ziness, loss of appetite, weakened heart, and worrisome conditions of the blood stream; that it would prevent disease and deaths among children under ten years of age; that it would enable expectant mothers to give birth to strong, healthy infants; that it would correct numerous morbid conditions and diseases, including bone deformities, bad teeth, nervous disorders, reduced resistance to other diseases, affections of the nose and throat, swollen glands, enlarged and diseased tonsils, defective vision, round shoulders, bow legs, and behavior disturbances, such as incorrigibility, assaultiveness, and nonadaptability; that it would favorably influence growth and development, both mental and physical, of children; that it would effect proper functioning, stability, and building of the nerves; that it would aid in correcting the evils of constipation; that it would help to remedy the ravages of time and disease; and that it would give life. The article would not be effective for such purposes.

Further misbranding, Section 502 (a), additional statements in the booklet accompanying the article were false and misleading. These statements represented and suggested that the constituents of the tablets obtained from a mineral deposit in the Western mountains supplies the calcium, phosphorus, iron, and iodine ingredients of the preparation. The ingredients from the Western mountains did not supply significant proportions of calcium, phosphorus, iron, and iodine, or any nutritionally or therapeutically useful ingredient. The calcium, phosphorus, iron, and iodine ingredients of the article were supplied by chemical compounds from other sources.

DISPOSITION: November 18, 1946. The Mineral Sales Co., Inc., Wichita, Kans., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond, conditioned that it be relabeled under the supervision of the Federal Security Agency. The booklets and form letters were destroyed in the process of relabeling.

2130. Misbranding of Supermax Multiple Vitamins. U. S. v. 72 Bottles * * * and 200 circulars. (F. D. C. No. 21963. Sample No. 67284-H.)

LIBEL FILED: December 12, 1946, District of Nebraska.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about October 7, 1946, by Vitamin House, from Birmingham, Ala.

PRODUCT: 72 bottles of *Supermax Multiple Vitamins* and 200 circulars entitled "New Exciting Vigor" at Omaha, Nebr.

LABEL, IN PART: "Supermax 100 Capsules Multiple Vitamins Each Spheroid Gelatin Capsule Contains: Vitamin A 5000 USP Units, Vitamin D 1000 USP Units, Vitamin B_1 1665 USP Units, Vitamin B_2 3000 Micrograms, Vitamin B_6 50 Micrograms, Vitamin C 1000 USP Units, Calcium Pantothenate Dextrorotary 1000 Micrograms, Niacinamide 25 Milligrams."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the following statements appearing in the circular were false and misleading: "New Exciting Vigor And Radiant Health Can Be Yours! No longer is it necessary to suffer from fatigue, nervous irritability, colds, poor appetite, and that tired, listless feeling, when due to a vitamin deficient diet. Pep up! Find new health and happiness! Enrich your diet with amazing 'Dynamo-of-Energy' vitamins that pack a real wallop to that run down, knocked-out feeling, * * * for an exciting new lease on life! Wake up each morning wonderfully, vigorously Alive! * * * The chances are that you are not getting all you should. * * * You, too, can find abundant new vitality and prolonged prime of life * * * Get Super Strength * * * and thrill to the wonder of New, Sparkling Health and Dynamic Living * * * Activity can be the spice of your life!" These statements represented and suggested that the article would be effective to prevent and correct fatigue, nervousness, irritability, colds, poor appetite, tiredness, listlessness, and run-down conditions; that it would be effective to insure vitality, vigor, and radiant health; and that the average individual in this country requires additional vitamins. The article would not be effective for the conditions named, and the average individual in this country does not require vitamins in addition to those supplied by the ordinary diet.

The article was misbranded also under the provisions of the law applicable to foods, as reported in notices of judgment on foods.

DISPOSITION: January 29, 1947. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.