

disease, and that, however many and various they may be, they only contribute towards the aggravation of the case. Pertussis is pertussis, but bronchitis, pneumonia, or hydrothorax, do not constitute pertussis. They certainly form very unhappy amalgamations with the disease, but then it is for the physician to modify his treatment according to circumstances. The tenth chapter is devoted to conditions which are left as the sequelæ of pertussis. This is a very important chapter, and is very ably treated, yet, from our own experience, we are not quite satisfied with his allusion to asthma. He seems to have laid too much stress on extraordinary terminations, whereas asthma is one of very common occurrence. We had an opportunity only a few days ago to see a case at the Montreal General Hospital, brought before Dr. Arnoldi, of a young girl, only eleven years of age, in whom all the symptoms of a very aggravated form of asthma were *loudly* developed, and her history proved it to be the sequelæ of whooping cough she had had four years before. The eleventh chapter is occupied with the *pathology* of pertussis, and although we cannot altogether agree with the doctor, or with his quoted authority, Dr. Alderton, in considering the disease to consist of *dilatation of the tubes and air cells of the bronchi*,—we admit the chapter to be very interesting and well compiled; but we cannot pass this over without asking *why effect* should be adduced as *cause*. Dr. Gibb has taken a very great deal of pains in getting up the long list of remedies which have been from time immemorial used and are yet used. His experience does not seem sufficiently great to endorse the bold opinions of many authors he quotes, against the use of antiphlogistic emetics. We can help him in this matter, and decidedly condemn the emetic system. Dr. Arnoldi's practice is that which all who have witnessed his success should follow, viz., besides the nitric acid, allow the patient the free use of the lungs, by supplying him or her (as the case may be) with plenty of fresh air, and good nutritious food. We have been really astonished with the success of Dr. Arnoldi's treatment in asthma, with the nitric acid; but what we have seen is not equal to a case which he quotes of a Captain of the ——— Regiment, who, from 8 P.M. to half-past 1 A.M., took 3v. of concentrated nitric acid, and packed up his trunk, in a perfectly convalescent state next day at half-past 6 A.M., to leave for Quebec.

Take it all in all, Dr. Gibb deserves very great credit for the work he has produced. It is decidedly the best compilation extant on the subject matter of which it treats, and is a credit to him for having brought it out so soon after his leaving the home of his birth and study. If Dr. Gibb continues to devote himself to medical literature, and takes up another subject with the same display of literary research, he will establish him-