

on the under side, disclosing the bone, which was found to be badly necrosed. There was also inflammation of the marrow inside of the bone.

"Well, I don't see how you can get at the marrow in a man's thigh bone to treat it," remarked the writer.

"O, that is easy," replied one of the hospital surgeons. "We do not regard that as a difficult matter. There is no cavity in the human body which we do not reach."

The writer witnessed the dressing of the young man's limb. The incisions through which the bone had been scraped, and the necrosed portions of it removed, were healing nicely, and the patient was found to be doing very well, with excellent prospects of a sound limb.

Another case in the male ward, is a most remarkable example of what modern surgery, in the hands of one of its skillful exponents, can accomplish. The patient, a man of small stature and dark complexion, some years under middle age, was crushed between two cars. The pelvic bone was broken in two places and forced against the bladder in such a way as to cut and tear that organ literally to pieces, and separate it from the urethra. There were other severe internal injuries and lacerations.

The man was taken to the Hospital of the Holy Cross, anesthetized, and the abdomen opened up by the operating surgeon; and as soon as he saw the internal condition of the patient and the nature of his injuries, he decided that there was no possible chance of escape from immediate death, and, to prevent him from dying on the operating table, the abdomen was quickly sewed and the patient was put to bed.

Next day he was still alive. To defer operating was to let him die very soon; while in an operation, in view of his vitality, there remained the remotest possible chance of life. The abdomen was again opened up, the viscera thoroughly cleansed, and the contents of the abdominal cavity put in as good a condition as possible. One drainage tube was inserted in the abdomen a few inches below the navel, and another was passed up into the abdominal cavity through an opening made in the perineum.

To the surprise of all familiar with the case, the patient survived the operation and gave some hope of final recovery. So skillfully was the surgical work done, and so thorough was the surgical cleanliness observed, that unfavorable symptoms were prevented to a great extent. The bladder grew together, the crushed bones knit, and the wounds healed, so that the patient, when the writer saw him, was able to go about with the aid of crutches.

The writer witnessed the daily dressing. The patient removed his clothing and stretched himself on the table used for the purpose. An attendant held up a large fountain syringe filled with a fluid for flushing. Down the center of the abdomen was a large scar, showing where it had been opened, but the incision had healed nicely, with the exception of an opening about the size of a bullet hole, which had been kept open for drainage and cleansing purposes. Into this opening the syringe pipe was inserted to a depth of two or three inches, and the fluid was allowed to flow freely. The patient laughed and joked, and seemed to suffer little or no discomfort

from having the interior of his abdomen flushed in this way.

This case would be regarded as a marvelous one in any hospital in the world.

Some months since, one of the staff performed, in this hospital, an operation which, a few months ago, would not have been ventured by the most daring surgeon. It was the removal of the uterus and ovaries from a pregnant patient, in whom those organs had become diseased in a manner and to an extent that left no other alternative. The patient recovered from the operation and at the present time is enjoying excellent health. The organs that were removed were preserved in alcohol, and are included in the collection of surgical specimens in the hospital.

Of every medical case that enters the hospital, a careful record is made, which includes not only the history of the case while in the hospital, but also before the entrance of the patient. It covers the patient's whole life, and even the history of his family, in respect to diseases that members of it may have had. Often the past history of the patient or of his family aids very much in making a correct diagnosis, and consequently in effecting a cure.

Pathological and bacteriological examinations are made of substances and discharges obtained from the bodies of patients, a very important aid to correct diagnosis and treatment. The laboratory provided for this purpose is thoroughly modern and complete in its furnishings and appliances, and embraces a micro-photographic apparatus, by means of which photographs of microscopic life and objects may be taken and examined at leisure. This is another great advantage which science has lately given to the medical profession in treatment of diseases, and of which the Hospital of the Holy Cross promptly availed itself.

Other additions to the scientific appliances will shortly be made, and will include an X-ray apparatus, as soon as it shall be sufficiently perfected for practical purposes, which will likely be in the near future.

The medical and surgical staff of the Hospital of the Holy Cross was organized April 8th, 1896, by the Sisters as trustees, and by the consent and approval of the Mother House the following appointments were made:

Medical director, Dr. Allen Fowler; surgeons, Drs. J. S. Richards and F. A. Mechem; gynaecologists, Drs. H. D. Niles and J. P. Keogh; physicians, Dr. Root and another yet to be named; oculist and aurist, Dr. M. A. Hughes; house surgeon, Dr. L. P. McCalla.

The Sister Superior has general charge of the entire hospital and all its departments and affairs, including its finances. Her position is one of great responsibility, and in some respects is analogous to that of a military officer in command of an important detachment.

During the twelve months that have elapsed since the present staff was organized, there have been performed in the hospital, 102 major operations, that is, those in which the abdomen has been opened. In only five cases the patient died, the remaining 97 resulting in recovery. During the nine years next preceding the organization of the present staff, there occurred in the hospital, 100 such operations, two less than have been had in the single year just closed.

These figures indicate: That the

patronage of the hospital is increasing rapidly under the new organization.

The figures here given refer only to the class of operations named and have no relation to the great number of other surgical and medical cases that have been treated at the hospital during the year.

The object in submitting the foregoing is three-fold: To give the credit that is due to a most worthy institution, and the faithful work to whom it owes its existence; to inspire the afflicted with hope and courage, by showing them what modern surgical skill and appliances may do for them; and to convince afflicted persons in our State that it is not necessary to leave it in order to have any kind of a surgical operation performed. C.

OMAHA EXPOSITION.

OMAHA May 23.—One by one the great railway companies of the west are contributing bandoleers to the success of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition. The Burlington was the first to announce a donation of \$30,000 and later the Northwestern took stock for a like amount. Now comes the Rock Island road with the announcement that the directors of that company on June 2 will contribute \$20,000 to the Exposition exchequer, while the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul donates \$10,000.

These subscriptions together with that of the Omaha street railway company (\$10,000), aggregate \$100,000. Three other important railways centering here have not yet stated the amount each will contribute to the Exposition, but there is ground for the prediction that the sum total of railway subscriptions will not fall far short of \$150,000. During May, Edward Rosewater, manager of the department of publicity, and Zachary T. Lindsey, manager of the department of ways and means, made a tour of the East in interest for the exposition. When they called upon R. R. Canby, president of the Rock Island road, the important announcement above recited was made. Managers Lindsey and Rosewater, after securing the contribution of \$50,000 from the Rock Island road, called on the officials of the Milwaukee road who for some time past have been considering the amount they could best afford to give to the exposition. After a brief conference \$10,000 was announced as the amount of the donation.

Managers Lindsey and Rosewater urged a subscription of \$15,000, and Vice President Earling promised an answer after he had conferred with President Miller. The conference will be held next week. While this is the smallest amount contributed by any of the railroads, it is generally regarded as a liberal donation. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul has no mileage in Nebraska.

The railroad terminal building will be situated at the base of the bluff defining the east edge of the section of the exposition grounds devoted to occupations. The entrance is being designed by Mr. Walker, one of the supervising architects, and will be completed in about a week. In a general way the entrance will consist of two broad