

flavor; and in that ash material and artificial flavor had been added thereto or mixed or packed therewith so as to reduce its quality or strength.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Pure Vanilla Extract" was false and misleading; in that it was offered for sale under the name of another food; in that it was an imitation of another food and its label failed to bear, in type of uniform size and prominence, the word "imitation" and immediately thereafter, the name of the food imitated; and in that it contained artificial flavoring and it did not bear labeling stating that fact.

On January 25, February 4, and March 1, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1895. Adulteration and misbranding of vanilla extract. U. S. v. 58 Cartons of Vanilla Extract. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3892. Sample No. 50091-E.)**

This product contained vegetable extractives from sources other than the vanilla bean, which contained resinous material simulating vanilla resins.

On February 27, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia filed a libel against 58 cartons of vanilla extract at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 19, 1940, by the Jersey Belle Food Products Co. from New York, N. Y.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded. It was labeled in part: (Bottles) "1 Quart Pure Extract Vanilla Plantation Extract Corp. New York, N. Y."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that an imitation vanilla extract containing resinous substances not found in genuine vanilla extract had been substituted wholly or in part for "Pure Vanilla Extract"; in that inferiority had been concealed through the addition of foreign resins; and in that foreign resins had been added thereto or mixed or packed therewith so as to make it appear better or of greater value than it was.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Pure Extract Vanilla" was false and misleading; in that it was offered for sale under the name of another food; and in that it was an imitation of another food and its label did not bear, in type of uniform size and prominence, the word "imitation" and immediately thereafter, the name of the food imitated.

On March 21, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1896. Adulteration and misbranding of vanilla extract. U. S. v. 150 Cartons of Vanilla Extract. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3954. Sample No. 1594-E.)**

This product contained resinous substances not found in genuine vanilla extract. On March 12, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland filed a libel against 150 cartons of vanilla extract at Fort George G. Meade, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 22, 1941, by F. H. Leggett & Co. from New York, N. Y.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded. It was labeled in part: (Bottles) "8 Fl. Oz. Pure Extract Vanilla Plantation Extract Corp. New York, N. Y."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that an imitation vanilla extract containing resinous substances not found in genuine vanilla had been substituted wholly or in part for "Pure Extract Vanilla"; in that inferiority had been concealed by the addition of foreign resins; and in that foreign resins had been added thereto or mixed or packed therewith so as to make it appear better or of greater value than it was.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Pure Extract Vanilla" was false and misleading; in that it was offered for sale under the name of another food; and in that it was an imitation of another food and its label did not bear in type of uniform size and prominence the word "imitation" and immediately thereafter, the name of the food imitated.

On April 16, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

**1897. Misbranding of vanilla extract. U. S. v. 15 Cases and 20 Cases of Vanilla Extract. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3861. Sample No. 55368-E.)**

This product contained a smaller proportion of alcohol than that declared on the label; and it was deceptively packaged in that the distance from the top