

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF LEMON 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 9th day of June, 1909, in the circuit court of the United States for the eastern district of Louisiana, in a prosecution against Albert Mackie Grocer Company (Limited), a corporation of New Orleans, La. (F. & D. No. 482), for violation of section 2 of the aforesaid act in shipping and delivering for shipment from Louisiana to Mississippi, an adulterated and misbranded lemon extract, the said Albert Mackie Grocer Company (Limited), entered a plea of guilty, whereupon the court imposed upon it a fine of \$10 and costs of the prosecution.

The facts in the case were as follows:

On April 7, 1908, an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture purchased from N. B. Whalen, McComb City, Miss., a sample of lemon extract, labeled "McE. Brand Flavoring Extract of Lemon. Albert Mackie Grocer Co., Ltd., New Orleans, La.," which had been manufactured and shipped by the Albert Mackie Grocer Company (Limited), from New Orleans, La., to the said dealer on or about August 15, 1907. The sample was analyzed in the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture, and the following results obtained and stated:

Specific gravity (15.5° C.)	0.9614
Alcohol by volume (per cent)	34.35
Solids (grams per 100 cc)	0.46
Lemon oil (by polarization) (per cent)	0.5
Lemon oil (by precipitation)	None.
Color	Coal tar.

Lemon extract, as recognized by the Department of Agriculture and reputable manufacturers in the United States, is the flavoring extract prepared from oil of lemon or from lemon peel, or both, and contains not less than 5 per cent by volume of lemon oil.

It was evident that the product was both adulterated and misbranded within the meaning of sections 7 and 8 of the act; adulterated, because a substance had been substituted in whole or in part for oil of lemon, and because it was an imitation extract colored with a coal-tar dye to give it the color of genuine lemon extract, thereby concealing inferiority; and misbranded, because labeled "Extract of Lemon" whereas it was not lemon extract.

The Secretary of Agriculture having, on September 30, 1908, afforded the manufacturers an opportunity to show any fault or error in the aforesaid analysis, and they having failed to do so, the facts were reported to the Attorney-General and the case referred to the United States attorney for the eastern district of Louisiana, who filed

an information against the Albert Mackie Grocer Company (Limited), with the result hereinbefore stated.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

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

(N. J. 131.)

MISBRANDING AND ADULTERATION OF RYE FLOUR.

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 18th day of May, 1909, in the district court of the United States for the district of Minnesota, in a prosecution by the United States against the Hastings Milling Company, of Owatonna, Minn. (F. & D. No. 159), for violation of section 2 of the aforesaid act in shipping and delivering for shipment from Minnesota to Iowa of a flour labeled "Perfecta Rye Flour" and "Rye Flour Compound," which was adulterated and misbranded, in that it was a mixture of rye flour and wheat flour, the said Hastings Milling Company entered a plea of guilty, whereupon the court imposed upon it a fine of \$10.

The facts in the case were as follows:

On October 31, 1907, an inspector of the Department of Agriculture purchased from F. Jacobs, Forest City, Iowa, a sample of a food labeled and branded "Hastings Milling Co. Perfecta Rye Flour, Owatonna, Minn.," and "Rye Flour Compound." The sample was analyzed in the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture, and was found to be a mixture of rye flour and wheat flour.

It was evident that the product was both adulterated and misbranded within the meaning of sections 7 and 8 of the act; adulterated because wheat flour had been mixed and packed with the rye flour, thereby reducing and lowering its quality and strength; and misbranded in that the sacks labeled "Perfecta Rye Flour" and "Rye Flour Compound" did not contain rye flour, but a mixture of rye and wheat flours.

The Secretary of Agriculture having, on May 20, 1908, afforded the manufacturers an opportunity to show any fault or error in the findings of the analyst, and they having failed to do so, the facts were reported to the Attorney-General on August 22, 1908, and the case referred to the United States attorney for the district of Minnesota, who presented the facts to the grand jury, by whom an indictment was duly returned against the said Hastings Milling Company, with the result hereinbefore stated.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

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