

On May 2, 1921, 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.*

**9854. Misbranding of Madam LeRoy's regulative pills. U. S. \* \* \* v. 8 Boxes of Madam LeRoy's Regulative Pills. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 13962. I. S. No. 2079-t. S. No. C-2594.)**

On December 30, 1920, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi, 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 8 boxes of Madam LeRoy's regulative pills, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Jackson, Miss., alleging that the article had been shipped by the LeRoy Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md., on or about January 31, 1919, and transported from the State of Maryland into the State of Mississippi, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Box) "\* \* \* Regulative Pills \* \* \* Reliable Female Regulating Pills \* \* \*"; (circular) "\* \* \* Regulative Pills \* \* \* A Menstrual Regulative \* \* \* an excellent formula for regulating the menstrual flow. We have been selling them for many years with the most satisfactory results \* \* \* for \* \* \* suppressed or scanty menses, \* \* \* will assist in restoring a normal condition \* \* \* although the Pills are more effective about the regular time for the menstrual flow, the best results are usually obtained by beginning treatment immediately and continuing until the Pills give relief. \* \* \* keep up treatment until the desired result is obtained \* \* \*"

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it contained aloes, essentially, with traces of pennyroyal and tansy, in the form of a coated pill.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the above-quoted statements regarding its curative and therapeutic effect, appearing in the label of the box containing the said article and in the accompanying circular, were false and fraudulent in that the said article had not the curative or therapeutic effect so claimed in said statements and contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing such effect.

On May 3, 1921, 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.*

**9855. Adulteration of tomato catsup. U. S. \* \* \* v. 110 Cases of Catsup. Judgment of the court ordering release of product under bond to be salvaged. (F. & D. No. 14140. I. S. Nos. 5825-t, 5826-t. S. No. E-3040.)**

On January 5, 1921, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, 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 110 cases of catsup, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Bellefonte, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Serv-Us Pure Food Co., Mound City, Ill., on or about November 7, 1920, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.