Analysis of a sample of the eye ointment showed that it consisted essentially of yellow mercuric oxide incorporated in a suitable base. It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "For the treatment of eye inflammations and infections * * * If the eye contains pus," borne on the cartons, was false and misleading since it would not be efficacious for the treatment of eye inflammations and infections or of pus in the eye.

Analysis of a sample of the equine worm powder showed that it consisted essentially of arsenic trioxide (1.57 percent), plant material including areca nuts and tobacco, compounds of sodium, iron, and calcium, chlorides, sulfates, and phosphates. It was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength differed from or its quality or purity fell below that which it purported or was represented to possess in that it was represented to contain 2 percent of arsenic, i. e., arsenic trioxide; whereas it contained less than 2 percent, namely, not more than 1.57 percent of arsenic trioxide. It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements "Equine Worm Powder" and "Contains * * * Arsenic 2%," appearing on the label, were false and misleading since it was not efficacious in the treatment of worms in horses and it did not contain 2 percent of arsenic trioxide, but did contain a smaller amount.

On January 28, 1941, the defendants entered pleas of guilty and the court imposed a fine of $1 and costs to be paid jointly.

471. Adulteration and misbranding of sodium cacodylate solution, calcium gluconate compound solution, and liquid nux vomica alkaloids. U. S. v. 14 Bottles of Sodium Cacodylate Solution, 68 Bottles of Calcium Gluconate Compound Solution, and 8 Bottles of Liquid Nux Vomica Alkaloids. Default decree of destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 3710 to 3712, incl. Sample Nos. 43057-E, 43061-E, 43076-E.)

On January 27, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Oklahoma filed a libel against the above-named products at Tulsa, Okla., alleging that they had been shipped from Kansas City, Mo., by the Peerless Serum Co. of Kansas City, Kans., on or about August 22 and October 5 and 26, 1940; and charging that they were adulterated and misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the sodium cacodylate solution showed that it contained not more than 2.6 grains of sodium cacodylate per cubic centimeter. It was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength differed from that which it was purported or was represented to possess, namely, "Sodium Cacodylate Solution 4.5 Gr. per cc." It was alleged to be misbranded in that statements on the label, "Sodium Cacodylate Solution 4.5 Gr. per cc.," and "Useful in the treatment of Anaplasmosis, Swamp Fever, Anemia, Influenza, Shipping Fever, Chronic Skin Diseases, and to build up Convalescent Patients," were false and misleading since it did not constitute an effective treatment for the diseases named on the label.

Analysis of a sample of the calcium gluconate solution showed that it contained approximately 15 percent of calcium gluconate. It was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength differed from that which it purported or was represented to possess, namely, "Calcium Gluconate Comp. Solution * * * 23% Solution." It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements on the label, "Calcium Gluconate Comp. Solution * * * 23% Solution," and "Indications: * * * Azoturia," were false and misleading since it did not contain 23 percent of calcium gluconate and did not constitute an adequate treatment for azoturia.

Analysis of a sample of the nux vomica alkaloids liquid showed that it contained per cubic centimeter approximately 0.15 grain (less than 1/6 grain) of strychnine sulfate, and approximately 0.045 grain (approximately 1/22 grain) of brucine sulfate. It was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength differed from that which it purported or was represented to possess, namely, "Each cc. contains a quarter grain each of Strychnine Sulphate and Brucine Sulphate." It was alleged to be misbranded in that the above-quoted statement was false and misleading since it contained materially less than ¼ grain each of strychnine sulfate and brucine sulfate per cubic centimeter.

On February 24, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment was entered ordering that the products be destroyed.

472. Adulteration and misbranding of Mineralvita. U. S. v. 99 Bottles of Mineralvita. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. ((F. D. C. No. 3887. Sample No. 31578-E.)

On February 27, 1941, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan filed a libel against 99 bottles of Mineralvita at Pontiac, Mich., alleg-