

Gauss may be mentioned Steffens, Leopold, Hocheisin and Veit in Europe, as well as many of the prominent obstetricians on this side of the Atlantic. On the other hand, Kronig, Zweifel, Berute and Newell were able to report very favorable results with the method. Sir Halliday Croom in 1909 was so pleased with his results in 62 cases that he gave as his opinion "That there can be no question that in morphine scopolamine we have an efficient means of controlling the pain of labor and one that is practically safe when ordinary precautions are taken." Freeland and Solomons published very fair results of a series of 100 primiparae in 1911, and Corbett, from the General Lying-in Hospital, London, got similar results in a small series of 20 cases in the same year.

Despite the adverse reports of his opponents, Gauss continued his experiments, and in 1907 published a report of 1,000 cases, supplementing it recently by a critical study of over 5,000 cases. Nevertheless, the method was very little used for the next six years, but recently there has been a renewed interest in the subject, especially on this continent, with the result that far more favorable reports are continually being published.

In September of last year Harrar and McPherson gave their results in 100 cases from the New York Lying-in, which were very satisfactory. At the same time A J Rongy reported 125 cases from the wards of the Jewish Maternity and Lebanon Hospitals, 83.2 per cent. of which showed complete amnesia, 7.2 per cent. analgesia without amnesia, and 9.6 per cent. were failures. 15.2 per cent. of the babies showed oligopnea, 3.2 per cent. had some degree of asphyxia, and there were three dead babies, one a premature with spina bifida, one with subdural hæmorrhage, and one from neonatorium. His opinion was that "The comparative safety with which this drug may be used in competent hands not only justifies but compels every obstetrician to give this form of treatment a fair trial." W. H. M. Knipe, in October of last year, gave a good resume of the Freiburg method, and at the same time reported 41 cases with very satisfactory results. In discussing this paper, Dr. Scadron mentioned 250 cases which he had under observation and in which he found the results excellent. In March of this year Wakefield reports his experience with 40 cases, all in private practice under ideal conditions, in which his results were most gratifying. Indeed, he said: "I would just as soon consider performing a surgical operation without an anæsthetic as conducting a labor without morphine scopolamine amnesia." A few weeks ago Polak reported 155 cases with only three failures and no foetal mortality. At the same time Beach, his associate, analyzed a thousand cases collected in the United States in which he