

**2124. Misbranding of Menstruaid. U. S. v. 4 Packages \* \* \*. (F. D. C. No. 19814. Sample No. 38152-H.)**

**LIBEL FILED:** May 22, 1946, Northern District of Illinois.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** On or about March 3, 1946, by the H. K. Drug Co., from Dubuque, Iowa.

**PRODUCT:** 4 packages of *Menstruaid* at Chicago, Ill. Each package contained five products.

**LABEL, IN PART:** (Packages) "Menstruaid H. K. Pharmaceutical Laboratories, Dubuque, Iowa"; (separate products) "Menstruaid No. 1 Contents Estrogen (Estrus Producing Hormone) Ergot Cotton Root Alcohol 35%," "Menstruaid No. 2 Contents Aloes," "Menstruaid No. 3 \* \* \* Contents Tetra Sodium Pyrophosphate," "Menstruaid No. 4 \* \* \* Contents \* \* \* Water Pepper," and "Menstruaid No. 5 Contents \* \* \* Boroglyceride Estrogen (Estrus Producing Hormone)."

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label designation *Menstruaid* was false and misleading since it represented and suggested that the article would be effective in the relief of menstrual disorders. The article would not be effective for such purposes.

**DISPOSITION:** August 5, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered delivered to the Food and Drug Administration.

**2125. Misbranding of Rhu-Aid. U. S. v. 57 Cartons \* \* \*. (F. D. C. No. 22391. Sample No. 42102-H.)**

**LIBEL FILED:** January 16, 1947, Southern District of West Virginia.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** On or about December 18, 1946, by the Rhu-Aid Medicine Co., from Cincinnati, Ohio.

**PRODUCT:** 57 cartons, each containing 1 8-fluid-ounce bottle, of *Rhu-Aid* at Charleston, W. Va. Analysis showed that the product consisted essentially of sodium salicylate (14.3 grains per fluid ounce), potassium iodide, potassium citrate, and water.

**LABEL, IN PART:** "Rhu-Aid A Liquid Analgesic."

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statements "Rhu-Aid \* \* \* for relief of rheumatic symptoms such as muscular aches and pains \* \* \* muscular lumbago" were false and misleading since the article would not be effective for muscular aches and pains caused by rheumatism or for muscular lumbago.

**DISPOSITION:** March 31, 1947. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**2126. Misbranding of Medicone Emmenagogue. U. S. v. 44 Boxes \* \* \*. (F. D. C. No. 20225. Sample No. 56885-H.)**

**LIBEL FILED:** June 13, 1946, District of Rhode Island.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** On or about April 12, 1946, by the Medicone Co., from New York, N. Y.

**PRODUCT:** 44 Boxes of *Medicone Emmenagogue* at Providence, R. I. Analysis showed that the product consisted essentially of a laxative plant drug such as aloes, reduced iron, and asafoetida, coated with calcium and magnesium carbonates.

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label designation "Emmenagogue" was false and misleading since the article was not an emmenagogue.

**DISPOSITION:** December 4, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**2127. Misbranding of Syntenon. U. S. v. 5 Boxes \* \* \*. (F. D. C. No. 22252. Sample No. 54269-H.)**

**LIBEL FILED:** February 10, 1947, Southern District of Florida.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** On or about December 31, 1946, by Sumlar Co., from Brooklyn, N. Y.

**PRODUCT:** 5 60-capsule boxes of *Syntenon* at West Palm Beach, Fla. Analysis showed that the product had the composition stated on its label.