

Time.	Readings on First day.	Time.	Readings on Second day.
10.45 a.m. ....	102mm.	12 a.m. ....	116mm.
11.15 a.m. ....	108mm.	1 p.m. ....	126mm.
11.45 a.m. ....	116mm.	2 p.m. ....	110mm.
2.00 p.m. ....	110mm.	3 p.m. ....	110mm.
3.00 p.m. ....	116mm.	4 p.m. ....	108mm.
4.00 p.m. ....	116mm.	5 p.m. ....	114mm.
5.00 p.m. ....	110mm.		
Time.	Readings on Third day.	Time.	Readings on Fourth day.
9.00 a.m. ....	126mm.	6 a.m. ....	118mm.
10.00 a.m. ....	112mm.		
11.00 a.m. ....	110mm.	9 a.m. ....	128mm.
12.00 a.m. ....	114mm.		
1.00 p.m. ....	118mm.		
2.00 p.m. ....	108mm.		
3.00 p.m. ....	116mm.		
4.00 p.m. ....	114mm.		
5.00 p.m. ....	118mm.		

*Case 1.*—This is a record of an “up” patient, whose average blood-pressure at 10 a.m. was found to be 124mm. He had breakfast in bed on the morning on which the record begins, and remained in bed until the morning of the fourth day. Nitroglycerin 1/100 gr. was given after the readings charted at 9.15 a.m., 12.45 a.m., 5 p.m., and again at 9 p.m. the first day. The same dose was given on the second and third days at 9 a.m., 1 p.m., 5 p.m., and 9 p.m., after the pressure was recorded.

The extreme drop at 10.45 a.m. on the first day must have been due to some extraneous cause, for all cases on treatment and also all control cases show the lowest record at this hour.

The rise at 1 p.m. on the second day must have been due also to some extraneous cause, for all control cases show a similar elevation.

The record on the fourth day was taken on awakening at 6 a.m. No nitroglycerin had been taken since 9 p.m. the previous night. Patient got up for breakfast, and the 9 a.m. record was taken afterwards.

#### CASE NO. 2.

Time.	Readings on first day.	Time.	Readings on second day.
9.15 a.m. ....	124mm.	9 a.m. ....	114mm.
9.45 a.m. ....	106mm.	10 a.m. ....	104mm.
10.15 a.m. ....	106mm.	11 a.m. ....	110mm.
10.45 a.m. ....	96mm.	12 a.m. ....	110mm.
11.15 a.m. ....	98mm.	1 p.m. ....	118mm.