

The facts in the case were as follows:

On or about January 18, 1909, an inspector of the Department of Agriculture found in the possession of Mustin Robertson Company, Asheville, N. C., 10 boxes of cheese which had been shipped to the said Mustin Robertson Company by Crosby & Meyers from Louisville, Ky., on or about November 21, 1908, and which said boxes of cheese were labeled: "Full Cream. In compliance with National Pure Food Law. Crosby & Meyers," and in addition each box bore upon it penciled figures purporting to indicate the true weight of the cheese contained therein. The inspector weighed the boxes and found an average shortage per cheese of from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 pounds. The cheeses were therefore misbranded within the meaning of section 8 of the Food and Drugs Act in that the statement of weight was incorrect, and on January 19, 1909, the facts were reported by the Secretary of Agriculture to the United States attorney for the western district of North Carolina, who filed a libel for seizure and condemnation of the said cheeses, with the result hereinbefore stated.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 10, 1910.*

(N. J. 139.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF VANILLA EXTRACT.

In accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and of regulation 6 of the rules and regulations for the enforcement of the act, notice is given that on the 13th day of November, 1909, in the district court of the United States for the district of Maryland, in a prosecution by the United States against the Interstate Chemical Company, of Baltimore, Md., for violation of section 2 of the aforesaid act in shipping and delivering for shipment from Maryland to Texas an article of food labeled: "Kitchen Queen Vanilla. I. C. Co. Pure Product. Baltimore, Md., U. S. A. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906. Serial No. 453. Interstate Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md. Our name is a guarantee of purity," which was adulterated and misbranded as hereinafter stated, the said Interstate Chemical Company having entered a plea of guilty, the court imposed upon it a fine of \$25.

The facts in the case were as follows:

On April 19, 1909, an inspector of the Department of Agriculture purchased from the Waples-Platter Grocery Company, at Fort Worth, Tex., a sample of an article of food (I. S. No. 24138-a) labeled as hereinabove set out, which was part of a shipment made by the Interstate Chemical Company from Baltimore, Md., to the

Waples-Platter Grocery Company at Fort Worth, Tex., on or about December 15, 1908. The sample was analyzed in the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture, and the following results obtained and stated:

Alcohol, by volume (per cent)-----	25.64
Alcohol, methyl-----	None.
Vanillin (per cent)-----	0.23
Coumarin -----	None.
Resins -----	None.
Solids (per cent)-----	37.2
Sucrose (Clerget) (per cent)-----	35.3

Vanilla extract, or flavor, as recognized by reliable manufacturers and dealers, is the flavoring extract prepared from vanilla bean and contains the soluble matters from not less than 10 grams of the vanilla bean to each 100 cc. The analysis of the aforesaid sample disclosed that it was not a genuine vanilla extract, but a solution of artificial vanillin; hence it was adulterated, within the meaning of section 7 of the act, in that artificial vanillin had been substituted in part for extract of vanilla bean, thereby reducing and lowering its quality and strength, and misbranded, within the meaning of section 8 of the act, in that the statements on the labels that it was vanilla and a pure product were false, misleading, and deceptive.

It appearing from the aforesaid analysis that the article was adulterated and misbranded, the Secretary of Agriculture gave notice to Waples-Platter Grocery Company, the dealers from whom the sample was procured, as well also as to the manufacturer and shipper, Interstate Chemical Company, and gave them an opportunity to be heard. Interstate Chemical Company being the party solely responsible for the adulteration and misbranding of the article and failing to show any fault or error in the result of the aforesaid analysis, and it being determined that the article was adulterated and misbranded, on August 28, 1909, the said Secretary reported the facts and evidence (F. & D. No. 822) to the Attorney-General, by whom they were referred to the United States attorney for the district of Maryland, who filed an information against the said Interstate Chemical Company, with the result hereinbefore stated.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 10, 1910.*

(N. J. 140.)

MISBRANDING OF VANILLA EXTRACT.

In accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and of regulation 6 of the rules and regulations for the enforcement of the act, notice is given that on the 29th