

MCCORMICK & CO INC
Form 10-Q
October 09, 2008
[Table of Contents](#)

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-Q

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For Quarterly Period Ended August 31, 2008

Commission File Number 001-14920

McCORMICK & COMPANY, INCORPORATED

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

MARYLAND
(State or other jurisdiction of

52-0408290
(I.R.S. Employer

Edgar Filing: MCCORMICK & CO INC - Form 10-Q

incorporation or organization)

Identification No.)

18 Loveton Circle, P. O. Box 6000, Sparks, MD
(Address of principal executive offices)

21152-6000
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code (410) 771-7301

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See definition of "accelerated filer," "large accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large Accelerated Filer Accelerated Filer Non-Accelerated Filer Smaller Reporting Company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

	Shares Outstanding August 31, 2008
Common Stock	12,473,304
Common Stock Non-Voting	117,520,834

Table of Contents

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION</u>	3
ITEM 1 <u>FINANCIAL STATEMENTS</u>	3
ITEM 2 <u>MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS</u>	22
ITEM 3 <u>QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK</u>	41
ITEM 4 <u>CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES</u>	41
<u>PART II OTHER INFORMATION</u>	43
ITEM 1 <u>LEGAL PROCEEDINGS</u>	43
ITEM 1A <u>RISK FACTORS</u>	43
ITEM 2 <u>UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS</u>	43
ITEM 6 <u>EXHIBITS</u>	44

Table of Contents**PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

ITEM 1 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

McCORMICK & COMPANY, INCORPORATED

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT (UNAUDITED)

(in millions except per share amounts)

	Three months ended August 31,		Nine months ended August 31,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Net sales	\$ 781.6	\$ 716.2	\$ 2,269.7	\$ 2,056.1
Cost of goods sold	473.2	431.9	1,377.6	1,235.6
Gross profit	308.4	284.3	892.1	820.5
Selling, general and administrative expense	212.9	192.6	639.6	581.8
Restructuring charges	2.6	2.8	1.7	16.6
Operating income	92.9	88.9	250.8	222.1
Interest expense	12.8	15.8	40.3	44.9
Other income, net	(10.0)	(2.4)	(16.4)	(6.5)
Income from consolidated operations before income taxes	90.1	75.5	226.9	183.7
Income taxes	26.8	23.2	68.5	55.9
Net income from consolidated operations	63.3	52.3	158.4	127.8
Income from unconsolidated operations	5.3	4.5	15.0	15.5
Loss on sale of unconsolidated operations				(.8)
Net income	\$ 68.6	\$ 56.8	\$ 173.4	\$ 142.5
Earnings per common share basic	\$ 0.53	\$ 0.44	\$ 1.35	\$ 1.10
Average shares outstanding basic	129.3	129.1	128.7	129.8
Earnings per common share diluted	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.43	\$ 1.32	\$ 1.07
Average shares outstanding diluted	132.3	132.4	131.6	133.3
Cash dividends paid per common share	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.66	\$ 0.60

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements (unaudited).

Table of Contents

McCORMICK & COMPANY, INCORPORATED

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

(in millions)

	August 31, 2008 (unaudited)	August 31, 2007 (unaudited)	November 30, 2007
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 30.3	\$ 45.7	\$ 45.9
Receivables, net	429.8	399.9	456.5
Inventories			
Finished products	239.9	229.4	222.0
Raw materials and work-in-process	222.4	210.5	208.2
	462.3	439.9	430.2
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	57.6	58.1	50.5
Total current assets	980.0	943.6	983.1
Property, plant and equipment	1,051.5	1,000.3	1,028.8
Less: accumulated depreciation	(574.9)	(530.8)	(541.2)
Total property, plant and equipment, net	476.6	469.5	487.6
Goodwill, net	1,328.3	835.7	879.5
Intangible assets, net	419.7	204.4	207.5
Prepaid allowances	42.0	46.7	39.3
Investments and other assets	183.7	173.4	190.5
Total assets	\$ 3,430.3	\$ 2,673.3	\$ 2,787.5
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY			
Current Liabilities			
Short-term borrowings	\$ 422.9	\$ 304.3	\$ 149.2
Current portion of long-term debt	50.6	151.4	.4
Trade accounts payable	249.2	209.3	243.3
Other accrued liabilities	334.4	339.0	468.4
Total current liabilities	1,057.1	1,004.0	861.3
Long-term debt	878.2	418.0	573.5
Other long-term liabilities	279.8	282.0	267.6
Total liabilities	2,215.1	1,704.0	1,702.4
Shareholders' Equity			
Common stock	224.8	197.1	201.0
Common stock non-voting	353.3	292.3	300.0
Retained earnings	403.3	298.8	323.8
Accumulated other comprehensive income	233.8	181.1	260.3
Total shareholders' equity	1,215.2	969.3	1,085.1

Edgar Filing: MCCORMICK & CO INC - Form 10-Q

Total liabilities and shareholders equity	\$ 3,430.3	\$ 2,673.3	\$ 2,787.5
---	------------	------------	------------

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements (unaudited).

Table of Contents

McCORMICK & COMPANY, INCORPORATED

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT (UNAUDITED)

(in millions)

	Nine months ended	
	August 31, 2008	August 31, 2007
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income	\$ 173.4	\$ 142.5
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash flow from operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	64.6	61.4
Stock-based compensation	15.0	17.5
Loss on sale of unconsolidated operations		.8
Income from unconsolidated operations	(15.0)	(15.5)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities	(134.1)	(193.4)
Dividends from unconsolidated affiliates	11.4	9.7
 Net cash flow provided by operating activities	 115.3	 23.0
Cash flows from investing activities		
Acquisition of business	(696.8)	(15.9)
Capital expenditures	(56.7)	(50.7)
Net proceeds from sale of Season-All	14.0	
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	14.8	.1
 Net cash flow used in investing activities	 (724.7)	 (66.5)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Short-term borrowings, net	524.4	223.6
Long-term debt borrowings	255.0	
Long-term debt repayments	(150.3)	(.3)
Proceeds from exercised stock options	47.6	34.1
Common stock acquired by purchase	(9.3)	(146.8)
Dividends paid	(85.5)	(78.1)
 Net cash flow provided by financing activities	 581.9	 32.5
 Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	 11.9	 7.6
 Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	 (15.6)	 (3.4)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	45.9	49.1
 Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	 \$ 30.3	 \$ 45.7

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements (unaudited).

Table of Contents

MCCORMICK & COMPANY, INCORPORATED

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the instructions to Form 10-Q and do not include all the information and notes required by United States generally accepted accounting principles for complete financial statements. In our opinion, the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments, which are of a normal and recurring nature, necessary to present fairly the financial position and the results of operations for the interim periods.

The results of consolidated operations for the three and nine month periods ended August 31, 2008 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year. Historically, our consolidated sales, net income and cash flow from operations are lower in the first half of the fiscal year and increase in the second half. The increase in sales, earnings and cash flow from operations in the second half of the year is mainly due to the U.S. consumer business cycle, where customers typically purchase more products in the fourth quarter due to the holiday season.

For further information, refer to the consolidated financial statements and notes included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended November 30, 2007.

Accounting and Disclosure Changes

In March 2008, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standard (SFAS) No. 161, Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities. This standard is intended to improve financial reporting by requiring transparency about the location and amounts of derivative instruments in an entity's financial statements; how derivative instruments and related hedged items are accounted for under SFAS No 133; and how derivative instruments and related hedged items affect its financial position, financial performance and cash flows. SFAS No. 161 is effective for our first quarter of 2009.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements. This standard outlines the accounting and reporting for ownership interest in a subsidiary held by parties other than the parent. SFAS No. 160 is effective for our first quarter of 2010. We have not yet determined the impact from adoption of this new accounting pronouncement on our financial statements.

Table of Contents

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141R, *Business Combinations*. This standard establishes principles and requirements for how an acquirer recognizes and measures in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the goodwill acquired. This standard also establishes disclosure requirements which will enable users to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business combination. SFAS No. 141R is effective for us for acquisitions made after November 30, 2009. We have not yet determined the impact from adoption of this new accounting pronouncement on our financial statements, however, the implementation of SFAS No. 141R may have a material impact on our financial statements for businesses we acquire post-adoption.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 158, *Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans*. This standard requires us to (a) record an asset or a liability on our balance sheet for our pension plans' overfunded or underfunded status (b) record any changes in the funded status of our pension and postretirement plans in the year in which the changes occur (reported in comprehensive income) and (c) measure our pension and postretirement assets and liabilities at November 30 versus our current measurement date of September 30. We complied with the requirement to record the funded status and provided additional disclosures with our filing for our year ended November 30, 2007. The requirement to change the measurement date is effective for our year ending November 30, 2009. The impact of measuring the funded status as of November 30, 2009 will be dependent upon interest rates, market performance and other factors at the measurement date and therefore cannot be determined.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements*. This standard defines fair value and provides guidance for measuring fair value and the necessary disclosures. This standard does not require any new fair value measurements but rather applies to all other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements. In February 2008, the FASB issued a one-year deferral for non-financial assets and liabilities to comply with SFAS No. 157. We adopted SFAS No. 157 for financial assets and liabilities in the first quarter of 2008 (see Note 10 for further details). There was no material effect upon adoption of this new accounting pronouncement on our financial statements. We have not yet determined the impact on our financial statements from adoption of SFAS No. 157 as it pertains to non-financial assets and liabilities for our first quarter of 2009.

On December 1, 2007, we adopted FASB Interpretation 48 (*FIN 48*), *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes*. FIN 48 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in a company's financial statements. FIN 48 sets a threshold for financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. For each tax position, we must determine whether it is more likely than not that

Table of Contents

the position will be sustained on audit based on the technical merits of the position, including resolution of any related appeals or litigation. A tax position that meets the more likely than not recognition threshold is then measured to determine the amount of benefit to recognize in the financial statements. See Note 8 for further details.

2. ACQUISITIONS

Acquisitions of brands are part of our growth strategy to increase sales and profits and improve margins.

On July 31, 2008, we completed the purchase of the assets of the Lawry's business from Conopco, Inc. an indirect subsidiary of Unilever N.V. (Unilever). Lawry's manufactures and sells a variety of marinades and seasoning blends under the well-known Lawry's and Adolph's brands in North America. The acquisition included the rights to the brands as well as related inventory and a small number of dedicated production lines. It did not include any manufacturing facilities or employees. The annual sales of this business are approximately \$150 million. The allocation of Lawry's sales is expected to be approximately 90% to our consumer segment and approximately 10% to our industrial segment. The purchase price was \$604 million in cash, the assumption of certain liabilities relating to the purchased assets and transaction costs of \$15 million. We used cash on hand and borrowings under our commercial paper program to fund the purchase price. On September 3, 2008 we issued \$250 million in medium term debt (\$248 million in net proceeds) to repay a portion of our outstanding commercial paper issued to fund the Lawry's acquisition (see Note 9). Because we refinanced a portion of the commercial paper borrowings associated with the Lawry's transaction, \$248 million of short-term borrowings has been classified as long-term debt in the August 31, 2008 balance sheet. The purchase agreement has undergone a regulatory review and the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) granted final approval for the transaction. As part of that approval, we sold our Season-All business to Morton International, Inc. With annual sales of approximately \$18 million, the Season-All business was sold for \$15 million in cash (with net cash proceeds of \$14 million). This resulted in a pre-tax gain of \$12.9 million which was recorded as part of Other income, net in our income statement.

We are accounting for the acquisition of Lawry's as a purchase of a business under United States generally accepted accounting principles. Under the purchase method of accounting, the assets and liabilities of Lawry's are recorded as of the acquisition date, at their respective fair values, and consolidated with our assets and liabilities. The excess purchase price over the estimated fair value of the tangible net assets purchased was \$609.7 million, which includes \$15 million of transaction costs. The allocation of the purchase price is based on preliminary estimates, subject to revision after appraisals have been finalized. Revisions to the allocation, which may be significant,

Table of Contents

will be reported as changes to various assets and liabilities, including goodwill and other intangible assets. As of August 31, 2008, \$202.0 million was allocated to other intangible assets and \$407.7 million to goodwill. The significant amount of goodwill is due to the profitability of the Lawry's business, our plans to grow this business and achieve synergies during the integration process. We expect the final valuation to result in a value for brands and other intangible assets, a portion of which will be amortizable and a portion of which will be non-amortizable. We have included an estimate of intangible asset amortization in our income statement since the date of acquisition.

In these financial statements we have not included pro-forma historical information, as if the results of Lawry's had been included from the beginning of the periods presented, since the use of forward-looking information would be necessary in order to meaningfully present the effects of the acquisition. Forward looking information, rather than historical information, would be required as Lawry's was operated as a part of a larger business within Unilever and the expense structure and level of brand support will be different under our ownership. Net sales for the three and nine months ended August 31, 2008 from this acquisition were \$12.4 million. Operating expenses for the three and nine months ended August 31, 2008 include amortization of intangible assets from the Lawry's acquisition of \$0.5 million.

On February 20, 2008, we purchased Billy Bee Honey Products Ltd. (Billy Bee) for \$76.4 million in cash, a business which operates in North America and is primarily included in our consumer segment from the date of acquisition. Billy Bee markets and sells under the Billy Bee and Doyon brands. The annual sales of this business are approximately \$37.0 million and include branded, private label and industrial products.

The excess purchase price over the estimated fair value of the tangible net assets purchased was \$71.6 million. The allocation of the purchase price is based on preliminary estimates, subject to revision after appraisals have been finalized. Revisions to the allocation, which may be significant, will be reported as changes to various assets and liabilities, including goodwill and other intangible assets. As of August 31, 2008, \$18.6 million was allocated to other intangible assets and \$53.0 million to goodwill. We expect the final valuation to result in a value for brands and other intangible assets, a portion of which will be amortizable and a portion of which will be non-amortizable. We have included an estimate of intangible asset amortization in our income statement since the date of acquisition.

On July 30, 2007, we purchased Thai Kitchen SA (Thai Kitchen) for \$12.8 million in cash, a business which operates in Europe and is included in our consumer segment from the date of acquisition. This acquisition complements our U.S. purchase of Simply Asia Foods in 2006. The annual sales are approximately \$7.0 million.

Table of Contents

On January 31, 2007, we purchased the assets of Fish Crisp Enterprises, Inc. (Fish Crisp) for \$3.1 million in cash. This business operates in North America and is included in our consumer segment from the date of acquisition. Fish Crisp markets and sells seafood products under the Rocky Madsen's Fish Crisp Original and Gourmet Grill brands and has annual sales of approximately \$2 million.

3. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The following table sets forth the reconciliation of average shares outstanding (in millions):

	Three months ended August 31,		Nine months ended August 31,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Average shares outstanding - basic	129.3	129.1	128.7	129.8
Effect of dilutive securities:				
Stock options, Restricted Stock Units (RSUs) and employee stock purchase plan	3.0	3.3	2.9	3.5
Average shares outstanding - diluted	132.3	132.4	131.6	133.3

The following table sets forth the stock options and RSUs for the three and nine months ended August 31, 2008 and 2007 which were not considered in our earnings per share calculation since they were anti-dilutive.

	Three months ended August 31,		Nine months ended August 31,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Anti-dilutive securities	1.0	3.1	3.3	2.9

The following table sets forth the common stock activity for the three and nine months ended August 31, 2008 and 2007 under the Company's stock option and employee stock purchase plans and the repurchases of common stock under its stock repurchase program (in millions):

	Three months ended August 31,		Nine months ended August 31,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Shares issued under stock option and employee stock purchase plans and RSUs	1.2	.4	2.4	1.5
Shares repurchased in connection with the stock repurchase program	.2	2.5	.2	4.0

As of August 31, 2008, \$40 million remained of the \$400 million share repurchase authorization.

Table of Contents

4. COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

The following table sets forth the components of comprehensive income (in millions):

	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	August 31,		August 31,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Net income	\$ 68.6	\$ 56.8	\$ 173.4	\$ 142.5
Other comprehensive income (loss), (net of tax):				
Pension and other postretirement costs	3.6	(.6)	5.6	(1.3)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(90.5)	14.9	(37.9)	43.2
Derivative financial instruments	5.4	(1.4)	5.9	(1.1)
Comprehensive (loss) income	\$ (12.9)	\$ 69.7	\$ 147.0	\$ 183.3

The following table sets forth the components of accumulated other comprehensive income, net of tax where applicable (in millions):

	August 31, 2008	August 31, 2007	November 30, 2007
Foreign currency translation adjustment	\$ 308.7	\$ 266.6	\$ 346.6
Unrealized gain (loss) on foreign currency exchange contracts	0.8	(.6)	(2.1)
Fair value of open interest rate swaps		(4.1)	(9.9)
Unamortized value of settled interest rate swaps	(7.0)		
Pension and other postretirement costs	(68.7)	(80.8)	(74.3)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	\$ 233.8	\$ 181.1	\$ 260.3

5. PENSION AND POSTRETIREMENT BENEFITS

The following table presents the components of our pension expense of the defined benefit plans for the three months ended August 31 (in millions):

	United States		International	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Defined benefit plans				
Service cost	\$ 2.7	\$ 3.0	\$ 1.5	\$ 1.7
Interest costs	6.5	6.1	3.0	2.7
Expected return on plan assets	(6.6)	(6.2)	(3.2)	(2.5)
Amortization of prior service costs			.1	
Recognized net actuarial loss	1.2	2.5	.5	.8
Total pension expense	\$ 3.8	\$ 5.4	\$ 1.9	\$ 2.7

The following table presents the components of our pension expense of the defined benefit plans for the nine months ended August 31 (in millions):

United States	International
---------------	---------------

Edgar Filing: MCCORMICK & CO INC - Form 10-Q

	2008	2007	2008	2007
Defined benefit plans				
Service cost	\$ 8.0	\$ 8.8	\$ 4.6	\$ 5.0
Interest costs	19.6	18.4	8.9	7.8
Expected return on plan assets	(19.8)	(18.6)	(9.5)	(7.2)
Amortization of prior service costs		.1	.2	.1
Recognized net actuarial loss	3.6	7.5	1.6	2.3
Total pension expense	\$ 11.4	\$ 16.2	\$ 5.8	\$ 8.0

Table of Contents

During the nine months ended August 31, 2008, we have not made any contributions to our major U.S. pension plan as we were in an overfunded status as of November 30, 2007. However, we may need to make changes in the funding of our U.S. pension plan in the future depending upon economic conditions and investment performance. In the first quarter of 2007, we made a \$22 million contribution to our major U.S. pension plan. Contributions to international plans and our nonqualified U.S. plan are generally funded throughout the year. Total contributions to our international pension plans and our nonqualified U.S. plan in 2008 are expected to be approximately \$25 million.

The following table presents the components of our other postretirement benefits expense (in millions):

	Three months ended August 31,		Nine months ended August 31,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Other postretirement benefits				
Service cost	\$.9	\$.9	\$ 2.6	\$ 2.6
Interest costs	1.6	1.4	4.8	4.3
Amortization of prior service costs	(.3)	(.3)	(1.0)	(.8)
Amortization of (gains) and losses	.2	.2	.7	.6
Total other postretirement expense	\$ 2.4	\$ 2.2	\$ 7.1	\$ 6.7

6. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

The following table sets forth the stock-based compensation recorded in selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expense (in millions):

	Three months ended August 31,		Nine months ended August 31,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Stock-based compensation expense	\$ 3.1	\$ 4.1	\$ 15.0	\$ 17.3

Our 2008 annual grant of stock options and restricted stock units (RSU) occurred in the second quarter, similar to the 2007 annual grant. The weighted-average grant-date fair value of an option granted in 2008 was \$7.20 and in 2007 was \$6.83. The fair values of option grants in the stated periods were computed using the following range of assumptions for our various stock compensation plans:

	2008	2007
Risk-free interest rates	1.4-3.6%	4.5-5.1%
Dividend yield	2.3%	2.0-2.1%
Expected volatility	18.7-24.7%	13.4-24.9%
Expected lives	6.1	1.9-5.3

As of August 31, 2008 the intrinsic value (the difference between the exercise price and the market price) for all options outstanding was \$146.6 million and the intrinsic value for all options exercisable was \$142.6 million. The total intrinsic value of all options exercised was as follows (in millions):

Table of Contents

	Three months ended August 31,		Nine months ended August 31,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Total intrinsic value for all options exercised	\$ 28.7	\$ 9.2	\$ 50.9	\$ 25.7

The following is a summary of all option activity for the nine months ended August 31:

	2008		2007	
(shares in millions)	Number of Shares	Weighted- Average Exercise Price	Number of Shares	Weighted- Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at beginning of period	14.2	\$ 26.38	15.8	\$ 25.31
Granted	.6	37.58	.8	38.20
Exercised	(2.7)	20.24	(1.7)	22.40
Forfeited			(.2)	34.93
Outstanding at end of August	12.1	28.29	14.7	26.17
Exercisable at end of August	10.7	\$ 27.18	12.0	\$ 24.07

The following is a summary of all of our RSU activity for the nine months ended August 31:

	2008		2007	
(shares in thousands)	Number of Shares	Weighted- Average Grant- Date Fair Value	Number of Shares	Weighted- Average Grant- Date Fair Value
Outstanding at beginning of period	373	\$ 36.47	280	\$ 32.88
Granted	279	37.58	257	38.28
Vested	(275)	35.81	(155)	33.03
Forfeited	(3)	37.38	(5)	34.64
Outstanding at end of August	374	\$ 37.78	377	\$ 36.47

7. RESTRUCTURING ACTIVITIES

In November 2005, the Board of Directors approved a restructuring plan to consolidate our global manufacturing, rationalize our distribution facilities, improve our go-to-market strategy, eliminate administrative redundancies and rationalize our joint venture partnerships. We estimate total pre-tax charges of approximately \$115 million for this program. The segment breakdown of the total charges is expected to be approximately 65% related to the consumer segment and 35% related to the industrial segment. Of these charges, we expect approximately \$90 million will consist of severance and other personnel costs and approximately \$50 million for other exit costs. Asset write-offs are expected to be approximately \$10 million, exclusive of the \$34 million pre-tax

Table of Contents

gain on the redemption of our Signature Brands, L.L.C. joint venture (Signature) recorded in 2006. We expect the cash related portion of the charges will be approximately \$95 million, of which approximately \$10 million is expected to be spent in 2008, net of cash received for asset sales. The actions being taken are expected to reduce positions by approximately 1,250 by November 2008. Certain parts of the restructuring program are still underway in the fourth quarter of 2008 and it is possible that some of these initiatives might not be completed until 2009.

The following is a summary of restructuring activities (in millions):

	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	August 31,		August 31,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Pre-tax restructuring charges				
Other restructuring charges	\$ 2.6	\$ 2.8	\$ 1.7	\$ 16.6
Recorded in cost of goods sold	0.9	1.4	2.5	2.7
Reduction in operating income	3.5	4.2	4.2	19.3
Income tax effect	(1.1)	(1.2)	(1.3)	(6.0)
Loss on sale of unconsolidated operations, net of tax				0.8
Reduction in net income	\$ 2.4	\$ 3.0	\$ 2.9	\$ 14.1

During the three months ended August 31, 2008, we recorded \$1.0 million of severance costs, primarily associated with the reduction of administrative personnel in Europe. In addition, we recorded \$1.5 million of other exit costs related to the consolidation of production facilities in Europe and the reorganization of distribution networks in the U.K. The remaining \$1.0 million is comprised of asset write-downs in Europe. Of the 1,250 positions expected to be reduced, 1,105 positions have been eliminated as of August 31, 2008. From inception of the project in November 2005, we have incurred \$100.1 million of restructuring charges, including the \$8.4 million gain on disposal of our Salinas manufacturing facility in 2008 and the \$33.7 million gain recorded on the redemption of our Signature investment in 2006.

During the nine months ended August 31, 2008, we recorded \$4.1 million of severance costs, primarily associated with the reduction of administrative personnel in Europe and Canada. In addition, we recorded \$6.2 million of other exit costs related to the consolidation of production facilities in Europe and the reorganization of distribution networks in the U.S and U.K. These restructuring charges were offset by a \$6.1 million credit related to the disposal of assets. This credit was primarily the result of a gain on the disposal of our Salinas manufacturing facility, which was consolidated with other manufacturing facilities in 2007.

During the three months ended August 31, 2007, we recorded \$1.6 million of severance costs, primarily associated with the reduction of administrative personnel in Europe and the U.S. In addition, we recorded \$3.9 million of other exit costs related to the

Table of Contents

consolidation of production facilities in Europe and closure of our manufacturing facility in Salinas, California. Partially offsetting these costs is a \$1.3 million net asset related gain. This gain is composed of a gain from the sale of our manufacturing facility in Paisley, Scotland, mostly offset by write-downs of assets which are primarily the accelerated depreciation of assets related to the closure of the manufacturing facility in Salinas, California.

During the nine months ended August 31, 2007, we recorded \$6.8 million of severance costs, primarily associated with the reduction of administrative personnel in the U.S. and Europe. In addition, we recorded \$11.9 million of other exit costs related to closure of manufacturing facilities in Salinas, California and Hunt Valley, Maryland and to the consolidation of production facilities in Europe. The remaining \$0.6 million is comprised of asset write-downs for inventory write-offs related to the closure of the manufacturing facilities in Salinas, California and Hunt Valley, Maryland and accelerated depreciation of assets, mostly offset by the asset related gain from the sale of our manufacturing facility in Paisley, Scotland.

Also in the nine months ended August 31, 2007, we recorded net losses, after tax, of \$0.8 million, in connection with unconsolidated joint venture transactions initially recorded in 2006. These losses are shown on the line entitled Loss on sale of unconsolidated operations in our income statement.

The business segment components of the restructuring charges recorded in 2008 and 2007 are as follows (in millions):

	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	August 31,		August 31,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Consumer	\$ 2.4	\$ 4.2	\$ 0.2	\$ 13.8
Industrial	1.1		4.0	5.5
Total restructuring charges	\$ 3.5	\$ 4.2	\$ 4.2	\$ 19.3

Consumer: The restructuring charges in 2008 include severance costs associated with the reduction of administrative personnel in Europe and Canada, other exit and inventory write-off costs related to the consolidation of production facilities in Europe and the U.S. and the reorganization of distribution networks in the U.S and U.K. These restructuring charges were offset by the \$8.4 million gain recorded on disposal of our Salinas manufacturing facility in 2008 (recorded as an asset related credit). The restructuring charges in 2007 include severance costs associated with the reduction of administrative personnel in the U.S. and Europe, other exit and inventory write-off costs related to the closure of the manufacturing facility in Salinas, California and accelerated depreciation of assets.

Industrial: The restructuring charges in 2008 include severance and other exit costs related to the reduction of administrative

Table of Contents

personnel and the consolidation of production facilities in Europe. The restructuring charges in 2007 include severance costs associated with the reduction of administrative personnel in the U.S. and Europe, other exit costs related to closure of a manufacturing facility in Hunt Valley, Maryland and consolidation of production facilities in Europe, offset by the asset related gain on the sale of our manufacturing facility in Paisley, Scotland.

During 2008 and 2007, the following cash was spent on our restructuring plan (in millions):

	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	August 31,		August 31,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Total cash spent	\$ 4.7	\$ 3.6	\$ 0.1	\$ 33.6

The cash spent for the nine months ended August 31, 2008 includes the \$14.4 million received from the sale of our Salinas manufacturing facility in April, 2008. From inception of the project in November 2005, \$83.3 million in cash has been spent on the restructuring plan, including the \$14.4 million cash received from the Salinas sale and \$9.2 million cash received on redemption of our Signature investment in 2006.

The major components of the restructuring charges and the remaining accrual balance related to the restructuring plan are as follows (in millions):

	Severance and personnel costs	Asset related charges/ (credits)	Other exit costs	Total
Third Quarter 2008:				
Balance at May 31, 2008	\$ 5.2	\$	\$.3	\$ 5.5
Restructuring charges	1.0	1.0	1.5	3.5
Amounts utilized	(3.1)	(1.0)	(1.6)	(5.7)
Balance at Aug 31, 2008	\$ 3.1	\$	\$.2	\$ 3.3
Nine months ended August 31, 2008:				
Balance at Nov 30, 2007	\$ 7.1	\$	\$.4	\$ 7.5
Restructuring charges	4.1	(6.1)	6.2	4.2
Amounts utilized	(8.1)	6.1	(6.4)	(8.4)
Balance at Aug 31, 2008	\$ 3.1	\$	\$.2	\$ 3.3
Third Quarter 2007:				
Balance at May 31, 2007	\$ 5.5	\$	\$.7	\$ 6.2
Restructuring charges	1.6	(1.3)	3.9	4.2
Amounts utilized	(4.1)	1.3	(3.9)	(6.7)
Balance at Aug 31, 2007	\$ 3.0	\$	\$.7	\$ 3.7
Nine months ended August 31, 2007:				
Balance at Nov 30, 2006	\$ 20.3	\$	\$ 3.1	\$ 23.4
Restructuring charges	6.8	.6	11.9	19.3
Amounts utilized	(24.1)	(.6)	(14.3)	(39.0)

Edgar Filing: MCCORMICK & CO INC - Form 10-Q

Balance at Aug 31, 2007	\$	3.0	\$	\$.7	\$	3.7
-------------------------	----	-----	----	----	----	----	-----

Table of Contents

8. INCOME TAXES

On December 1, 2007, we adopted FASB Interpretation 48 (FIN 48), Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes. Upon adoption, we recorded the cumulative effect of this change in accounting principle of \$12.8 million as a reduction to the opening balance of retained earnings.

The total amount of unrecognized tax benefits as of December 1, 2007 was \$26.5 million, the recognition of which would have an effect of \$24.8 million on the effective tax rate. We have historically classified unrecognized tax benefits in other accrued liabilities. As a result of the adoption of FIN 48, unrecognized tax benefits were reclassified to other long-term liabilities, unless expected to be paid within one year.

We record interest and penalties related to our federal, state, and non-U.S. income taxes in income tax expense. As of December 1, 2007, we had accrued \$2.3 million of interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits.

There were no significant changes to unrecognized tax benefits during the nine months ended August 31, 2008. We do not anticipate a significant change to the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits within the next twelve months.

We file income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and various state and non-U.S. jurisdictions. The open years subject to tax audits varies depending on the tax jurisdiction. In major jurisdictions, with few exceptions, we are no longer subject to income tax audits by taxing authorities for years before 2003. In 2007, the Internal Revenue Service commenced an examination of our U.S. income tax return for the tax year 2005 that is anticipated to be completed early in fiscal year 2009.

Income taxes for the third quarter of 2008 and nine months ended August 31, 2008 include \$1.1 million and \$1.8 million, respectively, of discrete tax benefits related to U.S. tax adjustments.

Table of Contents

Income taxes for the third quarter of 2007 include \$0.6 million of discrete tax expense adjustments were principally due to the change in the UK tax rate. Income taxes for the nine months ended August 31, 2007 include \$1.3 million of discrete tax benefits and were principally due to the change in the tax rate in The Netherlands and the UK.

9. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

In September 2008, we issued \$250 million of 5.25% notes due 2013, with net cash proceeds received of \$248.0 million. Interest is payable semiannually in arrears in March and September of each year. Of these notes, \$100 million were subject to an interest rate hedge as further disclosed below. The net proceeds from this offering were used to pay down commercial paper which was issued for the purchase of the Lawry's business (see Note 2).

We entered into three separate forward treasury lock agreements totaling \$100 million in July and August of 2008. These forward treasury lock agreements were executed to manage the interest rate risk associated with the forecasted issuance of \$250 million of fixed rate medium-term notes issued in September 2008. We cash settled these treasury lock agreements for a loss of \$1.5 million simultaneous with the issuance of the notes and effectively fixed the interest rate on the \$250 million notes at a weighted average fixed rate of 5.54%. The loss on these agreements has been deferred in other comprehensive income and will be amortized over the five-year life of the medium-term notes as a component of interest expense.

In connection with the issuance of the \$250 million of fixed rate debt used to finance the Lawry's acquisition, we rebalanced our debt portfolio to achieve a desired mix of floating and fixed interest rates by terminating \$75 million of existing forward starting interest rate swaps with a payment of \$5.0 million.

In July 2008, we entered into a \$500 million 364 day revolving credit agreement with various banks for general business purposes. Our current pricing under this new credit agreement, on a fully drawn basis, is LIBOR plus 0.25%. The amount of credit facilities at August 31, 2008 was \$1 billion, which supports our commercial paper borrowing program. In September 2008, when we received the net proceeds of \$248.0 million from the five year note issuance, our availability under the new credit facility was reduced by \$250 million and our total credit facilities supporting the commercial paper program was \$750 million.

In December 2007, we issued \$250 million of 5.75% notes due 2017. Net interest is payable semiannually in arrears in January and July of each year. These notes were also subject to an interest rate hedge as further disclosed below. The net proceeds from this offering were used to repay \$150 million of debt that matured in the first quarter of 2008 with the remainder used to repay short-term debt.

Table of Contents

In August 2007, we entered into \$150 million of forward treasury lock agreements to manage the interest rate risk associated with the forecasted issuance of \$250 million of fixed rate notes issued in December 2007. We cash settled these treasury lock agreements for a loss of \$10.5 million simultaneous with the issuance of the notes and effectively fixed the interest rate on the \$250 million notes at a weighted average fixed rate of 6.25%. The loss on these agreements has been deferred in other comprehensive income and will be amortized over the ten-year life of the notes as a component of interest expense.

10. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

In the first quarter of 2008, we adopted SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements for financial assets and liabilities. This standard defines fair value, provides guidance for measuring fair value and requires certain disclosures. This standard does not require any new fair value measurements, but rather applies to all other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements. This standard does not apply to measurements related to share-based payments, nor does it apply to measurements related to inventory.

SFAS No. 157 discusses valuation techniques, such as the market approach (comparable market prices), the income approach (present value of future income or cash flow), and the cost approach (cost to replace the service capacity of an asset or replacement cost). The statement utilizes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three broad levels. The following is a brief description of those three levels:

Level 1: Observable inputs such as quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. These include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets and quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs that reflect the reporting entity's own assumptions.

Our population of financial assets and liabilities subject to fair value measurements and the necessary disclosures are as follows (in millions):

	Fair Value Measurements at 8/31/08 Using Fair Value Hierarchy			
	Fair Value as of 8/31/08	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 30.3	\$ 30.3	\$	\$
Long-term investments	49.3	49.3		
Interest rate derivatives	6.8		6.8	
Foreign currency derivatives	1.9		1.9	
Total	\$ 88.3	\$ 79.6	\$ 8.7	\$
Liabilities				
Long-term debt	\$ 927.7	\$	\$ 927.7	\$

Table of Contents

The fair values of long-term investments are based on quoted market prices from various stock and bond exchanges. The long-term debt fair values are based on quotes for like instruments with similar credit ratings and terms. The fair values for interest rate and foreign currency derivatives are based on quoted market prices from various banks for similar instruments.

11. BUSINESS SEGMENTS

We operate in two business segments: consumer and industrial. The consumer and industrial segments manufacture, market and distribute spices, herbs, seasoning blends and other flavors throughout the world. Our consumer segment sells to retail outlets, including grocery, mass merchandise, warehouse clubs, discount and drug stores under the McCormick brand and a variety of brands around the world, including Lawry's, Zatarain's, Simply Asia, Thai Kitchen, Ducros, Vahine, Silvo, Schwartz, Club House and Billy Bee. Our industrial food manufacturers and the food service industry both directly and indirectly through distributors.

In each of our segments, we produce and sell many individual products which are similar in composition and nature. It is impractical to segregate and identify revenue and profits for each of these individual product lines.

We measure segment performance based on operating income excluding restructuring charges from our restructuring programs as these programs are managed separately from the business segment. Although the segments are managed separately due to their distinct distribution channels and marketing strategies, manufacturing and warehousing are often integrated to maximize cost efficiencies. We do not segregate jointly utilized assets by individual segment for internal reporting, evaluating performance or allocating capital. Because of manufacturing integration for certain products within the segments, products are not sold from one segment to another but rather inventory is transferred at cost. Intersegment sales are not material.

	Consumer	Industrial (in millions)	Total
<u>Three months ended August 31, 2008</u>			
Net sales	\$ 443.0	\$ 338.6	\$ 781.6
Restructuring charges	2.4	1.1	3.5
Operating income excluding restructuring charges	75.1	21.3	96.4
Income from unconsolidated operations	3.2	2.1	5.3
<u>Three months ended August 31, 2007</u>			
Net sales	\$ 387.4	\$ 328.8	\$ 716.2
Restructuring charges	4.2		4.2
Operating income excluding restructuring charges	70.5	22.6	93.1
Income from unconsolidated operations	3.7	.8	4.5

Table of Contents

	Consumer	Industrial (in millions)	Total
<u>Nine months ended August 31, 2008</u>			
Net sales	\$ 1,270.9	\$ 998.8	\$ 2,269.7
Restructuring charges	.2	4.0	4.2
Operating income excluding restructuring charges	197.8	57.2	255.0
Income from unconsolidated operations	10.5	4.5	15.0
<u>Nine months ended August 31, 2007</u>			
Net sales	\$ 1,134.7	\$ 921.4	\$ 2,056.1
Restructuring charges	13.8	5.5	19.3
Operating income excluding restructuring charges	183.8	57.6	241.4
Income from unconsolidated operations	12.8	2.7	15.5

The following table is a reconciliation of operating income excluding restructuring charges to operating income (in millions):

	Three months ended Aug 31, 2008	Three months ended Aug 31, 2007
Operating income excluding restructuring charges	\$ 96.4	\$ 93.1
Less: Restructuring charges	3.5	4.2
Operating income	\$ 92.9	\$ 88.9

	Nine months ended Aug 31, 2008	Nine months ended Aug 31, 2007
Operating income excluding restructuring charges	\$ 255.0	\$ 241.4
Less: Restructuring charges	4.2	19.3
Operating income	\$ 250.8	\$ 222.1

Table of Contents

ITEM 2 MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS
OVERVIEW

Our Business

We are a global leader in the manufacture, marketing and distribution of spices, herbs, seasonings and other flavors to the entire food industry. Customers range from retail outlets and food service providers to food manufacturers. Our major sales, distribution and production facilities are located in North America and Europe. Additional facilities are based in Mexico, Central America, Australia, China, Singapore, Thailand and South Africa.

We operate in two business segments, consumer and industrial. Profit margins in our consumer business are higher than the profit margins in our industrial business, which is consistent with the experience of other manufacturers operating in the same business segments. On average, approximately 80% of our product costs are from materials and packaging and approximately 20% are from labor and overhead. Across both segments, we have the customer base and product breadth to participate in all types of eating occasions, whether it is cooking at home, dining out, purchasing a quick service meal or enjoying a snack.

Our Strategy

Our strategy is to improve margins, invest in our business and increase sales and profits. We believe this strategy is as effective now as when we developed it in 1998.

Improving Margins - Our goal is to improve profit margins with cost savings from our restructuring program and supply chain initiatives, the elimination of lower margin business, acquisitions of high-margin brands and the introduction of higher-margin, more value-added products. The restructuring program that is underway is designed to improve our global supply chain. This plan, which was announced in 2005 and will extend through 2008 and possibly into 2009, is intended to reduce our complexity and create an organization more focused on growth opportunities.

While our long-term goal is to improve profit margins, we do not expect to achieve this goal in 2008. This is primarily due to the effects of higher commodity costs that we began to experience in the second half of 2007 and which are continuing into 2008. While we have been able to offset the dollar impact of these higher costs through our pricing actions, we do not expect to improve profit margin in 2008.

Investing in the Business - We are investing in our consumer business by revitalizing our McCormick brand spices and seasonings in the United States. We started introducing new labels and new flip-top caps in 2006 and are continuing to roll out new store shelving displays that make shopping easier for the consumer and restocking easier for retailers. These projects are expected to be completed in 2008. A similar effort is underway that is designed to drive growth of our Schwartz brand in the U.K. and the Ducros brand in France. In the second half of 2008, we are relaunching our

Table of Contents

entire line of Vahine dessert items in France with significantly upgraded packaging.

We have increased our marketing support to drive growth of our brands. From 2002 to 2007 we doubled our advertising expense. With investments in advertising, sampling, interactive media and other programs, we plan a double digit increase in total marketing support for 2008.

Through acquisitions we are adding leading brands to extend our reach into new geographic regions where we currently have little or no distribution. We have a particular interest in emerging markets that offer high growth potential. In our developed markets, we are seeking brands that have a niche position and meet a growing consumer trend.

We have made significant progress in transforming our U.S. industrial business. We have simplified the business and are focusing our resources on large customers who have the greatest potential to add profitable sales. Over the years we have grown industrial sales by maintaining a commitment to service and quality while working with our strategic partners to expand markets and develop new products.

Across all of our businesses, we are focused on monitoring and leading the latest trends through innovation. Convenience, freshness, wellness and ethnic flavors drive consumer demand and are a part of our new product development and acquisition strategy.

Increasing Sales and Profits - With good visibility into our business prospects and operating environment, growth objectives are used as internal goals and to provide a financial outlook for our shareholders. Our current objective in 2008 is to grow sales 9 to 10%. Our guidance for 2008 earnings per share is between \$2.04 to \$2.08. Sales growth is benefitting from increased volume and product mix, including the addition of Lawry's and Bill Bee Honey Products. Also adding to sales in 2008 is higher pricing taken to offset higher input costs, as well as favorable foreign exchange rates. Our long-term financial objectives continue to be to grow sales 4 to 6% and earnings per share 9 to 11%.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS - COMPANY

(in millions)	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	August 31,		August 31,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Net sales	\$ 781.6	\$ 716.2	\$ 2,269.7	\$ 2,056.1
Percent growth	9.1%		10.4%	
Gross profit	\$ 308.4	\$ 284.3	\$ 892.1	\$ 820.5
Gross profit margin	39.5%	39.7%	39.3%	39.9%

Table of Contents

The sales increase of 9.1% for the third quarter includes 2.9% for the favorable impact of foreign currency. With a weak dollar through the first three quarters, exchange rates have had a positive effect on sales, but stronger dollar exchange rates could have a negative sales impact in the fourth quarter.

In addition to the foreign exchange rate benefit, we were able to realize a 4.4% increase in sales due to pricing in the third quarter. Volume and product mix were up 1.8%, with a strong contribution from the consumer business partially offset by lower volume and mix in the industrial business. Incremental sales from acquisitions added 2.9% to the quarter. These included Lawry's, Billy Bee in Canada and Thai Kitchen Europe, less the reduction in sales from the disposition of Season-All. For the nine months ended August 31, 2008, the sales increase of 10.4% versus the same period last year includes 3.5% from the favorable impact of foreign currency. The remaining 6.9% increase was due to pricing actions, along with favorable volume and product mix, including a 1.7% increase from acquisitions.

Gross profit increased 8.5% and 8.7% for the third quarter and first nine months of the year over the comparable periods from last year, respectively, while the gross profit margin remains under pressure from higher and more volatile commodity and energy costs. Through a combination of pricing actions, cost savings and favorable product mix, we have an effective offset to these dollar cost increases. However, on a gross profit margin basis these changes had a net unfavorable impact of 20 basis points for the quarter and 60 basis points for the first nine months of the year. Restructuring charges in both 2008 and 2007 had a negligible impact on our gross profit margin.

(in millions)	Three months ended August 31,		Nine months ended August 31,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Selling, general & administrative expense (SG&A)	\$ 212.9	\$ 192.6	\$ 639.6	\$ 581.8
Percent of net sales	27.2%	26.9%	28.2%	28.3%

The primary reason for the increase in SG&A as a percentage of net sales in the third quarter is our increase in marketing support by \$6.8 million with print advertising, interactive media and other programs designed to drive sales of our branded products. For the nine months ended August 31, 2008, we have significantly increased our marketing support over the prior year, however, SG&A as a percentage of net sales decreased primarily as a result of the cost savings from reductions in operating expenses as part of our restructuring program.

Table of Contents

(in millions)	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	August 31,		August 31,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Interest expense	\$ 12.8	\$ 15.8	\$ 40.3	\$ 44.9
Other income, net	10.0	2.4	16.4	6.5

Lower interest rates led to a favorable variance in interest expense, offsetting the fact that total average debt outstanding was higher in 2008 when compared to 2007. In connection with the acquisition of Lawrys, we sold our Season-All business and recorded a \$12.9 million pre-tax gain in other income, net in the third quarter of 2008. Also, we made a \$5.0 million payment to terminate existing forward starting interest rate swaps in connection with the rebalancing of our debt structure. In addition, interest income was higher in the nine months ended August 31, 2008 versus the same period in the prior year.

(in millions)	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	August 31,		August 31,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Income from consolidated operations before income taxes	\$ 90.1	\$ 75.5	\$ 226.9	\$ 183.7
Income taxes	26.8	23.2	68.5	55.9
Effective tax rate	29.7%	30.7%	30.2%	30.4%

The effective tax rate for the three months and nine months ended August 31, 2008 include \$1.1 million and \$1.8 million, respectively, in discrete tax benefits related to U.S. tax adjustments. Excluding the effect of these tax benefits, the effective tax rate for fiscal year 2008 is estimated to be 31%, which is consistent with our 2007 effective tax rate. The effective tax rate for the third quarter of 2007 includes \$0.6 million of discrete tax benefits principally due to the change in the UK tax rate. The effective tax rate for the first nine months of 2007 includes \$1.3 million of discrete tax benefits principally due to the change in the tax rate in the Netherlands and the UK (see Note 8 to the financial statements).

(in millions)	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	August 31,		August 31,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Income from unconsolidated operations	\$ 5.3	\$ 4.5	\$ 15.0	\$ 15.5

Income from unconsolidated operations for the third quarter 2008 increased slightly compared to the same period in 2007. Income from unconsolidated operations for the nine months ended August 31, 2008 decreased slightly when compared to the same period in 2007. The decrease for the year was primarily driven by the higher cost of soy oil, which is impacting our joint venture in Mexico. Soy oil is the primary ingredient in mayonnaise, which is the leading product for this joint venture.

Table of Contents

The following table outlines the major components of the change in diluted earnings per share from 2007 to 2008:

	Three months ended August 31,	Nine months ended August 31,
2007 Earnings per share - diluted	\$ 0.43	\$ 1.07
Restructuring activities		0.08
Higher operating income	0.02	0.07
Lower interest expense/higher other income	0.06	0.08
Higher unconsolidated income and lower tax rate	0.01	
Effect of lower shares outstanding		0.02
2008 Earnings per share - diluted	\$ 0.52	\$ 1.32

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS - SEGMENTS

We measure segment performance based on operating income excluding restructuring charges from our restructuring program as this program is managed separately from our business segments.

CONSUMER BUSINESS

(in millions)	Three months ended August 31,		Nine months ended August 31,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Net sales	\$ 443.0	\$ 387.4	\$ 1,270.9	\$ 1,134.7
Percent growth	14.4%		12.0%	
Operating income excluding restructuring charges	75.1	70.5	197.8	183.8
Operating income margin, excluding restructuring charges	17.0%		18.2%	

The 14.4% increase in sales in the third quarter of 2008 as compared to the third quarter of 2007, included an impact of 3.9% from favorable foreign currency rates and 7.3% from volume and product mix that included a 4.5% benefit from acquisitions. The remaining increase of 3.2% was due to our pricing actions.

In the Americas, sales increased 15.0% in the third quarter of 2008, compared to the third quarter of 2007, with 0.6% of the increase coming from favorable foreign exchange rates. Volume and product mix rose 9.9% and pricing added 4.5% to sales this quarter. Of the 9.9% increase in volume and product mix, acquisitions accounted for 5.9% of the increase. We had new and expanded distribution of branded products with non-grocery customers and increases in warehouse clubs. With incremental marketing support, we are achieving increased sales of our branded products. In addition, we continue to grow our sales of private label and economy brands.

Table of Contents

Third quarter 2008 sales in Europe increased 11.0% compared to the third quarter of 2007, with the majority of the increase, 10.5%, coming from favorable foreign exchange rates. Higher pricing also had a positive effect, increasing sales 1.2%. This was offset in part by a 0.7% reduction in volume and product mix, including additional sales from Thai Kitchen in Europe.

Our markets in the U.K. and France began to feel the impact of growing economic pressure on the consumer. Despite this pressure, sales of the U.K. Schwartz brand outpaced the category for the quarter. In France, in addition to a difficult economy, there are early signs of trade inventory reductions. In The Netherlands, we continue to face stiff competition and are working to regain distribution lost in 2006 with improved merchandising and product innovation. In Europe we are working to compete more effectively in a difficult market as we complete several restructuring actions, pass through higher costs in our pricing, introduce new products and optimize our marketing mix.

In the Asia/Pacific region we had excellent growth, as sales increased 24.8% in the third quarter of 2008 compared to the third quarter of 2007. Of this increase, 13.1% was due to the impact of favorable foreign exchange rates. The remaining increase was driven by higher volume and favorable product mix, primarily in China. Improvements in Australia include the successful introduction of new products and a customized version of the gravity feed merchandising system.

For the nine months ended August 31, 2008, sales from McCormick's consumer business increased 12.0% compared to the same period last year. Higher volume, price and product mix added 7.6%, while favorable foreign exchange rates increased sales by 4.4%.

Third quarter 2008 operating income excluding restructuring charges for our consumer business increased \$4.6 million, or 6.5%. This was below the 14.4% increase in sales, due mainly to increased investments in marketing to grow our brands.

In the third quarter of 2008, we recorded \$2.4 million of restructuring charges in the consumer business, compared to \$4.2 million for the same period of 2007. The restructuring charges in the third quarter of 2008 include severance costs associated with the reduction of administrative personnel in Europe, other exit and inventory write-off costs related to the consolidation of production facilities in Europe and the reorganization of distribution networks in the U.K. The restructuring charges in the third quarter of 2007 include severance costs associated with the reduction of administrative personnel in the U.S. and Europe, other exit and inventory write-off costs related to the closure of the manufacturing facility in Salinas, California and accelerated depreciation of assets.

Table of Contents

For the nine months ended August 31, 2008, operating income excluding restructuring charges for the consumer business increased 7.6% compared to the same period of 2007. The growth in operating income was mostly the result of higher sales.

During the nine months ended August 31, 2008, we recorded \$0.2 million of restructuring charges in the consumer business, compared to \$13.8 million for the same period of 2007. The restructuring charges in 2008 include severance costs associated with the reduction of administrative personnel in Europe and Canada, other exit and inventory write-off costs related to the consolidation of production facilities in Europe and the reorganization of distribution networks in the U.S and U.K. These restructuring charges were offset by a credit related to the disposal of assets. This credit was the result of an \$8.4 million gain recorded on disposal of our Salinas manufacturing facility, which was consolidated with other manufacturing facilities in 2007. The restructuring charges in 2007 include severance costs associated with the reduction of administrative personnel in the U.S. and Europe, other exit and inventory write-off costs related to the closure of the manufacturing facility in Salinas, California and accelerated depreciation of assets.

INDUSTRIAL BUSINESS

	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	August 31, 2008	2007	August 31, 2008	2007
	(in millions)			
Net sales	\$ 338.6	\$ 328.8	\$ 998.8	\$ 921.4
Percent growth	3.0%		8.4%	
Operating income excluding restructuring charges	21.3	22.6	57.2	57.6
Operating income margin, excluding restructuring charges	6.3%	6.9%	5.7%	6.2%

The third quarter sales increase of 3.0% from the third quarter of 2007 includes a favorable foreign exchange rate impact of 1.7%. Higher pricing added 5.8% to sales, while volume and product mix lowered sales by 4.5%.

In the Americas, sales increased 0.7%, but decreased 0.2% excluding the impact from favorable foreign exchange rates. In this region, higher pricing of 5.3% was largely offset by lower volume and product mix. Declines in coatings and other restaurant customer products drove much of this decrease. In addition, we discontinued the sale of certain low margin items.

In Europe, industrial sales increased 0.6%, net of a 0.1% unfavorable variance from foreign exchange rates. Foreign

Table of Contents

exchange rates had little impact here as our primary exposure is to the British pound, as compared to our consumer business in Europe which is largely affected by both the Euro and the British pound. We realized a significant amount of pricing which added 9.1% to industrial sales in Europe this quarter. Volume and product mix declined 8.4% primarily with restaurant customers. As in the U.S., this decline included some actions on our part to discontinue the supply of certain lower margin items. The reduced volume has had an unfavorable impact on our manufacturing efficiencies.

In the Asia/Pacific region, industrial sales increased 25.9% in the third quarter of 2008 compared to the third quarter of 2007, which included a favorable foreign exchange rate impact of 11.8%. Pricing had a minimal impact in this region. Higher volume and product mix resulted from increased sales of both core and promotional items to quick service restaurants in both China and Australia.

For the nine months ended August 31, 2008, total industrial sales increased 8.4% compared to the same period last year, with 5.9% from favorable pricing, product mix and volumes and 2.5% from favorable foreign exchange rates.

In the third quarter of 2008, industrial business operating income excluding restructuring charges decreased 5.8%, compared to the third quarter of 2007. Following two quarters of increases, lower sales volume, mainly in Europe, led to a \$1.3 million decrease this quarter.

In the third quarter of 2008, \$1.1 million of restructuring charges were recorded in the industrial business, compared to no restructuring charges recorded in the third quarter of 2007. The restructuring charges in 2008 include severance and other exit costs related to the reduction of administrative personnel and the consolidation of production facilities in Europe. In the third quarter of 2007, the asset related gain from the sale of our manufacturing facility in Paisley, Scotland offset charges for severance costs associated with the reduction of administrative personnel in Europe and the U.S. and other exit costs related to the consolidation of production facilities in Europe.

For the nine months ended August 31, 2008, operating income excluding restructuring charges for the industrial business decreased 0.7% compared to the same period of 2007. The benefit of our increased sales was offset by higher commodity costs.

During the nine months ended August 31, 2008, \$4.0 million of restructuring charges were recorded in the industrial business, compared to \$5.5 million for the same period of 2007. The charges in 2008 include severance costs associated with the reduction of administrative personnel in the U.S., other exit costs related to closure of a manufacturing facility in Hunt Valley, Maryland and

Table of Contents

consolidation of production facilities in Europe. The charges in 2007 include severance costs associated with the reduction of administrative personnel in the U.S., other exit costs related to closure of a manufacturing facility in Hunt Valley, Maryland and consolidation of production facilities in Europe.

ACQUISITIONS

Acquisitions of brands are part of our growth strategy to increase sales and profits and improve margins.

On July 31, 2008, we completed the purchase of the assets of the Lawry's business from Conopco, Inc. an indirect subsidiary of Unilever N.V. (Unilever). Lawry's manufactures and sells a variety of marinades and seasoning blends under the well-known Lawry's and Adolph's brands in North America. The acquisition included the rights to the brands as well as related inventory and a small number of dedicated production lines. It did not include any manufacturing facilities or employees. The annual sales of this business are approximately \$150 million. The allocation of Lawry's sales is expected to be approximately 90% to our consumer segment and approximately 10% to our industrial segment. The purchase price was \$604 million in cash, the assumption of certain liabilities relating to the purchased assets and transaction costs of \$15 million. We used cash on hand and borrowings under our commercial paper program to fund the purchase price. On September 3, 2008 we issued \$250 million in medium term debt (\$248 million in net proceeds) to repay a portion of our outstanding commercial paper issued to fund the Lawry's acquisition (see Note 9). Because we refinanced a portion of the commercial paper borrowings associated with the Lawry's transaction, \$248 million of short-term borrowings has been classified as long-term debt in the August 31, 2008 balance sheet. The purchase agreement has undergone a regulatory review and the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) granted final approval for the transaction. As part of that approval, we sold our Season-All business to Morton International, Inc. With annual sales of approximately \$18 million, the Season-All business was sold for \$15 million in cash. This resulted in a pre-tax gain of \$12.9 million which was recorded as part of Other income, net in our income statement.

We are accounting for the acquisition of Lawry's as a purchase of a business under United States generally accepted accounting principles. Under the purchase method of accounting, the assets and liabilities of Lawry's are recorded as of the acquisition date, at their respective fair values, and consolidated with our assets and liabilities. The excess purchase price over the estimated fair value of the tangible net assets purchased was \$609.7 million, which includes \$15 million of transaction costs. The allocation of the purchase price is based on preliminary estimates, subject to revision after appraisals have been finalized. Revisions to the allocation, which may be significant, will be reported as changes to various assets and liabilities,

Table of Contents

including goodwill and other intangible assets. As of August 31, 2008, \$202.0 million was allocated to other intangible assets and \$407.7 million to goodwill. The significant amount of goodwill is due to the profitability of the Lawry's business, our plans to grow this business and achieve synergies during the integration process. We expect the final valuation to result in a value for brands and other intangible assets, a portion of which will be amortizable and a portion of which will be non-amortizable. We have included an estimate of intangible asset amortization in our income statement since the date of acquisition.

In these financial statements we have not included pro-forma historical information, as if the results of Lawry's had been included from the beginning of the periods presented, since the use of forward-looking information would be necessary in order to meaningfully present the effects of the acquisition. Forward looking information, rather than historical information, would be required as Lawry's was operated as a part of a larger business within Unilever and the expense structure and level of brand support will be different under our ownership. In the first year of operations after the acquisition of Lawry's and disposal of Season-All, we project net incremental revenues of approximately \$130 million with an accretion to earnings per share of approximately \$.08 to \$.10 on a fully diluted basis. Net sales for the three and nine months ended August 31, 2008 from this acquisition were \$12.4 million. In addition, we estimate a sales decrease of \$1.4 million due to lost sales from the Season-All business that was divested as a condition of the Lawry's acquisition. Operating expenses for the three and nine months ended August 31, 2008 include amortization of intangible assets from the Lawry's acquisition of \$0.5 million.

On February 20, 2008, we purchased Billy Bee Honey Products Ltd. (Billy Bee) for \$76.4 million in cash, a business which operates in North America and is primarily included in our consumer segment from the date of acquisition. Billy Bee markets and sells under the Billy Bee and Doyon brands. The annual sales of this business are approximately \$37.0 million and include branded, private label and industrial products.

The excess purchase price over the estimated fair value of the tangible net assets purchased was \$71.6 million. The allocation of the purchase price is based on preliminary estimates, subject to revision after appraisals have been finalized. Revisions to the allocation, which may be significant, will be reported as changes to various assets and liabilities, including goodwill and other intangible assets. As of August 31, 2008, \$18.6 million was allocated to other intangible assets and \$53.0 million to goodwill. We expect the final valuation to result in a value for brands and other intangible assets, a portion of which will be amortizable and a portion of which will be non-amortizable. We have included an estimate of intangible asset amortization in our income statement since the date of acquisition.

Table of Contents

On July 30, 2007, we purchased Thai Kitchen SA (Thai Kitchen) for \$12.8 million in cash, a business which operates in Europe and is included in our consumer segment from the date of acquisition. This acquisition complements our U.S. purchase of Simply Asia Foods in 2006. The annual sales are approximately \$7.0 million.

On January 31, 2007, we purchased the assets of Fish Crisp Enterprises, Inc. (Fish Crisp) for \$3.1 million in cash. This business operates in North America and is included in our consumer segment from the date of acquisition. Fish Crisp markets and sells seafood products under the Rocky Madsen's Fish Crisp Original and Gourmet Grill brands and has annual sales of approximately \$2 million.

RESTRUCTURING ACTIVITIES

As part of our plan to improve margins, we announced in September 2005 significant actions to improve the effectiveness of our supply chain and reduce costs. At that time, we also stated that a comprehensive review of our global industrial business was underway to identify improvements. These actions were included in the comprehensive restructuring plan which the Board of Directors approved in November 2005. As part of this plan, over a three-year period, we are consolidating our global manufacturing, rationalizing our distribution facilities, improving our go-to-market strategy, eliminating administrative redundancies and rationalizing our joint venture partnerships. Certain parts of the restructuring program are still underway in the fourth quarter of 2008 and it is possible that some of these initiatives might not be completed until 2009. In addition, for the industrial business, we are reallocating resources to key customers and taking pricing actions on lower volume products to meet new margin targets. Through 2007, these actions reduced the number of industrial business customers by 30% and products in the U.S. by approximately 20%. Sales related to these customers and products represented approximately 3.5% of industrial business sales in the U.S. As these sales had minimal profit, this reduction improved margins. These reductions also facilitated the consolidation of certain manufacturing facilities.

The restructuring plan has reduced complexity and increased the organizational focus on growth opportunities in both the consumer and industrial businesses. We are projecting up to \$55 million (\$37 million after-tax) of annual cost savings by the end of 2008. In 2006, we realized \$10 million (\$7 million after-tax) of annual cost savings and another \$35 million (\$24 million after-tax) in 2007. This has improved margins and increased earnings per share, offset higher costs, as well as allowed us to invest a portion of these savings in sales growth drivers such as brand advertising. These savings are reflected in both cost of sales and selling, general and administrative expenses in the income statement.

Total pre-tax charges under this restructuring plan are estimated to be \$115 million with approximately 65% related to the consumer segment and 35% related to the industrial segment. Of these charges, we expect approximately \$90 million will consist of severance and other personnel costs and approximately \$50 million of other exit costs. Asset write-offs are expected to be \$10 million, exclusive of the \$34 million pre-tax gain on the redemption of our Signature Brands, L.L.C. joint venture (Signature) recorded in 2006.

Table of Contents

Restructuring charges to date include \$10.7 million recorded in 2005, \$50.4 million recorded during 2006 (including the gain on Signature) and \$34.8 million recorded in 2007. In the three and nine months ended August 31, 2008, we recorded \$3.5 million and \$4.2 million of restructuring charges, respectively. We expect to incur a total of approximately \$20 million in charges for the 2008 year. For the total plan, the cash related portion of the charges is expected to be approximately \$95 to \$100 million. After offsetting the \$14.4 million net cash received from the Salinas sale in April, 2008 and \$9.2 million in net cash received from the redemption of Signature, total cash spent to date was \$83.3 million. We intend to fund this spending through internally generated funds. A significant portion of the cash expenditures will be related to employee severance. The actions being taken are expected to reduce positions by approximately 1,250 by November 2008. Of the expected position reduction, 1,105 positions have been eliminated as of August 31, 2008. From inception of the project in November 2005, we have incurred \$100.1 million of restructuring charges, including the \$8.4 million gain on disposal of our Salinas manufacturing facility in 2008 and the \$33.7 gain recorded on the redemption of our Signature investment in 2006.

The following is a summary of restructuring activities (in millions):

	Three months ended August 31,		Nine months ended August 31,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Pre-tax restructuring charges				
Other restructuring charges	\$ 2.6	\$ 2.8	\$ 1.7	\$ 16.6
Recorded in cost of goods sold	0.9	1.4	2.5	2.7
Reduction in operating income	3.5	4.2	4.2	19.3
Income tax effect	(1.1)	(1.2)	(1.3)	(6.0)
Loss on sale of unconsolidated operations, net of tax				0.8
Reduction in net income	\$ 2.4	\$ 3.0	\$ 2.9	\$ 14.1
Reduction in earnings per share - diluted	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.10

During the three months ended August 31, 2008, we recorded \$1.0 million of severance costs, primarily associated with the reduction of administrative personnel in Europe. In addition, we recorded \$1.5 million of other exit costs related to the consolidation of production facilities in Europe and the reorganization of distribution networks in the U.K. The remaining \$1.0 million is comprised of asset write-downs in Europe. Of the 1,250 positions expected to be reduced, 1,105 positions have been eliminated as of August 31, 2008.

Table of Contents

During the nine months ended August 31, 2008, we recorded \$4.1 million of severance costs, primarily associated with the reduction of administrative personnel in Europe and Canada. In addition, we recorded \$6.2 million of other exit costs related to the consolidation of production facilities in Europe and the reorganization of distribution networks in the U.S and U.K. These restructuring charges were offset by a \$6.1 million credit related to the disposal of assets. This credit was primarily the result of a gain on the disposal of our Salinas manufacturing facility, which was consolidated with other manufacturing facilities in 2007. From inception of the project in November 2005, we have incurred \$100.1 million of restructuring charges, including the \$8.4 million gain on disposal of our Salinas manufacturing facility in 2008 and the \$33.7 gain recorded on the redemption of our Signature investment in 2006.

During the three months ended August 31, 2007, we recorded restructuring charges of \$4.2 million, of which \$2.8 million is reflected in restructuring charges and \$1.4 million is reflected in cost of goods sold in our income statement. We recorded \$1.6 million of severance costs, primarily associated with the reduction of administrative personnel in Europe and the U.S. In addition, we recorded \$3.9 million of other exit costs related to the consolidation of production facilities in Europe and closure of our manufacturing facility in Salinas, California. Partially offsetting these costs is a \$1.3 million net asset related gain. This gain is composed of a gain from the sale of our manufacturing facility in Paisley, Scotland, mostly offset by write-downs of assets which are primarily the accelerated depreciation of assets related to the closure of the manufacturing facility in Salinas, California.

During the nine months ended August 31, 2007, we recorded restructuring charges of \$19.3 million, of which \$16.6 million is reflected in restructuring charges and \$2.7 million is reflected in cost of goods sold in our income statement. We recorded \$6.8 million of severance costs, primarily associated with the reduction of administrative personnel in the U.S. and Europe. In addition, we recorded \$11.9 million of other exit costs related to closure of manufacturing facilities in Salinas, California and Hunt Valley, Maryland and to the consolidation of production facilities in Europe. The remaining \$0.6 million is comprised of asset write-downs for inventory write-offs related to the closure of the manufacturing facilities in Salinas, California and Hunt Valley, Maryland and accelerated depreciation of assets, mostly offset by the asset related gain from the sale of our manufacturing facility in Paisley, Scotland.

Also in the nine months ended August 31, 2007, we recorded net losses, after tax, of \$0.8 million, in connection with unconsolidated joint venture transactions initially recorded in 2006.

Table of Contents

During the nine months ended August 31, 2008 and 2007, we spent \$0.1 million and \$33.6 million, respectively, in cash on the restructuring plan. The cash received in 2008 includes \$14.4 million received from the sale of our Salinas manufacturing facility in April, 2008.

MARKET RISK SENSITIVITY

Foreign Exchange Risk

We utilize foreign currency exchange contracts to enhance our ability to manage foreign currency exchange risk. The fair value of our portfolio of forward and option contracts was an unrealized gain of \$1.9 million as of August 31, 2008, compared to an unrealized losses of \$0.8 million as of August 31, 2007 and \$2.7 million as of November 30, 2007. The notional value of our portfolio of forward and option contracts was \$53.1 million as of August 31, 2008, compared to the \$57.4 million notional value as of August 31, 2007 and the \$63.1 million notional value as of November 30, 2007. The quarterly fluctuation in notional value is a result of our decisions on foreign currency exposure coverage, based on our foreign currency exposures.

Interest Rate Risk

We manage our interest rate exposure by entering into both fixed and variable rate debt arrangements. In addition, we use interest rate swaps to minimize worldwide financing costs and to achieve a desired mix of fixed and variable rate debt. As of August 31, 2008, we had a total of \$150 million, notional value, of interest rate swap contracts outstanding. The fair value of our interest rate swaps changed from a \$10.8 million loss as of November 30, 2007 to a \$6.8 million gain as of August 31, 2008 due to the termination of two forward starting interest rate swaps in July 2008, the settlement of the treasury lock agreements in December 2007 (see Note 9 of the financial statements) and changes in interest rates.

We entered into three separate forward treasury lock agreements totaling \$100 million in July and August of 2008. These forward treasury lock agreements were executed to manage the interest rate risk associated with the forecasted issuance of \$250 million of fixed rate medium-term notes issued in September 2008. We cash settled these treasury lock agreements for a loss of \$1.5 million simultaneous with the issuance of the notes and effectively fixed the interest rate on the \$250 million notes at a weighted average fixed rate of 5.54%. The loss on these agreements has been deferred in other comprehensive income and will be amortized over the five-year life of the medium-term notes as a component of interest expense.

In connection with the issuance of the \$250 million of fixed rate debt used to finance the Lawry's acquisition, we rebalanced our debt portfolio to achieve a desired mix of floating and fixed interest rates by terminating \$75 million of existing forward starting interest rate swaps with a payment of \$5.0 million.

Table of Contents**Credit Risk**

Current credit markets are highly volatile and some of our customers and counterparties are highly leveraged. We continue to closely monitor the credit worthiness of our customers and counterparties.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS AND COMMERCIAL COMMITMENTS

We have changed our financing structure as a part of our acquisition of Lawry's. These changes are described in Note 9.

As of August 31, 2008, there have been no material changes in our contractual obligations and commercial commitments outside the ordinary course of business since November 30, 2007 other than those described in Note 9 to our financial statements.

LIQUIDITY AND FINANCIAL CONDITION

	Nine months ended	
	August 31,	
	2008	2007
	(in millions)	
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 115.3	\$ 23.0
Net cash used in investing activities	(724.7)	(66.5)
Net cash provided by financing activities	581.9	32.5

In the statement of cash flows, the changes in operating assets and liabilities are presented excluding the translation effects of changes in foreign currency exchange rates, as these do not reflect actual cash flows. Accordingly, the amounts in the statement of cash flows do not agree with changes in the operating assets and liabilities that are presented in the balance sheet.

Due to the cyclical nature of the business, we generate much of our cash flow in the fourth quarter of the fiscal year.

Operating Cash Flow - The increase in operating cash flow is driven by lower payments for restructuring actions, strong collections of receivables and effective management of inventory in the first nine months of 2008 as compared to the first nine months of 2007. Also, during the nine months ended August 31, 2007, we made a \$22 million contribution to our major U.S. pension plan. For the nine months ended August 31, 2008, we have not made any contributions to our major U.S. pension plan in 2008 as we were in an overfunded status as of November 30, 2007. However, we may need to make changes in the funding of our U.S. pension plan in the future depending upon economic conditions and investment performance.

Table of Contents

Investing Cash Flow - The increase in cash flow used for investing is due to \$695.4 million in cash used for the acquisition of Lawry's and Billy Bee in the current year, as compared to \$15.9 million in cash used for the acquisition of businesses in the prior year. The \$695.4 million is being financed through cash from operations, commercial paper, short-term credit facilities and the issuance of \$250 million in long-term debt. We also received \$14 million in net proceeds from the sale of Season-All in 2008. We spent \$56.7 million on capital expenditures in the first nine months of 2008, compared to \$50.7 million for the same period last year. Capital expenditures for the fiscal year 2008 are expected to be approximately \$90 million.

Financing Cash Flow - The increase in cash flow provided by financing activities when compared to the prior year is primarily due to an increase in net long-term debt borrowings. In the first nine months of 2008, we borrowed \$250 million (\$248.3 million in net proceeds) to repay \$150 million of debt that matured during the first quarter and repaid short-term debt with the remainder (see Note 9 of the financial statements). For the first nine months of 2008, we increased short-term borrowings by \$524.4 million. In the first nine months of 2007, we increased short-term borrowings by \$223.6 million to fund operating and investing cash requirements. In September 2008, we issued \$250 million of 5.25% notes due 2013, with net cash proceeds received of \$248.0 million. The net proceeds from this offering were used to pay down commercial paper which was generated in the purchase of the Lawry's business (see Note 2 of the financial statements).

The following table outlines the activity in our share repurchase program for the nine months ended August 31:

	2008	2007
	(in millions)	
Number of shares of common stock	0.2	4.0
Dollar amount	\$ 9.3	\$ 146.8

As of August 31, 2008, \$40 million remained of the \$400 million share repurchase authorization. The amount of share repurchases in 2008 will be less than prior years due to the funding required for the Lawry's acquisition. During the nine months ended August 31, 2008, we received proceeds of \$47.6 million from exercised options compared to \$34.1 million in the same period in the prior year. We increased dividends paid to \$85.5 million for the nine months ended August 31, 2008 compared to \$78.1 million in the same period last year. Dividends paid in the first quarter of 2008 were declared on November 27, 2007.

Our ratio of debt-to-total capital (total capital includes debt and shareholders' equity) was 52.7% as of August 31, 2008, up from 47.4% at August 31, 2007 and 40.0% at November 30, 2007. The increase in debt-to-total capital at August 31, 2008 as compared to August 31, 2007 and November 30, 2007 is primarily due to the additional short-term and long-term borrowings to finance the acquisition of businesses in 2008. During a quarter, our short-term borrowings vary, but are lower at the end of a quarter. The average short-term borrowings outstanding for the nine months ended August 31, 2008 and August 31, 2007 was \$313.6 million and \$354.1 million, respectively. Total average debt outstanding for the nine months ended August 31, 2008 and August 31, 2007 was \$1,016.7 million and \$924.3 million, respectively.

Table of Contents

The reported values of our assets and liabilities are significantly affected by fluctuations in foreign exchange rates between periods. At August 31, 2008, the exchange rates for the Euro and the Australian dollar and were higher than the same period last year. Exchange rate fluctuations resulted in an increase in accounts receivable of approximately \$9 million, inventory of approximately \$2 million, goodwill of approximately \$30 million and other comprehensive income of approximately \$42 million since August 31, 2007. At August 31, 2008, the exchange rates for the Euro, the British pound sterling, the Canadian dollar and Australian dollar were lower than at November 30, 2007. Exchange rate fluctuations resulted in decreases in accounts receivable of approximately \$8 million, inventory of approximately \$7 million, goodwill of approximately \$12 million and other comprehensive income of approximately \$38 million since November 30, 2007.

We believe that internally generated funds and the existing sources of liquidity under our credit facilities are sufficient to meet current liquidity needs and fund ongoing operations.

ACCOUNTING AND DISCLOSURE CHANGES

In March 2008, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standard (SFAS) No. 161, Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities. This standard is intended to improve financial reporting by requiring transparency about the location and amounts of derivative instruments in an entity's financial statements; how derivative instruments and related hedged items are accounted for under SFAS No 133; and how derivative instruments and related hedged items affect its financial position, financial performance and cash flows. SFAS No. 161 is effective for our first quarter of 2009.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements. This standard outlines the accounting and reporting for ownership interest in a subsidiary held by parties other than the parent. SFAS No. 160 is effective for our first quarter of 2010. We have not yet determined the impact from adoption of this new accounting pronouncement on our financial statements.

Table of Contents

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141R, *Business Combinations*. This standard establishes principles and requirements for how an acquirer recognizes and measures in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the goodwill acquired. This standard also establishes disclosure requirements which will enable users to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business combination. SFAS No. 141R is effective for us for acquisitions made after November 30, 2009. We have not yet determined the impact from adoption of this new accounting pronouncement on our financial statements, however, the implementation of SFAS No. 141R may have a material impact on our financial statements for businesses we acquire post-adoption.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 158, *Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans*. This standard requires us to (a) record an asset or a liability on our balance sheet for our pension plans' overfunded or underfunded status (b) record any changes in the funded status of our pension and postretirement plans in the year in which the changes occur (reported in comprehensive income) and (c) measure our pension and postretirement assets and liabilities at November 30 versus our current measurement date of September 30. We complied with the requirement to record the funded status and provide additional disclosures with our filing for our year ended November 30, 2007. The requirement to change the measurement date is effective for our year ending November 30, 2009. The impact of measuring the funded status as of November 30, 2009 will be dependent upon interest rates, market performance and other factors at the measurement date and therefore cannot be determined.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements*. This standard defines fair value and provides guidance for measuring fair value and the necessary disclosures. This standard does not require any new fair value measurements but rather applies to all other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements. In February 2008, the FASB issued a one-year deferral for non-financial assets and liabilities to comply with SFAS No. 157. We adopted SFAS No. 157 for financial assets and liabilities in the first quarter of 2008 (see Note 10 for further details). There was no material effect upon adoption of this new accounting pronouncement on our financial statements. We have not yet determined the impact on our financial statements from adoption of SFAS No. 157 as it pertains to non-financial assets and liabilities for our first quarter of 2009.

On December 1, 2007, we adopted FASB Interpretation 48 (*FIN 48*), *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes*. *FIN 48* clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in a company's financial statements. *FIN 48* sets a threshold for financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. For each tax position, we must determine whether it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained on audit based on the technical merits of the position, including resolution of any related appeals or litigation. A tax position that meets the more likely than not recognition threshold is then measured to determine the amount of benefit to recognize in the financial statements. See Note 8 for further details.

Table of Contents

FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

In the first quarter of 2008, we adopted SFAS No. 157 for financial assets and liabilities. This standard does not apply measurements related to share-based payments, nor does it apply to measurements related to inventory.

SFAS No. 157 discusses valuation techniques, such as the market approach (comparable market prices), the income approach (present value of future income or cash flow), and the cost approach (cost to replace the service capacity of an asset or replacement cost). The statement utilizes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three broad levels. The following is a brief description of those three levels:

Level 1: Observable inputs such as quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. These include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets and quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs that reflect the reporting entity's own assumptions.

We disclosed the fair values of our financial instruments in a table in Note 10 of our financial statements. The fair values of long-term investments are based on quoted market prices from various stock and bond exchanges. The fair values of our long-term investments are impacted by future changes in the stock and bond markets. The long-term debt fair values are based on quotes for like instruments with similar credit ratings and terms. The fair values for interest rate and foreign currency derivatives are based on quoted market prices from various banks for similar instruments. The fair values of our long-term debt and derivative instruments are impacted by changes in interest rates and the credit markets.

FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

Certain statements contained in this report, including those related to the expected results of operations of businesses acquired by us, the expected impact of the prices of raw materials on our results of operations and gross margins, the expected margin improvements, expected trends in net sales and earnings performance and other financial measures, annualized savings and other benefits from our streamlining and restructuring activities, the holding period and market risks associated with financial instruments, the impact of foreign exchange fluctuations, the adequacy of internally generated funds and existing sources of liquidity, such as the availability of bank financing and our ability to issue additional debt or equity securities, and our expectations regarding purchasing shares of our common stock under the existing authorizations, are forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Forward-looking statements are based on management's current views and assumptions and involve risks and uncertainties that could be materially affected by external factors such as damage to our reputation or brand name, business interruptions due to natural disasters or similar unexpected events, actions of competitors, customer relationships and financial condition, the ability to achieve expected cost savings and margin improvements, the successful acquisition and integration of new businesses, fluctuations in the cost and availability of raw and packaging materials, and global economic conditions generally which would include interest and inflation rates as well as foreign currency fluctuations, and other risks described in the our Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2007. Actual results could differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. We undertake no obligation to update or revise publicly, any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Table of Contents

ITEM 3 QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

For information regarding our exposure to certain market risks, see "Market Risk Sensitivity" in the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations above and Item 7A, Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk, in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended November 30, 2007. Except as described in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations above, there have been no significant changes in our financial instrument portfolio or market risk exposures since our November 30, 2007 fiscal year end.

ITEM 4 CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

The Company's management, with the participation of the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on that evaluation, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective in providing reasonable assurance that the information required to be disclosed in this report has been recorded, processed, summarized and reported as of the end of the period covered by this report.

Table of Contents

No change occurred in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f)) during our last fiscal quarter which was identified in connection with the evaluation required by Rule 13a-15(a) as materially affecting, or reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Table of Contents

PART II OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

There are no material pending legal proceedings in which the Registrant or any of its subsidiaries is a party or in which any of their property is the subject.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

The following risk factor is provided to supplement and update the Risk Factors previously disclosed in our Form 10-K for the Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2007. The risk factor set forth below and in our Form 10-K should be read in conjunction with the considerations set forth above in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation.

On July 31, 2008, we completed our previously announced purchase from Conopco, Inc., an indirect subsidiary of Unilever N.V., of specified assets used in connection with the manufacture, marketing, distribution, and sale of food products under the Lawry's and Adolph's brands. As previously announced, the terms of the approval from the Federal Trade Commission for the acquisition required the sale of our Season-All business, and in accordance with these terms, on July 31, 2008, we completed the sale of our Season-All business to Morton International Inc. There may be risks or costs resulting from the Lawry's acquisition that are not presently known to us. Various factors may be necessary for us to achieve our objectives with respect to the acquisition and/or avoid increases in the costs associated with the acquisition, including continued customer acceptance of the Lawry's and Adolph's product lines, the successful integration of the Lawry's business into our business, and the completion of transition services agreements with Conopco, Inc., for the Lawry's business, and with Morton International Inc., for the Season-All business.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

The following table summarizes our purchases of Common Stock (CS) and Common Stock Non-Voting (CSNV) during the third quarter of 2008:

Table of Contents**ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES**

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
June 1, 2008 to June 30, 2008	CSV 0	\$ 0	0	\$ 49.1 million
July 1, 2008 to July 31, 2008	CSNV 300	\$ 37.72	300	
	CSV 18,967	\$ 35.50	18,967	\$ 49 million
August 1, 2008 to August 31, 2008	CSNV 0	\$ 0	0	
	CSV 152,257	\$ 40.89	152,257	\$ 40 million
Total	CSV 171,224	\$ 40.29	171,224	\$ 40 million
	CSNV 50,478	\$ 40.88	50,478	

In June 2005, the Board of Directors approved an additional \$400 million share repurchase authorization. As of August 31, 2008, \$40 million remained of the \$400 million authorization. This amount is expected to be sufficient for fiscal year 2008 share repurchases.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

The following exhibits are attached or incorporated herein by reference:

Exhibit Number	Description
(3)	Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws
	Restatement of Charter of McCormick & Company, Incorporated dated April 16, 1990
	Articles of Amendment to Charter of McCormick & Company, Incorporated dated April 1, 1992
	Incorporated by reference from Exhibit 4 of Registration Form S-8, Registration No. 33-39582 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 25, 1991.
	Incorporated by reference from Exhibit 4 of Registration Form S-8, Registration Statement No. 33-59842 as filed with the

Table of Contents

<p>Articles of Amendment to Charter of McCormick & Company, Incorporated dated March 27, 2003</p> <p>By-Laws of McCormick & Company, Incorporated Restated and Amended on June 24, 2008</p>	<p>Securities and Exchange Commission on March 19, 1993.</p> <p>Incorporated by reference from Exhibit 4 of Registration Form S-8, Registration Statement No. 333-104084 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 28, 2003.</p> <p>Incorporated by reference from Exhibit 3(i) of the Registrant's Form 8-K, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 26, 2008.</p>
<p>(4) Instruments defining the rights of security holders, including indentures</p>	
<p>(i) See Exhibit 3 (Restatement of Charter)</p>	
<p>(ii) Summary of Certain Exchange Rights, incorporated by reference from Exhibit 4.1 of the Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended August 31, 2001 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 12, 2001.</p>	
<p>(iii) Indenture dated December 5, 2000 between Registrant and SunTrust Bank, incorporated by reference from Exhibit 4(iii) of Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended August 31, 2003, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 14, 2003. Registrant hereby undertakes to furnish to the Securities and Exchange Commission, upon its request, copies of additional instruments of Registrant with respect to long-term debt that involve an amount of securities that do not exceed 10 percent of the total assets of the Registrant and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis, pursuant to Regulation S-K, Item 601b(4)(iii)(A).</p>	
<p>(iv) Indenture dated December 5, 2007 between Registrant and The Bank of New York, incorporated by reference from Exhibit 4.1 of Registrant's Form 8-K dated December 4, 2007, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 10, 2007. Registrant hereby undertakes to furnish to the Securities and Exchange Commission, upon its request, copies of additional instruments of Registrant with respect to long-term debt that involve an amount of securities that do not exceed 10 percent of the total assets of the Registrant and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis, pursuant to Regulation S-K, Item 601b(4)(iii)(A).</p>	
<p>(v) Form of 5.20% Notes due 2015, incorporated by reference from Exhibit 4.2 of the Registrant's Form 8-K dated December 1, 2005, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 6, 2005.</p>	
<p>(vi) Form of 5.80% Notes due 2011, incorporated by reference from Exhibit 4.2 of the Registrant's Form 8-K dated July 10, 2006, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 13, 2006.</p>	
<p>(vii) Form of 5.75% Notes due 2017, incorporated by reference from Exhibit 4.2 of the Registrant's Form 8-K dated December 4, 2007, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 10, 2007.</p>	
<p>(viii) Form of 5.25% Notes due 2013 (issued pursuant to an Indenture between the Company and The Bank of New York Mellon, formerly known as The Bank of New York, as trustee, a copy of which was filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission as Exhibit 4.1 to the Registrant's Form 8-K on December 10, 2007), incorporated by reference from</p>	

Table of Contents

Exhibit 4.1 of the Registrant's Form 8-K dated September 3, 2008, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 4, 2008.

(10) Material contracts

- (i) Registrant's supplemental pension plan for certain senior officers, as amended and restated effective June 19, 2001, is contained in the McCormick Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan, a copy of which was attached as Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended August 31, 2001, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 12, 2001, and incorporated by reference herein. Amendment Number 1 to the Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan, effective January 1, 2005, which agreement is incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10(iv) of Registrant's 10-K for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2004, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 27, 2005.*
- (ii) The 2001 Stock Option Plan, in which officers and certain other management employees participate, is set forth on pages 33 through 36 of the Registrant's definitive Proxy Statement dated February 15, 2001, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 14, 2001, and incorporated by reference herein.*
- (iii) The 1997 Stock Option Plan, in which officers and certain other management employees participate, is set forth in Exhibit B of the Registrant's definitive Proxy Statement dated February 19, 1997, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 18, 1997, and incorporated by reference herein.*
- (iv) The 2002 McCormick Mid-Term Incentive Plan, which is provided to a limited number of senior executives, is set forth on pages 23 through 31 of the Registrant's definitive Proxy Statement dated February 15, 2002, as filed with the Commission on February 15, 2002, and incorporated by reference herein.*
- (v) 2004 Long-Term Incentive Plan, in which officers and certain other management employees participate, is set forth in Exhibit A of the Registrant's definitive Proxy Statement dated February 17, 2004, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 17, 2004, and incorporated by reference herein.*
- (vi) 2004 Directors' Non-Qualified Stock Option Plan, provided to members of the Registrant's Board of Directors who are not also employees of the Registrant, is set forth in Exhibit B of the Registrant's definitive Proxy Statement dated February 17, 2004 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 17, 2004, and incorporated by reference herein.*
- (vii) Directors' Share Ownership Program, provided to members of the Registrant's Board of Directors who are not also employees of the Registrant, is set forth on page 28 of the Registrant's definitive Proxy Statement dated February 17, 2004 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 17, 2004, and incorporated by reference herein.*
- (viii) Deferred Compensation Plan, as restated on January 1, 2000, and amended on August 29, 2000, September 5, 2000 and May 16, 2003, in which directors, officers and certain other management employees participate, a copy of which Plan document and amendments was attached as Exhibit 10(viii) of the Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended August 31, 2003 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 14, 2003, and incorporated by reference herein.*

Table of Contents

- (ix) 2005 Deferred Compensation Plan, effective January 1, 2005, in which directors, officers and certain other management employees participate, which agreement is incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10(xii) of Registrant's 10-K for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2004, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 27, 2005.*

- (x) The 2007 Employees Stock Purchase Plan, in which employees participate, is set forth in Exhibit A of the Registrant's definitive Proxy Statement dated February 16, 2007, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 16, 2007, and incorporated by reference herein.*

- (xi) Asset Purchase Agreement, dated November 13, 2007, between the Registrant and Conopco, Inc., which agreement is incorporated by reference from Exhibit 2.1 of the Registrant's Form 8-K dated November 13, 2007, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 13, 2007.

- (xii) Consulting Agreement, dated January 1, 2008, among the Registrant, CKB Consulting LLC and Robert J. Lawless, which agreement is incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10 (xiii) of the Registrant's Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2007, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 28, 2008.*

- (xiii) The 2007 Omnibus Incentive Plan, in which directors, officers and certain other management employees participate, is set forth in Exhibit A of the Registrant's definitive Proxy Statement dated February 20, 2008, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 20, 2008, and incorporated by reference herein*

- (31) Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certifications Attached.
- (32) Section 1350 Certifications Attached.

* Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

Table of Contents

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

MCCORMICK & COMPANY, INCORPORATED

Date: October 9, 2008

By: /s/ Gordon M. Stetz, Jr.
Gordon M. Stetz, Jr.
Executive Vice President & Chief Financial Officer

Date: October 9, 2008

By: /s/ Kenneth A. Kelly, Jr.
Kenneth A. Kelly, Jr.
Senior Vice President & Controller