so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength. Further adulteration was alleged in that brown sugar and glucose had been substituted wholly or in part for cane and maple sirup.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in that the statement on the label on the cans containing the article, regarding the article, to wit, "Bothwell's Cane and Maple Blend Syrup," deceived and misled the purchaser in that the statement purported the article to be cane and maple sirup, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not cane and maple sirup, but a compound of brown sugar and glucose with maple flavor. Misbranding was further alleged in that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article and was an imitation of that article. Further misbranding was alleged in that the statements on the labels on the cans containing the article, to wit, "one gallon" and "one-half gallon," were false and misleading in that they represented that the cans contained 1 gallon and ½ gallon of the article, whereas they contained a less amount, to wit, 93.4 per cent of 1 gallon and 91 per cent of ½ gallon, respectively.

On June 14, 1920, 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 sold by the United States marshal in conformity with section 10 of the act.

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

8148. Adulteration of tomato purée. U. S. * * * v. 75 Cases, More or Less, of Tomato Purée. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 12596. I. S. No. 8145-r. S. No. C-1911.)

On or about April 22, 1920, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, 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 75 cases of tomato purée, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 30, 1919, by the Morgan Packing Co., Austin, Ind., and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Scott Co. Brand Tomato Puree Scott County Canned Foods Gen. Scott Packed with great care and cleanliness after our improved process Minimum Weight 8 Oz. Morgan Packing Co. Austin, Ind."

Examination of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it contained an excess of molds and bacteria and that it consisted in part of decomposed vegetable matter.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel in that the article consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On June 1, 1920, 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.

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

8149. Misbranding of Hien Fong Essence. U. S. * * * v. 973 Bottles, More or Less, of Hien Fong Essence, etc. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 12203, 12204, 12207. I. S. Nos. 9735-r, 9736-r, 9737-r, 9739-r. S. Nos. C-1782, C-1783, C-1784, C-1785.)

On or about February 27, 1920, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, 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