

thereby conveying the impression that the product contained a substantial amount of egg, whereas, in truth and in fact, it contained a very small amount of egg, the amount not being sufficient to impart an egg character to the product.

On May 24, 1913, the defendant company entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

B. T. GALLOWAY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 6, 1914.*

3014. Adulteration and misbranding of "Corn Chop." U. S. v. Twenty-five Sacks Corn Chop. Decree of condemnation. Product ordered sold. (F. & D. No. 4935. S. No. 1637.)

On December 31, 1912, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Florida, 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 25 sacks, each containing approximately 90 pounds of "corn chop," remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in the possession of D. Kugleman & Co., Pensacola, Fla., alleging that the product had been shipped by the Western Grain Co., Kansas City, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Florida, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "R. J. House and Co. Ninety Lbs. Pure Corn Chop. Kansas City, Mo." Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was labeled as set forth above, denoting the contents of each of the sacks, whereas, in fact, the sacks did not contain pure corn chop, but contained 4.27 per cent of sand, wherefore it was alleged in the libel that the product was adulterated within the meaning of section 7, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, and also misbranded within the meaning of section 8, first general paragraph, of said act.

On May 26, 1913, no claimant having appeared for the property, a decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be sold by the United States marshal.

B. T. GALLOWAY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 6, 1914.*

3015. Adulteration and misbranding of coffee. U. S. v. R. W. Wilmore (Republic Coffee Company). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100. (F. & D. No. 4937. I. S. No. 36755-e.)

At the April, 1913, term of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Texas, the grand jury of the United States, within and for said district, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, returned an indictment against R. W. Wilmore, doing business in the city of El Paso, Tex., under the name of the Republic Coffee Company, charging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on June 15, 1912, from the State of Texas into the State of Arizona, of a quantity of coffee, which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: (On wrapper) "Rajah Coffee" "Republic Coffee Company, El Paso, Texas"; (On seal) "This seal a guarantee of purity. Republic Coffee Company."

Examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed it to be a mixture of ground coffee and chicory, about 95 per cent coffee and about 5 per cent chicory. The coffee used appeared to be a medium grade of Santos. There was no reference to chicory on the label. The examination showed that the coffee used in the product was not grown in the East. Adulteration of the product was charged in the indictment for the reason that said article was a substance that had been substituted in part for coffee in a percentage not exactly known, but it was approximately 5 per cent of chicory. Misbranding was charged for the reason that the brands on the product, to wit, "Rajah Coffee" and "This seal a guarantee of

purity," were false and misleading in that they indicated and purported to indicate that the article was coffee, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not coffee but was a mixture of coffee and chicory, the exact proportions of the coffee and the chicory being unknown, but which was approximately 5 per cent of chicory and 95 per cent of coffee, and the product was further misbranded for the reason that it was branded so as to deceive and mislead any purchaser desiring to purchase the same. Misbranding was charged for the further reason that the product was branded "Rajah Coffee," as aforesaid, and indicated and purported to indicate that the coffee had been theretofore produced in a foreign country in Asia, to wit, India, whereas, in truth and in fact, the coffee had not been theretofore produced in said India, but had been, in truth and in fact, produced in a foreign country in South America, to wit, Brazil.

On April 17, 1913, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the indictment, and the court imposed a fine of \$100.

B. T. GALLOWAY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 6, 1914.*

3016: Adulteration and misbranding of vanilla extract. U. S. v. Blanke-Baer Chemical Co. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$20 and costs. (F. & D. No. 4940. I. S. No. 36926-e.)

On November 4, 1913, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Blanke-Baer Chemical Co., a corporation, St. Louis, Mo., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about August 2, 1912, from the State of Missouri into the State of Ohio, of a quantity of alleged vanilla extract which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "10 Gal. Blanke-Baer Company. Vanilla Extract. Imit. St. Louis, Mo." "Excelsior Candy Co., Cleveland, Ohio. 104 Woodland Ave."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Ethyl alcohol (per cent by volume)	16. 20
Methyl alcohol.....	None.
Coloring matter: No caramel; vanilla color present.	
Vanillin (per cent by weight)	0. 30
Coumarin (per cent by weight)	0. 30
Vanilla resins by dealcoholizing: Very slight.	
Winton lead number	0. 18

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a dilute solution of alcohol, artificially colored and containing artificial vanillin and coumarin, had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength; and further in that a dilute solution of alcohol, artificially colored and containing artificial vanillin and coumarin, had been substituted wholly or in large part for the vanilla extract, which the product purported to be; and further in that said product was colored in a manner whereby its inferiority was concealed. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Vanilla Extract" borne on the label aforesaid was false and misleading, because it conveyed the impression that the product was genuine vanilla extract, conforming to the commercial standard for such article, whereas, in truth and in fact, the product was not genuine vanilla extract, but was a dilute solution of alcohol, artificially colored and containing artificial vanillin and coumarin, prepared in imitation of vanilla extract, and said statement or abbreviation "Imit." which also appeared on the label was insufficient to correct and overcome the false impression conveyed by the said statement "Vanilla Extract"; and further in that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, being labeled "Vanilla Extract," thereby