

ney, are derived from embryonic inclusions, and also, that the hypernephroma arise from misplaced adrenal rests, one seems at a loss to explain why, in the first place, the growth should be confined so carefully, to the early years of life, and, in the second to adult life.

Facts of this character, added to such results as published, by Ehrlich and other investigators, on the gradual appearance of sarcoma, following a transplantation of carcinoma, seem to render untenable any of the usual theories regarding the etiology of new growths, as trauma, chronic inflammation, parasites, etc. In the search for an adequate theory for the origin of new growths, these opposing data seem to drive one to a study of the controlling forces of metabolism, where such features as chronic inflammation, trauma, parasites, embryonic inclusions, etc., are at best auxiliary or possibly incidental.

GROSS PATHOLOGY.

Of the 142 cases of Dr. Walker's report, 119 had some pathological description. Some of the points given are as follows:—The colon in 27 cases passed in front of the tumor; possibly in some instances this condition obtained and remained unreported. In those cases where the tumor was very large the intestine was flattened, and would have given no tympany. Adhesions to the surrounding structures were noted in 45 cases, that to the peritoneum being most common. Next in frequency come the stomach, liver, intestines, vena cava, pancreas and spleen. Thrombosis occurred in the vena cava in 5 cases, in the pulmonary vein in 2 cases. Erosion of the vertebra was present in 2 cases with pressure on the cord.

TUMOR: After removal the tumor varied from a typical kidney shape, to that of an oblong mass. Weight and size varied from a hazel nut, to 36 1-2, lbs, the average being 6 1-10 lbs. In one case the tumor was 22 lbs, while the remaining child was 35 lbs. The tumor as a point of diagnosis seems most important. In one set of 150 cases reported in *Trait de Medecine* it was absent in only three.

Chevalier, in 100 cases, found it absent in three. In Walker's set it formed the initial symptom in 45 or 31 per cent. and preceded all others by a period ranging from 2 days to 1 year, the average being 3 1-16 months. Generally the point of greatest prominence was over the umbilicus. On section the appearance varies considerably, usually the neoplasm when young is soft and greyish white, and this unfortunate resemblance to