

**14920. Adulteration of scallops. U. S. v. Twenty-Eight 1-Gallon Cans of Scallops. Default decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered delivered to charitable institution or destroyed. (F. & D. No. 21691. I. S. No. 14902-x. S. No. E-5978.)**

On February 10, 1927, 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 a libel praying seizure and condemnation of twenty-eight 1-gallon cans of scallops, remaining in the original and unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by Jean [G] W. McCreedy, from Cheriton, Va., on or about February 8, 1927, and transported from the State of Virginia into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that a substance, water, had been mixed with and substituted in part for scallops.

On February 26, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the portion of the product passed by this department as fit for human consumption be delivered to a charitable institution, and the remainder destroyed.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14921. Adulteration of scallops U. S. v. Forty 1-Gallon Cans of Scallops. Default decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered delivered to charitable institution or destroyed. (F. & D. No. 21685. I. S. No. 14906-x. S. No. E-5988.)**

On February 17, 1927, 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 a libel praying seizure and condemnation of forty 1-gallon cans of scallops, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by Bart Bowen, from Exmore, Va., on or about February 14, 1927, and transported from the State of Virginia into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that a substance, water, had been mixed and packed with and substituted in part for scallops.

On February 26, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the portion of the product passed by this department as fit for human consumption be delivered to a charitable institution, and the remainder destroyed.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14922. Adulteration of scallops. U. S. v. 19 Gallon Cans of Scallops. Default decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered delivered to charitable institution or destroyed. (F. & D. No. 21679. I. S. No. 16019-x. S. No. E-5950.)**

On February 7, 1927, 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 a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 19 gallon cans of scallops, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by J. Lewis & Co., from Tasley, Va., on February 3, 1927, and transported from the State of Virginia into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that a substance, water, had been mixed and packed with and substituted in part for scallops.

On February 24, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the portion of the product passed by this department as fit for human consumption be delivered to a charitable institution, and the remainder destroyed.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14923. Misbranding of Sexvitor. U. S. v. 4½ Dozen Bottles of Sexvitor. Default order of destruction entered. (F. & D. No. 21310. I. S. No. 12619-x. S. No. W-2032.)**

On October 16, 1926, the United States attorney for the District of Utah, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and

condemnation of 4¼ dozen bottles of Sexvitor, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Salt Lake City, Utah, alleging that the article had been shipped by Joseph A. Piuna, from Los Angeles, Calif., on or about August 5, 1926, and transported from the State of California into the State of Utah, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of a sample of the article showed that it consisted of red-dyed, sugar, starch, and calcium carbonate coated tablets, containing mineral matter including a phosphorous compound, a small amount of laxative plant extractive, a trace of strychnine, and a nitrogenous substance.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded, in that the labels and the accompanying circular bore the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article: (Carton and bottle label) "Sexvitor \* \* \* A Superior Glandular Tonic for Men and Women Recommended to strengthen the nerves, correct constipation, clear the skin, increase energy, enrich the blood, aid digestion, and as a health giving reconstructive tonic in weak and run down conditions and as a vitalizer for pale and pep-less people," (circular) "The Function Of Ductless Glands And Their Usefulness. The term Ductless Glands means those glands which have an internal secretion \* \* \* the \* \* \* scientist \* \* \* discovered the value of Ductless Glands \* \* \* He noticed that his mental and physical vigor were increased, making him feel much younger and giving him lots of 'Pep.' Sexvitor is a glandular product made from the fresh healthy glands of young selected animals, combined with a vegetable extract \* \* \* It is a harmless vegetable extract and the use of it results in creating regular heart action. It is not intended that Sexvitor be taken simply as a stimulant, but to strengthen those parts of the body which lack in glandular substance \* \* \* Each box \* \* \* contains \* \* \* a month's treatment. It is not necessary to consume a whole box if you have reasons to believe that you are permanently relieved. This of course is very hard to tell, on account that we have found many users of Sexvitor, after taking a month's treatment and experiencing its remarkable invigorating action, believe themselves permanently relieved of their old weaknesses and drop the treatment only to find that a few weeks later that their old symptoms have reappeared and then order longer treatments. Because the first doses of Sexvitor gives one a feeling of strength and energy, does not mean that one is permanently relieved. Those suffering from lack of ambition, run down conditions, fatigue, melancholia, nervousness etc., should at least take the treatment for two months. The most important Ductless Glands are the thyroid, Pituitary, Adrenals, Suprarenal, Thymus and Sex Glands. Without any one of these, health could not exist. That is why when one is fatigued they say; he's got no Pep. If the Sex Glands were not functioning properly you would have Impotence. Man cannot have health without proper gland functioning," which said statements were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On December 4, 1926, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of the court was entered, finding the product misbranded and ordering that it be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14924. Adulteration of grapefruit. U. S. v. 360 Cases of Grapefruit. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 21654. I. S. No. 5906-x. S. No. E-5952.)**

On February 3, 1927, the United States attorney for the Western 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 a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 360 cases of grapefruit, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Buffalo, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by E. W. Wiggins, from Limona, Fla., on or about January 26, 1927, and transported from the State of Florida into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Box) "S. E. Mays Grower and Shipper Plant City, Florida."

Examination of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted in whole or in part of frost-damaged fruit.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.