ing since the product was not a certified coal-tar color. (This product contained not more than 87 percent of pure dye and not less than 5.5 percent of salt, while the color certified under lot number C4673 consisted of a coal-tar color containing 92.7 percent of dye and 2.7 percent of salt.)

DISPOSITION: May 5, 1947. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

12399. Adulteration of egg color and red color. U. S. v. 15 Pint Bottles, etc. (F. D. C. No. 22374. Sample Nos. 81802–H, 81803–H.)

LIBEL FILED: January 14, 1947, Eastern District of Washington.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about January 18, 1946, by Smith-Junior Co., Inc., from Rochester, N. Y.

PRODUCT: 15 pint bottles of egg color and 24 pint bottles and 24 quart bottles of red color at Spokane, Wash. Examination showed that the egg color contained Tartrazine FD&C Yellow No. 5, and that the red color contained Amaranth, FD&C Red No. 1, coal-tar colors which are certifiable but which were not certified in accordance with the regulations.

LABEL, IN PART: "Smith-Junior Egg Color," and "Smith-Junior Red Color."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (c), the articles contained coal-tar colors other than those from batches certified in accordance with regulations.

DISPOSITION: March 24, 1947. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

12400. Adulteration and misbranding of Anti-Skipper compound. U. S. v. 3 Cases * * * (and 1 other seizure action). (F. D. C. Nos. 22900, 23122. Sample Nos. 53874–H, 55119–H.)

LIBELS FILED: On or about April 4 and May 27, 1947, Middle District of Tennessee and Northern District of Georgia.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about February 3 and 24, 1947, by the Hamilton-Bacon-Hamilton Co., Inc., from Bristol, Va.

PRODUCT: Anti-Skipper compound. 3 cases, each containing 48 7-ounce cans, at Nashville, Tenn., and 11 cases, each containing 24 7-ounce cans, at Griffin, Ga.

LABEL, IN PART: (Can) "Bacon's Famous Brand Anti-Skipper Compound * * * Bacon Manufacturing Co., Bristol, Va.-Tenn."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (a) (1), the article contained an added poisonous and deleterious substance, borax, which may have rendered it injurious to health.

Misbranding, Section 403 (a), the following label statements were misleading since they represented and suggested that the article might safely be used, whereas such use would be potentially dangerous to the health of the consumer: "Anti-Skipper Compound * * * to Prevent Skippers on Cured Meats * * * Bacon's Anti-Skipper Compound when used according to directions will prevent skippers in your meat during the entire year * * * contains enough Bacon's Anti-Skipper Compound to treat about 300 pounds of meat."

DISPOSITION: July 24 and August 15, 1947. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction.

INDEX TO NOTICES OF JUDGMENT F. N. J. NOS. 12201 TO 12400

PRODUCTS

	N. J. No.
Alimentary paste. *See* Macaroni and noodle products.	
Anti-Skipper compound	12400
Apple butter	12353, 12354
-strawberry jelly	12347
Apricots, canned	12330, 12331
Bakery products	12207–12217
Barley feed, ground	12310
Beans, canned green	12356–12358
lima	12362
Mexican-style	12359, 12360
with pork	12361
Beer	12201–12204
Beverages and beverage materials	12201–12206
Bluefish, frozen	12312