

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