name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its quality and purity fell below the official standard since it was contaminated with undissolved material.

DISPOSITION: October 13, 1947. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

2210. Adulteration of water for injection. U. S. v. 2,476 Vials * * *. (F. D. C. No. 22743. Sample No. 66307–H.)

LIBEL FILED: March 27, 1947, Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about January 14 and February 1 and 19, 1947, by Vitamin Corporation of America, from Newark, N. J.

PRODUCT: 2,476 100–cc. vials of *water for injection* at Philadelphia, Pa.

LABEL, IN PART: "Water for Injection or Parenteral Use as a Vehicle or Diluent."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (b), the article purported to be and was represented as "Water for Injection," the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its quality and purity fell below the standard set forth in that compendium since the article was contaminated with undissolved material.

DISPOSITION: April 22, 1947. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered. It was ordered that the product be destroyed and that the glass vials and rubber stoppers be retained by the shipper after the destruction of the contents.

2211. Adulteration and misbranding of urginin tablets. U. S. v. 25 Bottles, etc. (F. D. C. No. 23162. Sample No. 83102–H.)

LIBEL FILED: June 2, 1947, Western District of Kentucky.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about March 3, 1947, by the Grisard Laboratories, Inc., from Winchester, Tenn.

PRODUCT: 25 bottles and 26 bottles, each bottle containing 100 tablets, of *urginin tablets* at Louisville, Ky.

LABEL, IN PART: (Bottle) "Urginin, Contains two of the cardio-active glycosides of squill * * * Standardized by the U. S. P. XII Cat Method, Each Tablet * * * equivalent to 2.5 Cat Units. * * * Assayed Biologically"; (circular) Standardized by the physical method of optical rotation; by chemical analysis; and by biological assay using the cat method of Hatcher and Brody."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (b), the strength of the article differed from that which it was represented to possess, in that each tablet was represented to be equivalent to 2.5 cat units, whereas when subjected to bio-assay, each tablet was found to possess not more than 1.55 cat units per tablet, or not over 62 percent of the strength declared on the label.

Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statement "Standardized by the U. S. P. XII Cat Method" was misleading. The statement suggested, implied, and created the impression that the article is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, Twelfth Revision, whereas it is not recognized in the Pharmacopoeia.

DISPOSITION: August 29, 1947. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

2212. Adulteration of burdock root. U. S. v. 14 Bags * * *. (F. D. C. No. 22512. Sample No. 81409–H.)

LIBEL FILED: February 11, 1947, District of Oregon.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about October 22, 1946, by Dan S. Carroll, from Vernal, Utah.

PRODUCT: 14 bags, containing approximately 404 pounds, of *burdock root* at Portland, Oreg.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (b), the article purported to be "Burdock Root," a drug the name of which is recognized in the National Formulary, an official compendium, but its quality and purity fell below the official standard since it was moldy.

DISPOSITION: April 11, 1947. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.