FLAVORS

1892. Adulteration of imitation lemon flavor. U. S. v. 25 Cases of Imitation Lemon Flavor. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3878. Sample No. 32689-E.)

Analysis showed that this product contained so little flavoring principle that it was practically worthless for flavoring purposes.

On February 26, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California filed a libel against 25 cases of imitation lemon flavor at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 20, 1940, by the Whitehall Food Manufacturing Corporation from Brooklyn, N. Y.; and charging that it was adulterated. It was labeled in part: (Bottles) "Maison Royal Imitation Lemon Flavor."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that a solution containing a trace of citral, having little or no value as a flavoring, had been substituted wholly or in part for "Imitation Lemon Flavor"; in that inferiority had been concealed by mixing with water and color; in that water had been added thereto so as to reduce its strength; and in that color had been added thereto so as to make it appear better or of greater value than it was.

On April 4, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1893. Adulteration and misbranding of vanilla extract. U. S. v. 594 and 645 Bottles of Vanilla Extract. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 3770, 3843. Sample Nos. 20750-E, 37146-E.)

This product contained resinous substances not found in genuine vanilla extract.

On or about February 10 and 20, 1941, the United States attorneys for the Southern District of Florida and the Southern District of Georgia filed libels against 594 bottles of vanilla extract at Camp Blanding, Fla., and 645 bottles of vanilla extract at Savannah, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 15, 1941, by Duke & Benedict Co. from New York, N. Y.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: (Bottles) "Pure Extract Vanilla * * * Distributors Huguenot Laboratories Mount Vernon, 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 13 and 27, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1894. Adulteration and misbranding of vanilla extract. U. S. v. 20 Cases of Vanilla Extract (and 2 other seizure actions against vanilla extract). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 3636, 3640, 3641. Sample Nos. 24613-E, 39509-E, 50432-E.)

Examination showed that this product contained artificial flavor and ash material derived from sources other than the vanilla bean, and that it contained little or no vanilla extract.

On January 6 and 10, 1941, the United States attorneys for the Eastern District of Missouri, the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and the Eastern District of Virginia filed libels against 20 cases of vanilla extract at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., 50 cases at Philadelphia, Pa., and 29 cases at Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 22 and 29, 1940, by the Jersey Belle Food Products Co. from New York, N. Y.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: (Bottles) "Lovely Brand Pure Vanilla Extract Packed by General Desserts Corp. New York, N. Y. Contents 8 [or "4"] Fl. Ozs."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that a hydroalcoholic solution containing added ash material, artificial flavor, and little, if any, vanilla extract had been substituted wholly or in part for vanilla extract, which it purported to be; in that inferiority had been concealed by the addition of ash material and artificial

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. 3661. 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