Labarraque on Hypertrophy of Breast.—The author, while an "interne" in the wards of M. Hardy, at the Hôpital Saint Louis, had the opportunity of seeing two cases of true hypertrophy of the mamma, and being desirous of knowing the opinions of authors upon this interesting subject, he carefully collected a large number of cases, and analysed the views of the authors who recorded them. The results of this inquiry are embodied in the work. He claims no originality, but merely desires to report as completely as possible on our present state of knowledge. For this purpose he has consulted sixty-eight authors, and he publishes, more or less in detail, thirty-three cases of this somewhat rare affection. The author very properly limits the term hypertrophy of the mamma to those cases in which there is a uniform, continuous, and painless increase in size of the whole gland, unaccompanied by the formation of any adventitious growth. The conclusions at which he has arrived may be briefly summed up. As to the pathological anatomy, in the great majority of cases there is a true hypertrophy of all the elements of

1 Étude sur l'Hypertrophie Général de la Glande Mamillaire chez la Femme. Par le Docteur EDOUARD LABARRAQUE. Paris, 1875.
the gland—"that is to say, an exaggerated production of fibrous tissue and enlargement of the galactophorous ducts, which are here and there dilated and narrowed again, and are distended, sometimes with transparent, ropy mucus, sometimes with milk, and sometimes by masses of casein or fat." The acini are also occasionally found to be larger than normal. From the hypertrophy of the fibrous tissue being in excess of that of the other elements of the gland, Virchow is inclined to call the disease a diffuse fibroma, whilst Velpeau separated one variety under the name of "fibrous hypertrophy."

Of 26 cases in which the age is stated, 6 occurred below sixteen, and may therefore be supposed to be connected in all probability with the normal development of the gland at that age; 15 occurred from sixteen to twenty-six; 4 from twenty-six to thirty-six, and 1 at forty-eight. It is thus evident that the disease is almost confined to the period of functional activity of the mamma. Any condition having an influence on the activity of the mamma or genital organs may act as a cause, especially disturbances of menstruation, pregnancy, or repeated sexual excitement. As possible causes, the scrofulous diathesis, injuries, and individual predisposition are mentioned. With regard to symptoms, the cases the author has collected show few but such as arise from the enormous size the gland attains to. Respiration and even locomotion have sometimes been interfered with. Complications are few. The author has recorded one case complicated with abscesses, one in which numerous cysts formed in the enlarged breast, and one in which gangrene rapidly followed a contusion. The cases here collected show the prognosis to be most unfavorable. In no case has complete recovery occurred, although occasionally the condition has become stationary, or even a slight diminution in size has been observed. Drugs seem to exercise but little influence on the growth, and uniform pressure has had but little effect. When the size of the mamma becomes so great as really to render the patient's life a burden to her, amputation is the only resource. This operation has been frequently performed, usually with a favorable result, in spite of its formidable nature. In one case M. Boyer removed both breasts successfully, with an interval of twenty-six days between the two operations; the mass removed amounted to more than one third the total weight of the body. The breasts weighed, speaking roughly, 30 lbs. each, and the whole of the rest of the body 101 lbs.

If the disease be left unrelieved, death may occur directly as a consequence of it, either by a condition of gradual emaciation and exhaustion, or by the formation of abscesses accompanied by profuse discharge. As a rule, however, the malady seems to have no direct tendency to shorten life.

The author has done his work carefully and fully, and the thanks
of the profession are due to him for thus collecting in a small compass the numerous scattered observations concerning this rare and interesting disease.

On Tubercle of the Cerebellum. 1—This monograph is described by its author as a contribution to the study of tumours of the cerebellum. The presence of tubercle in this part is almost peculiar to infancy and children, and is more frequently met with in male than in female children. The predisposing cause is generally the same as that which favours the development of the disease in other organs, more particularly the brain. The anatomical characters are also the same as presented by tubercular deposit in other organs. Dr. Cubasch states that tubercle is more frequently met with in the grey than in the white substance of the organ; being developed at first in the vascular tissue of the pia mater, whence it extends into the grey matter and then to the white substance, of which the tumour causes the absorption or wasting. The tubercles vary in number, and in size from that of a millet seed to that of a goose's egg; occasionally the mass occupies an entire lobe of this organ, when it may be assumed that the extensive deposit has resulted from a coalescence of many smaller deposits. In proportion to the rate of growth of the tubercles is the amount of sympathy of the surrounding parts. In the majority of instances Dr. Cubasch has found that death has occurred from intercurrent disease. In many other cases the fatal result has arisen from inflammatory changes, induced in the adjacent membranes, extending to the brain itself. The several changes that arise in the brain and its meninges are discussed at some length by the author. From the table of authorities and cases cited by Dr. Cubasch it is seen, as might be expected, that the existence of tubercle in the cerebellum is in a large number of cases associated with hydrocephalus, pulmonary and mesenteric disease.

The diagnosis of this particular form of tuberculosis is, as Dr. Cubasch admits, difficult. The subjects thereof being children, the initiatory symptoms are prone to be overlooked; and it is obviously difficult to ascertain the amount of lesion of sensibility or motility. Still more difficult is it to ascertain the integrity of the powers of co-ordination in children who have not learned to walk, or who have unlearned the art, as is not unfrequently the case with them during illness. The symptoms of a tubercular tumour will obviously be generally the same as of other tumours; the diagnosis will be guided by the age and constitutional condition of the patient, the family history, and the absence or coexistence of other tubercular affections. The whole catalogue of symptoms of cerebral disease is laid

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1. *Die Tuberkulose der Kleinhirn.* Von Dr. W. Cubasch. Svo, pp. 175. Zurich, 1875.