

# NOSE BLEED.

Hemorrhage from the nose in children is often nature's way of getting rid of an excess of blood, but it may be so profuse as to threaten life. These cases, however, are very rare.

The late Dr. Agnew's remedy for checking nose bleed consists in filling the nose with raw ham fat. This is the best material with which to arrest nasal hemorrhage, but as it is not always at hand, a substance known as spunk, which is made of the fungi which grow like shells on beech and maple trees, can be substituted. Spunk is the best absorbent of moisture for drying the cavities of teeth before filling. If the bleeding is not profuse the following simple measures may be tried:

Place the patient in a sitting posture with the body bent slightly forward and the neck straight. Have him close the mouth and breathe through the nose to favor coagulation, or raise the arms above the head and keep in that position some time. Or salt and water may be sniffed up the nostrils with the head thrown back.

Many children have a habit of placing in their noses small bodies, such as buttons, beans, shot, etc. To dislodge them is not difficult if they are taken in time. Tell the child to blow hard or excite sneezing by tickling the nose or giving snuff. Another way is to tell the child to take a full breath and then give it a smart blow in the back.

Should these plans fail, close the affected nostril and blow into the other through a rubber tube, at the same time suddenly releasing the closure of the affected side occupied by the foreign body. Should this way be unsuccessful extraction will be necessary.

To extract live insects from the ear, oil or glycerine or salt and water should be poured in. Or a plug of cotton, soaked in a strong solution of salt and vinegar, may be placed in the ear and the head turned over on that side.

Another good method is to turn the ear to a bright light, that the creature may be tempted to back out.

If the foreign body be a metal or mineral, syringe the ear thoroughly, but consult a specialist.

# SHELL LACE.

See illustration.

Cast on twenty-one stitches.

1. Knit three, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit three, over, narrow, over, knit three.

2. Put the thread over the needle so as to make a stitch at the beginning, then knit plain all but three, over, narrow, knit one. All the even rows are knit in this way.

3. Knit three, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit one, narrow, over; knit three, over, narrow, knit one, narrow, over, knit five.

5. Knit three, over, narrow, over, narrow, narrow, over, knit five, over, slip one, narrow, throw the slipped stitch over the last, over, knit seven.

7. Knit three, over, narrow, over, knit three together, over, narrow, knit three, narrow, over, knit one, over, knit nine.

9. Knit three, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit one, over, narrow, knit one, narrow, over, knit three, over, knit ten.

11. Knit three, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit two, over, slip one, narrow, throw the slipped stitch over, over, knit five, over, knit one, slip eight of the ten stitches remaining over the first, then narrow.

12. Knit back as on all the even rows and begin again.

PICCOLA.

# NOTES ON NURSING.

## Poultices.

Many persons have very indefinite ideas about making and applying poultices, and may be glad of a few hints on the subject.

In the first place it is of the utmost importance that poultices should be well made and properly applied. Linseed meal is, perhaps, the most largely used. You must first have the patient quite ready, though well covered up with no unnecessary exposure.

Scald your basin, by pouring a little boiling water into it. Then pour sufficient boiling water into the basin, and shake the linseed lightly in with one hand, with the other stir briskly until you have them well mixed; do not let any lumps remain, or the poultice will not do its work effectually. These can be avoided by putting the water first into the basin, and by stirring in the meal with a large knife or spatula.

Spread the linseed meal on the linen already prepared, and which must be about half an inch larger, in length and breadth, than the size you want to make your poultice; when spread, turn the edge over neatly on all sides, and, if properly made, you could throw it up to the ceiling and it would not fall to pieces.

It should not exceed a quarter of an inch in thickness, unless specially ordered thicker by the doctor, and must be large enough to cover the whole of the inflamed part. It should be made very quickly, and care should be taken that no wind should blow upon it, or the result will be almost a cold poultice, which may do more harm than good, and in cases of pneumonia, inflammation of the lungs, pleurisy and pericarditis, the result may be most disastrous.

On the top of the poultice should be laid a large sheet of absorbent or cotton wool. When the poultice is removed always wipe the skin, then cover the part with a piece of dry and warm cotton wool.

Bread poultices are more seldom used. The above rules should be adopted, except that when scalded and mixed, the water must be drained off; do not press the bread, but take it out lightly and spread it.

Yeast poultices are made by boiling flour and yeast together, one ounce of yeast to a pound of flour, laying on linen and applying.

Bran poultices are very often required, and are useful fomentations. A bag

should be made of linen or flannel the size required, the bran put loosely in, the open end run up, and boiling water should be poured upon it until it is thoroughly moist, then it is to be wrung out in a coarse towel and applied as directed.

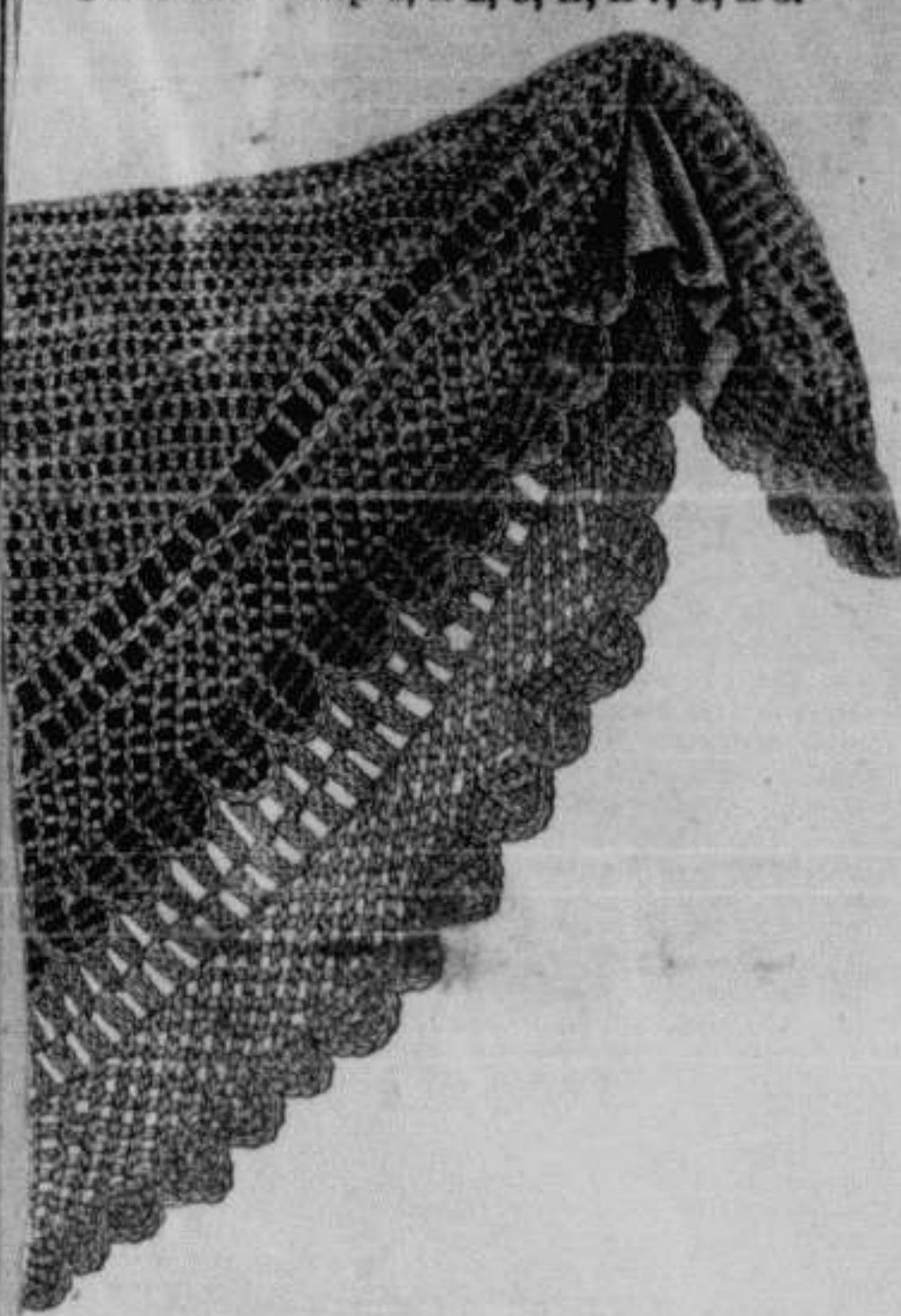
Simple fomentations are very useful and often had recourse to. It is of the utmost importance that they should be properly applied. I have seen people, who should have known better, wring the fomentation with the naked hand, thereby only half doing it, and wetting the patient's clothes, a thing which should never be done. Always remember a cold fomentation may, in nine cases out of ten, do much more harm than good.

First have your kettle boiling; then take a piece of flannel folded in four thicknesses, the size you want the fomentation to be. Place it in a towel and that in a basin; pour your boiling water over it, take the ends of the towel that have been hanging outside the basin and you will find it easy to wring it without putting your hands into the scalding water. Shake it out and apply it with a piece of waterproof sheeting over it, to retain the heat and to prevent the patient from getting wet.

# KNITTED POINT-LACE.

Cast on 15 st.

First row—Slip 1, k 2, o, n, k 7, o, k 3.



OF LUSTER FLOSS.

Second row—Knit 15.  
Third row—Slip 1, k 2, o, n, k 8, o, k 3.  
Fourth row—Knit 17.  
Fifth row—Slip 1, k 2, o, n, k 9, o, k 3.  
Sixth row—Knit 19.  
Seventh row—Slip 1, k 2, o, n, k 3, n, o twice, n, k 3, o, k 3.  
Eighth row—K 9, p 1, k 9.  
Ninth row—Slip 1, k 2, o, n, k 1, n, o twice, n, n, o twice, n, k 2, o, k 3.  
Tenth row—K 8, p 1, k 3, p 1, k 7.  
Eleventh row—Slip 1, k 2, o, n, k 3, n, o twice, k 5, o, k 3.  
Twelfth row—K 11, p 1, k 9.  
Thirteenth row—Slip 1, k 2, o, n, k 1, n, o twice, n, n, o twice, n, k 3, o, n, k 2.  
Fourteenth row—K 4, n, k 3, p 1, k 3, p 1, k 7.  
Fifteenth row—Slip 1, k 2, o, n, k 3, n, o twice, n, k 4, o, n, k 2.  
Sixteenth row—K 4, n, k 1, p 1, k 9.  
Seventeenth row—Slip 1, k 2, o, n, k 10, o, n, k 2.  
Eighteenth row—K 4, n, k 13.  
Nineteenth row—Slip 1, k 2, o, n, k 9, o, n, k 2.  
Twentieth row—K 4, n, k 12.  
Twenty-first row—Slip 1, k 2, o, n, k 8, o, n, k 2.  
Twenty-second row—K 4, n, k 11.  
Twenty-third row—Slip 1, k 2, o, n, k 7, o, n, k 2.  
Twenty-fourth row—Knit 4, n, k 10.  
Repeat from first row.

## ABBREVIATIONS.

K means to knit plain; p, to purl or seam; o, to throw thread over or around needle before knitting; n, to narrow or knit 2 st together; o twice means to throw thread twice around needle before knitting; slip 1 means to slip a st from one needle to another without knitting.

## MARCH.

In the dark silence of her chambers low March works out sweeter things than mortals know.

Her noiseless looms ply on with busy care, Weaving the fine cloth that the flowers wear.

She sews the seams in violet's queer hood, And paints the sweet arabus of the wood.

Out of a bit of sky's delicious blue She fashions hyacinths and harebells, too;

And from a sunbeam makes a cowslip fair, Or spins a gown for a daffodil to wear.

She pulls the cover from the crocus beds, And bids the sleepers lift their drowsy heads.

"Come, early risers! Come, Anemone, My pale wind-flower, awake, awake!" calls she.

"The world expects you, and your lovers wait To give you welcome at Spring's open gate."

She marshals the close armies of the grass And polishes their green blades as they pass.

And all the blossoms of the fruit-trees sweet Are piled in rosy shells about her feet.

Within her great alembic she distils The dainty odors which each flower fills.

Nor does she err and give to mignonette The perfume that belongs to violet.

Nature does well whatever task she tries, Because obedient; there the secret lies.

—May Riley Smith.

# NEARER HOME.

O'er the hill the sun is setting,  
And the eve is drawing on;  
Slowly droops the gentle twilight,  
For another day is gone;  
Gone for aye—its race is o'er—  
Soon the darker shades will come,  
Still it's sweet to know at even  
We are one day nearer home.

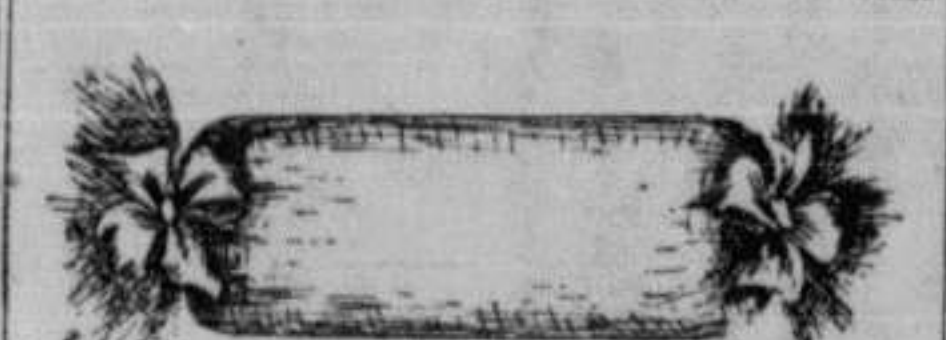
One day nearer, sings the mariner,  
As he glides the waters o'er,  
While the light is softly dying  
On his distant native shore.  
Thus the Christian on life's ocean,  
As his life-boat cuts the foam,  
In the evening cries with rapture,  
I am one day nearer home.

Nearer home! Yes, one day nearer  
To our Father's house so bright—  
To the green fields and the fountains  
In the land of pure delight;  
For the heavens grow brighter o'er us,  
And the lamps hang in the dome;  
And our tents are pitched still closer,  
For we're one day nearer home.

## VEIL ROLL.

This can be made from a quarter of a yard of ribbon, four inches wide, or from one-eighth of a yard of silk, nine inches long.

Fringe out each end of the length of the silk or ribbon about one inch; then sew the two sides of the ribbon or silk



VEIL ROLL.

together, and stuff the inside with cotton batting as far as the fringe on either end.

Then tie the narrow ribbon tightly about each end just above the fringe, and make a little bow with ends.

This is a pretty and useful little present, and is intended for the short veils to be rolled on, to keep them straight and smooth.

## Twine Basket.

This is made from one of the little Japanese baskets and a ball of twine.

Slip out the bottom of this little five-cent basket, and push into the basket a



TWINE BASKET.

ball of pink or blue or yellow twine, that you can buy for about eight cents.

It will require considerable squeezing to get the ball in through the opening, but when it is once in it will stay there firmly enough.

Then buy one yard of ribbon about an inch wide, for twelve cents, and run it underneath the fine straws for about half the distance around the basket, and tie the ends in a bow to hang it up by.

This will cost about twenty-three cents.

## Feather Duster.

lays in the country the wing of a hen, which has been dressed for

the market or for the table, can be saved, and a very pretty duster made from it by pasting a little piece of velvet or plush around the joint end and sewing on a ring to hang it up by.

## Birch-Bark Blotter.

This can be easily made by the boys as well as the girls.

Buy a large sheet of blotting-paper, something near the color of the birch-bark, and cut it up into pieces eight inches long and four inches wide. There will be enough in one sheet to make two or three blotters.

Take a pasteboard box cover and cut a piece from it the same size as the blotters, and paste birch-bark over both sides of it.

Put this on top of the sheets of blotting-paper, and tie them all together at one end with a bow of brown ribbon.

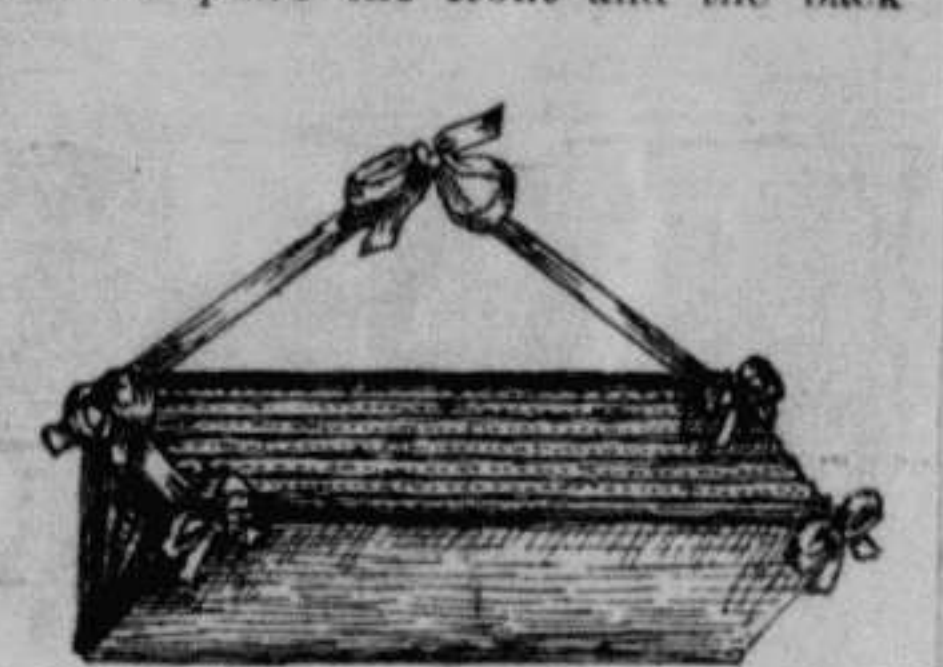
## Pin-Book Case.

You can buy a pin-book of white and black pins of different sizes for 15 cents.

Take off the outside paper cover of the pin-book, and cut from a pasteboard box cover two pieces that are just the size of the back of the pin-book, and two pieces that are just the size of the front.

Cover these four pieces with bits of silk or ribbon or velvet, that you will, probably, have to ask mamma for, and place the two fronts together and sew them over and over, and then the two backs together and sew them over and over.

Then place the front and the back



PIN-BOOK CASE.

together, and sew over and over at the bottom so that it will hold the pin-book.

Get a yard and three-quarters of narrow ribbon one-half inch wide—it will cost about 4 cents a yard—and sew a small piece of it across the upper part of the case to hold the back and front together in place.

Make four little bows and tack to each corner, and hang it by the ribbon with another bow tied in it.

This will cost about 22 cents, if you have some bits of silk or velvet in the house to make it from. It is meant to be hung on the wall beside the bureau.

## Little Presents.

If you have a small card-photograph of your own picture, buy one of the little monthly calendars for 10 cents, and confine it to the lower part of the card-photograph, where the artist's name is, by narrow ribbon tied through the bottom of the card and the top of the calendar, and make a little bow of the ends. This makes a nice little calendar for resting against the back of a mantel-piece, or ribbon may be passed through the top to hang it up by.

There are a great many more little things that are nice for presents, and I would like to tell you about them, children, but I cannot take any more room for it.

You will probably think of a great many yourself. I only wish it was possible for me to help every one of you make them, but I can't do that. I can only wish you all success in your efforts, and hope to hear from you about them.

Every editor in THE HOUSEHOLD sends you a Merry Christmas.

# PALM LEAF LACE.

Cast on ten stitches, and knit across plain.

1. Slip one, knit one, over, narrow, over, narrow, over three times, narrow, over twice, purl two together.

2. Over twice, purl two together, knit two, purl one in the next loop, knit one, and purl one (that is, after drawing the thread through in knitting, and before slipping off the stitch, bring the thread forward, and purl a stitch in the same loop), knit one, purl one, knit one, purl one, knit two.

3. Slip one, knit one, over, narrow, knit one, over, narrow, knit one, over twice, purl two together.

4. Over twice, purl two together, knit five, purl one, knit two, purl one, knit two.

5. Slip one, knit one, over, narrow, knit two, over, narrow, knit three, over twice, purl two together.

6. Over twice, purl two together, knit four, purl one, knit three, purl one, knit two.

7. Slip one, knit one, over, narrow, knit three, over, narrow, knit two, over twice, purl two together.

8. Over twice, purl two together, knit three, purl one, knit four, purl one, knit two.

9. Slip one, knit one, over, narrow, knit four, over, narrow, knit one, over twice, purl two together.

10. Over twice, purl two together, knit two, purl one, knit five, purl one, knit two.

11. Slip one, knit one, over, narrow, knit five, over, narrow, over twice, purl two together.

12. Bind off three, then take the stitch on the right hand needle and put it back on to the left hand needle, then over twice, purl two together, knit five, purl one, knit two.

NELLIE MAY.

# PRETTY NARROW LACE.

Cast on twelve stitches and knit across plain.

1. Thread over, knit two, thread over, narrow, knit eight.

2. Slip one, knit one, thread over, knit three together, thread over, knit two, narrow, thread over, knit four.

3. Thread over, knit five, thread over, narrow, knit six.

4. Slip one, knit one, thread over, knit three together, thread over, narrow, thread over, knit seven.

5. Slip one, knit four, narrow, thread over, knit seven.

6. Slip one, knit one, thread over, knit three together, thread over, knit three, thread over, narrow, knit two, narrow.

7. Slip one, knit one, narrow, thread over, knit nine.

8. Slip one, knit one, thread over, knit three together, thread over, knit five, thread over, knit three together. Repeat from first row.

Will some of the sisters please send through THE HOUSEHOLD some knitted tidy patterns? MRS. H. L. REVELL.

# AN AUTUMN DAY.

Leadon skies and a lonesome shadow  
Where summer has passed with her gorgeous train.  
Snow on the mountain and frost on the meadow—  
A white face pressed to the window pane.  
A cold mist falling, a bleak wind calling,  
And oh! but life seems vain.

Rain is better than golden weather  
When hearts are chilled with a dumb despair.  
Dead leaves lie where they walked together;  
The hammock is gone and the rustic chair.  
Let bleak snows cover the whole world over,  
It will never again seem fair.

Time laughs lightly at youth's sad "never."  
Summer shall come again smiling once more;  
High o'er the cold world the sun shines forever—  
Hearts that seem dead are alive at the core.  
Oh! but the pain of it! oh! but the gain of it—  
After the shadows pass o'er.

—Edna Wheeler Wilson.