state commerce, on or about September 13, 1934, by George Dunlop, from Forest River, N. Dak., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On September 17, 1934, the Milton Dairy Co., Minneapolis, Minn., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23464. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 5-Gallon Cans, et al., of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33664. Sample no. 3777–B.)

On September 18, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of four cans of cream at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 14, 1934, in various lots by David A. Feil, Sarles, N. Dak.; William Wacker, Gackle, N. Dak.; John Garry, Rockham, S. Dak.; and Mrs. Anton Zidon, Pisek, N. Dak.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On September 18, 1934, the Independent Cream Marketing Association, Minneapolis, Minn., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23465. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 10-Gallon Can, et al., of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33665. Sample no. 3776–B.)

On September 18, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of four cans of cream at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 14, 1934, in various lots by G. T. Westphal, Agar, S. Dak.; Fred F. Schott, McLaughlin, S. Dak.; P. S. Lowthian, Peerless, Mont.; and Mrs. John W. Bragg, Tuttle, N. Dak.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On September 18, 1934, the DeSoto Creamery Co., Minneapolis, Minn., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23466. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33700. Sample no. 3355–B.)

On September 26, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 10-gallon can of cream at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 24, 1934, by the Johnson Produce Co., from Fort Scott, 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, or putrid animal substance.

On September 26, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23467. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Three 5-Gallon Cans, et al., of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33701. Sample no. 3785–B.)

On September 22, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of eight cans of