
"Any method which has promised women complete relief from all pains of childbirth is bound to receive widespread publicity... After careful appraisal of the patient both from a psychic and anatomic standpoint, one is able to decide whether or not she is a good subject for continuous caudal analgesia. If continuous caudal analgesia has accomplished no other good, it has proven to those of us who have used it rather extensively that the pains of labor are such that a woman has a right to demand relief, and if this method is not the one acceptable by her physician then he must provide some other procedure equally efficient and equally safe. Our recent experience backs up our initial impression that all babies whose mothers have received meytacaine are definitely stimulated by the drug, are redder than normal, cry much more spontaneously, and in general are much more active than babies born without any anesthetic. From the standpoint of these two interested parties then, it may be summed up briefly by saying that the mothers cry for it and the babies cry after it..."

"Technical difficulties in properly placing the caudal needle... is by far the most frequent cause of failure with the method and can be overcome only by actual experience and practice. There is always a tendency to start the method too early in the course of the patient's labor. These patients must be constantly watched by individuals trained and experienced in the use of the method and the course of labor under this form of analgesia."

J. C. M. C.