

strength; that it would be efficacious in the treatment of those who are suffering with stomach and intestinal ulcers; that it would be efficacious in the treatment of high blood pressure; that it would neutralize excess acid and give relief for acid indigestion; and that it would be efficacious to correct dietary deficiencies; whereas it would not be efficacious for such purposes.

It was alleged to be misbranded further in that its label did not bear the common or usual name of the food, namely, flaxseed or linseed, prominently placed thereon with such conspicuousness, as compared with other words, statements, designs or devices in the labeling, and in such terms as to render it likely to be read and understood by the ordinary individual under customary conditions of purchase and use.

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

On May 23, 1941, the defendant having entered a plea of nolo contendere, he was adjudged guilty and fined \$100.

**2821. Adulteration and misbranding of Hain Becompx Capsules. U. S. v. 56 Packages of Hain Becompx Capsules. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 4375. Sample No. 32497-E.)**

This product was represented to contain 100 International Units of vitamin B<sub>1</sub> per capsule. Biological assay, however, showed that it contained not more than 60 U. S. P. units of vitamin B<sub>1</sub> per capsule (1 U. S. P. unit is equivalent to 1 International Unit of vitamin B<sub>1</sub>).

On April 17, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California filed a libel against 56 packages of Hain Becompx Capsules at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 9, 1940, by the International Vitamin Corporation from Brooklyn, N. Y.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that a valuable constituent, namely, vitamin B<sub>1</sub>, had been wholly or in part omitted or abstracted therefrom. It was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the box were false and misleading since they were incorrect: "Each Capsule contains: B<sub>1</sub>—100 International (200 Sherman) Units."

The article was also charged to be adulterated and misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to drugs, as reported in D. D. N. J. No. 476.

On June 16, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**2822. Adulteration and misbranding of Vi-An Tablets. U. S. v. 30 Bottles and 24 Bottles of Vi-An Tablets. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3821. Sample No. 55245-E.)**

Each of these tablets was represented to contain 1,250 International Units of vitamin A and 125 International Units of vitamin D, but biological assay showed that they contained not more than 40 International Units of vitamin A and 60 International Units of vitamin D.

On February 14, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington filed a libel against the above-named product at Seattle, Wash., alleging that it had been shipped by Vegetrates, Inc., from Los Angeles, Calif., on or about November 29, 1940; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that valuable constituents, namely, vitamin A and vitamin D, had been omitted or abstracted in whole or in part therefrom. It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Four tablets a day \* \* \* furnish: Vitamin A . . . 5,000 I. U. \* \* \* Vitamin D . . . 500 I. U." was false and misleading since it was incorrect.

It also was alleged to be adulterated and misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to drugs, as reported in D. D. N. J. No. 478.

On April 24, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

### MISCELLANEOUS

**2823. Misbranding of Crawford's Ridia. U. S. v. 20 Bottles of Crawford's Ridia. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3826. Sample No. 55743-E.)**

This product, which consisted essentially of alfalfa and a smaller proportion of mint, was falsely labeled as a supplementary food for sufferers from diabetes.

On February 20, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon filed a libel against 20 bottles of Crawford's Ridia at Portland, Oreg., alleging