

REPORT ON TUMOR.

The right kidney was sent to me by Dr. Bell immediately after the operation, and was examined at once in the fresh state. Small portions typical of the different parts were hardened in alcohol and in Muller's fluid, cut in paraffin, and stained in hæmatoxylin.

The kidney and tumor, as received, form a large, uneven, nodular mass weighing 650 grammes (20 oz.), and measuring $13 \times 10 \times 7.5$ cm. Its general appearance is shown in fig. 1. The ureter (q) and vessels,

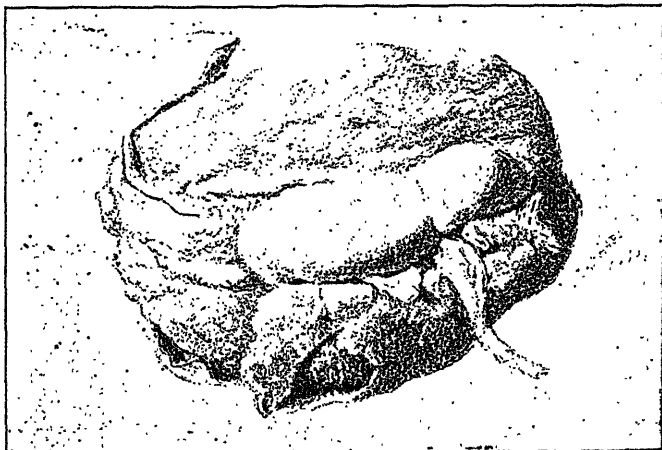


FIG. 1.

enter at the hilus. From this point a narrow zone looking like kidney extends towards the convexity for a distance of 4 cm. anteriorly and 2 cm. posteriorly, and forms less than one-sixth of the entire mass; the remainder is made up of an uneven, nodular growth, opaque-yellow-white in color, which lies within the true capsule (albuginea) of the kidney, but is separated from the renal substance by a narrow, fibrous partition. This growth presents a large central cavity, shown in Fig. 2, containing dirty brownish-red, icherous fluid with an intensely penetrating faecal odor. In this cavity are several firm, reddish gray masses of blood-clot, one being as large as an egg. The surface of the cavity is covered with a thick, shaggy, greenish-gray, diphtheritic-looking membrane, and shows areas of hemorrhagic infiltration. The contour of the inner surface (shown in Fig. 2) is uneven, consisting of hemispherical, rounded, lobulated projections, varying from 1 cm. to 4 cm. in diameter, and recalling in appearance a cotyledonous placenta. This cavity appears to be a pre-existing cyst, whose surface has recently necrosed. The wall of this cyst varies from 2 mm. to 4 cm. in