

2899. Adulteration and misbranding of extract of peppermint. U. S. v. Sherwood & Sherwood Commercial Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10 and costs. (F. & D. No. 4399. I. S. No. 18111-d.)

On April 4, 1913, the United States attorney for the southern district of California, 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 Sherwood & Sherwood Commercial Co., a corporation, Los Angeles, Cal., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about October 18, 1911, from the State of California into the State of Arizona of a quantity of extract of peppermint which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Extract of Peppermint, Artificially Colored. Bottled by Golden State Wine Co., 271 S. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results: Specific gravity, 15.6°C./15.6°C., 0.9375; alcohol (per cent by volume), 48.52; oil of peppermint, absent; odor indicates trace of oil of spearmint; color, Light Green SF Yellowish. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was labeled "Extract of Peppermint," and another substance, to wit, a dilute solution of alcohol containing only a trace, if any, of oil of peppermint, had been mixed and packed therewith in such a manner as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength; and further, for the reason that the product was labeled "Extract of Peppermint," and another substance, to wit, a dilute solution of alcohol containing only a trace, if any, of oil of peppermint, had been substituted wholly or in part therefor. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was labeled and branded "Extract of Peppermint," which was false and misleading in that it would lead a purchaser to believe that it was genuine extract of peppermint conforming to the standard for such article, when, as a matter of fact, it was a dilute solution of alcohol containing only a trace, if any, of oil of peppermint, artificially colored.

On June 30, 1913, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

B. T. GALLOWAY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 18, 1914.*

2900. Adulteration and misbranding of oil of lavender flowers. U. S. v. Brunswig Drug Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10 and costs. (F. & D. No. 4404. I. S. No. 3577-d.)

On April 4, 1913, the United States attorney for the southern district of California, 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 Brunswig Drug Co., a corporation, Los Angeles, Cal., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about August 11, 1911, from the State of California into the State of Arizona, of a quantity of oil of lavender flowers which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Oil of Lavender (Oil Lavender Flowers) Specific Gravity .907 Optical Rotation .37 Linalyl Acetate Guaranteed *** No. 276 G. Brunswig Drug Co. *** Los Angeles ***."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Specific gravity at 25° C.....	0.913
Optical rotation at 20° C.....	-2.45
Index of refraction at 20° C.....	1.463
Esters as linalyl acetate (grams per 100 cc).....	25.6
Acidity (cc N/10 alkali per 100 cc).....	21
Solubility in 70 per cent alcohol, O. K.; alcohol.....	Absent.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, to wit, "Oil of Lavender," and it differed from the standard of strength quality, and purity for oil of