

2989. Adulteration and misbranding of McCollum's Vitamin A and D Tablets. U. S. v. 8 Bottles of McCollum's Vitamin A and D Tablets. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5694. Sample No. 61358-E.)

Examination of this product showed that it was more than 50 percent deficient in vitamin A and more than 40 percent deficient in vitamin D.

On September 16, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon filed a libel against 8 bottles, each containing 60 tablets, of the above-named product at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 12 and 25, 1941, by McCollum Laboratories from Hollywood, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that valuable constituents, namely, vitamins A and D, had been in whole or in part omitted or abstracted therefrom. It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on the label, "Each tablet contains 3000 International Units of Vitamin A * * * and 300 International Units of Vitamin D," was false and misleading.

It 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. 569.

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

2990. Misbranding of thiamin chloride B₁. U. S. v. 239 Bottles of Thiamin Chloride B₁ with Accompanying Labeling. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered distributed to local hospitals. (F. D. C. No. 4826. Sample No. 50234-E.)

This product, which was a milk sugar tablet containing vitamin B₁, contained false and misleading statements on the label regarding its value in the correction of the alcoholic habit and certain nervous disturbances.

On May 24, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland filed a libel against 239 bottles, each containing 100 tablets, of thiamin chloride B₁ at Baltimore, Md. (on June 4, 1941, the libel was amended to include accompanying labeling), alleging that the article had been shipped by Geo. M. Beringer, Inc., from Camden, N. J., on or about November 11, 1940; and charging that it was misbranded in that representations in the labeling regarding its efficacy in the correction of the alcoholic habit, nervous indigestion, nervous headaches, and neuralgic pain, were false and misleading since it would not be efficacious for such purposes.

It also was alleged to be misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to drugs, as reported in D. D. N. J. No. 581.

On July 12, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was delivered to a local hospital for clinical use.

2991. 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 a valuable constituent, namely, vitamin A, had been in whole or in part omitted or abstracted therefrom. 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 drugs, as reported in D. D. N. J. No. 475.

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

MISCELLANEOUS

2992. Misbranding of gelatin. U. S. v. 59 Dozen Cartons of Gelatin. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered delivered to a local charitable organization. (F. D. C. No. 5470. Sample No. 74204-E.)

Each carton of this product contained a paper bag of gelatin and a recipe booklet. The gelatin occupied on an average only about 40 percent of the capacity of the carton.