

"TAKE THEM AS YOU FIND THEM"

1

Don't disturb yourself about
Fair or stormy weather ;
Squalls must sometimes whistle round,
When people live together.
Some will smile and some will frown,
You need never mind them
Travel on as best you can,
Take them as you find them.

2

You are peacefully inclined,
And you sometimes wonder
Why the restless souls delight
In exiling thunder.
Rushing hastily along,
Clouds of dust behind them,
Never follow in their track,
Take them as you find them.

3

Some are of a different stamp,
Quiet deep and clever
Well ! You know sincerity
Is canonized for ever.

Nature first and habit then
Crookedly inclined them,
Don't investigate them much,
Take them as you find them.

4

Pass a little grievance by,
Don't appear to heed it.
Be as helpful as you can,
Kind to those who need it.
Never flatter, never try,
Skillfully to wind them
To your own peculiar views,
Take them as you find them.

5

They may think you very wrong,
You may think they waver ;
Charity will whisper there,
Better not to ponder.
Actions wear a different look
When motives are assigned them
Keep your eyes upon yourself
Take others as you find them.

NURSING MAGAZINE EXCHANGES

From "The Nursing Mirror and Midwife's Journal."

THE PATIENT'S TELEPHONE.

Nurses must read with mixed feelings of a development at the Bellevue Hospital, New York, and wonder what blessings it will bring should it spread to England. At the bedside of every patient in this large hospital a telephone has been installed and the average daily number of calls is no less than three thousand. The patients are said to be delighted as they can hear the voice of those dear to them when the time between visiting days seems long and wearisome. The relative and friends are in their turn full of praise for the scheme as it enables them to find out first-hand how a patient is feeling. But we rather think that the nurse's point of view must be a little confused. On one hand, what pleases her patient pleases her altruistic soul also, but on the other, the ringing of numerous telephone bells—even if some-what muffled—at all kinds of inopportune hours must cause the frail human side often considerable vexation. Even in private life we all of us know how irritating one telephone bell can be ; thirty or forty in a ward might surely drive the occupants to distraction.

From "The World's Health."

The utility of aeroplanes for the transport of the sick and wounded, and of Medical personnel and supplies, has long been recognized, and at the present time they are in constant service in several countries for these purposes. Attention

has lately been drawn to the fact that they are hardly less useful for relief work on land and sea since they can make a rapid survey of the spot and fetch immediate help.

Last winter the "Aeronaut" Society of Revel had an opportunity of testing the services of an aeroplane in such circumstances. A large boat, the *Caroline*, found itself not only wedged in by the ice-blocks which, at this time of year, cover the Baltic Sea, but also threatened with destruction. With the help of an aeroplane, however, provisions were sent to the crew and ice-breakers were hurried to the spot, guided by the exact directions given by the aeroplane. This Society has done very useful work in carrying relief to the islanders of the Baltic, at those seasons of the year when the ice neither bears nor melts,—work similar to that done by the Swedish Red Cross in the North of Sweden. In the spring, the roads in Estonia are almost impassable because of the melting snow. The "Aeronaut" Society has also been the means of supplying relief in various forms to those people on land who, at this time of the year, are just as isolated as those on the islands.

From "The Trained Nurse Hospital Review."

TREATMENT OF ECLAMPSIA

When eclampsia has actually developed and convulsions are present or pending, the more or less standard technic which has been evolved and utilized with encouraging results for the last two years at the Grace Hospital, Detroit, Mich., is as follows:

1. One-half grain of morphine is administered if the patient is in convulsions when first seen.
2. Gastric lavage is given with a Jute tube passed through the nose. Following the lavage two ounces of magnesium sulphate is left in the stomach.
3. The patient is given a simple enema to be followed by a rectal instillation containing twenty grains of chloral hydrate and forty grains of sodium bromide. The instillation is repeated every four hours if the patient is restless.
4. Ten cubic centimeters of twenty-five per cent chemically pure magnesium sulphate is administered intravenously every two hours for four doses, then intramuscularly every four hours for an additional four doses.

No attempt is made to empty the uterus until convulsions have ceased and the evidences of eclampsia disappeared. By this time the patient will usually deliver herself spontaneously.

Procedure on admission at the New York Lying-in consists of a blood pressure reading, securing a catheterized specimen of urine, placing the patient in a darkened isolation room in which quiet prevails. Administration of one half grain of morphine hypodermically, the stomach washed and two ounces of castor oil poured down the tube at the end of the lavage. This is followed by a colonic irrigation of five gallons of a five per cent glucose solution. If the blood is above 175 m.m. of Hg., venesection is performed to reduce the blood pressure to 150 m.m. of Hg. Morphine, one quarter grain, is administered every hour until