

On October 7, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

5774. Adulteration and misbranding of Pantabee. U. S. v. 12 Bottles of Pantabee. Decree of condemnation. Product ordered delivered for use by 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 a valuable constituent, vitamin B₁, had been in part omitted therefrom.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement, "Each capsule contains: Vitamin B₁ . . . 333 International Units," which appeared on the label of the article, was false, since each capsule did not contain 333 International Units of vitamin B₁; and in that it purported to be a food for special dietary uses by reason of its vitamin content, and its label failed to bear such information concerning its vitamin properties as has been determined to be, and by regulations prescribed as, necessary in order fully to inform purchasers as to its value for such uses, since its label failed to state the proportion of the minimum daily requirement of vitamin B₁ and riboflavin furnished by the quantity of the article customarily or usually consumed during a period of 1 day, or a quantity reasonably suitable for and practicable of consumption during such period; and its label failed to state, as the regulations require, that the need for vitamin B₆ and "filtrate factor" in human nutrition has not been established.

The article was also alleged to be adulterated and misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to drugs as reported in the notices of judgment on drugs and devices.

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

5775. Adulteration and misbranding of Vitamin B Elixir. U. S. v. 33 Bottles of Hart's Vitamin B Elixir. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8173. Sample No. 70908-E.)

This product contained 13.8 milligrams of nicotinic acid per fluid ounce.

On August 24, 1942, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia filed a libel against 33 bottles, each containing ½ pint, of Hart's Vitamin B Elixir, at Atlanta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about June 8, 1942, from New Orleans, La., by E. J. Hart and Co., Ltd.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that a valuable constituent, nicotinic acid, had been in part omitted therefrom.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the label statement, "Each Fluidounce Contains: * * * Nicotinic Acid 20. mg.," was false since the article did not contain 20 milligrams of nicotinic acid per fluid ounce.

It was also alleged to be adulterated and misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to drugs as reported in notices of judgment on drugs and devices.

On May 6, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

5776. Adulteration and misbranding of DPS Formula 50. U. S. v. 120 Bottles of DPS Formula 50. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8407. Sample No. 13007-F.)

Examination showed that this product contained 230 micrograms (gammas) of riboflavin per tablet.

On September 26, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon filed a libel against 120 bottles, each containing 90 tablets, of DPS Formula 50 at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about June 19 and July 9, 1942, from Los Angeles, Calif., by the Dartell Laboratories; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that a valuable constituent, riboflavin (vitamin B₂), had been in whole or in part omitted therefrom.