140 U.S.P. units of vitamin D or 25 International Units of vitamin B_1: "Each tablet contains * * * 140 U.S.P. units Vitamin D" and "25 International units Vitamin B_1."

The article was also alleged to be adulterated and misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to drugs, as reported in D.D.N.J. No. 356.

On April 14, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2098. Misbranding of Colloidal Dextro Calcium. U. S. v. 110 Bottles of Colloidal Dextro Calcium Bleything. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3358. Sample No. 44102–E.)

This product did not contain the amount of calcium suggested and indicated in its labeling but did contain sodium benzoate materially in excess of the amount declared.

On November 12, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado filed a libel against 110 bottles of the above-named product at Denver, Colo., which had been shipped by the Bleything Laboratories, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 17, 1940, from Los Angeles, Calif.; and charging that it was misbranded.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements on the label "Colloidal Dextro Calcium Bleything * * * Dosage: One teaspoonful three times daily before meals. May be taken in milk or fruit juices, if preferred. In pronounced cases dosage may be doubled for two weeks. Dosage for children is the same as for adults" were false and misleading since they created the impression that it would supply the consumer with a significant amount of calcium even in pronounced cases of calcium deficiency when used as directed, when, in fact, it would supply but a negligible amount of calcium. The article was alleged to be misbranded further, in that the statement on the label "less than 1/20 of 1% Sodium Benzoate" was false and misleading since it contained materially more than one-twentieth of 1 percent of sodium benzoate.

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

On November 26, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2099. Adulteration of cacao beans. U. S. v. 375 Bags of Cacao Beans. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for cleansing and sorting. (F. D. C. No. 3124. Sample No. 16698–E.)

This product was insect-infested, having been found to contain worm-cut beans, worms, excreta, and webbing.

On October 3, 1940, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri filed a libel against 375 bags of cacao beans at St. Joseph, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 14, 1940, by Emil Pick from Jersey City, N. J.; and charging that