

contractions are apt to be less vigorous than when the patient rises fasting.

It is probable that the beneficial effects of nerve-sedatives in the treatment of this distressing condition are obtained not so much by inhibiting the uterine contractions as by soothing the irritable nervous system and thus controlling the reflex.

I would summarize my conclusions as follows:

1. There exists more or less of a rhythm in the paroxysms of nausea and vomiting in pregnancy.
2. There must also exist a rhythmical exciting cause for these paroxysms.
3. There is a rhythm in the contractions of the uterus which occur throughout pregnancy.
4. The essential exciting cause of the paroxysms of nausea and vomiting of pregnancy is frequently the physiological contraction of the muscular fibers of the uterus.

Bibliography.

- ¹ Dirmoser, *Wiener Med. Wochenschr.*, Aug., 1897.
- ² "Progressive Medicine," Vol. III., 1899.
- ³ Tarnier et Chantreuil, "Traite de l'art des Accouch.," 1888.
- ⁴ Hirst, "Text-Book of Obstetrics," 1898.
- ⁵ Dickenson, "American Text-Book of Obstetrics," 1895.
- ⁶ Cohnstein, *Arch. für Gynak.*, Bd. XVIII.
- ⁷ Giles, *Obstetrical Transactions*, 1893.