

THE SPHYGMOMANOMETER is an instrument of recent invention for measuring the blood pressure. The name is derived from *sphygmos*, the pulse; *manos*, thin, rare; and *meter*, a measure. The manometer had been in use for some time as an instrument for measuring the tension of gases and vapors, and was readily adapted to testing blood pressure by adding a rubber bulb and a cuff with rubber bag attached on the inside. This is placed over the brachial artery, above the elbow, and when the pressure through the rubber bulb has shut off the artery so the pulse cannot be felt at the wrist, the reading in the graded scale at the height of the column of mercury indicates the blood pressure. The normal blood pressure is 125 millimeters. In hardening of the arteries, and accompanying heart and kidney complications, the blood pressure is an important symptom to be studied. Several of the large life insurance companies require the blood pressure to be taken in applications for large amounts. One company requires it in all applicants without regard to age or amount. This company claims to have saved \$50,000 in losses the first year in which they required the use of the sphygmomanometer. They followed the history of cases rejected on account of high blood pressure only, and found several who died within the year of apoplexy.—*Scientific American*.

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POLE FINDERS ITS PATRONS.—Hotel Powhatan, Washington, D.C. has names of Peary and Amundsen on its register. A patronage extending from the north to the south pole is a distinction to which few hotels aspire, yet such is the claim in which Clifford M. Lewis, Manager of the Hotel Powhatan takes great pride. Although the Powhatan has been open but three months the pages of its register show the names of Rear Admiral R. E. Peary, discoverer of the north pole, and Capt. Amundsen, discoverer of the south pole, and as if to cement the two in their expression of approval, is found the name of Col. George Goethals, builder of the Panama Canal. Many names of persons of social prominence also appear on the register of this—Washington's newest hotel.

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The modification of cows' milk for infant feeding is necessary in order to decrease the casein content which is **twice** what the child can assimilate. To accomplish this the milk is diluted with water. An attempt is then made to restore the other milk solids which have