

condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for relabeling under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration. On January 6, 1944, no claimant having appeared for the Spokane lot, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered delivered to hospitals and other suitable charities for medicinal purposes. Thereafter, the Roundup Grocery Co., Spokane, Wash., and the Penn-Champ Oil Corporation appeared as claimants for the Spokane lot, and on March 11, 1944, a supplemental decree was entered ordering that the product be released under bond for relabeling in a manner suitable to the Food and Drug Administration.

1183. Misbranding of Colestin Natural Mineral Water. U. S. v. 9 Cases of Colestin Natural Mineral Water. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 11032. Sample No. 11173-F.)

On November 1, 1943, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California filed a libel against 9 cases, each containing 24 bottles, of the above-named product at Lompoc, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about September 8, 1943, by the Colestin Mineral Water Co., from Medford, Oreg.; and charging that it was misbranded.

Examination of the article disclosed that it was mineral water containing about 0.29 percent dissolved mineral matter.

The article was alleged to be misbranded because of false and misleading statements on its label which represented and suggested that the article was effective for kidney, stomach, and rheumatic troubles, biliousness, and similar conditions.

On December 28, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1184. Misbranding of Buffalo Mineral Water. U. S. v. 37 Bottles of Buffalo Mineral Water. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 10930. Sample No. 46387-F.)

On October 21, 1943, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of North Carolina filed a libel against 37 5-gallon bottles of Buffalo Mineral Water at Wake Forest, N. C., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about June 21, 1943, by the Buffalo Mineral Springs Co., Inc., from Buffalo Springs, Va.; and charging that it was misbranded.

Examination disclosed that the article was a lightly mineralized water.

The article was alleged to be misbranded because of false and misleading statements appearing in the leaflet entitled "Perhaps . . . You Might Wish to Know," which represented and suggested that the article would improve or restore health; and that it was an unexcelled diuretic and would be of great benefit in the treatment of kidney disorders, diabetes, renal calculi (stone in the bladder), inflammation of the bladder, Bright's disease, constipation, stomach disorders, indigestion, gastro-intestinal disorders, jaundice, liver disorders, alcoholism, rheumatism, neuritis, arthritis, disorders of the nervous system, influenza, colds, and children's diseases.

On December 11, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the contents of the bottles containing the articles be destroyed and that the empty bottles, after the removal of the labels thereon, be returned to the Buffalo Mineral Springs Co., Inc.

1185. Misbranding of Vita-Pure B-Complex Vitamins. U. S. v. 16 Display Cards of Vita-Pure B-Complex Vitamins. Decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 10944. Sample No. 36265-F.)

On October 20, 1943, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado filed a libel against 16 display cards to each of which were attached 24 small cartons, each containing 10 tablets, of Vita-Pure B-Complex Vitamins at Colorado Springs, Colo., alleging that the article, which had been consigned by the Roisman Products Co., had been shipped from Oklahoma City, Okla., on or about March 30, 1943; and charging that it was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Each Tablet Contains: Vitamin B₁ (Thiamine Chloride) 333 U. S. P. Units Vitamin B₂ (G) Riboflavin 500 micrograms."

Examination disclosed that the article contained not more than 266 U. S. P. Units of vitamin B₁ per tablet, and that it contained approximately the amount of vitamin B₂ declared on its label.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements appearing in its labeling which represented and suggested that the article would be efficacious in the prevention and correction of nervousness, loss of appetite, mental depres-