

TREATMENT OF FRACTURED OLECRANON.—Reginald Horsley, M.B., C.M. Edin., writes: During my term as house-surgeon in the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, Prof. Annandale operated in three cases for united fracture of the olecranon after ordinary treatment had been tried and failed. The operation was thus performed under strict antiseptic precautions, the warm douche of corrosive sublimate, 1 in 2,000 being used. A straight incision, similar to that for excision of the elbow-joint, having been made, the fragment of the process was found, scraped, and sutured to the end of the ulna, which was also freshened. Strong catgut was used in the case of a child, silver wire in the other two cases. After operation the limb was laid on a straight, padded, anterior splint, and fixed in position by bandages. In this position it was left undisturbed for three weeks, when rubbing and partial movement was begun, the arm being each day replaced upon the splint. A fortnight later movement was voluntarily performed with sufficient ease, the splint was removed and the patients left the Infirmary. When they returned a little later to "show themselves," movement was perfect and the joint free from stiffness. In one case re-fracture occurred, and the operation was repeated. Owing probably to greater disorganization of the parts, the wound suppurated after the operation. It was, therefore, dressed daily, the arm being carefully supported meanwhile, and bandaged to the splint during the intervals. The final result of the case was as stated. I hope this rough statement will be of use to "A Member."—*British Med. Journal*.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE IN THE TREATMENT OF DIPHTHERIA.—Stumpf has used the following prescription, with excellent results:

R.—Sublimat., gr. 3.
Aq. destil., $\frac{3}{4}$ 54
Aq. menth., $\frac{3}{4}$ 1

The cavity of the throat was sprayed with this every three hours.

Thirty-one cases were so treated, with but one death. No ill effects were observed from the treatment excepting salivation, which was not severe, and persisted only three or four days.

The temperature fell under the treatment.

As to the amount of fluid which could be safely used, one drachm of the fluid is enough for one application. When a solution of 1 to 2,000 was used fifty inhalations would give a maximum dose, of one and a half grains of sublimate for an adult.

In children older than six years, 1 to 1,000 solution was used; for children between two and six years, 1 to 2,000; in children under two years of age, 1 to 4,000 or 1 to 3,000.

Inhalations with a hand-spray are best given for the first five times, hourly; then for five times ever two hours; then every three hours until the

symptoms are mitigated.—*Therapeutische Monatshefte*.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.—In 1102 a certain Master Rahere, who had followed the profitable, but not wholly respectable, trade of minstrel during the reign of William Rufus, and had attracted the favorable notice of William's successor, Henry I., found himself in possession of what was for those days a tolerably large sum of money. This money he resolved to use—like many other gay gentlemen of his time—in atoning by some good work for the little irregularities of his earlier years. Accordingly he founded a priory in Smithfield, the ancient chapel of which still exists as the parish Church of St. Bartholomew the Less. Nor did his zeal stop there. Hardly was the priory built when its founder obtained from King Henry the grant of "a certayne peece of waste lande nigh therunto," upon which he built and endowed "to the honor and prayse of the blessed Sanct Bartholomew, a hospital for a master, brethren and systers and for the good entertaynement of all poor folk and such as bene sick of divers diseases, until such time as they be whole and sound agayne." Thus established in the heart of London, the new hospital did abundance of good work, and was manfully helped in doing it by the honest burghers of the city. In process of time the priory was incorporated with it, and in 1547 the boy king, Edward VI., made over the entire building to the citizens of London as a public hospital, in which capacity it probably found plenty to do in an age when every man had a weapon and what Paddy would call "a dacent notion of usin' it," and when street fights, with three or four lives lost on either side, were matters of almost daily occurrence. The great fire of 1666, which swept away so many priceless monuments of London's past, revered the famous hospital, but its ancient walls gradually crumbled before the slower assaults of time, and in 1729 the whole edifice was rebuilt in the modern form, which it still retains. In 1782 the management of St. Bartholomew's was united with that of Bethlehem, St. Thomas's, Christ's Hospital and Bridewell, and the group thus formed received the title of "The Five Royal Hospitals," the superintendence of which was intrusted to the "pious care of the Lord Mayor of London."—*N. Y. Times*.

TALISMANIC BELTS.—About two years ago a physician of Saint-Germain, having been called to a woman in the last stages of consumption, found her body tightly girt with a belt or band made of cords (the *ceinture de Saint-François*). These *ceintures* are believed by the superstitious to have the power to preserve those who wear them from hell. A *ceinture bénie*, supposed to facilitate