

jelly at Chicago, Ill., and 13½ dozen packages at Atlanta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 9 and 31, 1942, from Detroit, Mich., by White Cross Pharmacals, Inc.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "American Surgical Lubricating Jelly * * * Made for American Hospital Supply Corp.," or "White Cross Surgical Lubricating Jelly."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its purity and quality fell below that which it was represented to possess, "Sterilized."

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements appearing in its labeling which represented and suggested that the article was sterile and was a suitable lubricant for surgical use were false and misleading since the article was not sterile but was contaminated with living micro-organisms and was not suitable for such use.

On April 8 and 12, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1027. Adulteration and misbranding of Pantabee. U. S. v. 12 Bottles of Pantabee. Decree of condemnation. Product ordered delivered for the use of a public institution. (F. D. C. No. 9410. Sample No. 24197-F.)

Biological assay showed that the article contained not more than 250 International Units of vitamin B₁ per capsule.

On February 20, 1943, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia filed a libel against 12 bottles, each containing 50 capsules, of Pantabee at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about January 13, 1943, from Richmond, Va., by Charles C. Haskell & Co., Inc.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength differed from and its quality fell below that which it was represented on its label to possess, 333 International Units of vitamin B₁.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Each capsule contains: Vitamin B₁ . . . 333 International Units," which appeared on its label, was false since each capsule did not contain that amount of vitamin B₁.

It was also alleged to be adulterated and misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to foods as reported in the notices of judgment on foods, No. 5774.

On June 30, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered delivered to a public institution.

1028. Adulteration and misbranding of elixir thiamine hydrochloride. U. S. v. 52 Bottles of Elixir Thiamine Hydrochloride. Decree of condemnation. Product ordered delivered to charitable institutions. (F. D. C. No. 9591. Sample No. 23501-F.)

Examination showed that this product contained substantially less than 250 International Units (USP Unit) of vitamin B₁ per fluid ounce.

On March 19, 1943, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 52 bottles, each containing 1 gallon, of the above-named product at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about February 2, 1943, from Newark, N. J., by the Standard Drug Co.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded. A portion of the article (35 bottles) was labeled in part: "Standard Elixir Vitamin B₁ N. J. F. Elixir Thiamin Hydrochloride. Each fluid ounce contains 500 Intern. Units Vitamin B₁." The remainder of the article (17 bottles) had been relabeled by the consignee and at the commencement of the libel proceedings was labeled in part: "Elixir Thiamine Hydrochloride * * * Each fluid ounce contains: Thiamine Hydrochloride—1.5 mg. (equivalent to Vitamin B-1—500 Units)."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength differed from and its quality fell below that which it was represented to possess.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements on the bottles bearing the original labels: "Each fluid ounce contains 500 Intern. Units Vitamin B₁"; and the following statements on the labels of the relabeled portion: "Each Fluid ounce Contains: Thiamine Hydrochloride—1.5 mg. (equivalent to Vitamin B-1—500 Units)" were false since the article contained a lesser amount of vitamin B₁ per fluid ounce.

The article was also alleged to be adulterated and misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to foods as reported in notice of judgment on food No. 5779.

On May 10, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered to be delivered to charitable institutions.