tional, secondary and macrocytic anemias * * * Each Capsule Contains: * * * Thiamine Hydrochloride (B_1) 5 mg."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (c), the strength of the article differed from that which it was represented to possess, namely, 5 milligrams of vitamin B_1 per capsule.

Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statement "Each Capsule Contains: * * * Thiamine Hydrochloride (B_1) 5 mg." was false and misleading as applied to the article, which contained less than the declared amount of thiamine hydrochloride (B_1).

The article was adulterated and misbranded in the above respects when introduced into and while in interstate commerce.

The libel alleged also that another lot of vitamin capsules was adulterated and misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to foods, as reported in notices of judgment on foods.

DISPOSITION: July 23, 1953. The American Pharmaceutical Co., New York, N. Y., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, the court ordered that a portion of the vitamin capsules having the status of drugs be released to the claimant and that the remainder of the vitamin capsules having the status of drugs and all of the vitamin capsules having the status of foods be condemned and destroyed.

4255. Adulteration and misbranding of vitamin tablets. U. S. v. 201 Bottles, etc. (F. D. C. No. 35312. Sample No. 38087–L.)

LIBEL FILED: July 10, 1953, Southern District of New York.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about April 24, May 20, 21, and 26, and December 2, 1952, and January 29, 1953, from Cleveland, Ohio.

PRODUCT: 201 120-tablet bottles, 1,320 60-tablet bottles, 2,448 6-tablet bottles, and 2 drums containing 2,500 tablets and 30,000 tablets, respectively, of *vitamin tablets* at New York, N. Y.

Analyses showed that the tablets contained 43 percent of the declared amount of vitamin B_1 (thiamine hydrochloride).

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (c), the strength of the tablets differed from that which they purported and were represented to possess, namely, 2.0 milligrams of thiamine hydrochloride per tablet.

Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statement "Each Tablet Contains: Thiamine Hydrochloride . . . . 2.0 mg." was false and misleading as applied to the article, which contained less than 2.0 milligrams of thiamine hydrochloride per tablet.

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

The libel alleged also that another article, vitamin and mineral tablets, was adulterated and misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to foods, as reported in notices of judgment on foods, No. 20794.

DISPOSITION: December 15, 1953. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

4256. Adulteration and misbranding of vitamin tablets. U. S. v. 172 Bottles, etc. (F. D. C. No. 35356. Sample Nos. 18637–L, 39987–L.)

LIBEL FILED: July 29, 1953, District of Arizona.