tion is harmless and may be taken as long as necessary or repeated at intervals without ill effects", and "Leaves no bad after-effects", were false and misleading, since the article contained acetphenetidin and aspirin, which might cause harm if taken in overdosage. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the package failed to bear on its label a statement of the quantity or proportion of an acetanilid derivative (acetphenetidin) contained in the article, since the declaration on the bottle label and retail carton was not accompanied by a statement to the effect that acetphenetidin is a derivative of acetanilid, and the declaration on the carton was inconspicuous. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the bottle and carton labels and the circular contained statements regarding the effectiveness of the article in the treatment of hay fever, asthma, and catarrh in patients of all ages, head colds, and rose fever, which were false and fraudulent.

On October 9, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

21527. Misbranding of Electrovita Mineralized Water. U. S. v. Thirty-two 1-Gallon Bottles of Electrovita Mineralized Water. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 30925. Sample no. 40762–A.)

Examination of the drug product Electrovita Mineralized Water disclosed that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling.

On August 22, 1933, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of thirty-two 1-gallon bottles of Electrovita Mineralized Water at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about July 31, 1933, by the Electrovita Co., Inc., from Norwalk, Ohio, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that it consisted essentially of diluted lime water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, appearing on the bottle label and chart, were false and fraudulent: (Bottle) "Electrovita * * * intended to combat harmful acids and assist nature in the elimination of waste matter. * * * Directions Adults: One quart per day divided into four equal parts (an eight ounce glassful) preferably in the following order: Twenty to thirty minutes before each meal and upon retiring. You cannot drink too much Electrovita but the quart per day has been found to be the desired amount. Children: According to Age. Chart will be mailed upon request"; (chart) "Instructions for Drinking Electrovita Four glassfuls of Electrovita per day has become our slogan and it is not often necessary to deviate from taking this amount excepting in cases of severe heart conditions, extremely severe kidney disorders (such as dropsy) and when being taken by children. Our physician has prepared the following table for general use: The quantities listed below should be taken one half hour before meals and before retiring. From one to three months, two teaspoonfuls added to milk four times daily. Six to twelve months, four teaspoonfuls added to milk, four times daily. One to three years, three ounces added to milk, three times daily. Five to seven years, three ounces added to milk, four times daily. Seven to nine years, four ounces four times daily. Nine to twelve years, five ounces four times daily. Twelve to fourteen years, six ounces four times daily. From fourteen on, the regular quantity of eight ounces, four times daily. These portions are recommended in practically all conditions, except severe heart disorders, and then the portions should be reduced to four ounces eight times daily. In extremely severe heart conditions it is possibly best to start with four half glasses per day, gradually building up to eight half glasses. In severe kidney disorders where there is a tendency toward dropsy, the water should be given at the rate of sixteen ounces daily, divided in four portions, until such a time as the kidneys are functioning—when the quantity taken can be gradually built up to where they are taking the full portions. The question has been frequently brought up, Should anyone discontinue Electrovita while experiencing a reaction. This reaction, as explained by our Dr. Mertens, is an exaggeration of symptoms, and is the usual experience when

the abnormal functioning of the various organs of the body are returning to a normal functioning, and to decrease or discontinue Electrovita at such a time would just mean a prolonged reaction when starting again. The Doctor advises that Electrovita should be continued, unless there is as above stated, a heart reaction or a kidney reaction."

On October 9, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

21528. Misbranding of Dr. Cox's Liniment. U. S. v. 34 Bottles and 10 Bottles of Dr. Cox's Liniment. Default decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 31054. Samples nos. 42824–A, 42853–A. 42854–A.)

Examination of the drug preparation Dr. Cox's Liniment disclosed that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed on the carton and bottle labels, and in a circular shipped with the article.

On September 7, 1933, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 44 bottles of Dr. Cox's Liniment at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about June 7 and July 31, 1933, by the Hoover Liniment Co., from Carlisle, Ind., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that it consisted esentially of turpentine oil, an iodine compound, linseed oil, a petroleum product, and phenol.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent: (Bottle) "For * * * Nail Wound, Etc."; (carton) "A Household Remedy. Especially made for treating * * * Nail Wounds, Inflammation in Corns and Bunions, * * * Nail Wounds * * * on Stock. It is especially made for treating * * * as a Household Remedy for treating * * * Nail Wounds and inflammation in Corns and Bunions. * * * Relieve the pain, sterilize the wound and then gives nature a free reign to heal the wound without blemish or burning"; (circular) "Grease heel. * * * inflammation in corns and bunions. It will aid in preventing blood poisoning in wounds, in the relief of pain and soreness, and in reducing the inflammation. * * * Grease Heel. Nail Wounds. In wounds caused by nail or other pointed instruments, * * * For nail wounds in horse's foot: First, with a small knife blade, bore a hole to bottom of wound, then fill this hole with Liniment and cork it in with clean cotton or clean cotton cloth. Use the Liniment two or three times daily, keeping the horse in a clean, dry place. If Used in Time, It Aids in Removing Soreness, and in Preventing Blood Poisoning and Lockjaw. If the wound is not too deep, the Liniment will restore the hair to natural color. Directions for Household Use. Fresh Wounds. * * * Pain, Soreness, Bites * * * Etc. * * * it will aid in preventing blood poisoning, in the relief of pain and soreness, and in reducing the inflammation. Inflammation in Corns and Bunions. Certain Sores. If the sore is on the leg, * * * Nail Wounds. Under all circumstances keep the wound well opened, lancing it if necessary, and inject the Liniment to the bottom of the wound. Bathe the surface well with Liniment and hold the wound to the fire, or, better, over a lighted lamp, with as much heat as patient can endure."

On October 14, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered finding the product misbranded and ordering its destruction by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

21529. Misbranding of Ergot-Apiol A. P. C. U. S. v. 96 Tins and 24 Tins of Ergot-Apiol A. P. C. Consent decrees of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered destroyed. (F. & D. nos. 30536, 30874. Sample nos. 32128–A, 42979–A.)

Examination of the drug product involved in these cases disclosed that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling.

On June 2 and August 8, 1933, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture,