

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On or about June 19, 1936, the Capitol Hill Creamery Co., of Denver, Colo., having filed a statement confessing the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of an order of destruction, judgment was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

26274. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Three 5-Gallon Cans, et al., of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 37859. Sample no. 73910-B.)

This case involved cream that was filthy and decomposed.

On June 12, 1936, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of eight cans of cream at Denver, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped in various shipments in interstate commerce on or about June 9, 1936, by Paul E. Almquist from Wilcox, Nebr., Geo. F. Haas from Veteran, Wyo., by Curtis Roper from Fairmont, Nebr., by Frank Gue Creamery Co. from Crawford, Nebr., by E. W. White from Leoti, Kans., and by Clem Crim from Sunset, Tex., and alleging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was in whole or in part moldy, yeasty, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On June 12, 1936, the Gold Coin Creamery Co., of Denver, Colo., the consignee, having filed a statement confessing the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

26275. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 37861. Sample no. 73913-B.)

This case involved cream that was filthy and decomposed.

On June 13, 1936, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 5-gallon can of cream at Denver, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 11, 1936, by W. O. Brose from Douglas, Wyo., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, yeasty, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On June 13, 1936, Swift & Co. of Denver, Colo., the consignee, having filed a statement confessing the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

26276. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 8-Gallon Can and One 5-Gallon Can, of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 37862. Sample no. 73914-B.)

This case involved cream that was filthy and decomposed.

On or about June 13, 1936, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of two cans of cream at Denver, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 11, 1936, by J. C. Dowda, from New Castle, Tex., and H. B. Schrank, from Aleman, Tex., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, yeasty, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On June 13, 1936, the Farmers & Merchants Creamery, of Denver, Colo., the consignee, having filed a statement confessing the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

26277. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 37863. Sample no. 73915-B.)

This case involved cream that was filthy and decomposed.

On June 13, 1936, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court