

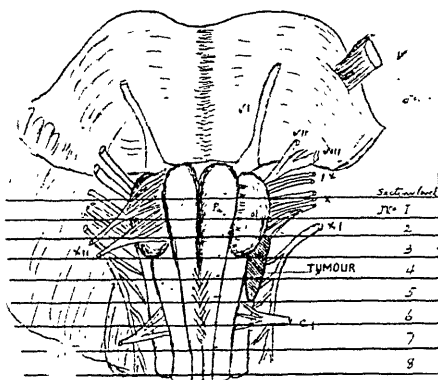
For the accompanying photographs I am indebted to Dr. E. E. King. Sections of the tumor were made by Drs. Starr and Hamilton.

The size and position of the tumor is as follows :

Longitudinal diameter from above downwards, 15 mm. ; transverse diameter in the widest part, 5 mm.

It is situated in the pia mater, pressing upon the restiform body, separated from the fourth ventricle by the posterior pyramid, and from the olivary body by a distinct column of fibres. Its upper extremity is on a line with the junction of the lower and middle thirds of the olivary body, and its lower extremity extends nearly one-fourth of an inch below at a line drawn through the apex of the calamus.

The tumor is circumscribed, and can be easily detached from the subjacent structures. The upper half is less adherent than the lower. When



the tumor is raised up a cup-shaped cavity remains, formed by pressure and wasting of the fibres of the restiform body. The cavity corresponds in depth to more than one-half the transverse diameter, about 4 mm., and the longitudinal and transverse diameters correspond with those of the tumor already given.

In looking up the literature of tumors of the medulla, I was surprised at the small number of recorded cases. In the ordinary text-books on nervous diseases very little mention is made of them. In the statistics of Guy's Hospital, as given by Fagge, thirty-six cases of brain tumor were recorded, of which twenty-two existed in the hemispheres and fourteen at the base. Six of the latter were cysts in the cerebellum, but the medulla is not mentioned. Special reference is not made to them by Gowers, and Byron Bramwell, in his work on intracranial tumors, devotes one page to this particular class.

Sokoloff, in the *Deutsche Archiv. f. Klinische Medicine*, 1887, made a