

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