

action it is also a very valuable drug in the treatment of all types of chronic bronchitis. It is considered very reliable in the treatment of chronic inflammation of the air passages. Creosote, if taken over a short period of time, is taken in the blood tract and carried to the lungs, saturating them to the extent that it is next to impossible for pneumonia germs to exist * * *. Used as an expectorant in bronchitis and Spasmodic Croup * * *. An active germicide * * * an antiseptic especially in the treatment of infections of the upper respiratory tract, and * * * in chronic bronchitis and tuberculosis. It has been especially praised in asthma. * * * in the treatment of Asthma and Bronchitis where there is a tendency to dyspnoea (difficult or labored breathing) and bronchial spasm. In chronic bronchitis of aged persons it is particularly salutary. It has been especially useful in the treatment of Whooping Cough and Spasmodic Croup * * *. Asserted in the treatment of Catarrhal affections, Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, etc.;" (poster) "Stop that Cough, Cold, or Croup * * *. Quickly relieves persistent Coughs, Colds, Spasmodic Croup, Bronchial Asthma, Whooping Cough. Prevents Pneumonia;" (bottle label) "Quickly relieves persistent Coughs, Colds, Spasmodic Croup, Bronchial Congestion, Whooping Cough. * * * until relieved * * *. For whooping cough and croup * * *. Creo-Lyptus should be taken regularly according to directions as long as cough is evident. Inflamed tissues are quickly relieved * * *. For better results in Severe Cases."

On November 14, 1928, the Creo-Lyptus Co., Kansas City, Mo., having appeared as claimant for the property and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$2,000, conditioned in part that it be relabeled in a manner satisfactory to this department.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

16104. Adulteration of dressed chickens. U. S. v. 34 Barrels of Dressed Chickens. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 23090. I. S. No. 01950. S. No. 1181.)

On September 21, 1928, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 34 barrels of dressed chickens, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the North American Cold Storage Co., from Clarinda, Iowa, August 24, 1928, and transported from the State of Iowa into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance, in that it consisted in part of a portion of an animal unfit for food, and in that it was the product of a diseased animal.

On November 23, 1928, Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned in part that the portion designated by a representative of this department as unfit for food be destroyed and the portion fit for food be released.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

16105. Adulteration and misbranding of cocoa powder. U. S. v. 22 Barrels of Cocoa Powder. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 22643. I. S. No. 17479-x. S. No. 622.)

On March 14, 1928, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 22 barrels of cocoa powder, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped by Boheme & Co., from Portland, Oreg., October 13, 1927, and transported from the State of Oregon into the State of Washington, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "E. & A. Opler, Incorporated American Brand Pure Cocoa Powder, Chicago."