

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 tryptophan 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 B₁ (Thiamin Chloride) 50 International Units B₂ (Riboflavin) 25 Gamma," were false as applied to an article that contained not more than 25 International Units of vitamin B₁ 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

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 its strength differed from and its quality fell below that which it was represented to possess, namely, vitamin B₂ (riboflavin) 348 gammas (micrograms).

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement appearing on its label, "Each Tablet Contains Not Less Than: * * * Vitamin B₂ 348 Gammas," was false and misleading.

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

On November 4, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

969. Adulteration and misbranding of pituitary solution posterior lobe. U. S. v. 332 Boxes of Pituitary Solution Posterior Lobe. Decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8885. Sample No. 29212-F.)

Examination of this product showed that 1 cubic centimeter produced an activity upon the isolated uterus of the virgin guinea pig corresponding to 160 percent of that produced by 0.005 gram of standard powdered posterior pituitary, whereas the eleventh revision of the United States Pharmacopoeia, which was official at the time the goods described were shipped, provided that "One cubic centimeter of Solution of Posterior Pituitary produces an activity upon the isolated uterus of the virgin guinea pig, corresponding to * * * not more than 120 percent of that produced by 0.005 Gm. of the Standard Powdered Posterior Pituitary."

On November 18, 1942, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia filed a libel against 332 boxes, each containing 6 ampuls, of pituitary solution posterior lobe at Atlanta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped or about September 23, 1942, from Detroit, Mich., by Parke, Davis and Co.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as a drug, the name of which was recognized in an official compendium, the United States Pharmacopoeia, Eleventh Revision, but its strength differed from the standard set forth in such compendium since it produced an activity in excess of the maximum permitted by the standard set forth therein.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement appearing in its labeling "Pituitary Solution, Posterior Lobe, U. S. P." was false and misleading as applied to the article since its potency was greater than the maximum permitted by the United States Pharmacopoeia, Eleventh Revision.

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

970. Adulteration and misbranding of absorbent cotton. U. S. v. 14% Gross Packages of Absorbent Cotton. Decree of condemnation. Product ordered delivered to a local hospital. (F. D. C. No. 8932. Sample No. 22963-F.)

On November 27, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 14% gross packages of absorbent cotton at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 16, 1942, from Columbia, S. C., by New Aseptic Laboratories, Inc.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Superb Absorbent Cotton Sterilized After Packing."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as a drug, the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, but its quality and purity fell below the standard set forth therein since it did not conform to the requirements of the test for sterility of solids, as provided by the Pharmacopoeia, but was contaminated with viable gram-positive bacilli.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Sterilized After Packing," appearing on its label, was false and misleading since the article was contaminated as indicated above.

On January 2, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered delivered to a local hospital. The word "Sterilized" was removed from the label and the product was dispensed as unsterile cotton.