further development, which representations were false and misleading since the device was not efficacious for the purposes for which it was so recommended.

On July 18, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

189. Misbranding of Vapo-Spa Vapor Bath. U. S. v. 20 Retail Packages of Vapo-Spa Vapor Bath. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond to be relabeled. (F. D. C. No. 1786. Sample No. 1806-E.)

The packages of this product each contained a rubberized cloth garment, a device for producing vapors, a bottle of Vapo-Spa Pine Needle Oil, and circulars. Its labeling bore false and misleading representations regarding its efficacy in the conditions indicated hereinafter.

On April 10, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia filed a libel against 20 retail packages of Vapo-Spa Vapor Bath at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article had ben shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 10 and March 4, 1940, by the Health-Glo Laboratories, Inc., from New York, N. Y.; and charging that it was misbranded.

Examination of the liquid showed that it consisted essentially of pine-needle oil.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that its labeling bore representations that it was efficacious as a scientific aid to slenderizing, would stimulate and cleanse respiratory tracts when the vapor was inhaled, and would help to relieve grippe, would aid the vapor to remove bacteria-laden dust carrying millions of unseen micro-organisms picked up by the skin and body every day; that it was a scientific aid to good health, was a new health and beauty sensation which would help to guard the health and keep one physically fit, would reduce over-weight, take inches off the waist, and purify the blood; that the respiratory tracts were reached by the beneficial vapor, and that it would help to relieve insomnia, arthritis, lumbago, and many other ailments, would loosen phlegm, and help break up local congestion in the air passages, and would materially help drive cold germs from the system, congestion from the throat and lungs, and stiffness and soreness from the entire body, were false and misleading since the article would not be efficacious for the purposes recommended.

On May 8, 1940, the Health-Glo Laboratories, Inc., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered that the product be released under bond conditioned that it be relabeled under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

THERAPEUTIC LAMPS AND HEAT PACKS

190. Misbranding of therapeutic lamps. U. S. v. 12 Therapeutic Lamps with Bulb. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1746. Sample No. 437-E.)

This device consisted of an incandescent bulb fitted into a reflector attached to a wooden handle. Its labeling bore false and misleading representations regarding its efficacy in the conditions indicated below.

On April 3, 1940, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia filed a libel against 12 therapeutic lamps at Atlanta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 19 and February 7, 1940, by the Rodale Manufacturing Co. from Emaus, Pa.; and charging that it was misbranded.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that its labeling bore representations that it was efficacious in the treatment of colds, headaches, backaches, chest inflammation, rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia; that its regular application for a few minutes a day would do wonders for the health; that it would invigorate tissue and that once the tissue is exposed to the rays nature itself promotes healing and cures by increased circulation, which representations were false and misleading since it was not efficacious for such purposes.

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

191. Misbranding of infra-red therapeutic lamps. U. S. v. 19 Mastercraft Infra-Red Therapeutic Lamps Type No. 62. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1349. Sample Nos. 84842-D, 84843-D.)

This device consisted of a table model reflector lamp fitted with an incandescent bulb. Its labeling bore false and misleading representations regarding its efficacy in the conditions indicated below.

On or about January 15, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri filed a libel against 19 of the above-named devices at St.