

the State of Michigan into the State of Minnesota, of a quantity of alleged sodium nitrite tablets which were adulterated, and of a quantity of cinchophen tablets which were adulterated and misbranded.

The articles were labeled in part, respectively: "Tablet Triturate \* \* \* Sodium Nitrite 1 Gr. \* \* \* C. E. Jamieson & Co., Detroit, Mich." and "Cinchophen 7½ grs. \* \* \* C. E. Jamieson & Co., Detroit, Mich."

It was alleged in the information that the so-called sodium nitrite tablets were adulterated in that their strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which they were sold, in that each tablet was represented to contain 1 grain of sodium nitrite, whereas each of said tablets contained no sodium nitrite, but did contain 0.99 grain of sodium nitrate. Adulteration of the cinchophen tablets was alleged for the reason that their strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which they were sold, in that each tablet was represented to contain 7½ grains of cinchophen, whereas each of said tablets contained less than so represented, namely, 5¼ grains of cinchophen.

Misbranding of the said cinchophen tablets was alleged for the reason that the statement, "Cinchophen 7½ grs. \* \* \* Cinchophen Tablets," borne on the label, was false and misleading, in that the said statement represented that each of the tablets contained 7½ grains of cinchophen, whereas each of said tablets did not contain 7½ grains of cinchophen but did contain a less amount.

On May 20, 1931, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$200.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**18309. Misbranding of Dr. Samuel H. P. Lee's lithontriptic. U. S. v. 3 Dozen Packages of Dr. Samuel H. P. Lee's Lithontriptic. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26185. I. S. No. 28087. S. No. 4481.)**

Examination of a drug product, known as Dr. Samuel H. P. Lee's lithontriptic, from the shipments herein described having shown that the carton and bottle labels and the accompanying circular bore statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which it did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

On April 6, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 3 dozen packages of Dr. Samuel H. P. Lee's lithontriptic, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., consigned by the S. H. P. Lee Co. (Inc.), New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped from New York, N. Y., in part on or about January 9, 1931, and in part on or about January 28, 1931, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, 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 was a plastic mass containing potassium nitrate (5.5 per cent), potassium carbonate (9.8 per cent), potassium chloride (.08 per cent), soap (53.7 per cent), volatile oil including juniper oil or turpentine oil (4.0 per cent), iron oxide (0.9 per cent), and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling, regarding the curative or 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: (Carton and bottle) "Lithontriptic for Stone and Gravel in the Kidneys, Liver and Bladder;" (circular) "Lithontriptic for Stone and Gravel in the Kidneys, Liver and Bladder \* \* \* and Kidney Diseases, with their train of Secondary Affections, such as Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Chronic Vomiting, Chronic Rheumatism—Diseases of the Heart, Liver, and general infirmity of constitution. Also for Diabetes, and diseases of the Prostate Gland, Gout, Calculi or Gall Stones, inflammation of the Bladder, Strangury and Bloody Urine, Bright's Disease in its incipient stages, Leucorrhoea (or Whites), and Uterine Difficulties. Directions \* \* \* It is necessary to take the medicine uninterruptedly, it being a constitutional and alterative remedy, and should be continued as long as any symptoms of the complaint exist. \* \* \* To be rid of the calculi or gall stones in the biliary ducts, known to exist by the violent paroxysms of sharp, cutting, pungent paints at the pit of the stomach,

extending through the region of the liver, and vomitings, accompanied with white or light-colored stools, the medicine should be continued without interruption two to eight months \* \* \* To prevent a recurrence of the gall stones, in bad cases, the medicine should be continued, about two pills per day one or two years. But, when the disease is of long standing, or there is a large stone in the bladder or kidneys it will take from five to twelve months."

On April 29, 1931, 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.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**18310. Misbranding of Novopin. U. S. v. 9 Packages, et al., of Novopin. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26142. I. S. No. 20479. S. No. 4415.)**

Examination of a drug product, known as Novopin, from the shipment herein described having shown that the tin container and the accompanying circular bore statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which it did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey.

On March 30, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 9 large-sized packages and 5 small-sized packages of Novopin, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Red Bank, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped by Quest & Co., from New York, N. Y., on or about February 11, 1931, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey, 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 a volatile oil such as pine-needle oil (8.8 per cent) and sodium bicarbonate, colored orange.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Tin container) "Pour contents of this capsule into the bath water. The bath will act nerve soothing and strengthening, alleviate rheumatic and nervous pain, have a wonderful effect on the action of the lungs and heart, invigorate the skin and the respiratory organs. \* \* \* Novopin Pine Needle Bath;" (circular) "For 'Nerves' fatigue, general health beauty, there is nothing superior than a 'Novopin' Pine Needle Health Bath. Its continuous use builds up general health and beauty. \* \* \* Nerve Soothing."

On April 28, 1931, 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.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**18311. Misbranding of Nox-Ri-Tis for rheumatism. U. S. v. 3% Dozen Boxes of Nox-Ri-Tis for Rheumatism. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26186. I. S. No. 27960. S. No. 4383.)**

Examination of a drug product, known as Nox-Ri-Tis for rheumatism, from the shipment herein described having shown that the carton label bore statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which it did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

On April 6, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 3% dozen boxes of Nox-Ri-Tis for rheumatism, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., consigned by the Chester G. Adcox Co., Troy, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped from Troy, N. Y., on or about September 15, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, 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 sodium salicylate (2.77 grains per tablet), methenamine