tryptophan content of the product was represented as 1 percent of the total amino acids. Examination showed that the product contained approximately one-third of the amount of tryptophan declared.

On or about October 28, 1942, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri filed a libel against 11¾ dozen of the above-named product at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 23, 1942, from Detroit, Mich., by Frederick Stearns and Co.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength differed from that which it was represented to possess on its label, "Amino Acids, 15 percent solution, Tryptophane 1% of Amino Acids."

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements appearing in its labeling, (carton) "Amino Acids * * * 15 percent solution * * * Tryptophane 1.0% of Amino Acids," (circular inside carton) "Each batch of Amino Acid Stearns is standardized according to the following average analysis Tryptophane added (1% total Amino Acids) 1%," were false and misleading since the article did not contain the amount of tryphtophan stated.

On January 26, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

966. Adulteration and misbranding of collodion. U. S. v. 10 cartons and 1,500 Bottles of Collodion. Decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8247, 8858. Sample No. 77-F, 25102-F, 25119-F.)

On August 27 and November 12, 1942, the United States attorneys for the Northern District of Illinois and the Eastern District of Virginia filed libels against 1,500 bottles of collodion at Chicago, Ill., and 10 cartons, each containing 250 1-ounce bottles, of collodion at Richmond, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped within the period from on or about June 11 to September 5, 1942, from New York, N. Y., by the Conray Products Co.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that a mixture containing the ester, amyl acetate, had been substituted for collodion U. S. P.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on its label "Collodion U. S. P." was false and misleading since the article did not have the composition specified by the United States Pharmacopoeia for collodion.

On December 5, 1942, and January 6, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

967. Adulteration and misbranding of iron compound and yeast tablets. U. S. v. 4 Drums of Iron Compound and Yeast Tablets. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8307. Sample No. 4811-F.)

On September 2, 1942, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio filed a libel against 4 drums, each containing approximately 47,300 of the above-named tablets at Cleveland, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 14, 1942, by the Keith Victor Pharmacal Co., St. Louis, Mo.; 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 to possess.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements on its label, "Each tablet contains B_1 (Thiamin Chloride) 50 International Units B_2 (Riboflavin) 25 Gamma," were false as applied to an article that contained not more than 25 International Units of vitamin B_1 per tablet, and not more than 15 gamma of riboflavin.

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

On October 16, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

968. 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