

were general and sufficiently severe to prevent her from drinking out of a cup. The patient was kept in bed, the bowels regulated. A simple saline diaphoretic and diuretic mixture was given and the diet restricted to malted and peptonized milk. Vomiting ceased in four days. Nine days after admission to hospital all choreic movements had ceased. The general condition rapidly improved and she was delivered at term of a living female child.

*Case II.* Primipara, aged 21. Choreic movements suddenly commenced at the fourth month of pregnancy. No history of previous chorea or rheumatism. Treatment as in the previous case. Patient developed pneumonia ten days after admission, during the course of which a still born fœtus was delivered. There was no further chorea.

*Case III.*—Primipara, aged 23. Seven months pregnant. Had chorea as a child. Movements so severe as to require two nurses to keep her in bed. Had not slept for three nights before admission to hospital. The treatment at first consisted of milk diet and one grain of calomel every four hours. After two days of this treatment, she was much worse, she had not slept at all, the movements were violent and she had delusions. The bowels were not satisfactorily moved, and a pint of normal saline solution was injected into the bowel every four hours. She was given thyroid extract 5 gr. every four hours, and a diuretic expectorant mixture. After twenty-four hours of this treatment the patient slept naturally for sixteen hours, and on awaking showed marked improvement. For the next twenty-four hours she slept almost constantly. The thyroid and saline were withdrawn after a 48-hour administration. Improvement now rapidly followed and the patient went to term and was delivered of a healthy child. On admission the patient passed 20 ozs. of urine in twenty-four hours, after four days of treatment the daily quantity amounted to 66 ozs., the proportion of urea and uric acid contained being markedly increased.

The author concludes that the chorea of pregnancy is due to a toxin which appears to be identical with, or to closely resemble that of acute rheumatism.

It affects human subjects under two circumstances, both of these being characterized by instability of the nervous system, namely, childhood and pregnancy. An obscure toxæmia of pregnancy gives rise to the instability and irritability above mentioned. The treatment must be eliminative. Pregnancy should not be arrested.

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The author has carried out four experiments on the kidneys of dogs, at the same time employing control animals. As a result of his experi-