

# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2541.

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

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**U. S. v. Ungerer & Co. (Inc.). Plea of guilty. Sentence suspended.**

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### ADULTERATION OF OIL OF LAVENDER FLOWERS.

On March 5, 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 Ungerer & Co. (Inc.), a corporation, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on March 27, 1912, from the State of New York into the State of California of a quantity of oil of lavender flowers which was adulterated. The product was labeled: "Essence surfine Lavande Fleurs Jeancard Fils Cannes France Ungerer & Co. New York. Serial No. 521 Poide Specifique @ 15° 0.88-0.90 Pouvoir Rotatoire 4°-8° Solubilite dans 1. Alcohol aFo 2-3 Tenneru en ethers 25%."

An analysis of a sample of the product made by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity at 25° C., 0.8988; refractive index at 20° C., 1.4621; refractive index after extraction with 5 per cent alcohol, 1.4623; soluble in 3 volumes of 70 per cent alcohol; acid number, 0.98; evaporation residue (per cent), 1.63; saponification number residue non-volatile on steam bath, 3.9; esters as linalyl acetate (per cent), 26.59; terpinyl acetate, absent; glyceryl esters, present; Schimmel's test, positive; acrolein test, positive; esters after extraction with 5 per cent alcohol (per cent), 23.61; oil is adulterated with glyceryl esters. 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 it 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, in that the said Pharmacopœia provides as a test for oil of lavender flowers that it shall be a volatile oil distilled from the fresh flowering tops of *Lavandula officinalis chaix* (fam. Labiatas), whereas it was not a volatile oil distilled from the fresh flowering tops of *lavandula officinalis chaix*, but was an article containing added glyceryl 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 26, 1913.*

