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,

filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 96 tins of Ergot-Apiol A.P.C. at Scranton, Pa., and 24 tins of the product at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., alleging that the former had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about April 4 and April 5, 1933, by the American Pharmaceutical Co., Inc., from New York, N.Y., to Scranton, Pa., and that the latter had been shipped on or about June 19, 1933, by the said American Pharmaceutical Co., Inc., through the Biddle Purchasing Agency, from New York, N.Y., to Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 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 material derived from plants including a nonvolatile oil such as apiol, a volatile oil such as savin oil, and a small proportion of ergot alkaloids.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent: (Display carton accompanying portion) "For Amenorrhea, Dysmenorrhea and Menstrual Disorders"; (tin container, all lots) "In the treatment of amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea and menstrual disorders"; (circular accompanying all lots) "For Amenorrhea, Dysmenorrhea and Menstrual Disorders * * * For the Treatment of Menstrual Disorders Relieves Pain * * * for use in the treatment of Menstrual disorders * * * Ergot-Apiol A.P.C. is of value, and in general is indicated, in the conditions described below. * * * Amenorrhea—When menstrual flow is absent or scanty as a result of shock, exposure, or nervous strain, 1 capsule should be given 3 times a day for 3 days, then increased to 2 capsules 3 times a day until flow has been established, when it is reduced to one capsule twice a day. Dysmenorrhea—In cases where the complaint is chronic Ergot-Apiol should be taken a few days in advance of the period and continued until the flow has ceased. In most cases one capsule 4 times a day is sufficient, but when pain is unusually severe 2 capsules may be given 4 times a day. Menorrhagia—When the flow is excessive, resulting in weakness and lack of energy, one capsule may be administered 4 times a day. Menostasis—to re-establish the flow 2 tablets may be administered 3 or 4 times a day, in conjunction with frequent sitz baths if preferred. Menopause—Ergot-Apiol will be found an aid in easing the disturbances attending final cessation of the menstrual functions. One capsule two or three times a day is advised."

On October 11, 1933, the American Pharmaceutical Co., Inc., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libels and having consented to the entry of decrees, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered with a provision that the product might be released under bond conditioned that it be correctly labeled. On February 2, 1934, the claimant having filed bonds but having failed to comply with the provisions of the decrees, the court ordered that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal, and that judgments be entered on the bonds for costs.

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

21530. Misbranding of Carpathian Herb Tea. U. S. v. Mrs. Satie Kaidasz (Polonia Medicine Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, $50. (F. & D. no. 28083. I.S. nos. 30533, 39400.)

Examination of the drug preparation, Carpathian Herb Tea, disclosed that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed on the packages and in the circulars shipped with the article.

On May 26, 1933, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Mrs. Satie Kaidasz, trading as the Polonia Medicine Co., Philadelphia, Pa., alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about February 4, 1931, from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Massachusetts, and on or about January 7, 1932, from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New York, of quantities of Carpathian Herb Tea which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that it consisted essentially of senna leaves, juniper berries, chamomile flowers, fennel seed, pennyroyal herb, and sweet orange peel.

It was alleged in the information that the article was misbranded in that certain statements, designs, and devices, appearing on the package label,