

5893. Misbranding of "Imperial Remedy." U. S. * * * v. Imperial Medicine Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100. (F. & D. No. 6507. I. S. No. 9451-e.)

On November 27, 1915, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Imperial Medicine Co., a corporation, Houston, Tex., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about February 24, 1913, from the State of Texas into the State of Georgia, of a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Imperial Remedy," which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Alcohol (per cent by volume)-----	37.94
Methyl alcohol: None.	
Nonvolatile matter (by drying at 70° in dry air) (grams per 100 cc) -----	17.66
Nonvolatile matter (by drying at 100° for 2½ hrs.) (grams per 100 cc)-----	12.62
Sucrose by copper: None.	
Reducing matter before inversion, calculated as invert sugar (gram per 100 cc)-----	0.22
Reducing matter after inversion, calculated as invert sugar (gram per 100 cc)-----	0.22
Ash (gram per 100 cc)-----	0.010
Chloral hydrate (Meyer's Method) (grams per 100 cc)-----	2.84
Chloral hydrate (grains per fluid ounce)-----	12.96
Glycerol (grams per 100 cc)-----	11.37
Benzoic and salicylic acids (combined weights) (grams per 100 cc)-----	6.38
Test for alkaloids: Negative.	
Phenol or allied substances: Present.	
Test for cinnamic acid: Negative.	
Mohler's test for benzoic acid: Positive.	
Ferric chlorid test for salicylic acid: Positive.	
Methyl salicylate test for salicylic acid: Positive.	

The sample consists essentially of a hydroalcoholic solution of glycerol, chloral hydrate, phenol, benzoic acid, and salicylic acid. There are 2.84 grams chloral hydrate, 11.37 grams glycerol, and 6.38 grams salicylic and benzoic acids per 100 cc. The percentage of alcohol is 37.94. Nonvolatile matter could not be accurately determined. Copper reducing matters are present but are probably not sugars.

It was alleged in substance in the information that the article was misbranded for the reason that certain statements appearing on the label of its carton falsely and fraudulently represented it as a remedy for eczema and all diseases of the skin and scalp, abscesses, acne rosacea, alopecia, baldness, carbuncles, catarrh, condyloma, erysipelas, epithelioma, furunculosis, gangrene, leucoderma, lichen scrofulosus, lupus, lupus vulgaris, molluscum, molluscum sebaceum, disease of naevus pigmentosus, neuroma, pemphigus, piles, psoriasis, purpura, rhus poisoning, rodent ulcers, scrofula, scorbutus, syphilitic ulcers, tetter, and variola, when, in truth and in fact, it was not. Misbranding was

alleged for the further reason that certain statements appearing in the circular accompanying the article falsely and fraudulently represented it as a remedy for rubella and chicken pox, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On October 1, 1917, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$100.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*