

a libel praying seizure and condemnation of two 10-gallon cans of cream at Denver, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 12, 1936, by the Farmers Equity Coop. Station from Crawford, Nebr., and from Bridgeport, Nebr., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

On June 13, 1936, the Farmers Equity Cooperative Creamery Association, of Denver, Colo., 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.*

26278. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can, et al., of Cream. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 37870. Sample nos. 71102-B, 71103-B, 71104-B, 71105-B.)

This case involved cream that was filthy and decomposed.

On or about June 27, 1936, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of seven cans of cream, in various sizes and lots, at Petaluma, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce in various shipments on or about June 22 and June 23, 1936, by Western Refrigerating Co., from Albany, Oreg.; Guy Haley, from Grants Pass, Oreg.; Valley Produce Co., from Roseburg, Oreg.; and Sher Kahn, from Eugene, Oreg., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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 June 29, 1936, the Western Refrigerating Co., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

26279. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can, et al., of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 37871. Sample no. 73917-B.)

This case involved cream that was filthy and decomposed.

On or about June 18, 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 five cans of cream at Colorado Springs, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped in various shipments in interstate commerce on or about June 16, 1936, by A. S. Cone, from Lubbock, Tex.; E. P. Hahan, from Clarendon, Tex.; Western Produce Co., from Clovis, N. Mex.; Texhoma Produce Co., from Texhoma, Tex.; and R. Stringfellow Station, from Des Moines, N. Mex.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

On June 18, 1936, the Hollywood Creamery Co. of Colorado Springs, 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.*

26280. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Five 10-Gallon Cans, et al., of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 37872. Sample no. 73918-B.)

This case involved cream that was filthy and decomposed.

On June 20, 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 six cans of cream at Colorado Springs, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped in various shipments in interstate commerce on or about June 17, 1936, by R. Stringfellow Station, from Des Moines, N. Mex.; W. H. Emery, from Lubbock, Tex.; Texhoma Produce Co. from Texhoma, Okla.; and Mrs. G. Jarvis, from Almena, Kans., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

On or about June 26, 1936, the Hollywood Creamery Co., Colorado Springs, Colo., the consignee, having filed a statement confessing the allegations of