

Gauss has never seen any vomiting unless it had already occurred before the injections. Dizziness is rarely complained of, and headache, diarrhea or constipation almost never.

The scopolamine has been observed to have an unfavorable effect on the heart; for that reason it is rational to use the cactin.

The effect on the child. Gauss found that extra precaution is necessary in looking after the child, owing to the liability to asphyxiation.

Sixty-five of the first 500 were born asphyxiated; 13 per cent. in the second 500, only half as many were asphyxiated and the mortality was 3 1-2 per cent. less than during the previous ten years at the Frieberg clinic.

Only one death occurred in the first 500, and that was due to rupture of uterus.

In first 500 forceps were used 49 times, in the second only 25 times.

In conclusion, allow me to give you the conclusions of Dr. Emory Lauphear, of St. Louis, who has used the tablets in nearly 1,000 cases without any trouble at all. He says: "My opinion is that ultimately this combination will be used more extensively for partial anesthesia, total unconsciousness being induced by a trifling amount of chloroform by inhalation, the full analgesic effect of three doses being reserved chiefly for those cases in which for any reason it would be injudicious to use chloroform or ether.

"But in my own work I am using it for practically all major operations. The narcosis is entirely too profound for minor surgery (though the supplemental one-dose method works well), and I am sure that others who try it carefully, in appropriate cases will become as enthusiastic as I am, on account of (a) its simplicity, (b) its freedom from post-operative nausea and pain, (c) its economy, and (d) its attractiveness to patients who so greatly dread either chloroform or ether."

DISCUSSION.

A. H. Perfect.—I have used H.M.C. in sixty cases, and do not advocate its use generally as an anesthetic. In obstetrical cases it makes the conditions favorable, but one always gets a blue baby. The ideal anesthetic in these cases is the old reliable chloroform. Surgical cases are "punk" breathers when the necessary chloroform is given, because I do not regard it either as a complete or general anesthetic, and patients must be put asleep by some other means. It has some advantages in quieting nervousness in selected cases but will never take the place of the usual anesthetics.