also remarks, "That this disease is not confined to the trachea and bronchial tubes, but that the lungs, to a certain degree participate in this affection throughout." The same gentleman also says, that he has seen the substance of the lungs rendered so dense and solid, as to appear something like the liver in structure, instead of that loose and spongy texture, which they, in a healthy condition, present. From these dissections, and reports upon observation; it must be self evident, that this disease consists in inflammation of the trachea, etc. and that the lungs are implicated, by contiguous sympathy.

There is no case on record, where this disease has terminated in suppuration, and gangrene. When it terminates in a favorable manner, it is by a resolution of inflammation; by an entire cessation of pain, or by expectorating the mucus accumulated within the trachea. When our patient has great anxiety, difficulty of breathing, frequent fits of coughing with no expectoration, these may be looked upon as unfavorable symptoms, and are invariably the precursors of dissolution. These depend upon an increased secretion of mucus, obstructing the passage of air into the lungs, upon which vitality depends; and the consequence is, suffocation.

Cynanche Trachealis is not always an original disease, as is supposed by some. It may appear in consequence of some cutaneous affection, as small pox, scarlatina, measles, etc