

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2535.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. Dodge & Olcott. Plea of guilty. Sentence suspended.

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF OIL OF LAVENDER.

On February 28, 1913, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Dodge & Olcott Co., a corporation, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 8, 1910, from the State of New York into the State of Michigan of a quantity of oil of lavender which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Oil Lavender (Fleur Mottet's) Extra Serial No. 3911 Imported by Dodge & Olcott Co."

An analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity 25° C., 0.9035; refractive index at 20° C., 1.4632; refractive index after extraction with 5 per cent alcohol, 1.4649; optical rotation 100 mm 20° C., -3.47°; soluble in 3 volumes of 70 per cent alcohol; evaporation residue (per cent), 3.48; saponification number, residue non-volatile on steam bath, 7.3; esters as linalyl acetate (per cent), 35.39; esters after extraction with 5 per cent alcohol (per cent), 29.75; glycerol esters (Schimmel's test), present; glyceryl esters (acrolein test), present; citric acid esters (Denige's test), absent. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, to wit, oil of lavender flowers, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in said Pharmacopœia

official at the time of said shipment and investigation; and, further, in that said product contained glycerin esters, which is not one of the ingredients of oil of lavender flowers, as defined in said Pharmacopœia. Misbranding of the product was alleged for the reason that the label set forth above regarding the product and the ingredients and substances contained therein was false and misleading, in that said label would indicate that the product consisted of oil of lavender, whereas, in truth and in fact, it consisted of a mixture of oil of lavender and glycerin esters.

On March 17, 1913, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court suspended sentence.

B. T. GALLOWAY,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 25, 1913.*

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