PRODUCT: 477 100-tablet bottles of Improcal tablets at Richmond, Va. Examination showed that the product contained 60 percent of the declared amount of thiamine hydrochloride.

LABEL, IN PART: (Bottle) "100 Tablets No. 1004 Improcal As a supplement to the diet * * * Each Tablet Contains * * * Thiamin Hydrochloride . . . 1 MGM."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (b) (1), a valuable constituent, thiamine hydrochloride, had been in part omitted or abstracted from the article.

Misbranding, Section 403 (a), the label statement "Each Tablet Contains * * * Thiamin Hydrochloride. . . . 1 MGM" was false and misleading as applied to the article, which contained less than the declared amount of thiamine hydrochloride.

The libel alleged also that a quantity of Livocomp capsules was adulterated and misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to drugs, as reported in notices of judgment on drugs and devices, No. 3833.

DISPOSITION: September 9, 1952. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

19097. Adulteration and misbranding of Livron tablets. U. S. v. 50,000 Tablets * * * . (F. D. C. No. 33005. Sample No. 49034–L.)

LIBEL FILED: April 15, 1952, Eastern District of New York.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about January 21 and 22, 1952, by Nysco Laboratories, Inc., from Newark, N. J.

PRODUCT: 50,000 Livron tablets at Long Island City, N. Y. Analysis showed that the product contained approximately 76 percent of the declared amount of thiamine chloride (vitamin B_1).

LABEL, IN PART: "Empire Chemical Company, Inc., New Brunswick, New Jersey Lot No. 23292 Livron Tablets Each tablet contains: Ferrous Sulfate U. S. P. 3⅗ gr. Liver Concentrate 7 grs. Supplemented to contain approximately: Thiamine Chloride (B_1) 0.5 mg."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (b) (1), a valuable constituent, thiamine chloride, had been in part omitted or abstracted from the product.

Misbranding, Section 403 (a), the label statement "Supplemented to contain approximately: Thiamine Chloride (B_1) 0.5 mg." was false and misleading as applied to the product which contained less than 0.5 milligram of thiamine chloride per tablet.

DISPOSITION: February 9, 1953. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

19098. Adulteration and misbranding of Multiplex tablets. U. S. v. 1 Drum, etc. (F. D. C. No. 33041. Sample No. 29203–L.)

LIBEL FILED: May 14, 1952, District of Oregon.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about February 8, 1952, by the Neoco Corp., from Los Angeles, Calif.

PRODUCT: Multiplex tablets. 1 drum, containing 16,000 tablets, 12 bottles, each containing 200 tablets, 6 cartons, each containing 1,000 tablets, and 1 can, containing 4,000 tablets, at Portland, Oreg.

LABEL, IN PART: (Drum) "Multiplex Improved S. C. Brown * * * Each 4 tabs Contains * * * 3.0 mg. Thiamine HCl."

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION: The tablets in the drum were repacked into bottles by the consignee.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (b) (1), a valuable constituent, vitamine B_1 (thiamine), had been in part omitted or abstracted from the product.

Misbranding, Section 403 (a), the label statement (drum) "Each 4 tabs Contains * * * 3.0 mg. Thiamine HCl" was false and misleading since the product contained less than 3 milligrams of thiamine in each 4 tablets.

DISPOSITION: September 5, 1952. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

19099. Adulteration of Foodex. U. S. v. 960 Boxes * * *. (F. D. C. No. 33100. Sample No. 14187–L.)

LIBEL FILED: May 12, 1952, District of Colorado.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about March 15, 1952, by the Scientific Nutrition Corp., from Lancaster, Pa.

PRODUCT: 960 boxes of Foodex at Denver, Colo.

LABEL, IN PART: "Foodex Vitamins and Minerals in Flavorful Food Form Net Weight 1 Lb. 3 Oz."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (a) (3), the product consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance by reason of the presence of insects and insect parts; and, Section 402 (a) (4), it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it may have become contaminated with filth.

DISPOSITION: July 8, 1952. Default decree of condemnation. The court ordered that samples be delivered to the Food and Drug Administration and that the remainder be destroyed.

19100. Adulteration and misbranding of vitamin mixture. U. S. v. 20 Bottles * * *. (F. D. C. No. 33106. Sample No. 39705–L.)

LIBEL FILED: May 1, 1952, Southern District of California.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about August 1 and October 1 and 10, 1950, from Rochester, N. Y.

PRODUCT: 20 1-pint bottles of vitamin mixture at Los Angeles, Calif.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (b) (1), a valuable constituent, vitamin B_1, had been in whole or in part omitted or abstracted from the product.

Misbranding, Section 403 (a), the label statement "The maximum recommended daily dose supplies the minimum daily nutritional requirement of Vitamin B_1" was false and misleading (the product contained approximately 70 percent of the declared amount of vitamin B_1).

The product was adulterated and misbranded while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce.

DISPOSITION: May 22, 1952. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.