

different grades of intensity, and, as Professor Aschoff suggests, upon arteries of different constitution. I am inclined, that is, to think that the experiments made so far with adrenalin have been somewhat severe, leading to an acute type of medial degeneration, and that slighter grades of intoxication conducted over long periods will afford the reactive overgrowth of the intima, such as we see in human arterio-sclerosis of the ordinary type; indeed, from Dr. Pearce's published description of certain of his experiments, which tended to fulfil these conditions—experiments in which he gained not merely medial giving-way, but also intimal hyperplasia—it would seem that this relationship between the two types is in a fair way to receive its proof. While saying this I need scarcely add that, as demonstrated by Dr. Klotz's most valuable observations upon the effects of bacterial toxins on the aorta, there is a wholly different type of sclerosis in which we have to recognize a primary intimal overgrowth after the type of chronic endarteritis proliferans, as also yet another important type, as demonstrated by the Kiel school and Chiari, that following upon a chronic mesaortitis—the syphilitic type.

[The remarks of PROFESSOR ASCHOFF, who led the discussion, given in German and not reported by the British Medical Journal, were to the effect that there is perhaps too great a tendency to regard the arteries in general as of like structure. This is far from being the case: there is an essential relationship between function and structure and the function of the arteries of different regions varying we must be prepared to find, and, in fact, do find, that there is marked variation in the relative development of the different coats. From this it follows that one and the same noxae must be expected to have different effects upon different arteries, while certain noxae may attack one group of arteries and not others. We must be prepared to find in the future both that what appear to be distinct lesions in different parts are due to the common cause, as conversely that distinct noxae act specifically upon particular arteries setting up distinct forms of arterio-sclerosis.]

---