

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that statements in the labeling which represented and suggested that it was efficacious in the treatment of Bright's disease, diabetes, dropsy, pus in kidney, bladder and urethra, and other kidney, bladder, and urinary troubles, high and low blood pressure, enlarged prostate gland, paralysis, stones in kidney, and other urinary troubles, change of life, female irregularities, insomnia, anemia, nervous prostration, gout and hyperacidity; that this drug would be efficacious to maintain and restore health in apparently hopeless cases and to rejuvenate shattered nerves and weakened bodies; that it possessed the health giving properties implied in the statement "Fountains of Health"; that it was efficacious in advanced stages of kidney trouble, bladder and gall-stone misery, cystitis, rheumatism, arthritis, sciatica, diabetes, chronic constipation and resulting complications; that it would bring about renewed vitality and fitness; that it would be efficacious to help nature to discharge toxins which frequently cause serious ills and to flush out accumulated wastes which form poisons to attack the vital organs, the liver, kidney, and bladder; that it would be efficacious in cases of faulty elimination and poor assimilation; that it would assist nature in the cleansing of each tissue, nerve and muscle, thus enabling nature's recreating and rejuvenating forces to carry new life thereto; that said drug would be efficacious to control the changes in tissue which produce old age and infirmities and enable one to catch the rhythm of youth again; and that this drug would supply the minerals to keep the body tissues and fluids and organs in perfect running order, clarify the blood, promote physical repair, and eliminate waste, were false and misleading since the article would not be efficacious for such purposes.

On October 31, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered, and the product was ordered destroyed.

**516. Misbranding of Thermo-Roller. U. S. v. 9 Retail Packages of Electrically Heated Thermo-Roller. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 1798. Sample No. 3021-E.)

This product was a device made in the form of a rolling pin covered with corrugated rubber and was electrically heated. Its labeling bore false and misleading representations regarding its efficacy as a reducing agent and in the treatment of certain diseases.

On April 11, 1940, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 9 packages of the above-named product at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 24, 1940, by the Thermo-Roller Corporation from New York, N. Y.; and charging that it was misbranded.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that representations in the labeling that it would enable one to achieve a completely balanced figure without special effort by concentrating on the spot or area most out of proportion; that it would be efficacious to reduce the abdomen, hips, thighs and "dowager's hump" between the shoulders and remove localized deposits of fat; that it was efficacious in reducing excessive external fat; it would be efficacious in eliminating fat cell elements; and that it would be beneficial in the treatment of sciatica, rheumatism, arthritis, lumbago and other common nervous disorders were false and misleading since the article would not be efficacious for such purposes.

On May 6, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**517. Misbranding of Axine Plates. U. S. v. 50 Pairs of Axine Plates (and 3 other seizures of Axine Plates). Default decrees ordering that the product be destroyed.** (F. D. C. Nos. 3430, 3615, 3799, 4085. Sample Nos. 35471-E, 37110-E, 43164-E, 57237-E.)

Between November 27, 1940, and March 22, 1941, the United States attorneys for the Middle District of Tennessee, Western District of Oklahoma, and the Southern District of Texas filed libels against 50 pairs of Axine Plates at Nashville, Tenn., 18 pairs at Pearson, Okla., and 12 pairs at Houston, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 9, 1939, and July 12 and 27, 1940, by W. Gordon Pervis from Tennille, Ga.; and charging that it was misbranded. On April 1, 1941, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois filed a libel against 79 Axine Plates at West Frankfort, Ill., which had been consigned by W. Gordon Pervis, alleging that the article had been shipped from Tennille, Ga., on or about December 13, 1938; and charging that it was misbranded.

Examination showed that each of these devices consisted of two metal plates, one made of copper and the other of zinc, which were to be worn in the shoes of the user, a plate in each shoe.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the combination of letters "Axine," imprinted on each plate, was false and misleading since by reason of a leaflet entitled "Health Without Medicine," which accompanied each pair of plates, it indicated to purchasers that wearing of these plates would bridle and force human electricity to rid the blood of uric acid, thereby constituting an effective and appropriate treatment for high blood pressure, low blood pressure, headache, asthma, paralysis, kidney trouble, rheumatism, diabetes, eczema, cold hands and feet, poor circulation, indigestion, hardening of the arteries, enlargement of the heart, blood clots on the brain, and excessive coughing, and that it would usually relieve said troubles within 30 days, and that it would be effective to enable one to feel young again and to relieve prostate gland involvement; whereas the article would not be efficacious for such purposes.

Between January 17 and April 26, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**518. Misbranding of Magnetic Ray appliances. U. S. v. 6 Magnetic Ray Appliances. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1937. Sample No. 9493-E.)**

This product consisted of a coil made in the form of a belt to which was fastened a wire to be connected with an ordinary lighting current. When so connected it would produce a magnetic field.

On May 11, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana filed a libel against 6 Magnetic Ray appliances at Baton Rouge, La., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 1, 1940, by the Magnetic Ray Co. from Dallas, Tex.; and charging that it was misbranded.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that representations in the labeling that it would be efficacious in the treatment of asthma, arthritis, anemia, Bright's disease, bladder trouble, bronchitis, colds, constipation, catarrh, catarrhal deafness, diabetes, deafness, eczema, epilepsy, goiter, hay fever, hemorrhoids, heart diseases, headache, high blood pressure, indigestion, insomnia, impotence, low blood pressure, lumbago, menstrual trouble, neuralgia, neuritis, nervous trouble, obesity, paralysis, pelvic disorders, prostate troubles, rheumatism, sciatica, sinus trouble, tuberculosis, tumors, ulcers and varicose veins; that it would be efficacious in the prevention of disease; that it would increase elimination, promote sound and refreshing sleep, relieve pain, produce relaxation, remove causes which might lead to surgical operations, stimulate various glands and organs, increase physical and mental efficiency, clear the complexion, cause the absorption of growths and deposits, such as tumors, goiter and blood clots; and that it would favorably affect circulation, elimination, digestion, nutrition and metabolism, were false and misleading since it would not be efficacious for such purposes.

On December 20, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**519. Misbranding of Electreat Mechanical Heart. U. S. v. 5 Electreat Mechanical Hearts (and 6 other seizure actions against Electreat Mechanical Hearts). Decrees of condemnation. Portion of product ordered destroyed; remainder ordered released under bond for relabeling. (F. D. C. Nos. 3994, 4005, 4072, 4078, 4079, 4092, 4370. Sample Nos. 5184-E, 32992-E, 32996-E, 35734-E, 40322-E, 50516-E, 60574-E.)**

The labeling of this device, which consisted of flashlight batteries, a small electrical coil equipped with a buzzer and attachments for applying electricity to various parts of the body, bore false and misleading representations regarding its curative and therapeutic properties.

Between March 15 and April 16, 1941, the United States attorneys for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, the District of Columbia, Southern District of California, Northern District of Ohio, and the District of Idaho filed libels against 5 of the above-named devices at Bristol, Pa.; 3 at Washington, D. C.; 13 at Pasadena, Calif.; 6 at Lima, Ohio; 11 at Boise, Idaho, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about February 5 to on or about March 14, 1941, by the Electreat Manufacturing Co. from Peoria, Ill. On March 29, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Texas filed a libel against 27 of the said devices at San Angelo, Tex., which had been shipped by the Electreat Manufacturing Co. from Peoria, Ill., on or about March 14, 1941.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements in the labeling, (molded into the device) "Electreat \* \* \* Relieves Pain," (paper disk attached to portion) "Electreat \* \* \* Mechanical Heart," (cartons of portion) "Elec-Treat Mechanical Heart \* \* \* For Relief of Pain and