

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

	Per cent.
Total ash -----	4.25
Fat -----	48.8
Crude fiber -----	4.44
On a fat-free basis:	
Total ash -----	8.30
Crude fiber -----	8.67

Microscopic examination showed the presence of a large amount of shell tissue, amounting to at least 4 per cent, and the chemical examination also showed the presence of an excessive amount of shells.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, cocoa shells, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to lower, reduce, and injuriously affect its quality, and had been substituted in part for chocolate liquor, which the article purported to be.

On October 29, 1919, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7196. Adulteration of granulated mandrake root. U. S. * * * v. J. L. Hopkins & Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10. (F. & D. No. 9860. I. S. No. 3832-p.)

On July 21, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against J. L. Hopkins & Co., a corporation, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on May 2, 1918, from the State of New York into the State of Maryland, of a quantity of an article, labeled in part "Granulated Mandrake Root," which was adulterated.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed it to contain 2.96 per cent of resin and 7.02 per cent of ash.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information 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 tests laid down in said Pharmacopœia, official at the time of investigation of the article, in that said Pharmacopœia prescribes that said article should not yield more than 3 per cent of ash, whereas said article yielded 7.02 per cent of ash.

On July 30, 1919, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7197. Adulteration of shell eggs. U. S. * * * v. Edward C. Grady. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10 and costs. (F. & D. No. 9864. I. S. No. 11847-p.)

On August 13, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Edward C. Grady, Grundy Center, Iowa, alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about June 20, 1918, from the State of Iowa into the State of Illinois, of a quantity of shell eggs which were adulterated.