

The patient without any premonitory indisposition is seized suddenly with a disposition to faint, and severe ague followed by flushing of the face, hot, dry, skin, headache (frequently of very intense character,) quick full pulse, nausea and vomiting, after which a profuse sweat breaks out, attended with some relief of the general symptoms. *Locally*, the glands of the groin enlarge to the size of a hens egg, are hot and painful to the touch, and proceeding from them down the thigh, and following the course of the femoral vessels is a red line of inflammation, having a tense cord like feel; the slightest motion of the limb gives great torture, and the patient complains of a gnawing burning pain in the entire limb. The leg quickly swells, sometimes to double its natural size, when there is generally some cessation of the pain and the limb can be moved without any annoyance. In a first attack, if absolute rest be maintained some time after the acute stage has passed over the swelling gradually disappears and the leg bears no trace of mischief, but unfortunately like the gouty habit, the sufferer from glandular disease cannot calculate on the continuance of health for a day, and *after each attack* the limb becomes more and more enlarged until it presents that unsightly appearance under which it is known in Europe, and all over the world as "Barbados Leg." "The tropical bucnemia" observes Mason Good, "like the puerperal, is occasioned by an effusion of coagulable lymph into the cellular membrane under the skin of the part affected, in consequence of inflammation of the lymphatics of the lower limb, and especially of the inguinal glands, the cause of which is at present quite unknown." The commentary which Mr. Samuel Cooper makes on this passages is very infelicitous, he says, "The doctrine that the disease essentially consists in an inflammation of lymphatic vessels and glands, may be said now *to be on the decline*. In fact, we commonly see these organs inflamed, both in warm and cold climates, without any consequences resembling bucnemia Topica, Dr. Graves notices various circumstances amounting very nearly to a complete refutation of the opinion. Thus he particularly adverts to a passage in Dr. Hillary's work, from which it appears that the disease sometimes attacks the arms, scalp, ears, back of the neck and loins, &c. Enormous chronic growths of the integuments and cellular membrane sometimes affect the arm, penis and scrotum; even in this country the disease closely resembling the Barbados leg, and examples of which had been seen by Mr. Chevalier. It is obvious, as Dr. Greaves has remarked, that in such parts the swelling would have arisen merely from glandular inflammation; and as from various facts which he has brought forward, it is proved that inflammation of the skin and subjacent cellular tissue is in itself capable of producing a swelling in all other respects similar to