

ments of calcium and phosphorus supplied by a specified quantity of the article reasonably suitable and practicable of consumption during a period of 1 day.

The articles were alleged also to be misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to drugs, as reported in notices of judgment on drugs and devices, No. 2057.

**DISPOSITION:** On November 3, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment was entered ordering that the products be destroyed.

**10895. Misbranding of Bush Cal-O-Stace, Bush's All-In-One Broth, and Bush Kelp Tablets. U. S. v. 660 Cartons, etc., and approximately 150 books.** (F. D. C. No. 18061. Sample Nos. 2942-H to 2944-H, incl.)

**LABEL FILED:** October 26, 1945, District of Columbia.

**PRODUCT:** 660 cartons, each containing 250 tablets, of Bush Cal-O-Stace; 260 cartons, each containing 12 ounces, of Bush's All-In-One Broth; and 12 cartons, each containing 200 tablets, of Bush Kelp, which products were held for sale in the District of Columbia by David V. Bush, together with approximately 150 accompanying books entitled "What To Eat."

**LABEL, IN PART:** (Cal-O-Stace) "Each tablet contains: Dicalcium Phosphate, Calcium Carbonate and Malt Diastase \* \* \* Six tablets per day supplies 65% of the adult minimum daily requirement for Calcium, and 19% of this requirement for Phosphorus"; (All-In-One Broth) "Ingredients: Bush All-In-One-Broth Carrot Powder; White Celery Powder; Whole Barley; Onion Powder; Pimiento Powder; Tomato Powder; Salt; Orange Powder; Irish Moss Powder; Okra Powder; Alfalfa Dust; Chili Powder; Watercress Parsley Powder; Celery Seed; Garlic Powder; Vegetable Protein; Sodium Glutemate Derivative"; (Bush Kelp) "Bush Kelp Tablets, compressed into tablet form for your convenience, are pure, carefully dehydrated Pacific Ocean Kelp, or marine vegetation."

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** Misbranding, Section 403 (a), certain statements in the accompanying books were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the articles, singly or in combination, would be effective for the reduction of weight, for internal cleansing, for body building, and for taking down the waistline to normal; that they would be effective in preventing many serious conditions of a chronic nature which are due to a deficiency of calcium and phosphorus in the body; that they would be effective for nourishing skin, teeth, bones, lung tissue, nerves, fingernails, and toenails; that they would be effective to give strength and vitality to resist disease; that they would be effective to repair the bodies of adults and children and to overcome run-down conditions resulting from improper food intake; and that they would supply an important proportion of the body's need for phosphorus. The articles, singly or in combination, would not be effective for those purposes.

They were alleged also to be misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to drugs, as reported in notices of judgment on drugs and devices, No. 1726.

**DISPOSITION:** February 14, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

**10896. Misbranding of Sa-Vi-Ade. U. S. v. 500 Bottles \* \* \*, and 500 circulars.** (F. D. C. No. 19081. Sample No. 2977-H.)

**LABEL FILED:** February 1, 1946, District of Columbia.

**PRODUCT:** 500 bottles of Sa-Vi-Ade, held for sale at the G. C. Murphy Co., Washington, D. C., together with approximately 500 accompanying circulars entitled "Take your place in the Sun with Sa-Vi-Ade."

**LABEL, IN PART:** "Sa-Vi-Ade contains: Fish liver oil concentrates—Thiamin Hydrochloride—Riboflavin, Niacin, Calcium Pantothenate, Pyridoxine, Ascorbic Acid, Irradiated Yeast, Wheat Germ Oil, Soy Bean, Malt Extract, Brewer's Yeast, Dicalcium Phosphate, Iron Byhydrogen, Potassium Iodide, Copper, Zinc, Cobalt, Manganese and Magnesium Sulphates, Sodium Carbonate, Sulphur, Gum Karaya, Sugar and synthetic flavors with color added, Dextrose."

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** Misbranding, Section 403 (a), certain statements on the label and in the circulars were false and misleading.

The article was alleged also to be misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to drugs, as reported in notices of judgment on drugs and devices, No. 1811, in which is set forth the nature of the false and misleading statements referred to above.

**DISPOSITION:** March 22, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**10897. Misbranding of Golden Brand Soi-Jus (soya oil). U. S. v. 42 Cans, etc., and a number of circulars. (F. D. C. No. 18667. Sample No. 36678-H.)**

**LABEL FILED:** December 28, 1945, Western District of Washington.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** On or about January 15, 1942, December 26, 1944, and January 13 and October 9, 1945, by the Soi-Jus Co., from Chicago, Ill.

**PRODUCT:** 42 1-pint cans and 33 1-quart cans of Golden Brand Soi-Jus at Seattle, Wash., together with a number of circulars entitled "Drink Golden Brand Soi-Jus."

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** Misbranding, Section 403 (a), certain statements on the label and in the circulars were false and misleading.

The article was alleged also to be misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to drugs, as reported in notices of judgment on drugs and devices, No. 1879, in which is set forth the composition of the product and the nature of the false and misleading claims in the labeling.

**DISPOSITION:** March 25, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**10898. Misbranding of V-T Preparation. U. S. v. 228 Bottles \* \* \*, and 1,494 circulars. (F. D. C. No. 18967. Sample No. 24738-H.)**

**LABEL FILED:** January 10, 1946, Southern District of Mississippi.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** On or about October 10, 1945, by the T-Lax Products Co., from Birmingham, Ala.

**PRODUCT:** 228 bottles of V-T Preparation at Leland, Miss., together with 1,494 circulars entitled "Vitamins May Mean Life or Death." Analysis showed that the product contained not more than 6.8 grains per fluid ounce of iron and ammonium citrate and not more than 3.05 grains per fluid ounce of calcium hypophosphite.

**LABEL, IN PART:** "V-T Preparation \* \* \* Each Fluid Ounce Contained When Packed Vitamin B<sub>1</sub> (Thia. Chlor.) \* \* \* 2,000 USP Units, Liquid Vitamin B Complex \* \* \* 2 Grains, Liver Extract \* \* \* 1 Grain, Iron and Ammonium Citrate \* \* \* 8 Grains, Calcium Hypophosphite \* \* \* 4 Grains, Manganese Citrate \* \* \* 1 Grain, Copper Proteinate \* \* \* 1/40 Grain, Malt Extract \* \* \* 72 Grains."

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** Misbranding, Section 403 (a), certain statements on the bottle label and in the circulars were false and misleading since they represented and implied that the article contained 8 grains of iron and ammonium citrate and 4 grains of calcium hypophosphite per fluid ounce; that it would assist the body in the formation of red blood corpuscles; that it would build weight and strength; and that it would be efficacious in the cure, mitigation, treatment, and prevention of lost appetite, indigestion, after-eating pains, gas, bloating, belching, nausea, sick headache, heartburn, constipation, biliousness, spots before the eyes, backache, loss of energy and vitality, too frequent kidney action, arm and leg pains, bad blood, bad color, boils, pimples, lost weight, stiff joints, sore muscles, rheumatism, nervousness, a tired-out feeling, colds, infection, brittle fingernails, despondency, and irritability. The article did not contain the declared proportions of iron and ammonium citrate and calcium hypophosphite; and it would not be effective to produce the benefits stated and implied.

Further misbranding, Section 403 (j), the article purported to be a food for special dietary uses by reason of its vitamin and mineral content, and its label failed to bear, as required by the regulations, a statement of the proportion of the minimum daily requirement for calcium supplied by the article when consumed in a specified quantity during a period of 1 day.