

*Tic Douloureux*, 2 cases:—One, 130 during attack; the other with slight arterio-sclerosis, 160 in the intervals.

*Epidemic Influenza*:—One case slightly subnormal (95).

*Miscellaneous Cases* 36; distributed over twenty-five different diseases, all showed normal pressure. They include:—Erythema nodosum, chorea, lumbago, pericarditis, erysipelas (in convalescence), tonsillitis, abscess of lung, hysteria, epilepsy, neuralgia, lateral sclerosis (3), disseminated sclerosis (2), muscular atrophy of spinal type, anterior poliomyelitis, sciatica, infective meningitis (middle ear disease), adenitis, appendicitis, lymphangitis, and gastric ulcer.

Most of these observations were made between 9.30 a.m. and 12 noon, some between 3 and 5 p.m., and a few between 1 and 2 p.m. Nearly all the patients were recumbent, only a small number were seated. Whenever the reading was other than normal it was repeated several times and on different days and the most constant result noted.

Many objections have been urged against the instrument as to its reliability. The uniformity of the results obtained in these 400 cases is a considerable testimony in its favour. It is useful in diagnosis, in prognosis, and in measuring the effects of treatment directed to the increase or decrease of arterial pressure. Probably in life assurance work this tonometer will find a field of usefulness.

Notes have been made in a few cases after administration of suprarenal powder, digitalis, nitroglycerine and erythrol tetranitrate. They are not sufficiently numerous to be particularly valuable. A rise of 43 mm. took place in three days in a cardio-renal case under digitalis in large doses. No considerable rise followed exhibition of suprarenal powder in four cases. Several high pressure cases taking nitroglycerine showed no fall. In one patient a fall of 80 mm. occurred under nitroglycerine in three weeks; but another high pressure, not getting nitro-glycerine nor any other vasomotor depressant, showed a variation of 60 mm. when followed throughout several months. In five trials of erythrol tetranitrate there was a fall of 10 mm. on one occasion and 18 on another in a high tension patient, also a fall of 10 mm. in each of two normal pressures, one of the latter remaining quite unaffected by a larger dose on a subsequent occasion. If, as stated by Oliver, the periodical, more or less rhythmical, variations in pressure in the normal individual may amount to 10 or 20 mm., then too much stress should not be laid upon variations within these limits following exhibitions of various drugs.