

## HOME NURSING HINTS.

### THE PATIENT'S ROOM AND HOW BEST TO ARRANGE IT.

**The Importance of Thorough Ventilation in the Care of the Sick—Nell Tells How to Secure Abundance of Pure Air Without Draft.**

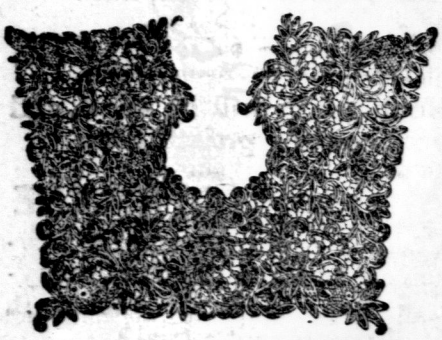
In regard, first, to the room: Have it as large and cheerful as possible, with a southern or eastern aspect, to get the benefit of the morning sun. If your patient is not suffering from a contagious disease there is no reason why floor and walls should be bare. Fresh, dainty paper and quiet-toned carpet add much to the appearance, as well as actual comfort of a room. The dust raised in sweeping a carpet may be urged as an objection. Well, go over your floor every few days with a cloth wrung out of warm, soft water. Then when you sweep, take a newspaper, soak in water, wring very dry, tear in little bits, and scatter over the floor, and you will be surprised how little dust rises. Keep a whisk broom and dust-pan handy, and take up all the bits of lint, dust, etc., and you will not need to sweep nearly so often.

One of the most important things is the proper ventilation of the sick room. Nine times out of ten the window will be the only means, and when you attack that you find that it won't open at the top, and when opened at the bottom there is a direct draft on the bed. The open fireplaces of our grandfathers' time were a boon to humanity, for with their capacious throats they ventilated their rooms with nifty. Remember that pure air and plenty of it, without drafts, is of paramount importance to your sick one. If your window be such as I have described, get a piece of board three or four inches wide, to fit snugly under the frame of your window when the lower sash is raised. The air then comes in between the upper and lower sashes. Or, raise the window three or four inches and tack to it two thicknesses of gauze or cheesecloth, with a layer of absorbent cotton between, fastening it down to the window sill at the other side. Any woman with a head and fingers ought to be able to do matters that the air of the sick room will always be pure, and yet her patient not exposed to cold. The only time when the window should be closed is when the patient is getting up, being bathed, or having clothes changed.—Nell, in *American Agriculturist*.

#### Hand-Made Lace Collars.

Large ones are now being lavished by our wealthy sisters on the recently-revived taste for large lace collars. The leading modistes cut the shapes to suit a particular style of garment, then skilled artists design patterns in lace to suit the varying shapes. In many cases the designs are adapted from real old point of different kinds, especially Venetian and Flemish, and busy fingers are set to work to carry out the designs from machine-made braids brought out expressly in great variety to suit these styles of lace, these same busy fingers needing only an ordinary needle and linen thread to weave these filaments which are so exquisitely lovely and so laudable in their effect. When executed in cream color it is sometimes hard to distinguish them, without a very close examination, from valuable specimens of real lace.

The entire cost of making one of these collars will not exceed eight dollars; the simpler patterns calling for less material may be made for about five. When finished carefully they are worth, according to the elaborateness of the design, from thirty to one hundred dollars, but it must be remembered at the same time that they are worth nothing at all if every stitch is not placed exactly where it belongs. The expenditure of \$5 includes the pattern on paper muslin traced by hand in ink, so that friction in working will not obliterate the forms. It should be fast-



COLLAR IN VENETIAN POINT.

ed on to a sheet of wrapping paper, not too thick, but of the kind that does not tear easily. This gives the necessary firmness required to avoid risk of puckering. The illustration is a magnificent specimen of modern lace-making, closely resembling an exquisite piece of old Venetian point. The braid should be sufficiently heavy to give a certain weight to the finished work, for anything like flimsiness would greatly detract from the beauty of the design. Rings and buttons of various sizes are combined to give finish to the work, and cannot in this instance be dispensed with, as they form an integral part of the pattern. A variety of lace stitches are employed to fill the spaces; they may be varied at pleasure, avoiding only those that are entirely solid. The bars are buttonholed and enriched with picots. These bars are somewhat tedious to work in comparison with twisted bars, but they are incomparably superior. This particular shape allows the dress sleeve to rise high between the points front and back.—Sara Hadley, in *Ladies' Home Journal*.

#### Half and Half.

"You don't seem to hold a very high opinion of the latter-day woman."

"I don't. She has ceased to be a lady, and has not yet succeeded in becoming a gentleman."—Life.

#### Wouldn't Be Popular in the U. S.

An old Greek law prevented the husband of a divorced woman from marrying a woman younger than the discarded wife.

## WOMEN IN THE ARMY.

Many of the Heroic Deeds Performed by the French Cantiniere.

In the list of decorations given by the French Minister of War on January 1st, there appears the name of Mme. Cordier, the cantiniere of the Seventy-Second Regiment of Infantry at Amiens. She received the military medal. Judging from her heroic acts she is well worthy of it. She distinguished herself during the war of 1870-71, and after the capitulation of Sedan she saved several officers by hiding them in her wagon. Before that she followed her regiment to Africa and took part in more than one expedition. Mme. Cordier is one of the oldest cantinieres. The oldest of all is Mme. Vialard. She served thirty-seven years, went through four campaigns, and received two medals. She is a Lorraine woman, and began her military career in the Crimea.

One of the most celebrated cantinieres was Mother Joay. She was in the Crimean, the Italian and the Mexican campaigns. Generally she went on foot, and supported all the fatigues of the march like a man. She was the cantiniere of the Third Zouaves, and died at Blidah at the age of seventy-four years. She also received the military medal.

Mme. Vialard, whom we have mentioned above, received the military medal in 1866. Before her, Mme. Madeleine Trimoreau, the cantiniere of the Second Regiment of Zouaves, received the same decoration for her conduct at the battle of Magenta. As long as she had any cognac in her little cask she went from rank to rank reviving the wounded and exhausted soldiers, and displaying contempt for the whistling bullets, which sometimes tore her short dress. When the last drop of cognac was given out she took up the gun of a wounded soldier and accompanied the Zouaves in their bayonet charge without receiving a scratch.

Since the month of August, 1890, an ordinance from the war ministry has forbidden the distinctive costume of the cantinieres, and, in addition to this, the Minister decided that they should not appear on parade with the troops, but should remain with their wagons. Consequently we were obliged to bid farewell to the pretty tri-color uniform, the red and blue dress and white apron so often made famous on the field of battle, and which more than one military painter has immortalized in his pictures.

In old engravings the vivandieres are represented as old women, with energetic faces and a masculine air; and, as a matter of fact, such they very often were. Mingling with the conscripts, speaking familiarly to the old soldiers, they acquired masculine habits. But in some regiments, and especially the cavalry regiments, the cantiniere was the pride of the regiment, and we might cite one regiment of dragoons, for example, in which there were seven that had the reputation of being extremely beautiful girls. Their green uniform and white apron were very becoming to them. In addition, they were excellent horsewomen, for they were obliged to ride on horseback when the squadrons to which they were attached were called to arms.

The history of the vivandieres, if it were written, would contain more than one thrilling chapter and many thrilling pages. On more than one occasion they distinguished themselves by their courage. Like the soldiers themselves, they loved the number of their regiment, and their wagon was often used as an ambulance. Under fire they followed their battalion, picking up the wounded and quenching their thirst, and often consoling the dying.

As one can easily imagine, under such conditions the life of the cantiniere is not without danger. Many of them were not spared by the bullets. Mme. Rajan, the cantiniere of the Second Algerian Rifles, received four wounds during the last Franco-German war, and another cantiniere, Mme. Massey, was also wounded. In regard to this latter, there is one act of heroism that is mentioned by the *Courier des Etats Unis*. The mother of a soldier in her battalion asked her to watch over him. He was killed. Mme. Massey ran up to him, kissed him, and, crying out, "You shall be avenged!" rushed to the front rank in the place of the dead soldier, and was among the last to fire a shot.

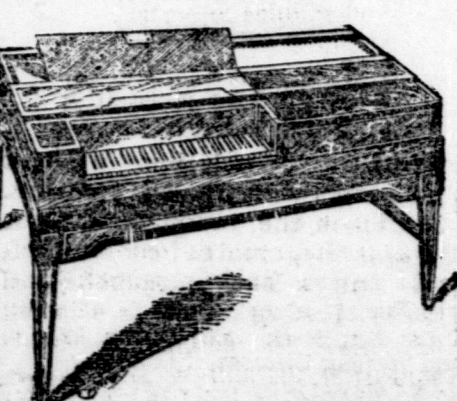
Mme. Telman, cantiniere of the Second Regiment of Zouaves at Reichshofen, lifted up Col. Dietz, who was badly wounded, and died so under the very lances of the Uhlans. She took part in a memorable defense of Bitche. The poor woman is now blind.

Finally, we have Mme. Bondu of the Thirty-Fourth Regiment of the line, who distinguished herself in the combats of Patay and Coulmiers.

A few days after these battles, in which she displayed the most remarkable courage, she gave birth to a son. Speaking of the baby she said: "That's a chap that will never be afraid of the rattle of artillery!"

There are also cantinieres who are decorated with the Legion of Honor, among them Mme. Jarrethout, the cantiniere of the Free Shooters of Chateaudun.

#### An Historic Piano.



AN HISTORIC PIANO.

An illustration of a piano which was made for the Duke of Kent, and frequently used by the Queen in her childhood.—*Pall Mall Budget*.

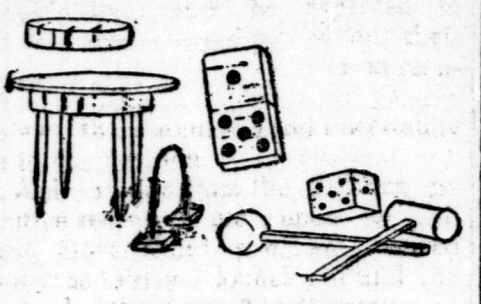
## A RAINY DAY FUN SHOP.

### SOME EXCELLENT NURSERY AMUSEMENTS FOR THE YOUNGSTERS.

**What May Be Done With Corks for Restless Boys and Girls—A Sure Remedy for Rainy Day Fretting by the Little Folks.**

Every mother knows the trials of that day of downpour when restless babies drive her and nurse to the edge of distraction, and when all wonted diversions fail any longer to amuse.

Has that unhappy lady any idea that if she will send nurse down to the pantry for the box of old corks, which she thriftily lays away against time of need, whimsy will disappear as if by magic from the small bosoms, and so rapidly will



CORK PLAYTHINGS.

the hours pass that there will be a cry of surprise when nurse comes to announce the arrival of supper and bed time?

"Corks!" the lady mother says: "What on earth have they to do with keeping children quiet?—unless one uses them to cork up naughty, fretful mouths!"

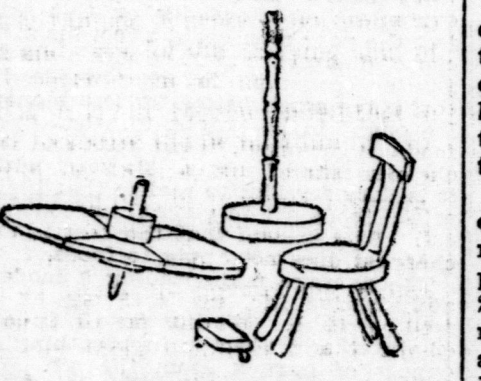
First spread on the nursery table a big newspaper to catch all the messes that are to be made. Next get a bottle of good thick mulligee, a sharp pen-knife, a box of matches, Bobby's box of water-color paints, a hairpin or two, some old visiting cards, the pin cushion, and a stout pair of short but sharp-pointed scissors. All the nursery population will begin to be interested at seeing these preparations, and when they are completed chairs can be drawn up all round and the announcement made that the rainy-day amusement shop is open for business.

Perhaps the best thing to begin with is the cork out of the mustard pot, which is large and flat. Snip the sulphur heads of four matches, leaving them square at the ends. Sharpen the other ends a little, make four incisions with the pen knife into the under side of the cork, stick the pointed ends of the matches into these, and at once the attentive circle about the table begins to see that another little table is swiftly coming into being. Cut out a circle of visiting card somewhat larger than the mustard cork, paste it on top of the cork, and there stands a beautiful piece of nursery carpentry; a table complete. A small square bit of cork with four short bits of matches used as legs makes a good stool, and by taking the cork that once served to stop the mouth of a little glass jam jar and sticking in four matches for feet and two more on the upper side for a back, with a bit of cork at the top of these one has at once a delightful chair to go with the table and stool—furniture which no doll would be too proud to use. The next piece of manufacture might be a beautiful teetotum, and here Bobby's paints begin to come into play.

Cut a match in half; sharpen one end a little. Cut a thin slice crossways from a claret cork and stick the match through the middle of it, pointed end first. Cut out a circle of card board four times as large as the cork, and draw two lines at right angles across the disk. That will leave it divided into four quarters and these quarters are to be painted blue, yellow, green and red. Bore a hole in the centre of the disk and slip the blunt end of the match through it until the card board rests upon the cork. Next cut another, but rather thicker slice from the cork, bore a hole in the centre and stick the blunt end of the match through, pressing it down till it touches the card. This will leave about an inch of match to be taken between finger and thumb for spinning this fascinatingly beautiful teetotum.

Cutting long slices through the middle of the cork leaves pieces, which, with the aid of Bobby's paints, can be turned into a beautiful set of dominoes, and by cutting out square pieces one can make a beautiful set of noiseless dice to be used with the backgammon board.

But perhaps the nicest toy of all made in this nursery shop, which has for its sign, "Old corks taken in exchange for



CORK PLAYTHINGS.

new playthings," it is the set of parlor croquet. To begin this heavy but fruitful labor, cut out eighteen small squares of cork. Bend into a curve a hoop—a miniature of those used in lawn croquet—nine hairpins; and these with each end stuck into one of the squares of cork will stand upright and serve as table wickets of the game. Cut slices crossways from the visagere bottle cork, and into the middle of each of these stick a match, whose end has been sharpened for the purpose. This can be painted around with rings of contrasting colors, as is done to the goal stakes of lawn croquet.

Next, for the mallets hunt about in the cork box for four small ones of even size—those from the small medicine phials serve nicely if they had not been stained by drugs. These, if a nice shape, need not cutting at all. Matches will serve as handles for these mallets, and a band of color must be painted around each so that players may distinguish their own mallets.

Sarge old sugar-coated pills, beautiful balls for this nurse, with a stripe of paint on one, but if all the pills were goby the last time he ate too and had a tummy ache, then a pinch up between the thumb and forefinger of the table's palm will make very good balls and will take a stripe of paint.

There is no more fretting here. The tools can be put in a newspaper, with the waste and bits of cork folded and the waste basket, the teetotum and when they are tired of the croquet begun. The corks helped in all the processes of cure and have learned how to whole set of toys themselves many rainy days thereafter. When they begin to get bored, however, they can show others—chessmen, mice, dices, hobby horses, even good and bad men, if she has a little shabty brush, and pen knife.

**Was Put Into a Dead Man.** Daniel O'Connell's earliest disappointment happened shortly after he was called to the bar. In an inn, where he had been made jester more as a compliment to him than from any other cause, was that of the validity of a solemn oath, he was very lo, and O'Connell, in examining him to talk on, hoping he would much. The man had altered that he saw the deceased sign.

He continued, "I saw him sign it, there was life in him at the time."

His eyes upon the old man and his lips were repeated so frequently O'Connell was led to believe that he had some peculiar meaning. His eyes upon the old man and his lips were repeated so frequently O'Connell was led to believe that he had some peculiar meaning.

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## Here, There and Everywhere.

FRANCE has compulsory elementary education, yet out of 343,000 young men called for military service 20,000 could neither read nor write, and 55,000 more could only sign their names.

SLATIN BEY, who was Governor of Darfour when Gordon was killed, and ever since has been a captive among the Mahdists, is reported to have escaped and almost to have reached the Italians at Kassala.

A VIENNA specialist was recently summoned to Temesvar to decide whether the bishop's leg should be amputated or not. The train was stalled in the snow, but he consulted with the Temesvar doctors by telephone, and the leg came off.

A MINIATURE Gospel of St. John has been issued to the Japanese troops measuring 2 3/4 by 7 3/8 inches. It was specially prepared on very thin paper by the three Bible Societies at work in Japan—the British and Foreign, the American and the Scottish.

THE name of the great English musician Purcell is to be kept green at Westminster Abbey, where he was organist two centuries ago. A festival is to be held in his honor next November. Besides this, it has been decreed that once a week during the whole of the present year one of Purcell's anthems shall be sung at the abbey.

IT IS said that the weaving of threads of aluminium in textile fabrics results in a practically non-oxidizable, inexpensive material that is free from chemical action, and can be washed without fear of injury. It can be applied to the finest and heaviest fabrics, as the thread can be made round or flat, or in any shape convenient for wearing.

Mme. Lillian Nordica, speaking of success in opera, in answer to a question as to what one quality more than another was required to be a great singer, said, "Will, will, will." She says that strong and unswerving will power can overcome all ordinary obstacles and place the possessor in a position which would elicit or even positive genius would not win for her without that indomitable energy which must characterize a successful singer.

GEN. BARATTIERI, the Italian commander in Abyssinia, who recently took Kassala and routed Ras Mangasie, comes from the Trentino, which is part of the Italia Irredenta, still in Austrian hands. He is 54 years old, and when a boy of 19 was one of Garibaldi's thousands in the march through Sicily, after which he joined the regular army as a captain. He has been a deputy in Parliament, and was for several years editor of the *Rivista Militaire*.

At St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, an ingenious hot-air bath is now in use for the treatment of sprains, inflamed joints, due to gout or rheumatism, and similar affections. It consists of a copper cylinder about three feet long and eighteen inches in diameter, which will hold an arm up to the shoulder or a leg up to the middle of the thigh; it stands on an iron frame, and is heated by gas burners placed underneath, so that the temperature can be raised to 300 or 400 degrees Fahrenheit. The patient is placed in an arm chair at one end of the cylinder, the limb to be treated is introduced, and the joint made tight by a rubber band. No discomfort is felt up to 250 degrees, until the perspiration sets in, when the moisture has a scalding effect, which is relieved by opening the further end of the cylinder and letting the moisture evaporate. A sitting of 45 minutes. The immediate effect is a greatly increased circulation in the part treated, profuse local perspiration and relief from pain.

THE requisites of protective painting for structural iron work have been made the subject of careful investigation by Mr. Wallis, of the Association of Engineers, Virginia, and the results of his studies in this direction have now been published. He recommends, as essential, that the first coat be of red lead ground in raw linseed oil, and used within two or three weeks after mixing, being also kept thoroughly mixed while in use, this coat drying in from 24 to 30 hours. If the finish is to be black, the next two coats should be made up of a paste composed of 65 per cent. of pigment and 35 per cent. of raw oil, the pigment to consist of 65 per cent. of sulphate of lime, 30 per cent. of lamp-black, and 5 per cent. of red lead as a dryer, the whole being thinned to a proper consistency with pure boiled oil. If the finish is to be red or brown, the paste should be composed of 75 per cent. of pigment and 25 per cent. of pure raw oil, the pigment to consist of 65 per cent. of sulphate of lime, 40 per cent. of oxide of iron free from sulphur and caustic substances, and 5 per cent. of carbonate of lime as a dryer, the sulphate of lime to be fully hydrated. The estimated cost of such paint, ready for use, is about 60 cents per gallon.

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