

3. Facilities should be such that the patient is not unduly disturbed.

4. A nurse or physician must be in constant attention.

5. This method of treatment is best carried out in hospitals, although there is no reason why it cannot be accomplished in well regulated private homes. However, if for any reason, the physician attending a patient at her home, does not see fit to institute treatment early in labor, he surely can utilize this method in the second stage, and still save the woman a great deal of unnecessary pain. That this may be accomplished was demonstrated in eight cases in whom treatment was instituted at the end of the first stage of labor. All of these cases had marked analgesia with complete amnesia.

6. It does not affect the first stage of labor, but the second stage is prolonged.

7. Pain is markedly diminished in a great per cent. of cases, while amnesia is present in 75 per cent. of patients, but labor is not painless as is generally supposed.

8. This treatment does not in any way interfere with any other therapeutic measure which may be deemed necessary for the termination of labor.

9. Fetal heart sounds must be carefully watched. Sudden slowing calls for immediate delivery, if possible, or treatment must be discontinued. Fifteen per cent. of the babies were born oligopnolic.

10. Asepsis and antisepsis cannot be rigidly enforced.

11. No change in the course of the puerperium was observed, and convalescence progressed very smoothly in our entire series.

12. Women of a higher grade of intelligence are best suited to this form of treatment.

13. This treatment is best carried out in primiparæ or in multiparæ with tedious labors. It has no place in short labors.

14. This is an ideal form of treatment in patients suffering from cardiac disease.

Finally, every experienced obstetrician is fully aware of the fact that the number of births showing anomalies, such as premature rupture of the membranes, incomplete dilatation of the cervix, abnormal presentations and primary inertia are on the increase. It is equally well known that women following a profession requiring a superior mental development, have more difficult deliveries. The demands made by hard work, or by social obligations upon the modern woman in our large cities, are so great that their nervous systems are constantly overworked. What we consider a