

digests food. It is high in protein. Papaya is strong in Vitamin A as well as B, C and D. It also has recently been discovered to contain some G * * * Frencos' Powdered Papain is an excellent specific in most cases of gastric distress, and also indicated in general dyspeptic ailments. * * * Added to milk for those who have difficulty in digesting, will give excellent results. * * * It is sometimes used in face creams as a * * * blemish remover * * * tonic."

DISPOSITION: November 21, 1945. No claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

1737. Misbranding of Min-E-Vita. U. S. v. 11 Cartons of Min-E-Vita and a number of leaflets, booklets, and display cards. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 18241. Sample No. 25115-H.)

LIBEL FILED: On or about November 9, 1945, Northern District of Texas.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about May 21, 1945, by Helios Foods, Inc., from Chicago, Ill.

PRODUCT: 11 cartons of *Min-E-Vita*, 11 leaflets entitled "Why Min-E-Vita?" and 111 booklets and 35 display cards entitled "Min-E-Vita versus Gray Hair," at Dallas, Tex.

LABEL, IN PART: "Min-E-Vita * * * 30 Mineral Tablets * * * Calcium Phosphorus Iron—Sodium Potassium Aluminum Copper—Iodine Magnesium Manganese * * * 30 Vitamin Capsules * * * Each Capsule Contains Not Less Than: Vitamin A—5000 U. S. P. Units Vitamin B₁—333 U. S. P. Units Vitamin C—600 U. S. P. Units Vitamin D—500 U. S. P. Units Vitamin B₂—G—1,000 Gammas-Riboflavin Vitamin E—2 Minims Wheat Germ Oil Plus 10 Milligrams Calcium Pantothenate Anti-Gray Hair Vitamin."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the label of the article and in the accompanying leaflets, booklets, and display cards were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would be effective to restore the original color to gray hair, to insure health and vitality, to build resistance to disease, and to provide essential minerals not readily and easily available from common foods; and that it would be effective in the treatment and prevention of low resistance, frequent colds, hay fever, asthma, pimples, acne, eczema, hyperacidity, acidosis, arthritic conditions, general debility, painful, difficult menstruation, insomnia, nervous disorders, waning sexual vigor, listlessness, fatigue, and digestive and heart disorders. The article would not be effective for those purposes.

The article was also alleged to be misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to foods, as reported in notices of judgment on foods.

DISPOSITION: December 20, 1945. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product, together with the printed matter, was ordered destroyed.

1738. Misbranding of Kia-Spa Mineral Bath, Kia-Fem Modern Feminine Hygiene, and Kia-Oro Mouth Wash. U. S. v. 20 Bottles of Kia-Spa Mineral Bath, 1 Bottle of Kia-Fem Modern Feminine Hygiene, and 7 Bottles of Kia-Oro Mouth Wash. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 18165. Sample Nos. 32246-H, 32248-H, 32249-H.)

LIBEL FILED: November 13, 1945, District of Arizona.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about April 2 and July 3, 1945, by the Kia-Min Laboratories, from Los Angeles, Calif.

PRODUCT: 13 32-ounce bottles and 7 64-ounce bottles of *Kia-Spa Mineral Bath*, 1 8-ounce bottle of *Kia-Fem Modern Feminine Hygiene*, and 7 8-ounce bottles of *Kia-Oro Mouth Wash* at Glendale, Ariz., together with a number of circulars entitled "Man's Rightful Heritage."

Analyses disclosed that all products consisted of water and an iron compound, very small proportions of calcium, aluminum, and magnesium compounds, with traces of phosphates and iodides.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the statements on the labels of the articles, "Contains The Following Ingredients: Sulphate Chloride Sodium Phosphoric Acid Iron Silica Alumina Iodine Magnesium Manganese Potassium Calcium," were misleading since they failed to reveal the material fact that the articles did not contain a significant proportion of any

ingredient except iron sulfate; and, Section 502 (e), the labels of the articles failed to bear the common or usual names of their active ingredients.

Further misbranding, Section 502 (a). The statement on the label of the *Kia-Spa Mineral Bath*, "Recommended as aid in the elimination of Toxic Body Wastes through activation of the pores," was false and misleading since the article, when placed in the bath water, would not be effective to eliminate toxic body wastes. The statements on the label of the *Kia-Fem Modern Feminine Hygiene*, "Healing * * * Recommended as an aid in the elimination of Leucorrhea and other offensive discharges," were false and misleading since the article would not be healing, and it would not aid in the elimination of leucorrhea and other offensive discharges. The statements on the label of the *Kia-Oro Mouth Wash*, "Recommended as an aid in correcting unhealthy conditions of the mouth and gums. * * * For severe conditions use more frequently," were false and misleading since the article would not be effective as an aid in correcting unhealthy conditions of the mouth and gums.

DISPOSITION: January 18, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

1739. Misbranding of B-I-F Combination. U. S. v. 40 Cartons of B-I-F Combination. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 18349. Sample No. 2374-H.)

LABEL FILED: November 9, 1945, Eastern District of Virginia.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about September 19, 1945, by W. C. Hughes and Co., Inc., from Baltimore, Md.

PRODUCT: 40 cartons of *B-I-F Combination*, each carton containing 1 bottle of *B-I-F Emulsion* and 1 bottle of *B-I-F Injection*, at Norfolk, Va.

Examination disclosed that the *Emulsion* consisted essentially of balsam of copaiba, oil of cassia, sugar, glycerin, water, a gum, and a potassium compound; and that the *Injection* consisted essentially of zinc acetate, glycerin, a small proportion of carbolic acid, and water, colored with caramel.

LABEL, IN PART: (Leaflet enclosed in carton) "B-I-F Combination An Emulsion (For Internal Use) An Injection (With Syringe) Directions Shake the bottle containing the Injection which is red, fill the syringe full, and inject the contents slowly into the urinal passage, holding the syringe in the right hand. Allow the medicine to remain 20 to 30 seconds. The Emulsion, which is white, should be taken internally three times a day, before meals, in teaspoonful doses, in the morning on arising, at noon and at bedtime. The injection should be used about the same time, and always after passing water."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the labeling of the article was false and misleading since it represented and created the impression that the article, when taken as directed, would be effective in the treatment of gonorrhoea. The article would not be effective for that purpose.

DISPOSITION: January 30, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1740. Misbranding of Gyro-Lator. U. S. v. a number of devices known as Gyro-Lator, and a number of circulars. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 18157. Sample No. 31369-H.)

LABEL FILED: October 19, 1945, Southern District of California.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: Between the approximate dates of June 11 and August 10, 1945, from Chicago, Ill., by the Gyro-Lator Division of the Aciform Corporation.

PRODUCT: A number of devices consisting of 1 *Unit A*, 22 *Unit B*, and 3 *Unit C Gyro-Lators* at Los Angeles, Calif., together with 700 circulars entitled "Directions For the Use of Gyro-Lator Units," 500 circulars entitled "Gyroducting Method," 200 circulars entitled "The Gyro-Lator," and 500 circulars entitled "A 'Weigh' With All Flesh."

The letters A, B, and C were used to distinguish different sizes of the device. Each device contained an electric motor connected to it in such a manner that it would produce a vibration or oscillation.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements in the circulars were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the device would be effective to bring about a reduction in weight; and that it would be effective in the treatment of vasoconstriction, stasis, nerve and