whole or in part for the said article. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that a valuable constituent of the said article, to wit, butterfat, had been in part abstracted therefrom.

On August 22, 1923, G. W. Bull Co., Chicago, Ill., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and 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 the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of $1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that it be reprocessed under the supervision of this department.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**11810. Adulteration of tomato pulp. U. S. v. 891 Cases of Tomato Pulp. Consent decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 9573. I. S. No. 6283–r. S. No. C–1031.)

On January 11, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, 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 891 cases of tomato pulp, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Greco Canning Co., San Jose, Calif., October 16, 1918, and transported from the State of California into the State of Louisiana, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "De-Luxe Brand * * * Concentrated Tomato Pulp Packed By Greco Canning Co. San Jose Santa Clara County Cal. * * * Di-Lusso * * * Salsa Di Pomidoro Lavorazione Prodotti Alimentari Greco Canning Co. San Jose, Cal."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a decomposed and putrid vegetable substance.

On February 17, 1923, the claimant for the property having consented to a decree in order that the product might be destroyed, a decree of the court was entered ordering the condemnation and forfeiture of the said product.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**11811. Adulteration of coal-tar color. U. S. v. 1 1-Pound Can and 1 5-Pound Can of Coal-Tar Color. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 14671. I. S. Nos. 1669–t, 1670–t. S. Nos. C–2890, C–2891.)

On March 26, 1921, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, 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 1 1-pound can and 1 5-pound can of coal-tar color, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped by the W. B. Wood Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., in two consignments, namely, on or about December 12, 1919, and March 2, 1921, respectively, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Louisiana, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. A portion of the article was labeled in part: "One Pound Net * * * W. B. Wood Mfg. Co. * * * St. Louis Mo. * * * Complies With All Requirements Warranted * * * Unadulterated No Added Salt Sugar Starch * * * Acid Yellow Shade." The remainder of the said article was labeled in part: "5 Lbs. Net * * * W. B. Wood Mfg. Co. * * * St. Louis, Mo. * * * Complies With All Requirements * * * Quality Color * * * Number 710 Contents Yellow."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that sodium sulphate and nonpermitted dye, with respect to a portion of the article, and sodium chloride and sodium sulphate, with respect to the remainder thereof, had been mixed and packed with and substituted wholly or in part for the said article. Adulteration was alleged with respect to both consignments of the article for the further reason that it contained an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, to wit, arsenic, which might render it injurious to health.

On December 8, 1921, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*