

isolated in the media without intimal change and consists of a purely degenerative process, with death of the muscular elements and calcification of the involved areas, including the elastic fibres. The other change is isolated to the intima, and consists mainly of a proliferation of the tissue, while a secondary fatty degeneration has occurred in the newly formed tissue.

In the lesions of the first type involving the media there has also occurred the production of aneurysm. This, as we have previously pointed out, is the common result of severe degenerative changes in the media.

I believe, therefore, that we may conclude from these experiments that work plays a very important rôle in the production of arteriosclerosis of different characters, and that even in vessels of different histological structure sclerotic changes can be brought about by increasing the work of the artery. And further, as a consequence to certain changes, degenerative in character, taking place as the result of increased work in the media of the vessels, aneurysms may result.

We understand from Professor J. J. Mackenzie that Dr. Harvey of Toronto, working at Cambridge, has by different methods of increasing arterial pressure obtained marked changes in the arteries. As to the character of these changes, we have no information beyond that they are arteriosclerotic. We gather from Professor Mackenzie's letter that this paper has just been presented to the Royal Society of London.

TRYPANOSOMES IN MONTREAL RATS.

BY

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After Dr. Todd's extensive report before this Society on the Trypanosomes of Central Africa Sleeping Sickness, we are apt to associate this organism with diseases in far off lands. There are, however, many varieties of trypanosomes, and it would appear that some of the animal parasites not yet fully worked out will yet be classified amongst the trypanosomes. During the winter of 1906-07, Dr. Ballah and I examined for trypanosomes some forty rats, all obtained in the same locality in Montreal. These examinations all proved negative. Recently I examined two rats from a down-town grocery, and found both of them to harbour trypanosomes in their blood in large numbers. Subsequent to this, Dr. Rankin found trypanosomes in a rat obtained at the Royal Victoria Hospital. No doubt, if an extensive search were