



F.T.C. v. Raladam Co., 283 U.S. 643, 653 (1931)

Petitioner claimed respondent's manufacturer and distribution of obesity cure violated federal trade laws where the preparation included an ingredient that could be dangerous to some people. The Supreme Court held that petitioner lacked jurisdiction to make a finding that respondent violated unfair competition laws and to enter a cease and desist order because petitioner failed to find that respondent injured competition. Jurisdiction could not be established merely upon allegedly misleading advertisements for a remedy sold in interstate commerce.

In Reasoning That Petitioner Failed to Show Unfair Competition, the Court Reviewed the AMA's Records of "Obesity Cures"

The only evidence as to the existence of competitors comes from medical sources not engaged in making or selling "obesity cures," and consists in the main of a list of supposed producers and sellers of "anti-fat remedies" compiled from the files and records of the Bureau of Investigation of the American Medical Association, a list which appears to have been gathered mainly from newspapers and advertisements.