

9558. Misbranding of Red Cross tansy pills. U. S. * * * v. 3 Packages * * * of Red Cross Tansy Pills. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 13748. I. S. No. 1224-t. S. No. C-2529.)

On or about October 5, 1920, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 3 packages, more or less, of Red Cross tansy pills, at Findlay, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Norman Lichty Mfg. Co., Des Moines, Iowa, on or about April 26, 1920, and transported from the State of Iowa into the State of Ohio, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) "* * * Relieves Cases of obstructions of long standing and the regulation of Female Complaint;" (circular) "* * * Sure Relief in cases of obstructions of long standing and the Regulation of all Female Complaints. * * * safe and sure as a monthly regulator. * * * Suppression of menstruation * * * The object of this remedy is to relieve this abnormal condition, and long experience in its use has demonstrated beyond a doubt its efficacy. * * * no experiment but an assured success, and all who require a remedy of this kind should use Red Cross Tansy Pills. * * * For Suppressed Menstruation, for painful Menstruation, and a Preventive for Irregular Menstruation."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the pills consisted essentially of ferrous sulphate and plant extractives, including aloes.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the above-quoted statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On November 19, 1920, 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.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

9559. Misbranding of Kuhn's rheumatic remedy. U. S. * * * v. 29 Bottles of Kuhn's Rheumatic Remedy. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 14603, 14604. Inv. Nos. 27398, 27399. S. Nos. C-2850, C-2851.)

On March 10, 1921, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 29 bottles of Kuhn's rheumatic remedy, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Kuhn Remedy Co., Chicago, Ill., on or about October 29, 1920, and March 22, 1918, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled: (Bottles) "Kuhn's Rheumatic Remedy;" (bottle and carton) "* * * Rheumatic Remedy * * * Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica or Gout * * *"

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of potassium iodid, iodine, a small amount of plant extractives, aromatics, alcohol, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the above-quoted statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the remedy were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination thereof capable of producing the effects claimed.