of bronchitis, whooping cough, sore throat, and other such irritations, and that it would prevent wheezing in said disorders; and (No-Wheez for Asthma) that it would be efficacious in the treatment of asthma and hay fever, that it would bring lasting relief to asthma and hay fever sufferers, and that it would prevent wheezing in asthma and hay fever, were false and misleading since they would not be efficacious for such purposes.

On May 6, 1941, a plea of guilty having been entered on behalf of the company, the court imposed a fine of $101.

490. Misbranding of Pedimoll. U. S. v. Pedimoll Corporation. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, $100. (F. D. C. No. 2881. Sample Nos. 7444-E, 7445-E.)

On January 17, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California filed an information against the Pedimoll Corporation, Los Angeles, Calif., alleging delivery on or about April 25, 1940, for introduction in interstate commerce from the State of California into the State of New York of a quantity of Pedimoll that was misbranded. It was labeled in part: "Pedimoll * * * A Creme for the Feet."

Analysis of a sample of the article showed that it consisted essentially of a magnesium compound and small proportions of sulfur and cresol in an oil base.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that statements in the labeling representing that it would be efficacious in the treatment of bunions, callouses, corns, tired, aching, sore, swollen or sweaty feet, muscular soreness, most skin irritations, eczema, acne; that it would be efficacious for the elimination of athlete's foot, impetigo, sunburn; that the daily use of the drug would prevent suffering with one's feet, defeat foot troubles, and make walking a pleasure; that it was efficacious as a remedy for tired, sore, swollen, cracked, blistered, burning, itching, irritated, infected, aching or painful feet; that it would have a swift germicidal effect and a safe healing action; that said drug would almost instantly relieve the burning and soreness, reduce the swelling, stimulate circulation and normalize tired feet; that it would relieve the soreness and reduce the swelling and inflammation of corns, callouses and bunions, and would cause callouses and corns to soften and gradually disappear; that when used on any part of the body, it would relieve conditions caused by muscular soreness and strain, swelling, itching, sunburn, bruises, insect bites, sore joints, varicose veins, eczema, acne, impetigo, chapped hands; that children, by its use, would be spared suffering from corns and callouses, and infections which often mean a sacrifice to the general health of the growing child; that it would prevent infection if applied to the feet immediately before or after exposure; that it would penetrate and act as a safeguard covering against athlete's foot; that it would reach deep into the pores and purge the skin of impurities; that it would restore the normal elimination through the pores of the feet and correct excessive perspiration or extreme dryness, and would give almost instant relief in most forms of foot trouble; that a small quantity of said drug, rubbed into the feet until it disappeared, would enable the user to walk over the worst infected floors of clubs, gymnasiums or swimming pools without fear of most infections, and that a daily treatment would prevent reinfection from shoes and other sources; that it would keep the feet of businessmen fit and would keep the feet of salespeople in the best of condition; that it would help nature reestablish surface skin; that it would be efficacious in the treatment of nervous, wobbly, stiff, swollen, flabby, knotty legs, and varicose veins; would tone the circulation, soothe the nerves, loosen the knotted adhesions within the muscles, relieve soreness and swelling, promote healing, and foster elasticity of hardening vein walls, and would enliven the legs and give them pep and endurance; that its use would be beneficial and relieving after removing surgical stocking or bandages from a leg or ankle which has suffered a strain or break or varicose vein condition; and that its use would keep legs which are limber and graceful in such condition, were false and misleading since it would not be efficacious for such purposes.

On February 17, 1941, a plea of nolo contendere was entered on behalf of the defendant and the court imposed a fine of $100.

491. Misbranding of Robinson's for Rheumatism, Arthritis, Neuritis, and Lumbago. U. S. v. Albert J. Robinson. Plea of nolo contendere. Judgment of guilty. Fine, $25. (F. D. C. No. 2856. Sample No. 1883-E.)

On November 18, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania filed an information against Albert J. Robinson, Allentown, Pa., alleging shipment on or about May 29, 1940, from the State of Pennsylvania into

the State of Maryland of a quantity of the above-named product which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article showed that it consisted essentially of potassium iodide (44.8 grams per 100 cc.) and alcohol (5 percent).

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements, (bottle label) "For Rheumatism, Arthritis, Neuritis, Lumbago * * * A Foe to Pain," and statements in an accompanying circular representing that it was efficacious in the treatment of rheumatism, arthritis, neuritis, sciatica, and lumbago; that it would heal, would restore to normalcy helpless victims of rheumatism, arthritis, neuritis, sciatica, and lumbago; that it would restore to health, would bring freedom from pain and distress, and would bring perfect health regardless of whether the condition was of recent origin or had developed to a serious stage; and that it would relieve suffering and disability, were false and misleading since it was not efficacious for such purposes.

On December 5, 1940, the defendant entered a plea of nolo contendere, was adjudged guilty, and a fine of $25 was imposed.

492. Misbranding of Vitalex Perdiz. U. S. v. Manuel Perdiz (Vitalex Laboratories). Plea of guilty. Fine, $100. (F. D. C. No. 2986. Sample No. 4576-E.)

The labeling of this product not only contained false and misleading statements regarding its therapeutic qualities, its vitamin B_1 content, and the absence of any injurious drugs, but the glass vial containing the tablets occupied only about one-half of the capacity of the carton in which they were packed.

On July 28, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York filed an information against Manuel Perdiz, trading as Vitalex Laboratories at Buffalo, N. Y., alleging shipment on or about May 16, 1940, from the State of New York into the State of Indiana of a quantity of Vitalex Perdiz which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article showed that it contained glycerophosphates of sodium and calcium, small proportions of iron phosphate, zinc phosphide, and nux vomica, and indications of brewers' yeast and extract of cod-liver oil, coated with calcium carbonate and colored pink. Biological examination showed that it contained approximately 5 International Units of vitamin B_1 per tablet.

The article was alleged to be misbranded: (1) In that the following statements (bottle label and wrapper, English) "Recommended for Tiredness, Loss of Weight, Irritability and Nervousness, Lack of Appetite, Lack of Energy and Pale Complexion when due to Nutritional Anemia or Secondary Anemia," and (translation from Spanish) "It is recommended for Fatigue, Loss of Weight, Irritability and Nervousness, Lack of Appetite, Lack of Energy and Pallor of the Face and Anemia caused by nutritional deficiency," were false and misleading since it would not be efficacious for such purposes. (2) In that representations in the labeling, i. e., the name "Vitalex" and the statement (wrapper) "This exceptional Tonic is made of fine ingredients of recognized medicinal value combined with vitamins B," and (wrapper and bottle label) "Active ingredients * * * vitamin * * * B * * * Dose 4 tablets a day," were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the drug contained a therapeutic amount of vitamin B_1, whereas it contained an amount of B_1 which would be inconsequential for therapeutic purposes; and its labeling failed to reveal the fact, material in the light of such representations, that the total daily dosage recommended, i. e., 4 tablets, would supply less than one-thirtieth of the average therapeutic dose of vitamin B_1. (3) In that the statement (wrapper), "It does not contain any injurious * * * drugs," was false and misleading since it contained nux vomica and zinc phosphide, drugs which might be injurious. (4) In that its containers (cartons) were so made, formed, and filled as to be misleading.

On December 15, 1941, the defendant entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed a fine of $100.

493. Misbranding of Dr. Shreve's Anti-Gall-Stone Remedy. U. S. v. 8 Packages of Dr. Shreve's Anti-Gall-Stone Remedy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3161. Sample No. 30909-E.)

This preparation consisted of a bottle of liquid and an envelope containing pills labeled "Dr. Shreve's S and L Pills."

On October 23, 1940, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Indiana filed a libel against 8 packages of Dr. Shreve's Anti-Gall-Stone