Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 23 and July 24, 1935, in various consignments by L. B. Hammond, Amarillo, Tex.; H. T. Bartlett, Dimmitt, Tex.; C. C. Davis, Gavilan, N. Mex.; Elmer Betty, Colmor, N. Mex.; J. R. Chaffin, Lamesa, Tex.; C. H. Keeter, Claude, Tex.; Mrs. Dora Inman, Hereford, Tex.; Charles L. Pingel, Vega, Tex.; O. S. Hunter, Hamlin, Tex.; B. H. Corfield, Moriarty, N. Mex.; Wesley Hager, Belpre, Kans.; D. H. Cargile, Romero, Tex.; B. F. Cope, Memphis, Tex.; T. E. Standfield, Turkey, Tex.; B. C. Edwards, Quanah, Tex.; Alley Hally, Swearingen, Tex.; B. K. Williams, Grant, N. Mex., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was filthy and decomposed.

On July 25, 1935, the Trinidad Creamery Co., Trinidad, Colo., having appeared and admitted the allegations of the libels and consented to the entry of decrees, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. Gregg, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24900. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Three 10-Gallon Cans of Cream, et al. Consent decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 36167, 36479. Sample nos. 26096–B, 38488–B.)

These cases involved cream which was found to be in various stages of decomposition.

On July 20 and August 7, 1935, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 11 cans of cream at Denver, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 17 and July 30, 1935, in various consignments by Harold McHodgkins and X L Service Store, Abbott, N. Mex.; Swift & Co., Sidney, Nebr.; Joseph E. Barton, Chappell, Nebr.; Ora J. Brown, Wheatland, Wyo.; Albert Borton, Fort Laramie, Wyo.; Glen L. Horney, Swift & Co., Brewster, Kans.; Pearl Gaunt, Venango, Nebr.; D. A. Schultz, Clayton, N. Mex., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was decomposed.

On July 20 and August 7, 1935, Swift & Co. and the Farmers & Merchants Creamery Co., Denver, Colo., having appeared and admitted the allegations of the libels and consented to the entry of decrees, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. Gregg, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24901. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 413 Cases of Tomato Puree. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 35371. Sample no. 26157–B.)

This case involved a shipment of tomato puree that contained worm and insect debris.

On April 13, 1935, 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 413 cases of tomato puree at Denver Colo., consigned by the Varney Canning Co., Roy, Utah, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 10 and September 24, 1934, from Roy, Utah, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Chief Brand Puree Utah Tomato."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy vegetable substance.

On June 29, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. Gregg, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24902. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Eleven 10-Gallon Cans, et al., of Cream. Consent decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 36480 to 36483, incl. Sample nos. 27033–B to 27038–B, incl.)

These cases involved shipments of cream which was filthy or decomposed or both filthy and decomposed.

On August 23, 24, and 26, 1935, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of eighteen 10-gallon cans of cream at Modisto, Calif., alleging that the article had been

shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 19, 22, and 23, 1935, by the Milk Producers Association of Central California, in various shipments from Reno, Fallon, and Yerington, Nev., 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 August 24 and August 26, 1935, the Milk Producers Association of Central California having consented to the entry of a decree, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24903. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Three 10-Gallon Cans and Three 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 36168, 36367. Sample nos. 26090-B, 38494-B.)

These cases involved cream which was found to be in various stages of decomposition.

On July 20 and August 6, 1935, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of six 10-gallon cans of cream at Denver, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 18 and July 31, 1935, in various consignments by the Kanorado Cooperative Association, Kanorado, Kans.; Farmers Equity Cooperative Creamery Association, Crawford, Nebr.; P. W. Herder, Edgemont, S. Dak.; Arch. Cody, Kanorado, Kans., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was decomposed.

On July 20 and August 6, 1935, the Farmers Equity Cooperative Creamery Association, Denver, Colo., having appeared and admitted the allegations of the libels and consented to the entry of decrees, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24904. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Ten 10-Gallon Cans, et al., of Cream. Consent decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 36169, 36181, 36368. Sample nos. 26089-B, 26097-B, 38489-B.)

These cases involved cream which was filthy or decomposed or both filthy and decomposed.

On July 20, July 23, and August 6, 1935, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of seventeen 10-gallon cans of cream at Denver, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce between the dates of July 18 and July 31, 1935, in various consignments by the Beatrice Cream Stations, Venango, Grant, Potter, Trenton, Wallace, and Champion, Nebr., and Maxwell, N. Mex.; Idowell Creamery, Grant, Nebr.; A. R. Thompson, Ogallala, Nebr.; Cora Parton, Wallace, Nebr.; Jas. E. Hoback, Hayes Center, Nebr., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was in part decomposed and in part filthy and decomposed.

On July 20, July 23, and August 6, 1935, the Beatrice Creamery Co., Denver, Colo., having appeared and admitted the allegations of the libels and consented to the entry of decrees, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24905. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 36171. Sample no. 38486-B.)

This case involved cream which was decomposed.

On July 20, 1935, 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 July 16, 1935, by Dick Eruin, from Corono, N. Mex., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was decomposed.

On July 20, 1935, the Farmers & Merchants Creamery Co., Denver, Colo., having appeared and admitted the allegations of the libel and consented to the