27495. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 40325. Sample no. 48027-C.)

This product was found to be decomposed.

On July 9, 1937, 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 can of cream at Denver, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 7, 1937, by W. R. Kohler, from Roscoe, 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, or putrid animal substance.

On July 9, 1937, the consignee 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.

27496. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 40326. Sample no. 48028-C.)

This product was found to be decomposed.

On July 12, 1937, 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 can of cream at Denver, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 8, 1937, by the Grant Produce Co., from Grant, 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, or putrid animal substance.

On July 12, 1937, the consignee 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.

27497. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 10-Gallon Cans, One 8-Gallon Can, and Four 5-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 40327. Sample no. 48029-C.)

This product was found to be in various stages of decomposition or filthy,

or both decomposed and filthy.

On July 12, 1937, 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 seven cans of cream at Denver, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 8, 1937, in various shipments by Irey Loftus, Hart, Tex.; John Bonifas, Roseland, Nebr.; Seymore J. Harrison, Horse Shoe Bend, Idaho; August Uhl, Moorcroft, Wyo.; Otto Christenson, Lodgepole, Nebr.; Harry Keith, Penokee, Kans.; and George D. Bremer, Dresden, 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 July 12, 1937, the consignee 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.

27498. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 10-Gallon Cans, One 8-Gallon Can, and One 5-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 40328. Sample no. 48032-C.)

This product was found to be in various stages of decomposition.

On July 15, 1937, 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 four cans of cream at Denver, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 9, 1937, in various shipments by A. R. Thompson, Ogallala, Nebr.; C. W. Mount, Broadwater, Nebr.; Frank G. Meier, Lorenzo, Nebr.; and William H. Schuler, Dalton, Nebr., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.