

ball-fringe and galloon to match. These we made up ourselves. The prices quoted here were rather lower than above those in the catalogues we had consulted, so we asked to look at stair-carpeting also.

"Roman" was strongly recommended for this, but it was too costly, as we required close upon forty yards and stair-rods to boot. So we came back to a plain felt which had been our first thought, and in the best qualities found an exceedingly pretty shade of chestnut brown which would suit our walls and contrast well with the white painted sides of the staircase. It was agreed that a man should be sent to take exact measurements for these and for the brown paper which was to go underneath before this was cut off the piece, that there might be no mistake, and the same man was to lay them down for us when we were ready.

After this we had the distractingly important purchase to make of a new dinner-service, and also some tumblers and water-jug, and an umbrella-stand for the hall which we wished to be in the form of a terra-cotta jar. For these we betook ourselves to the china department. The final result was the selection of a complete service of seventy-two pieces of the "York" design; may-blossom and roses in grey on a white ground and a fine gold edge.

It was somewhat thin and very pretty in shape, but would not prove the more breakable on that account; the joy I had in unpacking and arranging that dinner-service no one knew; to this day it is the pride of my heart, so dainty does it look, and it has suffered but slight damages, so far all repairable.

Our umbrella jar of glazed brown clay we found at an art pottery dealer's in the Queen's Road. When all these purchases came in we began to realise the joys of possession, tempered alas, by the realisation of how little money remained in the fund. Some Mungh mats for the hall we bought at two shillings each, and very excellent we found them in wear and in appearance. Here also we picked up a bright jap rug for our breakfast-room. We had two or three brown sheepskin mats for the bedroom doors among our home goods; odd pieces of carpet also, all of which found a happy resting-place somewhere, as this mansion took a deal of filling.

The home things arrived about a week before Mrs. Norris came in, and we had a busy time in placing them and arranging all our belongings. How homely a touch they gave, seeming to breathe a spirit of comfort into the barrenness, almost like the presence of mother herself. There were a few pictures, a fine set of engravings for the dining-room walls, my

own drawings, and a few older odd ones, some ornaments and clocks. Of clocks indeed we had a grand supply, very nice ones too; we had been noted for timepieces in the olden days, but I fear we were not any the better timekeepers for all that, at least we of the younger generation were not!

One of the small cases contained jam, a part of the supply which we had made during summer days. I remember well how nearly I broke down when I opened that case. Wedged in between the jars were all sorts of odd little things such as only mother could have thought of putting in, and as I came across these fresh evidences of her loving care the tears streamed down my face. "There is no one in all the world like my mother!" I cried. One of the jars, a tall, glass one, holding some five or six pounds of jam, had broken into splinters, but the jam itself remained in a solid column not a bit the worse! With these jars the larder shelves looked quite "fit," as in addition I had a small stock of orange marmalade made in one of the spare weeks while we were waiting for the tenant to come.

We were quite straight, delightfully straight by the time Mrs. Norris made her entry, but the manner of that I must tell in another chapter.

L. H. YATES.



HINTS ON HOME NURSING.

EYE DROPS.

If you are told to drop in any application to the eye, to be of any use it must have access to the surface of the eye-ball. The patient should sit down with the head held well back, the lids should be separated widely with the fingers, and the drop placed in the outer corner of the eye and allowed to run over the surface of the eye-ball. One drop of castor oil or olive oil is very soothing if an eye has been inflamed by something flying into it.

In bathing the eye where there is any discharge, care should be taken to see that all rags or pieces of wool used are at once burnt, as discharge from the eye is frequently of an infectious nature.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

are those which are carried from one person to another by the breath or emanations of the person. Isolation from the rest of the household is necessary at once to prevent the further spread of disease. For this reason a room at the top of the house is best if possible. Remove all unnecessary furniture, carpets and curtains, and hang a sheet outside the door, large enough to cover all the crevices of the door when open, and to allow of a few inches to lie upon the floor. The sheet must be kept wet with carbolic, one in forty, or some other disinfectant. The easiest way to keep it wet is either to syringe the sheet with the fluid or to have one corner of the sheet kept lying in a basin filled with the

disinfectant, the whole of the sheet will be then kept wet by the moisture being drawn up by capillary attraction. Visitors should not, on any account, be allowed to enter the infected room, and the nurse should be kept away from the rest of the household as much as possible, and only mix with others after she has used some disinfectant for her person and changed her dress. A cotton washing dress should always be worn in the infected room, and calico sleeves drawn over the dress are an extra safeguard; the sleeves of an old night-dress may be used for this purpose, and taken off when the nurse leaves the infected room. The floor of the room should be wiped over with a cloth damped with some disinfectant. All linen or clothes for the wash should be soaked in some kind of disinfectant before leaving the room. All utensils, jugs, etc., must be rinsed in disinfectant solution before leaving the room, and should be kept for the patient's use alone. The nurse should on no account use the same things as the infected person, and should always stand to windward of her patient when attending to her, and must be careful not to take the patient's breath.

MEASLES

is infectious some days before the rash comes out, and therefore is more difficult to isolate in time to prevent the spread of disease; the same precautions should be taken as to isolation. Avoid trying the eyes with too much light at first, and be careful as to keeping the

person in a room at an even temperature, as the lungs are easily affected by any cold in a person who has measles.

AFTER INJECTION IS OVER

the room must be thoroughly disinfected. If you do this disinfecting yourself, sulphur gas is best to use to disinfect an uninhabited room. Paste up all crevices of doors, windows, fireplace, etc., with paper. Put one pound and a half of sulphur in an old iron saucepan, which should be stood for safety on bricks placed in a pan of water, the sulphur should be lighted (a little methylated spirit poured on it makes it light more easily), the person should then at once leave the room, pasting up the door by which he has made his exit, on the outside. The room should be then left to fumigate for twenty-four hours, after which it should have a thorough airing; all bedding and blankets, etc., must be sent to be baked, and the room cleaned, some disinfectant being used in the water. All drawers, cupboards, etc., should be left open during the fumigation.

IN CONVULSIONS,

a common occurrence with children when teething, remove all tight clothing, and if convulsions continue, place the child in a hot bath for ten or fifteen minutes, or until movements cease. Then put to bed in a hot blanket. Give an aperient, such as one grain of grey powder.