

having withdrawn its answer, judgment of condemnation was entered and the court ordered that the device be destroyed.

3038. Misbranding of parts and accessories for a device called "Farador." U. S. v. 190 Treating Plates, etc. (F. D. C. No. 28007. Sample No. 52434-K.)

LIBEL FILED: October 7, 1949, Southern District of Ohio.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: A number of parts and accessories, together with a number of circulars, were shipped on or about July 2 and 30, 1949, by Mrs. Florence M. Higley, from Buffalo, N. Y. Additional accessories were shipped on or about June 28, 1949, by E. W. Schlenker, from Buffalo, N. Y., and 26 brass cylinders were shipped on or about August 23, 1949, by the Curtis Screw Co., from Buffalo, N. Y.

PRODUCT: Various parts and accessories for use in assembling "Farador," a device, located at Englewood, Ohio. When the device was assembled, it consisted of a brass cylinder with two wires affixed to one end and various accessories which were to be attached to the free ends of the wires and applied to parts of the body. The device was therapeutically inert. The following items were covered by the libel: 190 treating plates, 55 local plates, 33 foot plates, 10 eye treating plates, 33 end connectors, 6 rectal dilators (large), 91 special urethral applicators, 3 sets ear attachments, 7 eye attachments, 8 rectal dilators (small), 4 female sounds, 1 tooth and mouth plate, 6 spinal plates, 6 partly finished rectal dilators, 9 partly finished mouth plates, 20 sets of Farador ends, 54 Farador sealing rings, 78 lead rings, 32 cork fillers, and 26 brass cylinders.

The circulars accompanying the accessories were entitled "Harnessing Nature," "Guards the Health of the Home," "We Submit Proofs" (white), "We Submit Proofs" (yellow), "Farrador Direction Book," "Directions for Using the Farador Mouth Plate" [or "Optical Device," "Spinal Plate," "Dilation Treatment," "Urethral Sound," "Nasal Attachment," "Foot Plate," "Local Plate," or "Back Plate"].

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements in the accompanying circulars were false and misleading. The statements represented and suggested that the device was adequate and effective for the prevention, treatment, and cure of most of the diseases of the human body, including, but not limited to, appendicitis, blood poison, tuberculosis, syphilis, spinal meningitis, apoplexy, convulsions, sexual debility, epilepsy, gonorrhoea, infantile paralysis, malaria, paralysis, and heart disease. The device was not adequate or effective for the prevention, treatment, or cure of the diseases, conditions, and symptoms stated and implied.

DISPOSITION: December 23, 1949. Default decree of condemnation. The court ordered that a number of the accessories and circulars be turned over to the Food and Drug Administration and that the remainder of the accessories and circulars be destroyed.

DRUGS FOR VETERINARY USE

3039. Misbranding of Life Guard Medicated Liquid for Poultry, Life Guard Remrow Water Wormer, Life Guard Medicated Liquid for Hogs, and Life Guard Expeller. U. S. v. Liberty Oil Co. Plea of guilty. Fine of \$175 and costs. (F. D. C. No. 28099. Sample No. 24653-K, 25851-K, 45548-K, 45556-K.)

INFORMATION FILED: January 13, 1950, Southern District of Iowa, against the Liberty Oil Co., a corporation, Des Moines, Iowa.