All the devices operated on the same principle, vibrating or oscillating when electrically motivated.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements in the booklets were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the devices would be effective in bringing about a reduction in body weight and in correcting conditions stated in the booklets as being caused by overweight. The articles would not be effective for such purposes.

DISPOSITION: August 15, 1945. The Lorain Normalizing and Beauty Salon, Lorain, Ohio, claimant, having admitted the material allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the devices and booklets were ordered released under bond, the former to be brought into compliance with the law, and the latter to be destroyed, under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

DRUGS FOR VETERINARY USE

1843. Misbranding of Weldon Livestock Remedy. U. S. v. William Hagedorn. Plea of guilty. Fine, $150 and costs. (F. D. C. No. 16542. Sample Nos. 14701–H, 20043–H.)

INFORMATION FILED: September 18, 1945, Northern District of Iowa, against William Hagedorn, Manning, Iowa.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about January 3 and March 2, 1945, from the State of Iowa into the States of Illinois and Nebraska.

PRODUCT: Analysis disclosed that the product consisted of a dilute solution of sodium hydroxide (lye) and sodium carbonate, together with a small amount of glycerin and oil of anise.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the name of the product and certain statements on its label were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would keep livestock well; that it would be efficacious in the cure, mitigation, treatment, and prevention of many diseases of livestock; that it would be efficacious in the cure, mitigation, treatment, and prevention of necro in hogs and black and bloody scours in hogs, calves, and sheep; and that it would prevent the dying of livestock, in one treatment. The article would not be efficacious for the purposes represented and suggested.

DISPOSITION: October 3, 1945. A plea of guilty having been entered by the defendant, the court imposed a fine of $75 on each of the 2 counts, plus costs.

1844. Misbranding of Snow Flake Axle Grease. U. S. v. 89 Packages of Axle Grease. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 16128. Sample No. 11012–H.)

LIBEL FILED: May 10, 1945, District of New Hampshire.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about March 9, 1945, by the Snow Flake Axle Grease Co., from Boston, Mass.

PRODUCT: 89 packages of *Snow Flake Axle Grease* at Concord N. H. Examination of a sample disclosed that the product consisted essentially of dark amber petrolatum.

LABEL, IN PART: "Snow Flake Axle Grease."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the following label statements were false and misleading since the article would not be effective in the treatment of the diseases, symptoms, and conditions mentioned, nor would it be effective in the treatment of any condition of the udders of cows: "it makes the hoof * * * tough, causes it to grow, removes all fever from the foot, cures quarter cracks, sore heels, contracted feet, brittle hoofs, thrush, scratches, caulks, and hard swellings, as well as sore back and neck * * * For Use on Cows' Udders, This Product Has No Equal."

Further misbranding, Section 502 (b), the label of the article failed to bear the name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor, and it failed to bear a statement of the quantity of the contents.

DISPOSITION: November 6, 1945. The Snow Flake Axle Grease Co., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for relabeling under the supervision of the Federal Security Agency.

1845. Misbranding of C. C. C. Formula. U. S. v. 10 Bottles of C. C. C. Formula. Default decree of destruction. (F. D. C. No. 17195. Sample No. 18687–H.)

LIBEL FILED: August 28, 1945, District of Minnesota.