

alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 10, 1942, by the Peter Fox Sons Co., Watertown, S. Dak.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it was in whole or in part the product of diseased animals.

On March 17, 1943, the Peter Fox Sons Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for segregation, under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration, of the fit portion from the unfit portion and destruction of the latter.

4887. Adulteration of chicken fat. U. S. v. 40 Tubs of Chicken Fat. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for denaturing for use in the making of soap. (F. D. C. No. 8986. Sample No. 17624-F.)

This product was decomposed and contained pieces of liver, sections of muscle, sections of intestines containing fecal material, and internal organs of fowls.

On December 10, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 40 tubs, each containing about 60 pounds, of raw chicken fat at New York City, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 18, 1942, by H. A. Whelan, Boston, Mass.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy and decomposed substance.

On April 23, 1943, the E. M. Niles Co., Boston, Mass., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be denatured so that it could not be used for food, but could be used as a base for soap.

4888. Adulteration of chicken fat. U. S. v. 30 Tubs of Chicken Fat. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for rendering into base for soap. (F. D. C. No. 8911. Sample No. 18867-F.)

This product contained pieces of tissue other than fat, particles of liver, feathers, and sections of intestines containing fecal matter, and was undergoing decomposition.

On November 25, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 30 tubs, each containing about 65 pounds, of raw chicken fat at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 9, 1942, by E. M. Niles & Co. from Boston, Mass.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy and decomposed substance.

On April 23, 1943, E. M. Niles & Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be denatured so that it could not be used for food, but could be used as a base for soap.

4889. Adulteration and misbranding of canned boneless chicken. U. S. v. 25 Cases of Canned Chicken. Decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for relabeling. (F. D. C. No. 9243. Sample No. 11040-F.)

The drained weight of this product was 74.7 percent of the net weight of the entire contents, whereas the drained weight of canned chicken should be 90 percent of the net weight.

On January 26, 1943, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California filed a libel against 25 cases, each containing 30 cans, of chicken meat at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 19, 1942, by the Washington Poultry Products Co. from Redmond, Wash.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: (Cans) "White Rock Brand Boneless Chicken."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that a substance, boneless chicken containing excessive broth, had been substituted wholly or in part for boneless chicken, which it purported to be.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that its container was so filled as to be misleading, since it did not contain the quantity of chicken meat to be expected, less than 90 percent of meat being present.

On February 26, 1943, the J. M. Springer Co. of San Francisco, Calif., having appeared as claimant, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for relabeling under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.