

eral sense, and classifies the disease into three types, the intimal, medial and adventitial.

Let us freely admit that, employed thus, the term arteriosclerosis becomes generic and not specific, that several types of arteriosclerosis must be recognized, and so as each type is worked out and its characters definitely known, either a qualifying adjective must be employed to indicate that type, or a special name be given it. Already there is a definite movement in this direction. Thus through the work of Heller, Doehle and Chiari, the existence of a distinct and typical specific inflammatory affection of the media has become recognized, syphilitic mesarteritis (*mesaortitis productiva syphilitica*), while in order to abolish the confusion in the employment of terms between intimal sclerosis and its later stage of atheroma, Marchand has launched the term atherosclerosis or atherosis, and this has been hailed with avidity by several leading workers in Germany. For myself, I welcome either of these latter words as affording a useful designation for the common type of intimal arteriosclerosis, and helping to differentiate this form from medial arteriosclerosis in which characteristically there is not encountered atheroma proper. In dealing thus with the different types of medial arteriosclerosis, I shall not follow the time-honored custom of leading up to my subject by means of an historical introduction. To do this, to recount conscientiously the successive observations that have been made upon the part played by the media in the development of arteriosclerosis, in an era when this was regarded as a single disease, and to appraise those observations at their right value would introduce prematurely, material which must of necessity be repeated later in the orderly study of the different types of medial arteriosclerosis.

It would be better to refer to these early observations in a systematic description of those types of disease. Here, at most, it is fitting that four names be recalled: that of Johnson, who first recognized the existence of hypertrophy of the media, and more particularly of the muscular constituents of the small arteries; of Thoma, who laid stress upon degeneration and weakening of the media of the aorta and larger arteries, as favoring subsequent intimal sclerosis; of Francis Welch, who first described clearly the