tion of this muscular stroma, the plain, spindle-shaped, non-striated muscle fibres becoming separated and atrophied, and replaced by clearer, more translucent connective tissue. This condition is most advanced in Specimen 1 (the smallest and firmest of the tumours), although even in this it is not very pronounced, and there is no very great thickening of the fibrous coat of the arteries in the affected regions, such as is seen in advanced fibroid prostate. We have thus, in all three cases, to deal with a true hypertrophy of prostatic tissue, a hypertrophy affecting all the elements of the gland. The condition may be spoken of as a partial or localized hypertrophy of the prostate.

It is questionable whether such growths as these should be described as tumours, save in the most general sense of the term, for here we are dealing with neither a neoplastic nor truly a metaplastic growth. The specimens are not true myomata, such as occasionally are found in connection with the prostate, and to describe them as myoadenomata tends to veil the fact that they are nothing more nor less than hyperplastic prostatic tissue.

I am of opinion that the explanation of such localized overgrowths of the prostate is to be found primarily in the fact that the gland originates as a series of acini, each of which is surrounded by a coat of plain muscular tissue, while at a later date groups of these acini become surrounded by a common sheath of muscular or fibro-muscular tissue.

[As my friend W. Griffiths points out (*Jour. of Anat. and Phys.*, Vol. xxiv., 1890), the explanation of this peculiarly rich muscular coating is to be made out from the mode of action of the gland. The epithelial cells pour their alkaline and albuminous secretion into the relatively large lumen of the acini, and here, in the absence of any special reservoir, it is stored up, Immediately antecedent to the emission of the semen, this prostatic secretion has to be suddenly poured out into the urethra. This act is brought about by the strong contraction of the muscular covering of the individual acini, whereby the prostatic secretion is ejected.]

Thus the prostate is composed of numerous groups of highly