4012. Adulteration and misbranding of vitamin tablets. U. S. v. 28 Bottles * * *. (F. D. C. No. 34575. Sample No. 17231–L.)

LIBEL FILED: February 2, 1953, Southern District of California.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about September 1 and October 25, 1950, and December 28, 1951, from Newark, N. J.

PRODUCT: 28 100-tablet bottles of *vitamin tablets* at Los Angeles, Calif. Analysis showed that the product contained 27 percent of the declared amount of vitamin B_1 (thiamine hydrochloride).

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (c), the strength of the article differed from that which it purported and was represented to possess, namely, 10 milligrams of thiamine hydrochloride (vitamin B_1) per tablet.

Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statement "Each Tablet Contains: * * * Thiamine Hydrochloride 10 Mg." was false and misleading as applied to an article which contained less than 10 milligrams of thiamine hydrochloride (vitamin B_1) per tablet.

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

DISPOSITION: March 6, 1953. Decree of condemnation and destruction.

DRUGS AND DEVICES ACTIONABLE BECAUSE OF FALSE AND MISLEADING CLAIMS

DRUGS FOR HUMAN USE*

4013. Misbranding of Ca-Ma-Sil Antacid Powder. U. S. v. 11 Cans * * *. (F. D. C. No. 31149. Sample No. 1510–L.)

LIBEL FILED: May 21, 1951, Middle District of Georgia.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about February 15, 1951, by the Ca-Ma-Sil Co., from Baltimore, Md.

PRODUCT: 11 cans of *Ca-Ma-Sil Antacid Powder* at Meigs, Ga.

LABEL, IN PART: "Ca-Ma-Sil Antacid Powder Net Weight 6 Oz. Contains: Magnesium Silicate * * * Diammonium Hydrogen Phosphate, Calcium Carbonate, Peppermint Oil, Aromatics and Saccharin."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements in the labeling of the article, namely, in a leaflet and circular entitled "New Treatment For Peptic Ulcer and Hyperacidity" and in a brochure entitled "Improved Therapy for Duodenal and Gastric Ulcer," which accompanied the article, were false and misleading. The statements represented and suggested that the article was an adequate and effective treatment for duodenal and gastric ulcer, whereas the article was not an adequate and effective treatment for such conditions.

DISPOSITION: June 29, 1951. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

4014. Misbranding of Rumarid. U. S. v. 373 Bottles, etc. (F. D. C. No. 32222. Sample Nos. 29790–L, 29791–L.)

LIBEL FILED: December 10, 1951, Western District of Washington.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about October 3, 1951, by Stanley Drug Products, Inc., from Portland, Oreg.

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*See also No. 4012.