

been used over what we used to meet from time to time before scopolamine was heard of."

Effects on the Child.—Two premature children where labor was induced for eclampsia were born dead; one child in occiput posterior with a prolapsed cord was born dead, and one child was dead about four or five days before birth. All others were born alive and no difficulty was experienced in having to resuscitate the child, except in the case of the Jewess mentioned above. Here difficulty was met with, but it finally came to all right. No other ill effects were observed.

In conclusion we wish to say that we find morphine and scopolamine, when carefully administered, will safely alleviate consciousness of the pains of labor and in many cases abolish any remembrance of pain.

We have observed no bad effects on the mother, though there may be minor symptoms as delirium, flushing of face, etc.

We have observed only one case in which there was some asphyxia of the child, and in this case the symptoms were not dangerous.

We do not think that labor is delayed, but rather that the time is lessened, but we have not had enough cases to judge on this point.

We think the drug should be used only when the patient is in a hospital or is attended by a good trained nurse, this not because we regard the method as a dangerous one, but because the sympathizing friends would not allow the patient to be quiet enough to get the full benefit, and in addition to this the bystanders would be very much alarmed at the little mental disturbance which occasionally occurs.

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