

dropped on the section and allowed to remain from 5 to 7 minutes. The slides are now carefully washed in water and the stain composed of aniline-blue 0.5 grams, orange G, 0.2 grams and oxalic acid 2 grams, with 100 cc. of water, is dropped on, to remain for about twenty minutes. The slides are then rinsed in water, hurriedly dehydrated with 95 per cent. alcohol and then a drop or two of aniline oil is allowed to remain on until the sections are clear, when it is removed by blotting and the sections are then cleared in xylol and mounted in balsam.

By this method the finest reticular processes can be seen clearly and distinctly, and their relation to the cells studied with any power of the microscope.

Before speaking of the structure of the tumors I think it will be well to recount the structure of the tissues in which the growths arise. In doing this I can let the paper of Dr. Adami on classification speak for me, in part, for in this communication the author reviews the genesis and structure of the body layers in an extremely clear manner.

Briefly then—at an early stage of the life of the embryo there are three layers of cells developed from the one original layer; these are, epiderm, hypoderm and mesoderm. But at a somewhat later time the mesoderm “from being a simple undifferentiated cell mass, which we may compare with the morula, certain of its cells growing outwards between the epiblast and hypoblast, become arranged into a definite layer to form or enclose the primitive body cavity. From this point onwards we can distinguish two structures of mesoblastic origin—the mesothelium, or lining-membrane portion of the mesoblast; and the mesenchyme or the mesoblastic pulp.” So, as Adami says, “during embryonic life one obtains a series of differentiations of the primitive cell layers leading to the production of two sets of tissues; one which we may term the *lining-membrane tissues*, the other, the *pulp tissues*” (p. 5). Both of these layers become developed widely, and highly differentiated, into organs and tissues, but “even in cases where there is the widest divergence from the original type of lining membrane, we find that this distinction still holds, that the parenchymatous cells form *layers or groups of cells into which the vessels do not penetrate, and in which there is an absence of stroma between the members of the cell groups*. While, contrariwise, regarding tissues originating from the embryonic pulp, we notice that in them the prominent characteristic is that there is an *intercellular ground substance either homogeneous or fibrilated, separating the specific cells of the tissues*” (p. 6).

It is because of such features as these that Adami speaks of tumors arising from the lining membranes of the body as lepidomata (lining membrane tumors) and hylomata (pulp tissue tumors).