

NURSING MAGAZINE PAGE.

BY MISS ROUND.

CARE OF HYPODERMIC NEEDLES.

BY CARLETON DUDERA, M.D.

(From *The American Journal of Nursing*.)

SINCE the hospital exists for the patient, and not the patient for the hospital, everything should be done to make it easier for the patient. One thing which is easy to do is to see to it that hypodermic injections are not given with blunt needles. One occasionally sees a hypodermic injection given where the needle is so blunt that the syringe has to be grasped like a shoemaker's awl instead of being held like a pen. If the needle is sharpened it can be inserted almost without sensation when given with a quick flick of the wrist (preferably in the deltoid muscle, deep, and at right angles to the skin). The object is to give a sharp edge to each side of the pointed end of the needle, by first rubbing the back of one edge on the stone and then the back of the other edge. The only stone suitable for this purpose is Arkansas stone which is very fine and hard. It can be obtained at any hardware store. A piece two inches long is enough. Obtaining blood for Wasserman tests and transfusions is facilitated by keeping all such needles sharp.

THE NURSE IN SOCIAL INTEGRATION.

(From *The Trained Nurse and Hospital Review*.)

Unity of ideal, of purpose, of achievement—international mind. We felt it throughout the Conference, yet how enriched and beautified was the ideal conceived by Miss Annie W. Goodrich. She chose to trace the part of the nurse in social integration. Looking upon education as the liberator of capacities, she pictured the day when mental deviation could be measured upward and when the dragging ills, which we once thought were man's inevitable heritage, could be inhibited and controlled by science—sanitation, psychiatry, and eugenics. Because the nurse makes her directing contacts at apt and emotional moments, she can interpret the goods and evils in man's environment in such a way that he will reach for the higher levels of his capacity. What Burbank has done for the potatoe can be done for man; and the nurse who balks large, numerically, in the instruments for social betterment has an important place in his progress upwards. Bertrand Russell tells us that the four goods are instructive happiness, friendly feeling, love of beauty and knowledge. Their inculcation, however, is dependent upon that fundamental necessity—health. It is the nurse's rare privilege to increase this precious heritage for generations to follow by suppressing the hampering evils and drawing out the goods. Education intensifies one's ability to appreciate oneness of objective, not to emphasize differences. For this reason the breadth of training of the public health nurse makes her an important link in the chain of health improvement. She is that patient interpreter of science; she makes it workable. And as greater cultivation and creation are brought about, the nurse will not have failed to do her part. Miss Goodrich voiced unity of mind for nurses. Dr. René Sand was to restate it in terms of the International Red Cross, the symbol of love and service in the most isolated parts of the world. Since the League represents those who wish to advance health and goodwill in all countries, it supplements rather

than depreciates the work of other established agencies. In this spirit the League has given funds and personnel for nursing schools in less developed countries like Greece where the country had not yet seen the value of nurses in promoting health. The League has also aided in passing desirable legislation, in conducting public health nursing courses at Bedford College, in gathering local groups into helpful Conferences, etc. By these means the Red Cross is daily weaving a net of international friendship, always using the available health workers with the idea that the fully trained nurse will replace the volunteer as soon as she can be secured in sufficient numbers. The League of Red Cross Societies does not wish to displace or replace the functions of the International Council of Nurses in any way. It simply wishes to place the funds of many peace-loving people at the disposal of those who can use it to improve the health building forces of each country—foremost among which are the nurses. Before the evening's session ended, cables and telegrams had been read from Oslo, Norway; Salem, Mass; Oakland, California; Florence, Italy, Sofia, Bulgaria; Budapest, Hungary; Helsingfors; Shanghai, China; Bordeaux and Soissons, France; London College of Nursing; Riga Esthonia; Goteberg, Sweden and Greece, as if to emphasize again the oneness of International purpose.

(From *The American Journal of Nursing*.)

Attendance at the Helsingfors meeting of the International Council of Nurses was 1,049 from 33 countries as follows:—

Finland 524, U. S. A. 203, Canada 52, Denmark 36, Holland 35, Sweden 35, Norway 31, Germany 27, England 22, France 8, Scotland 8, Switzerland 8, Belgium 7, China 6, New Zealand 5, Esthonia 6, South Africa 5, Austria 4, Latvia 3, Poland 3, Armenia 2, Bulgaria 2, Greece 2, Hungary 2, Iceland 2, Japan 2, Prussia 2, Ireland 2, Australia 1, Czecho-Slovakia 1, India 1, Italy 1, Porto Rico 1.

CURE FOR CANCER.

AMAZING RESULTS OF LEAD INJECTIONS.

(From *The Statesman*.)

(BRITISH OFFICIAL WIRELESS). LEAFIELD (OXFORD), NOV. 11.

Professor Blair, Director of Cancer Research at Liverpool Infirmary, has told the Toronto Academy of Medicine of a number of cases of cancer which have been cured in Liverpool by injections of lead. One was a case of a woman admitted five years ago to Liverpool Infirmary before childbirth as a hopeless case. She was now quite well and had since given birth to two more children.

Another case was of a woman given only a few weeks to live, who had been restored to health by lead injections.

Doctor Adams, Vice-Chancellor of Liverpool University, interviewed today on the subject, said that Professor Blair's declarations had been forced as the result of astounding cures of a number of cases that had hitherto been regarded as inoperable. So many of these cases had been cured that the matter could not be kept private any longer. He added that owing to the dangerous nature of the treatment it had been possible to treat only cases that had been given up as hopeless.

There had been, he said, cases of recrudescence owing to the doses being too small, but he declared that the successes achieved indicated great strides.