

**PRODUCT:** 23 bottles, each containing 100 tablets, of vitamin B<sub>1</sub> at San Antonio, Tex. Examination of a sample showed that the article contained 800 International Units of vitamin B<sub>1</sub> per tablet.

**LABEL, IN PART:** "B-Iron Each tablet contains Vitamin B<sub>1</sub> 1000 Int. Units."

**VIOLATIONS CHARGED:** Adulteration, Section 402 (b) (1), a valuable constituent, vitamin B<sub>1</sub>, had been in whole or in part omitted or abstracted from the article.

Misbranding, Section 403 (a), the label statements, "Each tablet contains Vitamin B<sub>1</sub> 1000 Int. Units \* \* \* 1 tablet furnishes ½ the minimum daily requirement of \* \* \* Vitamin B<sub>1</sub>," were false since the product would furnish a smaller amount of vitamin B<sub>1</sub>.

**DISPOSITION:** February 21, 1945. No claimant having appeared, judgment was entered forfeiting the product and ordering its delivery to a charitable institution, after the labels had been corrected.

**8093. Adulteration and misbranding of Vitiliver. U. S. 44 Boxes of Vitiliver. Product ordered destroyed.** (F. D. C. No. 13843. Sample No. 63910-F.)

**LIBEL FILED:** October 6, 1944, Southern District of Florida.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** Between on or about March 3 and July 17, 1944, by the Myron L. Walker Co., Inc., from Mount Vernon, N. Y.

**PRODUCT:** 44 boxes, each containing 50 capsules of Vitiliver, at Miami, Fla.

**VIOLATIONS CHARGED:** Adulteration, Section 402 (b) (1), valuable constituents, vitamin B<sub>1</sub> and riboflavin, had been in whole or in part omitted or abstracted from the product.

Misbranding, Section 403 (a), the statements on the label, "in each capsule \* \* \* Vitamin B<sub>1</sub> (Thiamin 0.3 Mg.) 100 Int. Units Vitamin B<sub>2</sub> (Natural) 10 Sher. Bourq. Units," were false since the product contained a lesser amount of vitamins; and, Section (403) (j), the product purported to be and was represented as a food for special dietary uses by reason of its content of vitamin B<sub>1</sub>, vitamin B<sub>2</sub>, vitamin C, vitamin B<sub>6</sub>, and other B-complex factors, and its iron content, and its label failed to bear such information concerning its vitamin and iron properties as has been determined to be and by regulation prescribed as necessary in order fully to inform purchasers as to its value for such uses, since its label failed to bear, as the regulations require, a statement of the proportion of the minimum daily requirements of vitamin B<sub>1</sub>, vitamin B<sub>2</sub> (riboflavin), vitamin C, and iron, and the amounts of vitamin B<sub>6</sub> and other B-complex factors furnished by a specified quantity of the product when consumed during a period of 1 day; and, since the need in human nutrition for vitamin B<sub>6</sub> and other B-complex factors has not been established, its label failed to bear, as the regulations require, a statement that the need for vitamin B<sub>6</sub> and other B-complex factors in human nutrition has not been established.

**DISPOSITION:** November 30, 1944. No claimant having appeared, the product was ordered destroyed.

**8094. Misbranding of a A. D. S. Calcium Pantothenate Tablets. U. S. v. 38 7/12 Dozen Bottles and 21 8/12 Dozen Bottles of Calcium Pantothenate Tablets. Decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be re-labeled.** (F. D. C. No. 11738. Sample Nos. 29985-F, 29986-F.)

**LIBEL FILED:** February 5, 1944, Northern District of California.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** Between the approximate dates of October 14, 1942, and February 16, 1943, by the American Druggists Syndicate, Inc., from Long Island City, N. Y.

**PRODUCT:** 38 7/12 dozen bottles, each containing 60 tablets, and 21 8/12 dozen bottles, each containing 120 tablets, of calcium pantothenate at San Francisco, Calif.

**LABEL, IN PART:** "A. D. S. American Druggists Syndicate Calcium Pantothenate Tablets \* \* \* Active ingredient in each tablet: Calcium Pantothenate 10 Mg."

**VIOLATION CHARGED:** Misbranding, Section 403 (a), the following statements in the labeling of the article were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would be effective in preventing the graying of hair or restoring the natural color to gray hair, whereas the article would not be of value for such purposes: (Display cards) "Turning Gray? You Need Vitamin Calcium Pantothenate 'Turning gray' is a slow process, but