

tions, construction of hygienic dwellings for large families, application of sanitary regulations in factories, improvement of labor conditions, general sanitation of towns and country dwellings, and to helping persons affected with tuberculosis to obtain proper care by providing them and their families with the requisite means for so long as shall be necessary. Similarly childhood must be protected, and the child removed from infected environment. To this end, the creation of dispensaries, sanatoria and special hospitals must be undertaken. Encourage sport, which strengthens and develops the weakly, and fight tuberculosis by every direct and indirect means within our power. The Belgian Minister of Hygiene recently stated that "hygiene in the twentieth century cannot be limited to the methods employed during the nineteenth, which were chiefly negative in character, such as avoiding microbes, dust and contamination. Modern hygiene demands active methods. Its object is sound health by means of air, exercise, rest and good feeding"—to which may be added co-ordinated and legally regulated work.

The effort required is no doubt immense. The object in view is, however, worthy of the most supreme endeavor, and its attainment calls for the united action of all individuals in every nation.—The Red Cross Bulletin.

A NOTE ON HYPERPIESIA.

By G. D. Maynard, read to Witwatersrand Branch S.A.M.A.

BEFORE discussing the condition known as hyperpiesia, I may perhaps be allowed to make a few general remarks on blood pressure, the methods of estimation, and the significance of variations from the normal.

That instrumental determination of pressures is essential to scientific work will, of course, be admitted, but a practitioner who has not systematically checked his digital estimation of pressures by the sphygmomanometer may not realise the great difficulty, if not impossibility, in obtaining even a relatively reliable guide to pressure by this means. Having by experience demonstrated to myself, by manometer control, how faulty my digital estimate of pressure often was, it was a satisfaction to find Sir Clifford Albutt drawing attention to the difficulties of digital estimations. He writes: "The finger gives us no oncographie information it is apt to take amplitude for pressure, especially in slow pulses, whereas in high pressure the arterial excursions are less. I have met with no physician who has patiently compared his finger impressions with the indications of the sphygmomanometer, who has not confessed that his