

filed an affidavit to the effect that 111 cases of the said article were not in fact destroyed, but were in the possession of various dealers in Tupelo, Miss., and vicinity. The libel further charged that the said article was adulterated and misbranded in violation of said act, and prayed seizure and condemnation thereof.

On December 8, 1922, Smith & Co., Tupelo, Miss., having entered an appearance as claimant for the said 111 cases of the article, and the case having come on for final disposition before the court, after the introduction of evidence and arguments by counsel, a decree was entered by the court ordering that the product be recondemned and that it be destroyed by the sheriff of Lee County, Miss.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

11286. Misbranding of salad dressing and relish. U. S. v. 2 Cases of Mayonnaise and 3 Cases of Relish. Default decrees entered. Products ordered destroyed. (F. & D. No. 16386. I. S. Nos. 8845-t, 8846-t. S. No. E-3898.)

On June 14, 1922, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 2 cases of mayonnaise and 3 cases of relish, remaining unsold in the original packages at Richmond, Va., alleging that the articles had been shipped by the Duke Mayonnaise Co., Greenville, S. C., May 10, 1922, and transported from the State of South Carolina into the State of Virginia, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The articles were labeled in part, respectively: (Jars) "Duke's Home Made Mayonnaise * * * Net Weight 8 Ozs.;" "Duke's Home Made Relish * * * Made by the Makers of Duke's Home Made Mayonnaise Duke Mayonnaise Co. Greenville, S. C. Net Weight 8 Oz."

Misbranding of the articles was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that the labels of the jars containing the respective articles bore the following statement, "Net Weight 8 Ozs.," which statement was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, since the said jars did not contain 8 ounces.

On October 12, 1922, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of the court were entered ordering that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

11287. Adulteration of eggs. U. S. v. 24 Cases of Shell Eggs. Default decree entered. Product ordered destroyed. (F. & D. No. 16506. I. S. No. 8851-t. S. No. E-4015.)

On June 28, 1922, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 24 cases of shell eggs, remaining unsold in the original packages at Richmond, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped by G. E. Butler, Greensboro, N. C., on or about June 26, 1922, and transported from the State of North Carolina into the State of Virginia, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

On July 14, 1922, no claimant having appeared for the property, it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

11288. Adulteration of strawberry pulp. U. S. v. 57 Cases of Strawberry Pulp. Default decree entered. Product ordered destroyed. (F. & D. No. 16536. I. S. No. 8540-t. S. No. E-3998.)

On or about July 1, 1922, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 57 cases of strawberry pulp, remaining unsold in the original packages at Richmond, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Thomas Canning Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., on or about May 17, 1922, and transported from the State of Michigan into the State of Virginia, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was