

fifty-nine cases, twenty-one were males and thirty-six females (in one case the sex was not recorded). Of these, two were under 10 years of age, nine were between 10 and 20 years of age, eighteen were between 20 and 30, and twenty-six were over 30 years of age; while in three cases the age was not stated. If these observations justify any inference, it is that females are more liable to disease of the bronchial glands than males, and that the disease occurs with increasing frequency after the age of puberty. Amongst the exciting causes of disease in these glands, I need not do more than mention those general conditions which give rise to disease in glands generally, such as scrofula, tubercle, malignant disease, etc., and will pass on to the consideration of the more immediate local exciting causes. Cold leads frequently to congestion and enlargement of the bronchial glands. But it is to local irritation or inflammatory disease in organs or tissues with which these glands have a connection, that the source of disease may be frequently traced. As we find the submaxillary or cervical lymphatic glands enlarged from irritation or disease in the mouth or throat, or the axillary glands or the inguinal glands enlarged from irritation or inflammation about the hands and feet, so we may find the bronchial glands enlarged temporarily or permanently from inflammatory disease in parts whose lymphatics pass to these glands. They have been observed to be enlarged in the course of or after certain acute specific diseases, such as scarlet fever, measles, and typhoid fever. In whooping-cough, this enlargement has been so frequently observed by M. Guéneau de Mussy, that he believes this disease to be an exanthem of the bronchial mucous membrane, and that this local disease leads to enlargement of the glands, which, again, by pressure on the pneumogastric and recurrent nerves, gives rise to some of the special phenomena of the disease, such as crowing cough, and even to the vomiting frequently observed in this disease. It is right to remark here that the late Dr. Hugh Ley speaks interrogatively, in his work on *Laryngismus Stridulus*, of enlarged bronchial glands being capable of producing a cough like whooping-cough; and he further alludes to some cases of whooping-cough in which the glands by the

side of the trachea were enlarged. He asks, "May it not be that an enlargement of these glands from a specific animal poison, similar to that of the parotid gland in mumps, is after all the cause of whooping-cough?" The same author gives several beautiful illustrations of diseased bronchial glands pressing upon the pneumogastric and other nerves. The black deposit so often found in the glands is the result of its absorption from the lungs.

The symptoms which I have observed as more or less characteristic of the presence of enlargement of the bronchial glands are the following.

1. Cough is noted as being a prominent symptom in thirty-nine cases. In twenty-one of these cases, it was stated to have been the most troublesome of the symptoms present. In six cases, it was described as harsh and laryngeal; in four cases, spasmodic, resembling whooping-cough. In the other cases, five in number, it was characterised as short and hacking, constant, incessant; and in one case, the sound resembled that made by the cough of a sheep.

2. Pain is, in regard to the frequency of its occurrence, the next symptom recorded. It was mentioned as being present in twenty-two of the cases observed by the writer. The seat of pain was almost constantly referred to the situation of the fourth and fifth dorsal vertebræ at one or both sides of the spinal column. The pain was mentioned in a few cases as existing only in front, beneath and at one or both sides of the upper end of the sternum and below the clavicles. The feeling was described in some cases (five) as of distressing tightness, and in one case as a "spasm." Tenderness on pressure over the seat of pain was very frequently observed. The persistence of the pain was very varied.

3. Difficulty of breathing was a noticeable symptom in several cases. In thirteen, it was recorded as being specially so; in four, it had all the character of spasmodic asthma, occurring at intervals and especially during the night.

4. Difficulty of swallowing was noticed in ten cases; in one of these the difficulty was remarked especially in swallowing liquids.