

the abnormal functioning of the various organs of the body are returning to a normal functioning, and to decrease or discontinue Electrovida at such a time would just mean a prolonged reaction when starting again. The Doctor advises that Electrovida 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 essentially 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,