HYPERNEPHROMA.

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Anatomical Description of Tumor.—The growth retains the general shape of the kidney, and raises the surface in places to about one centimetre. It is composed of discrete and confluent yellow nodules and is separated from the kidney substance by a capsule. This is very thin where the growth bulges in nodules of varying size externally, and internally where it distends the pelvis of the kidney. It is situated in the upper half of kidney, extending from the upper pole to the hilum, occupying the pyramids and cortex. The pyramids are distinct in remainder of kidney. A small portion of kidney substance only is present at the pole. The length of the kidney is 15.5 c.m., its breadth 9.0 c.m., and its depth 5.5 c.m. Its maximum girth is 21.5 c.m. Its capsule is slightly thickened, but strips easily. Its weight is 14 ozs. The growth measures 10 x 9 c.m. A layer of kidney substance surrounds the growth, but is less than 1 m.m. thick over superficies. On section it has a variegated or foliated appearance; its color is mostly yellow, but bands of semi-opaque, whitish-red tint are present, which divide it into rounded compartments, the largest 2 c.m. diameter, the smallest 2 or 3 m.m. These have a somewhat honeycombed look, and in places contain dark reddish plugs. In places the tumor contains dark red areas, as of hemorrhage. It is firm generally to the touch, but friable in places. The pelvis does not appear to be invaded. The calices and papillæ are lost where the growth is situated.

Pathologic Histology.—The growth is composed of stroma and cells, and it may be described as an adenomatous type of epithelial tumor. The stroma is composed of fine vascular connective tissue on which the tumor cells rest. In most places this may be described as a capillary meshwork. In places the stroma consists of wider bands of fibrous tissue. This contains endothelial-lined spaces and in places collections of round cells and golden brown granules of pigment. The cells vary in appearance greatly. Mostly they are large and polyhedral, and have a pale, swollen appearance, somewhat resembling the cytoplasm of sebaceous gland cells. Osmic acid and sudan iii. show these to be in an advanced stage of fatty degeneration. Owing to this condition micro-chemical tests did not demonstrate the presence of glycogen (1). In places