interstate commerce on or about June 9, 1938, by Moseley, Markham & Rettinger, from Rio Hondo, Tex.; and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Cans) "Reba Tomatoes * * * Packed by Moseley and Markham."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that it was canned food and fell below the standard of quality and condition promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture, since it was not normally colored and its package or container did not bear a plain and conspicuous statement prescribed by regulation of this Department indicating that it fell below such standard.

On September 8, 1938, Moseley & Markham, claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment was entered ordering that the product be released under bond conditioned that it be relabeled in compliance with the law.

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

30731. Adulteration of imitation strawberry jam. U. S. v. 10 Cases of Imitation Strawberry Jam. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 45263. Sample No. 43677-D.)

Examination of this product showed the presence of moldy berries.

On May 3, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of Nevada, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 10 cases of imitation strawberry jam at Reno, Nev.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 1, 1938, by Enjoy Packing Co., Ltd., from San Francisco, Calif.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Five Brothers Fine Quality Imitation Strawberry Jam."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On May 20, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

30732. Adulteration of canned tomato catsup. U. S. v. 18 Cases of Tomato Catsup. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 44101. Sample No. 20248-D.)

Examination of this product showed that it contained worm and insect fragments.

On October 8, 1938, the United States attorney for the District of Nevada, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 18 cases of tomato catsup at Las Vegas, Nev.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 6, 1938, by Val Vita Food Products, Inc., from Fullerton, Calif.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Val Vita Brand Tomato Catsup Made From Whole Ripe Tomatoes."

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

On April 3, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

30733. Adulteration of crab meat. U. S. v. 1 Barrel and 1 Barrel of Crab Meat. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 45527. Sample No. 62987-D.)

This product contained evidence of the presence of filth.

On June 17, 1939, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of two barrels of crab meat at New York, N. Y.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 12, 1939, by Geo. Martin Sea Food Co. from Westwego, La.; 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 animal substance.

On June 30, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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