1615. Adulteration and misbranding of Special S. C. Red Tablets. U. S. v. 1 Drum of Special S. C. Red Tablets. Default decree of destruction. (F. D. C. No. 15970. Sample No. 18554–H.)

LIBEL FILED: April 28, 1945, District of Minnesota.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about August 2, 1944, by Charles H. Dietz, Inc., from St. Louis, Mo.

PRODUCT: 1 drum containing approximately 55,000 *Special S. C. Red Tablets* at St. Paul, Minn. The product contained approximately 20 percent less arsenious acid and strychnine sulfate than was declared on the label.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (c), the strength of the article differed from that which it purported and was represented to possess since each tablet contained materially less arsenious acid and strychnine sulfate than was declared on the label.

Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statement, "Each C. T. Contains Arsenious Acid 1/50 gr. Strychnine Sulphate 1/60 gr.," was false and misleading

DISPOSITION: June 13, 1945. No claimant having appeared, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

1616. Adulteration and misbranding of Hi-Test Vegetable Compound with Thiamin Chloride. U. S. v. 160 Cartons of Vegetable Compound with Thiamin Chloride. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 15976. Sample No. 22454–H.)

LIBEL FILED: April 28, 1945, Eastern District of Missouri.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about October 25, 1944, by the Allied Pharmacal Co., from Cleveland, Ohio.

PRODUCT: 160 cartons, each containing 1 bottle, of *Hi-Test Vegetable Compound with Thiamin Chloride* at St. Louis, Mo. Examination showed that the product contained no demonstrable amount of vitamin B_1.

LABEL, IN PART: "Hi-Test Vegetable Compound with Thiamin Chloride B_1 Contents 1 Pint"

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (c), the strength of the article differed from that which it purported and was represented to possess.

Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statements, "Vegetable Compound with Thiamin Chloride B–1 * * * Active Ingredients Crystalline Vitamin B–1" and "Each ounce contains 250 units of B–1. The daily average dose of 3 tablespoonsful supply the full daily requirement of B–1," were false and misleading as applied to the article, which contained no demonstrable amount of vitamin B_1.

DISPOSITION: May 21, 1945. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1617. Adulteration and misbranding of thiamine hydrochloride tablets. U. S. v. 1 Drum of Thiamine Hydrochloride Tablets. Default decree of forfeiture and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 15964. Sample No. 13035–H.)

LIBEL FILED: April 26, 1945, Southern District of Indiana.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about December 2, 1943, by Charles H. Dietz, Inc., from St. Louis, Mo.

PRODUCT: 1 drum containing 25,000 *thiamine hydrochloride tablets* at Indianapolis, Ind .

LABEL, IN PART: "Compressed Tablet Thiamin Hydrochloride."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (b), the article purported to be and was represented as "Thiamine Hydrochloride Tablets," a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its strength differed from the standard set forth therein since it contained less than 95 percent of the amount of thiamine hydrochloride declared on its label.

Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statements, "Thiamin Hydrochloride 1 MGM. Each CT contains Thiamin HCL 1 MGM. Equivalent to 333 U. S. P. Units B_1 Dose for Adults: One tablet repeated only as prescribed. The minimum adult daily requirements for a day is 333 U. S. P. Units," were false and misleading as applied to the article, which contained less than the declared amount of thiamine hydrochloride.

DISPOSITION: June 6, 1945. No claimant having appeared, judgment of forfeiture was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.