543. Misbranding of Nature's Minerals. U. S. v. 64 Bottles of Nature's Minerals Tablets and 15 Cartons and 19 Cartons of Nature's Minerals Powder. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 4819. Sample Nos. 82694-E to 82696-E, incl.)

On May 23, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California filed a libel against the above-named articles at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that they had been shipped on or about September 19 and 26, 1940, and April 18, 1941, by Nature's Minerals Food Co. from Indianapolis, Ind.; and charging that they were misbranded.

The articles were alleged to be misbranded in that they would be dangerous to health when used in the dosage or with the frequency or duration prescribed in the labeling, namely, (carton containing the powder) "Directions—One round teaspoonful three times daily," or (bottles containing the tablets) "Average Directions: Take three tablets, three times daily before or after meals, for a reasonable time."

The articles were also alleged to be adulterated under the provisions of the law applicable to foods, as reported in F. N. J. No. 2998.

On June 17, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

544. Misbranding of Nature's Minerals. U. S. v. 40 12-Ounce Packages, 10 6-Ounce Packages, and 15 4-Ounce Packages of Nature's Minerals. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 4268. Sample Nos. 55461-E, 55462-E.)

On April 15, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington filed a libel against the above-named product at Tacoma, Wash., alleging that it had been shipped in part by P. G. Jurich from Pasadena, Calif., on or about September 13, 1940, and January 9, 1941, and in part by Nature's Mineral Co. from Indianapolis, Ind., on or about September 17, 1940; and charging that it was misbranded.

Analyses of samples of the article showed that it consisted essentially of compounds of calcium, magnesium, iron, and sodium, phosphates, carbonates, sulfates, chlorides, sulfur, and fluorine.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that it would be dangerous to health when used in the dosage or with the frequency or duration prescribed, which directed that ⅓ to 1 round teaspoonful be taken three times a day.

It was alleged to be misbranded further: (1) In that the statements, "Nature's Minerals may be used as an aid in supplying in concrete form the minerals sometimes found deficient in the ordinary diet. * * * Recommended as a scientific combination of minerals capable of being utilized by the different organs of the body. * * * Best results will be obtained by placing dry on the tongue," were false and misleading. (2) In that statements on display cards representing that it would be efficacious in the treatment or prevention of cancer, colds, hardening of the arteries, diabetes, stomach, blood, kidney, and bladder trouble, colitis, rheumatism, neuritis, and gallstone, and that by its use the purchaser would enjoy joyous and lasting health, were false and misleading since it would not be efficacious for such purposes. (3) In that representations in an accompanying circular [these representations are set forth in D. D. N. J. No. 541] were false and misleading since it would not be efficacious for such purposes.

It was alleged to be adulterated and misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to foods, as reported in F. N. J. No. 2999.

On June 30, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

545. Misbranding of Nature's Minerals Compounds. U. S. v. 8 Bottles of Nature's Minerals Compounds Tablets, and 18 Cans and 20 Cans of Nature's Minerals Compounds Powder. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 4010. Sample Nos. 55434-E to 55436-E, incl.)

On March 21, 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 on or about January 9 and 24, 1941, by P. G. Jurich from Pasadena, Calif.; and charging that it was misbranded.

Analyses of samples of the article showed that it consisted essentially of compounds of calcium, magnesium, iron, and sodium, phosphates, carbonates, sulfates, chlorides, sulfur, and fluorine (3,600 parts per million in 8 bottles, 4,320 parts per million in 18 cans, and but a trace in 20 cans).

Portions of the article (8 bottles and 18 cans) were alleged to be misbranded in that it would be dangerous to health when used in the dosage or with the