is more frequent in the female than in the male, in the proportion of 25 to 16. Where the relationship to the kidney is given, the growth is found about as frequently arising from the left side as from the right. (Right 13, left 11.) The neoplasm is almost essentially a development of middle and later life, the statistics being as follows:

					_		
Above	30 but	below	40	S	66		٠
"	40	44	50	9	66		٨٠
"	50		60				•
44	60	44	70	7	"		
44	70			1			
Not stated					44		

A very exceptional case is that of Lauwers, in which the tumour was recognized 14 days after birth, and, growing steadily, attained such a size and led to so much emaciation, that when removed at the age of seven, it weighed 6 lbs., or almost a third of the total weight of the child after its removal (20 lbs).

The rate of growth is very slow. Upon an average between two and three years elapsed between the first recognition of the tumour and removal, or death of the patient. Three cases were observed for 4 years; Bruntzel's case for 5 or 8; Lauwers and Lundin and Hedbom's for 7; Terrier and Guillemain's for 7 if not 12 years. In other words, the growth for long causes so little general disturbance that the patient does not readily submit to operation until the tumour has assumed enormous proportions. The size attained by the growth is shown by the fact that the majority are recorded as being more than 20 lbs. (English) in weight; one (Waldeyer) was 63 lbs.; five above 50 lbs; four above 40 lbs.; six between 30 and 40 lbs.

How little general disturbance is caused will be seen by following the epitome given of the general symptoms. In case after case there is the record of absence of pain and absence of any marked disturbance of the intestinal and urinary functions. Only towards the end may there be pain passing down one or both extremities with cedema of the legs. The common history of all the cases is the extreme emaciation that may develop, coupled with dyspncea.

But in about tifteen per cent. of the cases there is some history of more extensive disturbance. In Madelung's there was a tendency to vomit, in Péan's third case "functional troubles" of the abdominal and thoracic viscera, in one of Roux's, periodic crises of intestinal obstruction, in Josephson and Vestberg's slight digestive disturbances, in Belkowsky's dysuria, in Cooper Foster's frequent micturition, and in Lundin and Hedbom's irritability with flatulence and colic. In only one (Pickering Pick,) is there the history of general pain and severe abdominal disturbance.