seen to be in the same numerical range for the three polyvalent metals, aluminum, magnesium and cadmium, for which pressure measurements have been made. Furthermore these numbers are anomalously high, on elementary considerations, as was first pointed out by Schmunk and Smith[7]. Since the Coulomb energy per unit volume varies as r^{-4} and the Fermi energy per unit volume as r^{-5}, one expects at first sight $\pi_C = 4$, $\pi_F = 5$ with an experimental π somewhere between these values. Values of π_C inferred from similar pressure experiments on sodium, aluminum, and magnesium have been in the neighborhood of 8, it is true, but such a number alone is not sufficient to account for the large experimental values in cadmium. For aluminum and magnesium it was shown that plausible electron population shifts with pressure could account on the Leigh model for the large pressure effect observed. It seems possible that such shifts, quite apart from the Leigh model, would contribute to the large effects observed in cadmium.