

After trying various ways of supplying this information to each patient, in written or printed form, I have adopted the booklet issued by an American Supply House in which all this and much more useful information is contained. Some may object to this plan in that it would appear to be advertising that particular firm's goods, but the book supplies me with what I want without expense, and if indirectly the publishers reap benefit it is nothing to me.

By having such books available in sufficient numbers to hand one to every woman who engages me to attend her, I am saved the time necessary to explain things to her, and she doubtless has the points more firmly impressed upon her mind by frequent perusal of its pages.

Having provided her with this information, taken a brief history, including past illnesses, previous pregnancies and labors, and the present pregnancy, and posted in my diary the days on which routine urinary examinations are to be made, it will not be necessary to see her again till about the sixth month.

At about the sixth month it is my custom to visit my patient at her own home, or have her come to my office, when I make a general physical examination of the chest and abdomen including the taking of the external pelvic measurements.

This examination is directed especially to the detection of heart murmurs so far as the chest is concerned, and the estimation of the size of the pelvis and thickness and strength of the walls, so far as the abdomen is concerned. Where the external measurements of the pelvis suggest the probability of contraction or deformity, I proceed to the internal measurement, usually with the patient under an anesthetic. I make this physical examination at this time in order that I may be informed of physical defects or deformities sufficiently early, to admit of my taking measures which may be indicated in good time.

Under preparation for labor are included the physician's outfit, the patient's outfit and abdominal palpation.

It is not my intention to inflict upon you just what I think should be included in the physician's equipment for an obstetrical case, but I will say that in my opinion every man who undertakes to attend a labor should provide himself with adequate means and appliances for the proper handling, not only of the ordinary normal cases, but of the recognized complications as well, without any improvising.

Complications, which in the presence of suitable appliances and adequate preparation may give us little concern, may in the absence of these become most serious, with the patient taking all the chances. A professional man should not require to "send back to the shop" for anything, while his patient is in danger, nor be