ordinary foods. (3) In that statements in the labeling regarding the efficacy of vitamins and minerals to promote healthy hair and skin; prevent night blindness; build resistance to colds, coughs, sinus; promote growth, healthy nerves, appetite, digestion, and muscular activity; minimize effects of alcohol; prevent certain skin disorders; heal lesions of lips at angles of mouth and of eyes and nose; promote growth and healing of wounds; prevent anemia, hemorrhage, pyorrhea, tuberculosis, and scurvy; form bones and teeth; prevent rickets; cure certain muscular and nerve diseases; restore color to gray hair; produce red corpuscles; produce hemoglobin; promote normal growth of body cells; influence muscle activity, digestion, and nerves; promote reproduction and growth; prevent goiter; aid heart, blood clotting, and brain cells; promote healthy bones and blood; and promote fertility, were misleading since alone or in connection with each other, they created the impression in the mind of the reader that it was an effective treatment for the symptoms and diseases mentioned and described; whereas it was not an effective treatment for such conditions.

The article was also alleged to be misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to foods, as reported in Notices of Judgment on Foods.

On June 22, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**787. Misbranding of Vita-Port Vitamin $B_1$ Tonic. U. S. v. 141 Bottles of Vita-Port Vitamin $B_1$ Tonic. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 7539. Sample No. 87177–E.)

On May 20, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia filed a libel against 141 bottles of Vita-Port Vitamin $B_1$ Tonic at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article was being offered for sale in the District of Columbia at the Super Cut Rate Drugs, Washington, D. C ; and charging that it was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Each fluid ounce contains thiamine hydrochloride (Vitamin $B_1$) . . . 4 mg. (Equivalent to 1330 International Units) Alcohol 20 Per cent."

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements in the labeling, "Here's Health! * * * Recommended for Underweight—Loss of Appetite Nervousness," were false and misleading since it would not be an effective treatment for such conditions.

It was also alleged to be misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to foods, as reported in F. N. J. No. 3841.

On June 26, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**788. Misbranding of wheat embryo. U. S. v. 34 Cans of Wheat Embryo. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 6807. Sample No. 76077–E.)

On February 6, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota filed a libel against 34 cans of wheat embryo at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 27, 1941, by Freshman Vitamin Co. from Detroit, Mich.; and charging that it was misbranded. It was labeled in part: "Dr. Ray Wheat Embryo."

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on the label, "When indicated in Gastro-Intestinal Disorders, Dr. Ray Wheat Embryo should be cooked in with cereal for five minutes," was false and misleading in that it would imply that the article was of significant value in the treatment of all types of gastro-intestinal disturbances; whereas it was not.

The article was also charged to be misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to drugs, as reported in F. N. J. No. 3842.

On June 15, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**789. Misbranding of Wise's Kollesol Tablets. U. S. v. 45 Bottles of Wise's Kollesol Tablets. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 7126. Sample No. 92501–E.)

On April 1, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California filed a libel against 45 bottles, each containing 300 tablets, of Wise's Kollesol at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about January 22, 1942, by Wise's K. C. Homeopathic Pharmacy from Kansas City, Mo.; and charging that it was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article showed that it consisted essentially of oxyquinoline sulfate, potassium sulfate, and lactose.