increase in the pulmonary area.

This is evidenced by the occurrence of isolated cases of hemoptysis due to the physical exertion, emotional excitement, or mental disturbance, in all of which cases we find an increase in the systemic pressure. Conversely, it is reasonable to suppose that a reduction in the systemic pressure would be accompanied by a reduction in the pulmonary pressure, and that therefore hemorrhagic cases with a blood-pressure perilously near the danger point might be placed in a position of comparative safety if the maximum pressure in the pulmonary area could be lowered sufficiently to allow a working margin without the danger point being reached.

One of the most useful therapeutic agents capable of producing such a result seems to be nitroglycerin.

It is said by Cushny that nitroglycerin, "which is really the trinitrate of glycerine, $(CH_2 (ONO_2) CH (ONO_2) CH, (ONO_2)$, is broken up by alkalies into glycerine, nitrates, and nitrites, and almost all the effects are due to the nitrites formed."

The action is described as follows:

"The flushing and dilatation of the arterioles of the head is found to be accompanied and followed by a profound fall in the blood-pressure. The heart is accelerated at the same time, and seems not to be responsible for the change. The cause, as has been repeatedly demonstrated, is the dilatation of the peripheral vessels, both arterioles and veins widening under the influence of the drug; the vessels of the abdominal organs and the head are more affected than those of the extremities.

Its action commences very soon after its administration, and lasts much longer than that of amyl nitrite.

Erythrol tetranitrate and mannitol hexanitrate act more slowly, and the fall of pressure is more gradual, and lasts longer than under any others of the series."

It is generally considered that nitroglycerin is extremely poisonous, and that therefore it is given in exceedingly minute doses. With this precaution, however, it can be given over long periods without any apparent injurious effects. For example, 1/100 of a grain may be given four times a day for weeks, or 1/400 of a grain may be given for months.

CASE NO. 1.

Time.	Readings on First day	Time.	Readings on Second day
9.15 a.m.	120mm.	9 a.m	128mm.
9.45 a.m.	108mm.	10 a.m.	112mm.
10.15 a.m.	110mm.	11 a.m	112mm.