the cells have a frothy appearance, being in process of disintegration, but as a rule the cell membrane can be traced. Cells are high and sub-columnar in other places where an adenomatous or tubular appearing picture is seen in rounded compartments. Papillary masses grow into the spaces of the stroma here. The resemblance to tubules is explained as due to the disposition of cells in single or double rows, or to the arrangement back to back in the rows. Hemorrhages recent and old have occurred in these areas. A delicate meshwork of fibrin which takes the Weigert stain lightly, occupies large spaces. A very minute coccus-like body, in rows of four or five, and sometimes in fours, is seen among and in the degenerating cells of the growth. The nucleus is rounded and somewhat pale as a rule and contains nucleoli and a moderate amount of chromatic network. It is often surrounded by clear perinuclear space. With eosin and methylene blue (Unna) the nucleoli take a deep blue and the linin and nucleoplasm pink color, but the reaction is not constant. Some cells have eosinophilous, nuclear-granulated and blue nucleoli. Toluidin blue and acetic acid show a vacuolated appearance of the nuclei, but no meta-chromatic staining. Though many of the cells were extremely large, there were no true giant cells seen. Mitoses were not examined for specially, and heterotypic mitoses were not seen.

The adjacent portions of kidney show compression of tubules and marked frothy, degenerative changes of parenchyma with a few interstitial foci of round cells. There is some thickening of intima of small arteries, a very small coccus in places. The glomeruli are widely separated from the capsule of Bowman, and appear compressed or shrunken, and are compressed in capsule of growth. Everywhere the renal tissue is sharply demarcated from growth.*

Nature of Growth.—The term hypernephroma has been applied to these tumors by Birch Hirschfeld, as signifying any tumor of adrenal genesis.† Their morphology is variable and classification is impossible or very difficult on histological distinctions. Some are said to resemble carcinoma (especially in metastases), others sarcoma (Kelynack justifies this by the acceptance of the mesoblastic origin of suprarenal body). In 1883, Gravitz claimed an adrenal origin for these growths which were known as renal lipomata, and described them as

* McWeeny, Brit. Med. Jour., Feb. 8, 1896, p. 323, and Hektoen and Riesman, Text-Book of Pathology, p. 984.

† Kelly. Hypernephroma, Ziegler's Beiträge, xxiii, 280, 1898, p. 921, and Phila. Med. Jour., 1899, and July, Aug., 1898.