

4994. Misbranding of "Hancock Sulphur Compound" and "Hancock Sulphur Compound Ointment." U. S. * * * v. Hancock Liquid Sulphur Co., a corporation. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$25 and costs. (F. & D. No. 6494. I. S. Nos. 174-k, 2311-l, 1807-k.)

On October 10, 1916, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, 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 Hancock Liquid Sulphur Co., a corporation, Baltimore, Md., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended:

(1) and (2) On or about October 13, 1914, from the State of Maryland into the State of South Carolina, and on or about August 13, 1915, from the State of Maryland into the State of Florida, of quantities of an article labeled, in part, "Hancock Sulphur Compound," which was misbranded.

Analyses of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed it to be a solution of calcium polysulphids and calcium thiosulphate.

Misbranding of the article in each of these shipments was charged in substance in the information for the reason that the statements appearing on its labels and included in the booklet accompanying it falsely and fraudulently represented it as a remedy for eczema, catarrh, sore throat, granulated eyelids, and other diseases of the skin and scalp, all diseases of the skin, rheumatism, piles, and blood diseases, and effective for purifying the blood and keeping the skin and scalp in a healthy condition, as a remedy for tetter, shingles, herpes, salt rheum, rheumatism, gout, piles, and all blood, skin, and scalp diseases, when used according to directions, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

(3) On or about June 15, 1914, from the State of Maryland into the State of Georgia, of a quantity of an article labeled, in part, "Hancock Sulphur Compound Ointment," which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by said Bureau of Chemistry showed it to be an ointment containing petrolatum, phenol, 0.91 per cent of sulphur, 0.38 per cent ash (mainly lime), and scented with bergamot and rose.

Misbranding of the article was charged in substance in the information for the reason that the statements appearing on its labels and included in the booklet accompanying it falsely and fraudulently represented it as a remedy for eczema, skin diseases, tetter, boils, and all eruptions of the skin and scalp, when used according to directions; for sore throat, sore and swollen tonsils, shingles, herpes, and all blood, skin, and scalp diseases, when used according to directions, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On October 10, 1916, the defendant company entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*