

5863. Adulteration and misbranding of chloroform liniment and adulteration of solution of citrate of magnesia. U. S. * * * v. George R. Ridgeley (Southern Pharmacy). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$40.
(F. & D. No. 8413. I. S. Nos. 2245-m, 3857-m.)

On October 2, 1917, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the police court of said District an information against George R. Ridgeley, trading as the Southern Pharmacy, Washington, D. C., alleging that said defendant did offer for sale and sell at the District aforesaid, on February 8, 1917, a quantity of Chloroform Liniment which was adulterated and misbranded and a quantity of Solution of Citrate of Magnesia which was adulterated.

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

Chloroform (cc per 1,000 cc)-----	200
Chloroform (minims per fluid ounce)-----	96
Camphor (grams per 1,000 cc)-----	24.3

Adulteration of the chloroform liniment was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, and differed from the standard (of) strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in the said Pharmacopœia official at the time of investigation of the article, in that in 1,000 mils of the article there were 200 mils of chloroform, whereas the said Pharmacopœia provides that in 1,000 mils of the article there shall be 300 mils of chloroform; and in that in 1,000 mils of the article there were 24.3 grams of camphor, whereas said Pharmacopœia provides that in 1,000 mils of the article there shall be 700 mils of soap liniment and that in 700 mils of soap liniment there shall be 31.5 grams of camphor; and the standard of the strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the container thereof.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statement borne on the label attached to the bottle, regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, to wit, "Each Fluid Ounce Contains * * * Chloroform 144 Minims," was false and misleading in that it represented that the article contained 144 minims of chloroform to the fluid ounce, whereas, in truth and in fact, it did not, but contained a less amount, to wit, 96 minims of chloroform to the fluid ounce; and for the further reason that the article contained chloroform, and the label failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of chloroform contained therein.

Analysis of a sample of the solution of citrate of magnesia by the said Bureau of Chemistry showed the following results:

Citric acid, total (grams per 100 cc)-----	7.01
Magnesium oxid (gram per 100 cc)-----	0.78

Adulteration of the solution of citrate of magnesia was alleged for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in the said Pharmacopœia official at the time of investigation of the article, in that it contained in 100 mils of the solution magnesium citrate equivalent to 0.78 gram magnesium oxid, whereas the said Pharmacopœia provides that 100 mils of the solution shall contain magnesium citrate corresponding to not less than 1.5 grams magnesium oxid; and in that in 100 mils of the solution there were 7.01 grams of citric acid, whereas the said Pharmacopœia provides that in 350 mils of the solution there shall be 33

grams of citric acid, equivalent to 9.43 grams per 100 mils of the solution ; and the standard of the strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the container thereof.

On October 2, 1917, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$40.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*