

Date	Barometric Max.	Pressure Min.	Humidity Max.	Precipi- tation	Wind Velo.	Direc- tion	Hemop- tyses
22	29.76	29.70	99	.33	11	E.	1
23	29.61	29.49	100	.21	14	S.E.	
24	29.47	29.33	100	.01	34	S.	
25	29.58	29.44	79		37	W.	
26	29.72	29.55	79		24	W.	1
27	29.39	29.17	88	.02	33	N.W.	1
28	29.60	29.48	97		16	N.	2
29	29.27	28.93	95	.49	49	N.E.	1
30	29.40	28.94	100	.13	28	N.	
31	30.10	29.59	100		33	N.	1

It is of interest to note further that cases admitted from different parts of the province have given a positive history of hemoptyses occurring on the same dates as those here, and the records of other institutions show co-incident hemoptyses.

As an example, it may be said that on January 17th, 1909, there were:

- 4 cases at the Toronto Free Hospital.
- 3 cases at the King Edward Sanatorium.
- 3 cases at the Muskoka Hospital; and
- 2 cases from Toronto,
- 1 case from Niagara Falls,
- 1 case from Wellington.
- 1 case from Brantford,

1 case from Weston, subsequently admitted to the hospital, all of whom were positive as to the date above mentioned.

Unless these cases are to be considered as mere coincidences, they must be regarded as showing in this connection that great or rapid changes in atmospheric conditions are associated with the incidence of hemoptysis. And the explanation would seem to be that, while in health rapid changes have an appreciable but not serious effect because the body through the nervous system is able to accommodate itself to the changed conditions, in disease this power of accommodation is lacking and equilibrium is suddenly disturbed.

And whatever may be the exciting cause of the hemorrhage, it seems reasonable to suppose that the blood-pressure in the pulmonary area plays an important part in its production. About blood-pressure in the lesser circulation, either in health or disease, very little is known. Janeway, however, says that, "In the lesser circulation, as is well known, much lower pressures obtain, since this is true for the right ventricle as compared with the left. The direct estimation of blood-pressure in the pulmonary artery is very difficult, without producing markedly