

The reciprocal relationship in the several portions of the vascular system is given due attention. It is pointed out how the skin acts as the counterpart of the splanchnic area; and that lungs are a reservoir for the left side of the heart while the liver is that for the right side. During very deep and prolonged inspiration the lungs receive an unusual amount of blood. The veins at their proximal ends are emptied back into the heart and on into the lungs, where the blood is held, thus keeping the left side of the heart empty so that the arteries are imperfectly filled. Under these conditions the pulse may disappear.

The last point in the address to which we would invite attention is that dealing with arterio-sclerosis. This pathological condition is only now beginning to claim its due share of attention. If there be arteriole resistance the lateral pressure on the large arteries is increased. This leads to increased heart action and hypertrophy. If the work to be done by the heart becomes too great, there may be heart failure and fall in blood pressure. In arterio-sclerosis the middle coat is chiefly thickened in the muscular arteries and arterioles, such as the splanchnic area, the skin, and muscles; while in those that are less muscular, such as those of the brain, and the coronaries, the intima mainly suffers. In the induction of arterio-sclerosis an indolent life of luxury is more potent than that of a navvy. When the arterial system becomes sclerosed it loses its elasticity and quality to store potential energy to maintain the circulation during diastole. In such a condition the hypertrophied heart labors to propel the blood, but its work is ineffective because of the loss of arterial elasticity, and there is a marked disparity between systolic and diastolic pressure. When failure begins to set in, the force of the big powerful heart which shakes the whole chest is poorly represented at the periphery. The result is soon a defeated heart.

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#### SIR VICTOR HORSELEY'S ADDRESS ON SURGERY.

Sir Victor Horseley has long been known as an authority on surgery of the central nervous system. It was fully expected he would say something worthy the hearing, and he did. For twenty years he has been studying his subject, performing operations, and watching the results. He had, therefore, something to tell his hearers.

It is no disparagement to his address to state that it contained nothing positively new. Indeed, in the present case, that is about the highest praise we could give his address. It was a case of "Prove all things and hold fast that which is good." If there were no startling new statements in the address, there were, on the other hand, none that could be called in question, or that experience is likely to discard. He sowed, tilled, and now is scattering abroad the fruits of his labors.