

seed meal, in that it contained no peanut meal, no beet pulp, and only a trace of linseed meal, if any.

On June 23, 1924, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

12478. Adulteration of shell eggs. U. S. v. Lonzo Caldemeyer (Elkhart Poultry & Egg Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50 and costs. (F. & D. No. 16971. I. S. No. 5112-v.)

On March 1, 1923, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Lonzo Caldemeyer, trading as Elkhart Poultry & Egg Co., Elkhart, Kans., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the food and drugs act, on or about August 22, 1922, from the State of Kansas into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of shell eggs which were adulterated. The article was labeled in part: (Case) "From Elkhart Poultry & Egg Company * * * Elkhart, Kansas."

Examination by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of 720 eggs from the consignment showed that 64, or 8.8 per cent of those examined, were inedible eggs, consisting of black rots, mixed or white rots, moldy eggs, spot rots, and blood rings.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On September 25, 1923, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

12479. Adulteration of shell eggs. U. S. v. James A. Williamson and Mary C. Williamson (Williamson Mercantile Co.). Plea of guilty by James A. Williamson. Fine, \$50 and costs. (F. & D. No. 17605. I. S. No. 7591-v.)

On September 4, 1923, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against James A. Williamson and Mary C. Williamson, copartners, trading as Williamson Mercantile Co., Johnson, Kans., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the food and drugs act, on or about August 23, 1922, from the State of Kansas into the State of Colorado, of a quantity of shell eggs which were adulterated. The article was labeled in part: (Case) "From Williamson Mer. Co. Johnson, Kans."

Examination by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of 360 eggs from the consignment showed that 101, or 28.1 per cent of those examined, were inedible eggs, consisting of black rots, mixed or white rots, spot rots, and blood rings.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy and decomposed and putrid animal substance.

On September 25, 1923, the court having allowed James A. Williamson to plead for both defendants, a plea of guilty to the information was entered, and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

12480. Adulteration of chloroform. U. S. v. 600 Tin Packages and 1,000 Tin Packages of Chloroform. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 16435, 16448. I. S. Nos. 9528-t, 9529-t, 9531-t. S. Nos. E-3962, E-3963, E-3974.)

On June 19 and June 22, 1922, respectively, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying the seizure and condemnation of 1,600 tin packages of chloroform remaining in the original unbroken packages at Atlanta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped from New York, N. Y., in various consignments, namely, on March 15, April 4, and May 13, 1922, respectively, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Georgia, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Chloroform for Anaesthesia."

Analyses of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that they were turbid, that upon evaporation they left

a foreign odor, and that they contained hydrochloric acid or other chloride, impurities decomposable by sulphuric acid, and chlorinated decomposition compounds.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libels for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in the said pharmacopœia official at the time of investigation.

On July 26, 1924, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

12481. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. Mutual Creamery Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$150 and costs. (F. & D. No. 18357. I. S. No. 11573-v.)

On May 8, 1924, the United States attorney for the District of Nevada, 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 Mutual Creamery Co., a corporation, trading at Reno, Nev., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act as amended, on or about August 23, 1923, from the State of Nevada into the State of California, of a quantity of butter which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Maid O'Clover Butter One Pound Net Guaranteed By Mutual Creamery Company * * * Salt Lake City, Utah."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it was deficient in milk fat. Examination by said bureau of 56 cartons of the product showed that the average net weight of the said article was 15.73 ounces.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a product deficient in milk fat had been substituted for butter, which the said article purported to be. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that a product which contained less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat, as prescribed by the act of March 4, 1923.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Butter" and "One Pound Net," borne on the packages containing the article, were false and misleading in that the said statements represented that the article consisted wholly of butter, that it was a product which contained not less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat, as prescribed by the act of March 4, 1923, and that each of the said packages contained 1 pound net of the article, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it consisted wholly of butter, and that each of the said packages contained 1 pound net of the article, whereas, in truth and in fact, it did not consist wholly of butter but did consist of a product deficient in milk fat, it did not contain 80 per cent by weight of milk fat but did contain a less amount, and each of said packages did not contain 1 pound net but did contain a less amount. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On May 20, 1924, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$150 and costs.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

12482. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 14 Cases of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond to be relabeled. (F. & D. No. 18827. I. S. No. 16617-v. S. No. E-4941.)

On June 21, 1924, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying the seizure and condemnation of 14 cases, each containing 30 pounds of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Atlanta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Hawkins County Creamery Co., from Rogersville, Tenn.,