

five days preceding slaughter for human consumption. Further misbranding, Section 502 (j), the article was dangerous to the health of poultry when used in the dosage and with the duration prescribed, recommended, and suggested in its labeling, since it contained organic arsenic.

Section 505 (a), the article was a new drug within the meaning of the law, and an application filed pursuant to the law was not effective with respect to such drug.

DISPOSITION: May 3, 1949. The Anchor Serum Co. having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2767. Misbranding of Dr. Thompson's Hog Minerals, Dr. Thompson's Poultry Minerals, and Dr. Thompson's Intestinal Astringent. U. S. v. 31 Bags, etc. (F. D. C. No. 27005. Sample Nos. 25590-K to 25592-K, incl.)

LABEL FILED: April 18, 1949, Northern District of Iowa.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: By the A. W. Thompson Co., from Prairie du Chien, Wis. The products were shipped on or about December 24, 1948, and February 21 and March 4 and 9, 1949, and a number of circulars were shipped between September and December 1948.

PRODUCT: 31 100-pound bags of *Dr. Thompson's Hog Minerals*, 1 100-pound bag of *Dr. Thompson's Poultry Minerals*, and 6 1-pound cans of *Dr. Thompson's Intestinal Astringent* at New Hampton, Iowa, together with a number of circulars entitled "Why Thompson's Mineral Feeds?" "What Others Say about Thompson's," and "Directions For Using Dr. Thompson's Intestinal Astringent For Hogs."

The labels of the products stated that the *Dr. Thompson's Hog Minerals* consisted of sterilized bone flour, bone black (spent), dicalcium phosphate, sodium sulfate, calcium carbonate, potassium chloride, iron sulfate, wood charcoal, sodium bicarbonate, iron oxide, anise seed, molasses, sulfur, and potassium iodide; that the *Dr. Thompson's Poultry Minerals* contained sterilized bone flour, dicalcium phosphate, bone derived calcium sulfate, bone black (spent), wood charcoal, calcium carbonate, sulfur, iron sulfate, star anise seed, sodium sulfate, iron oxide, and potassium iodide; and that the *Dr. Thompson's Intestinal Astringent* contained gum catechu, bicarbonate of soda, magnesium sulfate, copper sulfate, capsicum, licorice root, methylene blue, sulfate of iron, charcoal, potassium iodide, anise seed, and potassium dichromate.

LABEL, IN PART: "Dr. Thompson's Mineral Feeds Hog Minerals [or "Poultry Minerals"]" and "Dr. Thompson's Intestinal Astringent."

NATURE OF CHARGE: *Dr. Thompson's Hog Minerals* and *Dr. Thompson's Poultry Minerals*. Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the labeling of the articles was false and misleading since they were not capable of fulfilling the promises of benefit and therapeutic value implied by the labeling. The labeling represented and suggested that the articles would build bone, prevent rickets, aid coagulation of the blood, give firmness of blood and of muscles, aid and regulate heart action, help to digest fats, form shells of eggs, neutralize acidity of body fluids, regulate nerve stimulation, assist in regulating all body secretions, check infestation of internal parasites such as worms, improve the condition of skin and hair, assist in digestive regulation, purify the blood by stimulating circulation, increase red blood corpuscles, tone up membranes to greatest activity, assist digestion, help prevent intestinal putrefaction, improve the condition of the blood and appetite, retard parasitic infestation and growth internally of

worms, improve the appetite, tone and heal inflamed conditions in the intestines caused by worms, stimulate the kidneys, act to cleanse the animal body of impurities, purify the blood indirectly by stimulating the intestinal organs to carry off poisonous wastes, act as a tonic to the blood and tone up blood corpuscles, and aid in preventing indigestion; that the articles were excellent for anemic conditions; that they were antiseptic and would retard internal germ growth; that they would deodorize and check acid conditions in the digestive tract; that when used internally with sulfur, they were excellent in promoting healthy skin and building blood; that they would check gas formation, diarrhea, and scours; that they were useful in indigestion and dyspepsia; that they were antidotes to poisonous acids and were efficacious in checking gastric and intestinal indigestion; that they would check abnormal acidity, increase the flow of bile and gastric juice in the stomach, act chiefly on body glands, destroy germ life internally, reduce swellings and glandular growths, and make livestock and poultry thriftier and healthier; that the *Dr. Thompson's Hog Minerals* would be efficacious in the cure, mitigation, and treatment of abortion and retained afterbirth trouble in cows; that the *Dr. Thompson's Hog Minerals* would keep pigs healthy and gaining without a setback, bring hogs back on their feet, and be effective in the treatment of scours in hogs; and that the *Dr. Thompson's Poultry Minerals* would increase egg production, reduce chick losses from diarrhea, germ infection, and worms, make healthier poultry with more vitality and brighter appearance, make chicks grow faster, make stronger shells and larger and more uniform eggs, make more fertile eggs, and decrease loss of baby chicks.

Further misbranding, Section 502 (a), the labeling of the *Dr. Thompson's Hog Minerals* and the *Dr. Thompson's Poultry Minerals* was false and misleading since it represented and suggested that the articles consisted of minerals, whereas the *Dr. Thompson's Hog Minerals* contained the nonmineral ingredients, wood charcoal, anise seed, and molasses; the *Dr. Thompson's Poultry Minerals* contained the nonmineral ingredients, wood charcoal and star anise seed; and the labeling of the *Dr. Thompson's Poultry Minerals* was false and misleading since it represented and suggested that a product known as "Dr. Thompsons Intesepto" would be efficacious in the treatment of white diarrhea in baby chicks, whereas this product would not be efficacious for that purpose.

*Dr. Thompson's Intestinal Astringent.* Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the labeling of the article was false and misleading since it represented and suggested that the article was an intestinal astringent constituting an effective treatment for serious disease conditions of the intestinal tract of swine, calves, and colts; and that the article was effective as a general tonic for hogs that do not eat. The article was not effective for such purposes.

DISPOSITION: May 17, 1949. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

2768. Misbranding of Ballum. U. S. v. 37 Cartons \* \* \*. (F. D. C. No. 26965. Sample No. 1096-K.)

LIBEL FILED: April 7, 1949, Southern District of Florida.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about February 1, 1949, by the Savoy Drug & Chemical Co., from Chicago, Ill.

PRODUCT: 37 shipping cartons each containing 24 unit packages, and each unit package containing 2 bottles of *Ballum* and a leaflet at Miami Springs, Fla.

LABEL, IN PART: "Ballum—The Easy Way A Combination Worm and Physic Ball Active Ingredients—phenothiazine. 12 grams per oz."