

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about August 24 and September 7, 1948, from the State of Ohio into the States of Nebraska and California.

PRODUCT: Examination disclosed that the product was an electric vibrator with various attachments, consisting of one cup applicator attached to the device, one sponge rubber applicator, one solid applicator, and one scalp applicator.

LABEL, IN PART: "Eskimo Two Speed Vibrator."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the label of the device and in an accompanying circular entitled "Vibrator Two Speeds Vibrate Your Way To Health and Beauty" were false and misleading. These statements represented and suggested that the device would be efficacious in the treatment of sore muscles, headaches, rheumatism, and constipation; that it would cause curative action by increasing the circulation of the blood and stimulating the nerves; that it would be efficacious in the treatment of neuralgia, blackheads, obesity, insomnia, nervousness, double chin, wrinkles, and sagging muscles; and that it would vibrate the user to health and beauty. The device would not be efficacious for such purposes.

DISPOSITION: May 24, 1949. A plea of nolo contendere having been entered, the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

2708. Misbranding of Eskimo Vibrator. U. S. v. 94 Devices * * *. (F. D. C. No. 26405. Sample No. 25568-K.)

LABEL FILED: January 20, 1949, District of Minnesota.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about November 20, 1948, by the Bersted Manufacturing Co., from Fostoria, Ohio.

PRODUCT: 94 vibrators at Minneapolis, Minn. Examination showed that the device was an electric vibrator fitted with several attachments.

LABEL, IN PART: "Eskimo Two Speed Vibrator."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the label of the device and in a circular attached to the device were false and misleading. The nature of the false and misleading statements is set forth in the preceding notice of judgment, No. 2707.

DISPOSITION: June 21, 1949. The Bersted Manufacturing Co., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the device was ordered released under bond for relabeling under the supervision of the Federal Security Agency.

DRUGS FOR VETERINARY USE

2709. Adulteration and misbranding of Annel Hog-Liquid and General Hog-Liquid. U. S. v. General Veterinary Co. and Carl R. Kleesick. Pleas of nolo contendere. Fine of \$40 and costs against company and \$10 against individual. (F. D. C. No. 25585. Sample Nos. 25213-K, 25222-K.)

INFORMATION FILED: January 12, 1949, District of Nebraska, against the General Veterinary Co., a partnership, Omaha, Nebr., and Carl R. Kleesick, a partner in the partnership.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about March 25 and April 23, 1948, from the State of Nebraska into the States of Minnesota and Iowa.

LABEL, IN PART: "Annel Hog-Liquid [or "General Hog-Liquid"] * * * Ingredients Calcium Phosphate Breechwood Creosote Potassium Iodide Ex-

tract of Glycyrrhiza Sodium Hydroxide Copper Sulphate Creosote U. S. P. Water 19.5%. Extract of Nux Vomica."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (c), the strength of the articles differed from that which they were represented to possess. The articles were represented to contain 59.5 percent of solution of potassium arsenite, and one quart of the articles was represented to contain 60 grains of arsenic. The articles contained more than 59.5 percent of solution of potassium arsenite, and one quart contained more than 60 grains of arsenic.

Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the labels of the articles were false and misleading. These statements represented and suggested that the articles contained 59.5 percent of solution of potassium arsenite; that one quart contained 60 grains of arsenic; and that when used as directed, the articles would be efficacious in overcoming an excess acid condition of the stomach in hogs and in the treatment in hogs of intestinal infection and diarrheas associated with hyperacidity. The articles contained more solution of potassium arsenite and more arsenic than represented, and they would not be efficacious for the purposes represented.

DISPOSITION: March 3, 1949. Pleas of nolo contendere having been entered, the court imposed a fine of \$40 and costs against the company and \$10 against the individual.

2710. Misbranding of C. L. C. Mineral Supplement. U. S. v. 5 Bags, etc. (F. D. C. No. 24768. Sample No. 12020-K.)

LIBEL FILED: May 10, 1948, Middle District of Pennsylvania; amended libel filed July 8, 1948.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: By C. L. C. Minerals, Inc., from Hagerstown, Md. The product was shipped on or about March 22, 1948, and a number of leaflets were shipped on or about February 2, 1948.

PRODUCT: 5 100-pound bags of *C. L. C. Mineral Supplement* at Belleville, Pa., together with a number of leaflets entitled "C. L. C. Minerals The Answer to your mineral problems." Examination showed that the product consisted of approximately 77 percent ash and 1½ percent acid insoluble ash.

LABEL, IN PART: "C. L. C. Mineral Supplement * * * Manufactured by Central Laboratories Hagerstown, Md."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements in the leaflets were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article was effective to build up the vital organs and prevent diseases common and extensive among domestic animals and fowls; and to regulate digestive troubles, improve feathering, increase appetite, prevent leg weakness, make for faster growth, increase hatchability of eggs, produce healthy chicks, increase egg production, prolong the laying life of the hen, prevent cannibalism or feather picking, maintain body and health, keep the heavy milker in top condition, increase milk flow and butterfat in cows, help to produce a healthy calf a year, overcome breeding difficulties if caused by mineral shortage, help to prevent abortion caused mostly by mineral shortage (not contagious abortion), help to prevent goiter and depraved and unnatural appetite, save feed, build stronger, heavier bones, give better distribution of fat throughout the meat, keep steers from getting stuck on full feed, save about 25 percent pasture, make the stock consume more water, increase percentage of kill weight, give a better finish or bloom, have steers ready for market in less than eighteen