

consisted essentially of tartar emetic, ammonium chloride, gold and sodium chloride, and sugar.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statement, "Chronic Alcoholism is medically recognized as a disease," was false and misleading in that it represented and suggested that the article would be effective in the treatment of alcoholism, whereas the article would not be effective for such purpose; and the name of the article, "Tescum Powders," was misleading since it has for many years been associated with a product represented as a treatment for alcoholism.

DISPOSITION: January 25 and May 1, 1946. Edna Brown, claimant for the Wisconsin lot, having consented to the entry of a decree without admitting the allegations of the libel, and no claimant having appeared for the Texas lot, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1882. Misbranding of Reiner's Rinol. U. S. v. Paul J. Reiner (Reiner Medicine Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$250. (F. D. C. No. 17871. Sample No. 13056-H.)

INFORMATION FILED: May 13, 1946, Southern District of Ohio, against Paul J. Reiner, trading as the Reiner Medicine Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about March 14, 1945, from the State of Ohio into the State of Kentucky.

PRODUCT: Analysis of a sample of the article showed that it consisted essentially of sodium salicylate, potassium iodide, sodium citrate, alcohol, and water.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statements, "Recommended for the Relief of transitory muscular aches and pains due to fatigue and exertion, sometimes caused by Rheumatism, Arthritis or Neuritis," and certain statements in the circulars entitled "Reiner's Rinol," which were shipped with the article, were false and misleading, since they represented and suggested that the article would be efficacious in the cure, mitigation, treatment, and prevention of rheumatism, arthritis, neuritis, and kindred ailments; that the article would be efficacious to eliminate acid from the system and poisons from the body; that it was a mild nerve sedative; that it was an alterative; and that it would relieve all pains of arthritis. The article was not a mild nerve sedative nor an alterative, and it would not be efficacious for the purposes represented.

DISPOSITION: June 14, 1946. A plea of guilty having been entered, the court imposed a fine of \$250.

1883. Misbranding of Lock's Medicinal Balm, Medicinal Foot and Body Powder, Corn Callous Remover, and Improved Foot Soap. U. S. v. 78 Jars of Lock's Medicinal Balm, 78 Cans of Lock's Medicinal Foot and Body Powder, 117 Bottles of Lock's Corn Callous Remover, 72 Bars of Lock's Improved Foot Soap, and a quantity of printed matter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 17623. Sample Nos. 6675-H to 6678-H, incl.)

LIBEL FILED: October 1, 1945, District of New Jersey.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: By Lock's Laboratories, from New York, N. Y. The products were shipped on or about July 29, 1945, and the printed matter was shipped on or about July 24, 1945.

PRODUCT: 19 15-ounce jars and 59 5-ounce jars of *Lock's Medicinal Balm*, 78 cans of *Lock's Medicinal Foot and Body Powder*, 117 bottles of *Lock's Corn Callous Remover*, and 72 bars of *Lock's Improved Foot Soap* at Irvington, N. J., together with a number of coupons entitled "Valuable Coupon" and display cards entitled "How to Take Care of Your Feet," "How Foot Troubles Affect the Whole System—Property of Locks Laboratories," and "How Foot Troubles Affect the Whole System—Twitty Bros."

Examination disclosed that the *Medicinal Balm* consisted essentially of water and stearic acid, with small proportions of menthol, eucalyptus, and oxyquinoline sulfate; that the *Medicinal Foot and Body Powder* consisted essentially of boric acid, with minute proportions of oxyquinoline sulfate and salicylic acid; that the *Corn Callous Remover* consisted essentially of alcohol, ether, camphor, collodion, and salicylic acid; and that the *Foot Soap* consisted essentially of soap, with small proportions of perfume and an iodide.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the coupons and two of the display cards were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the articles would be effective in the relief of ingrowing nails and bunions; and that various disorders of the body, such as

nervousness, stooped shoulders, backache, pelvic disorders, leg pains, pain in knees, pain in legs, varicose veins, rheumatic pains, bunions, ingrown toenail, flatfoot, cramped toes and tender heel, nerve exhaustion, fatigue, and body inefficiency may be prevented and corrected through the application of medications to the feet. The articles would not be effective in the relief of ingrowing nails and bunions, and the various disorders of the body stated and implied may not be prevented and corrected through the application of medications to the feet.

Further misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on one of the display cards were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the *Medicinal Balm* and the *Corn Callous Remover* would be effective in the treatment of ingrown toenails, bunions or inflamed joints, psoriasis, acne, eczema, rheumatism, lumbago of the back, chest and head colds, and poor circulation, whereas they would not be effective for those purposes; the statement on the label of the *Medicinal Balm*, "An aid in the relief of discomforts from certain types of Rheumatics," was false and misleading since the article would not be effective in the relief of rheumatism; and the statements on the label of the *Foot Soap*, "contains * * * Iodine * * * Corns, Callouses and Bunions are eased by its use," were false and misleading since the article contained no free iodine, and it would not be effective for corns, callouses, and bunions.

DISPOSITION: October 29, 1945. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products and printed matter were ordered destroyed.

1884. Misbranding of Pine Forest Pomade. U. S. v. 69 Bottles of Pine Forest Pomade. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 19220. Sample No. 12657-H.)

LIBEL FILED: February 18, 1946, District of Maine.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about December 3, 1945, by the Emarco Co., from Boston, Mass.

PRODUCT: 69 bottles of *Pine Forest Pomade* at Bangor, Maine. Examination showed that the product consisted essentially of petrolatum colored red and perfumed with oil of lavender.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statements, "Pine Forest * * * odor of balsam. It promotes the growth of the hair," were false and misleading since the article contained no ingredients derived from pine; it did not have the odor of balsam; and it would not be effective in promoting the growth of the hair.

DISPOSITION: May 6, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1885. Misbranding of Miracle-Aid. U. S. v. 30 Bottles of Miracle-Aid. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 19382. Sample No. 49047-H.)

LIBEL FILED: March 22, 1946, Eastern District of Louisiana.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about September 25, 1945, by the American Beauty Products Co., from Dallas, Tex.

PRODUCT: 30 bottles of *Miracle-Aid* at New Orleans, La. Samples taken from other shipments of the product were found to consist essentially of water, with small proportions of soapy material, gum, and perfume.

LABEL, IN PART: "Miracle-Aid for Wrinkles and Double Chin * * * Miracle Products * * * Chicago, Illinois."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statements, "Miracle-Aid for Wrinkles and Double Chin," were false and misleading.

DISPOSITION: May 1, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1886. Misbranding of first-aid bands. U. S. v. 237 Boxes of First Aid Bands. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 19161. Sample Nos. 8406-H, 8407-H.)

LIBEL FILED: February 11, 1946, Southern District of New York.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about November 30 and December 3, 1945, by The Wallich Laboratories, from Los Angeles, Calif.

PRODUCT: 237 boxes of *first-aid bands* at New York, N. Y. Examination of samples disclosed that the product was not sterile but was contaminated with living micro-organisms.