

with the intention of deceiving for commercial gain or from ignorance of well-known facts."

As to Cactin, in the same article they publish the conclusions of Prof. Robt. A. Hatcher, who made some experiments in the Loomis Laboratory, Cornell Medical College, New York. His conclusions are: "These two preparations (cactin pellets of Sultana Drug Company and Abbott's Cactin) are not only devoid of a digitalis-like or a strychnine-like action, but they are inert when used in animals in doses that are hundreds and even thousands of times as large as those recommended by their exploiters."

"To sum up the facts concerning the H.M.C. tablets it may be said that this mixture is nothing but scopolamine and morphine to which has been added an inert secret article called cactin, thus adding mystery to it all and making this well-known and important combination of scopolamine and morphine a proprietary nostrum."

Morphine and scopolamine were first used in obstetric work by Steinbuchel, when in 1902 he reported 100 cases. Since then a great number of cases have been reported, but chiefly by the Germans. Most notable among these is Professor Kronig, of Frieburg, who has reported 1,700 cases in which these drugs have been used, and he is very enthusiastic in its favor. It is rather remarkable in view of these large number of cases that English and American obstetricians have been so slow in adopting it. In May, 1908, in a personal communication, the Dublin Rotunda report that they had not used it in a single case; the Sloan Maternity, New York, has never used it. Johns Hopkins Maternity in a few cases, but not enough to report.

The only ones in America which we could find who had used it systematically and published results were Dr. Newall, of the Boston Lying-in-Hospital, 12 cases, and Dr. Fenton, of Toronto, 153 cases, and their results have been entirely favorable.

Besides the 1,700 cases reported by Kronig, Preller reports 120, Bunn, 100; Steffen (13), 300; Leopold (27), 200; Bass (36), 107.

The results from the use of this treatment vary greatly, and we are inclined to attribute this lack of uniformity more to the quality of the preparation used than to the method of its exhibition. Kronig's report of favorable results in 1,700 cases is the strongest evidence we know of in favor of this method. Some of his countrymen report very unfavorably however. Giminder (9), in summing up the results, observed in 100 cases at Menge's Clinic in Erlangen declares the method to be dangerous to both the mother and child, stating that serious after-hemorrhage