

**4990. Misbranding of "Hood's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla." U. S. \* \* \* v. C. I. Hood Co., a corporation. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 6178. I. S. No. 1702-k.)**

On May 2, 1916, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, 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 C. I. Hood Co., a corporation, doing business at Lowell, Mass., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about July 28, 1914, from the State of Massachusetts into the State of New York, of a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Hood's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla," which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the product appears to be a hydroalcoholic solution containing about 0.90 per cent of potassium iodid, 5.5 per cent of sugars, 6.5 per cent of vegetable extractive material, which bears indications of the presence of sarsaparilla, licorice, and an emodin-bearing drug resembling senna; arsenic is present in small quantity, about 3 parts per million, probably accidental.

It was charged in substance in the information that the article was misbranded in that the statements on the label and included in the circular or pamphlet accompanying the article falsely and fraudulently represented it as a remedy for scrofula, eczema, cancerous humors, catarrh, rheumatism, scrofulous diseases, all derangements caused by an unnatural state of the blood, consumption, ulceration of the liver, stomach, and kidneys, eruptions, and eruptive diseases of the skin, tumors, erysipelas, salt rheum, tetter, pain in the bones, side, and head, catarrh, dyspepsia, female weaknesses, dropsy, emaciation, for all diseases of the blood, all skin diseases, indigestion, kidney and liver diseases, female diseases, such as suppressed menses, irregularity, leucorrhea or whites, sterility and ulceration of the uterus, for abscesses, all cases of blood poisoning and carbuncles, and for removing the cause of carbuncles; as a preventive of erysipelas; as a remedy for milk leg, psoriasis, sciatica, styes on the eyes, and varicose veins; as a preventive of white swelling, and for purifying, enriching, and vitalizing the blood and restoring and renovating the whole system, and to eradicate scrofula, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On October 20, 1916, the defendant company entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*