

(b) the catarrh does not usually extend below the largest bronchi and the eyes are involved; (c) the examination of the chest is negative despite the severe cough; (d) the cough is distinctly paroxysmal no matter what its mildness or severity and is made worse by housing; (e) the coughing spell usually ends with the expectoration of viscid mucus or with vomiting." We are glad to find that those chapters which are concerned with the physical examination of the various regions of the body are of a much more satisfactory character. For instance, the section on the abdomen is excellent, especially that on enlargements of the abdomen, while that on changes in the shape and size of the chest leaves little to be desired except that it contains that often-quoted mis-statement that the shape of the chest in tuberculous patients is flat. Dr. Woods Hutchison exploded that theory long ago by the measurement of the chest in a large number of cases and he was enabled to demonstrate that such chests tend to keep the infantile characteristics and to remain round.

The arrangement of the book for purposes of reference is not good, although in continuous reading the want of system introduces certain elements of interest. As a work on diagnosis it is very complete and it is well illustrated by a large number of original drawings.

LIBRARY TABLE.

Five Hundred Surgical Suggestions: Practical Brevities in Surgical Diagnosis and Treatment. By WALTER M. BRICKNER, B.S., M.D., Chief of Surgical Department, Mount Sinai Hospital Dispensary, New York; and ELI MOSCHOWITZ, A.B., M.D., Assistant Physician, Mount Sinai Hospital Dispensary, New York. Second series. New York: Surgery Publishing Co. 1907. Pp. 125. Price \$1.00 (4s.).—We noticed in THE LANCET of Oct. 6th, 1906, the first appearance of this little book, the authors of which are editor-in-chief and associate editor of the *American Journal of Surgery*. It then contained 250 surgical aphorisms and as many more have now been added, many of which are valuable hints for surgical practice. For example: "A bichlorid of mercury dressing should never be applied on an area of skin on which tincture of iodine has been recently painted. An iodid of mercury is formed, which is highly irritating." We cannot agree with all the suggestions, as that on p. 50, where the "guaiac test" is advocated "when it is important to determine the presence or absence of blood in the urine." The remark that black bandages for the hands do not soil surely should have been that such bandages do not appear to soil, and we do not like the word "searcher" as a substitute for bladder sound on p. 50. Although there may possibly be a utilitarian excuse for "fonetik" spelling, we see no reason for the replacement of such a well-established term as "sound" in surgical nomenclature by a new word.

The Practical Medicine Series. Comprising ten volumes on the year's progress in Medicine and Surgery. Edited by GUSTAVUS P. HEAD, M.D. Volume VI.: General Medicine, edited by FRANK BILLINGS, M.S., M.D., and J. H. SALISBURY, M.D. Pp. 259. Volume VII.: Pediatrics, edited by ISAAC A. ABT, M.D.; and Orthopædic Surgery, edited by JOHN RIDLON, A.M., M.D.; and GILBERT M. BAILEY, M.D. Pp. 263. Chicago: The Year-Book Publishers. (Sole agents for the United Kingdom: G. Gillies and Co., Glasgow.) 1907. Price 5s. each.—In noticing previous volumes of this American series of year-books we have alluded to the scope of the work, which may be defined as an attempt to keep the practitioner's library "up to date" in every branch of medicine for a yearly expenditure of 50s. The present volumes contain a representative summary of the year's

work in the branches with which they deal, and they show that the editors have kept well in touch with current literature. One-third of the volume on General Medicine is devoted to the specific infectious disorders, typhoid fever and the tropical diseases coming in for the lion's share of these pages; the remainder of the book is devoted to the diseases of the alimentary system. The circulatory, respiratory, and urinary systems have been treated in a previous volume, and the nervous system is not considered in these pages. In the volume dealing with Diseases of Children, on the other hand, the medical diseases of every system are taken into account and sections on hygiene, dietetics, and orthopædic surgery are added. We are surprised to find that no reference is made to the late Professor Budin's advocacy of pure whole milk in the feeding of infants, for however much his methods may disagree with British and American practice his was an authority in no wise to be overlooked. The recent English translation of his great work brought the matter well within the scope of a year-book. It must be remembered that the information given in this series only professes to be that of a year-book and not that of a systematic treatise. The editors have generally shown discrimination in their task and have rightly devoted many pages to the subject of diagnosis and treatment; these are what the practitioner requires of a year-book far more than a digest of contemporary transcendental pathology.

The Treatment of Disease in Children. By G. A. SUTHERLAND, M.D. Edin., F.R.C.P. Lond. Oxford Medical Manuals. London: Henry Frowde and Hodder and Stoughton. 1907. Pp. 311. Price 5s.—Under the title of the "Treatment of Disease in Children" Dr. G. A. Sutherland has written a capital little book for the "Oxford Medical Manuals" series. The book is chiefly intended for the young and inexperienced practitioner. The author makes no claim for originality in the advice which he offers; the treatment recommended is that which is adopted by all the leading authorities on the subject, and in no single instance is any measure suggested which appeals to us as calling for adverse criticism; if faults the book has they are the faults of omission and not of commission. The contents are divided into ten chapters, the majority of which are devoted to the consideration of the treatment of the disturbances to which the several systems—the digestive, the respiratory, the nervous, and so on—are liable. In this way the work is carried out in a thoroughly systematic manner. We commend it to those who require a small and trustworthy work on the management of sick children. It is not a book which appeals to the imagination and is not one that is likely to be used except for purposes of reference. We notice that whooping-cough, influenza, and the specific fevers are not included in the list of subjects dealt with.

Abdominal Operations. By B. G. A. MOYNIHAN, M.S. Lond., F.R.C.S. Eng. Second edition. London and Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders Company. 1906. Pp. 315. Price 28s. net.—We noticed with approval the first edition of this work and this, the second, edition contains a large quantity of new matter which is of as high a quality as the rest. The book was needed, for there was no recent work covering the ground. The late Mr. J. Greig Smith's "Abdominal Surgery" was the nearest approach to the present work but it has become out of date in consequence of the enormous progress in the surgery of the abdomen within recent years. The author has made no attempt to include every possible form of operation; he has limited himself to a description of the methods which he employs and in this he has done well, for those who consult this work will want to know what methods are the most convenient and useful. It would be difficult to speak too highly of the book.

By Walter M. Brinckner, M.D., Chief of Surgical Department, Mount Sinai Hospital Dispensary; Editor-in-Chief, American Journal of Surgery, New York; and Eli Moschcowitz, M.D., Assistant Physician, Mount Sinai Hospital Dispensary, Editorial Associate, American Journal of Surgery, New York. Price, 50 cents. Surgery Publishing Company, New York. The title of this book will probably act as a warning. 0.25x 0.5x 0.75x 1.0x 1.25x 1.5x 1.75x 2x. Page (1 of 2). Eli Moschcowitz was an American doctor best known for his role in discovering thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura which was originally called "Moshcowitz disease". Eli Moschcowitz was an American doctor best known for his role in discovering thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura which was originally called "Moshcowitz disease". Subscribe. Please subscribe to access the full content. New York Post. The Australian. News.com.au. Erin Olszewski is calling for a federal investigation into the care at Elmhurst Hospital in New York City during the pandemic, once known as the 'epicenter of the epicenter,' which she says "made Iraqi emergency rooms look like the lobby of the Ritz-Carlton." 9. Erin in previous footage on YouTube as she investigated the care at the hospital in New York Credit: YouTube. 9. The entrance to Elmhurst Hospital where Erin claims patients with Covid-19 were on wards with those who tested negative.