1344. Misbranding of Heberlings Mineral Mixture with Yeast. U. S. v. 10 Bags of Heberlings Mineral Mixture with Yeast. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 12457. Sample No. 72147-F.)

On or about June 5, 1944, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri filed a libel against 10 100-pound bags of the above-named product at Oran, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 5, 1944, from Bloomington, Ill., by the G. C. Heberling Co.

The bag label of the article bore the following statement of composition: "Ingredients: * * * Limestone, Special Steamed Bone Meal, Soft Rock Phosphate, Salt, Soda Bicarbonate, Ferric Oxide, Ferrous Sulfate (Copperas), Copper Sulfate, Manganese Sulfate, Potassium Iodide (Stabilized), Irradiated Yeast (For Vitamin D), Oil of Anise, Cobalt Sulfate, Zinc Sulfate, Dry Yeast, Vegetable Oil."

The article was alleged to be misbranded because of false and misleading statements on the shipping tag and in the leaflet entitled "Livestock and Poultry Manual," enclosed in the bag containing the article, regarding its efficacy in increasing pork, beef, and egg production, saving feed, cutting losses due to various disease conditions, maintaining health of the animals, and acting together with niacin as a preventive of the specific infectious disease condition of pigs known as necro, as well as scours in calves.

On July 19, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1345. Adulteration and misbranding of Muco Spray. U. S. v. 125 Containers of Muco Spray. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered disposed of by the United States marshal. (F. D. C. No. 12209. Sample No. 40240-F.)

On April 22, 1944, the United States attorney for the District of South Dakota filed a libel against 13 12-ounce bottles, 36 36-ounce bottles, 48 ½-gallon containers, and 28 1-gallon bottles or jugs of Muco Spray, at Sioux Falls, S. Dak., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about January 5, 1944, by the Iowa Master Breeders, Inc., from Sioux City, Iowa; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded.

Analysis showed that the article was a liquid containing alcohol, formaldehyde, eucalyptol, menthol, turpentine, creosote, and a green coal-tar dye.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained, for purposes of coloring only, a green coal-tar color that had not been listed for use in drugs in accordance with the regulations, and was other than one from a batch that had been certified.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements on its label, "For Relief of Coughs, Colds and Bronchitis in Poultry * * * In extreme cases * * * This vapor is very penetrating and effective," were false and misleading since the article, when used as directed, would not be effective for the relief of such disease conditions in poultry; it would not be effective in extreme cases; and it would not be an effective, penetrating spray in the prevention or treatment of the disease conditions for which it was recommended.

On May 22, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered disposed of by the United States marshal. It was destroyed.

1346. Misbranding of Criticoce Mash. U. S. v. 30 Bags of Criticoce Mash and a quantity of Leaflets. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered delivered to an institution; leaflets ordered destroyed. (F. D. C. No. 12304. Sample No. 77861-F.)

On May 2, 1944, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 30 100-pound bags of the above-named product and a quantity of leaflets entitled "Criticoce Mash A Scientific Aid in the Control of Coccidiosis in Poultry," at Lansdale, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 31, 1944, by Schultz, Baujan & Co., from Beardstown, Ill.; and charging that it was misbranded.

The labeling of the article indicated that it consisted of a mixture of common feedstuffs with added vitamins A and D and calcium carbonate.

The article was alleged to be misbranded because of false and misleading statements on its label and in the accompanying leaflets which represented and suggested that the article was effective in the prevention or destruction of the parasite that causes coccidiosis in poultry.

On June 2, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered delivered to a public institution