

be proud of for no woman is ever entirely well after these organs have been removed. The removal of both ovaries is always attended by more or less disastrous results. Witness the many cases which so soon find their way into the insane hospitals, or are the victims of nervous troubles from which their only relief is found in the narcotics. The patient use of Womanette will eliminate the necessity for this operation in practically every instance. * * * Womanette may seem a little slow to you, but the fact that it is certain should be sufficient reason for continuing its use until the trouble can be cleared up. * * * I was in such a bad condition before I began taking Womanette I could hardly be up at all. I had terrible headaches all the time. Twelve bottles cured me entirely * * * After you think you are well it is best not to discontinue the medicine too soon. * * * Two of the leading physicians here told me I had Appendicitis and an operation would be necessary. One of them told me he was afraid I had kidney trouble and that he rather feared to undertake the operation. I took nine bottles of Womanette, and have now no symptoms of either Appendicitis or kidney trouble. * * * Many so-called cases of Consumption, Appendicitis, and even Pellagra yield promptly to the alterative and tonic properties of Womanette—not because Womanette is a cure-all, but because the broken-down depleted conditions of the female constitution so many times so closely resemble the conditions present in these other troubles that the symptoms are often mistaken by even skilled physicians. Few women are ever operated upon if they learn the use of Womanette beforehand. * * * I had fearful pains each month at my time. The flow at times was very scant, and I had a terrible complexion for my face was a mass of bumps and pimples. * * * but nothing cured my pains or my bumps. * * * I found that Womanette was building up my health so fast that I kept on taking that until I had taken about eighteen bottles. I gained in weight from 108 pounds to 135 * * * My complexion was as smooth and clear as anybody's. Since that time I have had occasion to use Womanette * * * once for Neuralgia * * * It has never failed me."

Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the declaration of 14 per cent alcohol, borne on the label, was false and misleading, since analysis showed 9.1 per cent of alcohol.

On February 1, 1926, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

15803. Misbranding of original Dr. Musser's capsules, Dr. Musser's red capsules, and Dr. Musser's injection Rx. 500. U. S. v. 3 Packages of Original Dr. Musser's Red Capsules, et al. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 22313. I. S. Nos. 23606-x, 23607-x, 23608-x. S. No. 354.)

On January 9, 1928, the United States attorney for the District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 3 packages of original Dr. Musser's red capsules, 9 packages of Dr. Musser's red capsules, and 5 bottles of Dr. Musser's injection Rx. 500 at Fort Wayne, Ind., alleging that the articles had been shipped by the Musser-Reese Chemical Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., on or about November 7, 1927, and had been transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Indiana, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analyses of samples of the articles by this department showed that the original Dr. Musser's capsules consisted essentially of volatile oils, including saantal and nutmeg oils and copaiba balsam, that Dr. Musser's red capsules consisted essentially of compounds of arsenic, iron, calcium, and strychnine, and an extract from a laxative plant drug, and that Dr. Musser's injection Rx 500 consisted essentially of a solution of boric acid and zinc sulphate in water, colored yellow with an artificial dye.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the articles were misbranded in that the circular accompanying the said packages and bottles bore false and fraudulent statements regarding the said articles, and in that the articles contained no ingredients or combinations of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed in the said circulars.

On February 3, 1928, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*