

the body. The left kidney and other organs, were apparently normal. Gross appearance of the right kidney: weight 1167 gram, measuring 19x13x10 c.m. and reniform in appearance. Anterior surface: At the upper pole there are a few nodular outgrowths, and the suprarenal lies in its normal position and is intact. The centre is slightly lobular, while the lower part is greatly enlarged, and presents a smooth capsule.

Posterior surface: There are several small undulations at the lower pole, but otherwise the surface is smooth.

The hilus has to some extent disappeared owing to the marked hypertrophy of the lips, especially the lower. The relation of the vein, artery and duct is well shown, being widely separated from each other by the growth. The duct from the artery by 5.5 c.m. The surface coloration of a greyish white with patches of a light pink, is due to the white of the new growth and capsule, in contrast with the blood distribution.

On section it is seen that the neoplastic tissue has replaced the kidney parenchyma, with the exception of one or two small scarcely perceptible areas at the border. The tumor growth is very soft, of a greyish white color, and of a similar character throughout. At both poles there are a few small patches of brownish pigmentation: due, as is shown microscopically, to degeneration in an area of hemorrhage.

The kidney capsule is slightly thickened and intact.

The left lung shows beautifully the secondary masses, which everywhere stud the surface. The pleura overlying the pulmonary, is a mixture of grey and pink, and this contrasts with the white of the neoplastic masses. The organ makes a perfect specimen, and on this account has not been sectioned.

The right lung, as mentioned above, was almost entirely replaced by the new growth. Sections from the metastases were obtained from this organ.

MICROSCOPIC SECTIONS.

Low power: The predominant field is composed of grape-like bunches of the neoplastic cells, separated from each other, and supported by connective tissue. Numerous blood vessels traverse these strands of connective tissue, and lose themselves in the spaces that exist within the groups of new growth cells.

High power: The stroma varies from tough fibrous bands to a cellular network, which in places becomes rather intimately mixed with the typical cells of the growth itself. In some fields this cellular stroma assumes a somewhat round-celled sarcomatous appearance.