dandruff, and irritated scalp; that ordinarily dandruff or itching scalp would respond quickly to treatment with it and that satisfactory improvement or even complete elimination of these conditions would result in from 2 to 4 weeks; that it would bring about improvement in the less severe cases of falling hair in a few weeks and would be efficacious to correct the more severe cases of falling hair in from 3 to 6 months; and that it would be efficacious to develop new growth on bald areas, were false and misleading since it would not be efficacious for such purposes. The article in the 3-ounce bottles was alleged to be misbranded further in that the statement "Locao Belem has been thoroughly analyzed by the Pure Food and Drugs Department of the United States Customs and complies with rigid requirements of Pure Food and Drug Laws," appearing on the cartons, was false and misleading since it had not been found by a Government agency to be in strict compliance with the requirements relating to foods and drugs and it did not comply with the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

On September 25, 1941, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant and the court imposed a fine of $75.

488. Misbranding of Neff's Glan-Tex Tonic. U. S. v. George G. Neff (Prostex Co.). Plea of nolo contendere. Judgment of guilty. Fine, $250 and costs. (F. D. C. No. 2883. Sample Nos. 16614-E, 16622-E.)

On March 22, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Oklahoma filed an information against George G. Neff, trading as the Prostex Co., Miami, Okla., alleging shipment on or about March 22 and April 1, 1940, from the State of Oklahoma into the State of Missouri, of quantities of Neff's Glan-Tex Tonic which was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Neff's Glan-Tex Tonic * * * Prostex Co. Miami, Okla."

Analysis showed that it consisted essentially of magnesium sulfate, small proportions of ammonium alum, a mineral acid such as sulfuric acid, minute proportions of quinine, compounds of potassium and iron, and a nitrate in water.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the name "Glan-Tex-Tonic," the word "Prostex" in the firm name, which appeared in the labeling, and certain statements in an accompanying circular were false and misleading since they represented that it was a gland tonic; that it would be efficacious in the treatment of prostate gland cases and kindred ailments of kidneys, bladder and urinary tract, colitis, dropsy, rheumatism, and infected internal organs; that it would be efficacious in the treatment of acute cases of suffering from prostatitis, irritated bladder disorders, and kindred ailments; that it would be beneficial in kidney disorders and dropsy, and would reduce the prostate gland and eliminate infection; that it would reduce enlarged glands, inflammation and swollen prostate glands in most cases; that it would be efficacious for the relief of pains and discomfort caused by prostatitis, cystitis (bladder trouble), urethritis, difficulty in urination, dribbling, getting up nights, congested and irritated condition of the prostate gland and urinary tract; that it would be efficacious for the relief of rheumatism, neuralgia, and pain occasioned by acute or chronic irritation and congestion; that it would be valuable as an antiseptic; and that it contained internal antiseptics; whereas it was not a gland tonic and it would not be efficacious for the purposes for which it was so recommended.

On December 8, 1941, a plea of nolo contendere having been entered, the court found the defendant guilty and imposed a fine of $250 on count I of the information, together with costs, and placed the defendant on probation for 1 year on count II.

489. Misbranding of No-Wheez Cough Syrup and No-Wheez for Asthma. U. S. v. No-Wheez Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, $101. (F. D. C. No. 2878. Sample Nos. 15413-E, 15414-E.)

On January 30, 1941, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri filed an information against the No-Wheez Corporation, St. Charles, Mo., alleging shipment on or about March 1 and May 24, 1940, from the State of Missouri into the State of Illinois of quantities of No-Wheez Cough Syrup and No-Wheez for Asthma, which were misbranded.

Analyses of samples of the articles showed that the No-Wheez Cough Syrup consisted essentially of small proportions of pine tar, menthol, an emodin-bearing drug, chloroform, sugar, and water; and that the No-Wheez for Asthma consisted essentially of small proportions of inorganic salts commonly found in mineral water, pine tar, and an emodin-bearing drug, and water.

The articles were alleged to be misbranded in that representations in the labeling (No-Wheez Cough Syrup) that it would be efficacious in the treatment