

tion; but, if you have allowed yourself to get too far below par, do not expect one package of Thor's Vitamin Compound (or any other treatment) to set you right \* \* \* if you will continue the treatment for a few weeks if necessary \* \* \* you should join the multitude of other once sick, worn out, run-down folks who declare Thor's Vitamin Compound almost a miracle of modern medicine . . . when you feel the return of tingling health, a rosy glow to your complexion, a firm, solid (not fat) flesh, keen alert mind, regular bowel habits, real vim and vigor and a happy disposition you will again find life thoroughly enjoyable and quite worth while! Take your Thor's Vitamin Compound regularly . . . stick to it persistently."

On May 29, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**21190. Misbranding of Miller's Anti-Mole. U. S. v. 18 Bottles of Miller's Anti-Mole. Default decree of destruction entered. (F. & D. no. 30093. Sample no. 35772-A.)**

Examination of the product, Miller's Anti-Mole, disclosed that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling.

On or about April 15, 1933, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 18 packages of Miller's Anti-Mole, at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about January 27, 1933, by the Miller Manufacturing Co., from Lincoln, Nebr., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that it consisted essentially of nitric acid (62.3 percent), acetic acid (13.4 percent) and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling, regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent: (Label around wooden tube) "Anti-Mole for the Permanent Removal of Moles, \* \* \* And all Similar Skin Blemishes"; (circular) "Anti-Mole \* \* \* is Guaranteed to Permanently remove moles. \* \* \* and all healthy protuberances protruding above the skin. \* \* \* For a small mole insert the point of a common hardwood toothpick into the liquid, with a downward stroke shake off the drop of liquid and apply the pick just moistened a little, thus preventing the liquid from spreading to the surrounding skin. For a very small mole, or dark skin spot a very slight application of the remedy well worked in will be sufficient. For a very large protruding mole, say the size of a large pea, more of the remedy is required. Apply Anti-Mole to the surface of the mole, pick gently with the toothpick while applying. When the very small mole turns a light color you have used sufficient to remove it; a large mole, use enough to turn it brown. About 2 hours after applying Anti-Mole, grease well with vaseline. This will keep it soft and prevent soreness. Do not expect the mole to come off immediately upon making the application, as it requires a few days for the remedy to absorb the mole. When this process is complete and the mole having formed into a dry scab, the skin will gradually heal from below and the scab will sluff off and the mole will be gone. Never Pick The Scab Off, for when you do another will form, and when the second scab comes off sometimes a scar is the result, and that is what you want to avoid. \* \* \* Don't try to use Anti-Mole on yourself; have another person do it for you, unless the mole you wish to remove is on the arm, leg or where you have free access to it."

On June 14, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**21191. Misbranding of Andes' Great Oil. U. S. v. 33 Bottles of Andes Great Oil. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 29011. Sample no. 7199-A.)**

Examination of the drug preparation Andes' Great Oil disclosed that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain

curative and therapeutic effects claimed on the bottle and carton labels and in a circular shipped with the article. The label failed to bear an informative declaration of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained in the article.

On October 7, 1932, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Alabama, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 33 bottles of Andes' Great Oil at Montgomery, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 21, 1932, by the Crump Laboratories, from Louisville, Ky., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that it consisted essentially of ammonia, capsicum oleoresin, volatile oils including clove oil, eucalyptus oil, and camphor, traces of sodium carbonate and an iron compound (alcohol 14.9 percent by volume), and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that its package failed to bear on the label a statement of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained in the article, since the statement "Alcohol not over twenty-five per cent", borne on the label, failed to inform the purchaser that the alcohol content was only 14.9 percent. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements in the labeling, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent: (Bottle) "For Aches and Pains"; (carton) "Recommended for Rheumatism, \* \* \* Toothache, Earache, Backache, \* \* \* Sore Throat, Pleurisy, \* \* \* Aches or Pains"; (circular) "Pain medicine Pain may occur in any part of the body. When seized with pain think of Andes Oil and apply at once \* \* \* It acts splendid. Rheumatism is a disease that few people are ever so fortunate as to escape. Its favorite seats are the joints and nerves, or changing of the pain from one place to another are its ruling symptoms. Now it will attack the shoulder. Next we find it in the knee; when leaving the knee it will appear in the hip joints, and thus it will go successively visiting every joint in the body. \* \* \* recommended for Rheumatism. \* \* \* rubbed over the painful and swollen parts. \* \* \* Toothache. \* \* \* Pain in the Head, Etc. \* \* \* Sore throat. \* \* \* Lumbago. \* \* \* Lumbago Pains. \* \* \* Diarrhea & Cramps."

On June 30, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**21192. Misbranding of Bu-Ku-Jin Elixir. U. S. v. 96 Bottles of Bu-Ku-Jin Elixir. Default decree of destruction entered. (F. & D. no. 30412. Sample no. 36171-A.)**

Examination of the drug preparation Bu-Ku-Jin Elixir disclosed that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed on the bottle label and a display card shipped with the article.

On May 4, 1933, the United States attorney for the District of Utah, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 96 bottles of Bu-Ku-Jin Elixir at Salt Lake City, Utah, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about March 20, 1933, by Prost & Calahan, from New York, N.Y., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that it consisted essentially of extracts of vegetable drugs including buchu and juniper, sugar, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative and therapeutic effects were false and fraudulent: (Label) "An Effective Diuretic in Kidney and Bladder Disorders"; (display card) "The Doctor says in Kidney and Bladder Disorders I Recommend Bu Ku Jin Elixir."

On June 24, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*