

"spontaneous" disease to almost a vanishing point. The very feature, in the rabbit, of readily reacting in its arterial tree to different noxae, determines its usefulness for studying the diseases of the circulation.

In the experiments of the above-cited authors, the observations were made upon the venous segments of the anastomosis. Here although in only some of the animals the vein was noted to be dilated, it is concluded that an increased blood pressure existed in all. It is not at all clear to what extent the blood pressure was increased when the external carotid and external jugular were united. With the free anastomosis which exists (varying much in individual animals), between the venous channels of the neck, it is possible that an increase of pressure exists for only a short period after the successful anastomosis.²

²See Carrel and Guthrie, "Surg. Gynec. and Obstet.," 1906, Vol. II.; and Watts, *Bull. Johns Hopkins Hosp.*, 1907, Vol. XVIII.

It is further to be pointed out that various observers have recorded that periodic and intermittently increased blood pressures have quite a different effect upon the blood vessels than a constant and continuous one. The periodically increased pressure is found commonly in man, and if we may draw any conclusions from the finding of occupation sclerosis (right radial sclerosis in the blacksmith, femoral sclerosis in the policeman), it is that the periodic increase of pressure leads to degenerations and sclerosis in the arteries.

Finally, but of primary importance, the results of observations on veins can not be utilized in drawing conclusions about arteries, as has been done by Levin and Larkin.

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