

**23517. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Four 5-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34714. Sample no. 27320-B.)**

On December 13, 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 four cans of cream at Springfield, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about December 5 and 6, 1934, by O. H. Stephens, Shirley, Ark.; Spencer Hamon, Eureka Springs, Ark.; W. E. Farrar, Cameron, Okla.; and C. B. Miller, Bokchito, Okla.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

On December 13, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, and the consignee, the Armour Creameries, Springfield, Mo., having consented to its destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

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

**23518. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon and Four 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34715. Sample no. 23424-B.)**

On December 12, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern 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 5-gallon and four 10-gallon cans of cream at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about December 8 and 9, 1934, in various shipments by E. S. Sheppard, from Beebe, Ark.; A. R. Siedle, from Prairie Du Rocher, Ill.; and Brown Edward, from Beebe, Ark.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

On December 13, 1934, the Beatrice Creamery Co., St. Louis, Mo., claimant, having consented to the destruction of the product, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

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

**23519. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 5-Gallon Cans and Thirteen 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. (F. & D. no. 34716. Sample no. 27322-B.)**

On December 12, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of two 5-gallon cans and thirteen 10-gallon cans of cream at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about December 9 and 10, 1934, in various shipments by Williams Produce Co., from Golconda, Ill.; Farmers' Produce Co., from Marion, Ill.; Vienna Produce Co., from Karnak, Ill.; Charles Risinger, from Metropolis, Ill.; Carterville Produce Co., from Carterville, Ill.; M. Riffey, from Paragould, Ark.; Carbondale Produce Co., from Carterville, Ill.; Lois Robertson, from Enville, Tenn.; and Ervin Arrington, from Bradford, Tenn.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

On December 13, 1934, the Paul A. Schulze Co., St. Louis, Mo., claimant, having consented to the destruction of the product, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

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

**23520. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon and One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34717. Sample no. 27359-B.)**

On December 15, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern 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 5-gallon and one 10-gallon can of cream at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about December 11, 1934, in part by L. E. Spicer, from Bono, Ark., and in part by Clifford Hill, from Finger, Tenn., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

On December 15, 1934, the Aro Creamery Co., St. Louis, Mo., claimant, having consented to the destruction of the product, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

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

**23527. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Three 5-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction.** (F. & D. no. 34718. Sample no. 3865-B.)

On December 15, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of three 5-gallon cans of cream at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about December 10, 1934, in various shipments by E. A. Craddock, from Bradford, Tenn.; W. R. Morgan, from Herbina, Ark.; and Cordia McCain, from Hickman, Ky.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

On December 15, 1934, the Aro Creamery Co., St. Louis, Mo., claimant, having consented to the destruction of the product, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

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

**23522. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 5-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction.** (F. & D. no. 34719. Sample no. 27339-B.)

On December 12, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of two 5-gallon cans of cream at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about December 8, 1934, in part by Mrs. J. P. Sharp, from Kenton, Tenn., and in part by M. E. Hollis, from Kenton, Tenn., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

On December 13, 1934, the Sugar Creek Creamery Co., St. Louis, Mo., claimant, having consented to the destruction of the product, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

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

**23523. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can of Cream. Decree of destruction.** (F. & D. no. 34720. Sample no. 3864-B.)

On December 12, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern 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 5-gallon can of cream at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about December 9, 1934, by Aaron Falston, from Saffell, Ark., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

On December 13, 1934, Aro Creamery Co., St. Louis, Mo., claimant, having consented to the destruction of the product, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

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

**23524. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 5-Gallon and Two 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction.** (F. & D. no. 34721. Sample no. 27340-B.)

On December 15, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of two 5-gallon and two 10-gallon cans of cream at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about December 10, 1934, in various shipments by Mrs. J. W. Gaither, from Jerseyville, Ill.; E. Faughn, from Brookport, Ill.; Delphia Welford, from Humboldt, Tenn.; and Albert Blow, from Prairie Du Rocher, Ill.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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