

absent, they often appear or become augmented in number after the creosote bath.

In some instances of persistent cough where I could obtain no expectoration for examination, I could obtain such material by subjecting my patients to a pneumatic cabinet treatment. Forced inspiration of relatively compressed air produces lavage of the bronchial tubes. There is no organ nor region of the body, which has not been held responsible for an extra pulmonary cough.

THE SKIN.—I have frequently demonstrated the influence of cutaneous irritation on the lungs (*Medical Record*, April 23, 1899; *Medical News*, January 7, 1899). There are susceptible individuals who upon the slightest exposure to a draught will cough. The cough is not provoked, as many suppose, by the inhalation of cold air, for susceptible persons cough even after immersion of the hands or feet in cold water. Although accustomed for years to a morning cold bath, yet every time I enter the bath I suffer from an attack of coughing. I have tested a number of persons to determine whether particular regions on the surface of the body were sufficiently susceptible to an irritant to cause cough; in a few instances only was I able to mark out any such regions, which for convenience I have designated as *tussogenic zones* (*Medicine*, August, 1899). As an irritant, a current of cold air from an air-pump was directed on different parts of the body. Tussogenic zones were most frequently found on the anterior surface of the neck in the course of the distribution of the pneumogastric. All those in whom the zones were found stated that upon exposure to a draught, cough followed. The manœuvre just suggested may be applied in the diagnosis of cutaneous coughs.

THE EAR.—For a long time it has been known that irritation of the external auditory meatus, through the auriculo temporal branch of the fifth nerve, would excite coughing. The introduction of the aural speculum will not infrequently excite this reflex. According to Fox, more than 17 per cent. of individuals cough after irritation of the external meatus. As a rule, in ear cough, an examination shows the presence of a foreign body, and the cessation of cough after its removal confirms the diagnosis.

THE NOSE.—Irritation of the trigeminal branches in the nose is often a cause of cough. The cough areas in the nose are situated about the anterior and posterior ends of the in-