

supply vitamins, proteins, and minerals in the correct proportion to stimulate the body to work as nature intended; that it would endow the user with vibrant life, health, and energy; that it would enable the liver to convert more than normal amounts of carbohydrates into energy; that it would transfer fatigue to quick energy; that it would prevent and correct disfunction in the energy conversion chemistry of body functioning; that it would reactivate all enzyme systems necessary for healthy body functioning; that it would activate the body cells to function as nature intended; and that it would supply needs that are missing from the food one eats. The article, when used as directed, would provide but a small fraction of one's normal consumption of protein; it was not capable of fulfilling the promises of benefit stated and implied; and it did not contain needed elements that are not available in commonly available foods. The article was misbranded in this respect when introduced into and while in interstate commerce.

Further misbranding, Section 502 (a), the following statements in the above-mentioned leaflet, namely, " 'Unbalanced B Vitamins May Be Dangerous' . . . says The Journal of the American Medical Association in an Editorial of September 1, 1945. They say further . . . 'Extensive scientific evidence has revealed that if B Vitamins are administered in other than balanced proportions, they may create Vitamin Deficiencies rather than cure them.' . . . still quoting the JAMA, the Editorial continues 'Many B-Complex preparations available to the physician and public today are definitely unbalanced . . . either too much thiamine or not enough riboflavin, niacin, or pyridoxine.' " were false and misleading since the quotations did not appear in an editorial in the September 1, 1945, issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association, and since the article did not contain B vitamins in balanced proportions. The article was misbranded in this respect when introduced into and while in interstate commerce.

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

DISPOSITION: August 14, 1953. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

4174. Misbranding of Blue Ridge Mountain Minerals. U. S. v. 285 Packages, etc. (F. D. C. No. 35230. Sample Nos. 47618-L, 47619-L.)

LABEL FILED: May 12, 1953, Southern District of Mississippi.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about January 22, 1953, from Rome, Ga.

PRODUCT: 285 5½-ounce packages of *Blue Ridge Mountain Minerals* and 39 pounds of a raw material in bulk at Hattiesburg, Miss., in the possession of the National Mineral Co.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION: The product in the above-mentioned packages was repackaged by the National Mineral Co. from 3 unlabeled 100-pound bags in which the product had been shipped in bulk in interstate commerce. The 39 pounds of the raw material in bulk was the portion of the bulk shipment which had not been repackaged.

Examination showed that the product was a black mineral substance consisting essentially of water and acid-insoluble compounds of iron and aluminum, with a small amount of water-soluble iron compounds.

LABEL, IN PART: (Package) "Genuine Blue Ridge Mountain Minerals * * * Most Wonderful Tonic and Body Builder Contains Neither Drugs Nor Narcotics * * * Contents 5½ Ounces * * * For Old Sores and Skin Infections

* * * Packed and Distributed By National Mineral Company 1203 Cedar St. Hattiesburg, Mississippi."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the package label were false and misleading. The statements represented and suggested that the article was an adequate and effective treatment for old sores and skin infections and that it would insure proper development of the body. The article was not an adequate and effective treatment for such conditions, and it would not insure proper development of the body. The article was misbranded in this respect while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce.

DISPOSITION: August 29, 1953. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

4175. Misbranding of Mentos medicated lanolin. U. S. v. 15 Cases, etc. (F. D. C. No. 35254. Sample No. 26463-L.)

LIBEL FILED: May 20, 1953, District of New Jersey.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about February 28, 1953, by Mentos Products Co., Inc., from Philadelphia, Pa.

PRODUCT: 15 cases, each containing 24 4-ounce jars, and 5 cases, each containing 12 16-ounce jars, of *Mentos medicated lanolin* at Hammonton, N. J., together with a number of circulars headed "Mentos Medicated Lanolin The Best Lanolin Cream Of All!"

Examination showed that the article was a mixture of 7.4 percent lanolin with other ingredients.

LABEL, IN PART: (Jar) "Mentos *Medicated* Lanolin * * * A lanolin compound proved highly beneficial for hair * * * Active Ingredients: Lanolin."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the jar label and in the above-mentioned circular accompanying the article, were false and misleading. The statements represented and suggested that the article was chiefly lanolin, whereas the article was not lanolin but a mixture of a small amount (7.4 percent) of lanolin with other ingredients.

DISPOSITION: July 1, 1953. Default decree of condemnation. The court ordered that the product be delivered to charitable institutions.

4176. Misbranding of Trojan Stey. U. S. v. 288 Tubes, etc. (F. D. C. No. 35237. Sample No. 51416-L.)

LIBEL FILED: May 20, 1953, Southern District of New York.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about March 17 and 20, 1953, from East Newark, N. J.

PRODUCT: 288 unlabeled ½-ounce tubes and 84 labeled 1-ounce tubes of *Trojan Stey* at New York, N. Y., in the possession of the North Pharmacal Co., together with a number of circulars entitled "The chances are 3 to 1 that You can use trojan stey," a number of leaflets headed "I thought I'd Seen Everything. . .," a number of circular inserts entitled "Trojan Stey," and a number of loose labels.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION: The above-mentioned circulars, leaflets, circular inserts, and loose labels were found to have been printed locally for the consignee.

LABEL, IN PART: (Tube) "Contains: Tetracaine 1% in a specially prepared base. trojan stey For indications and directions see accompanying circular ½ oz. North Pharmacal Co. New York 8, N. Y."