

SOME MEDICAL APPLIANCES MADE OF KNITTING.

PART I.
BANDAGES.

AMONGST the very many useful purposes to which knitting is adapted, there is one which deserves to be very much better known than it is at present. Comparatively few knitters are aware what a number of comforts there are for the sick and wounded which can be made of knitting, and which at the same time are so simple to make and so inexpensive that the poorest or least clever workers need not be afraid to undertake some of them. In this chapter we shall give details for making various kinds of bandages which are used for keeping poultices or dressings in their proper positions.

The material generally used for these bandages is soft and rather fine white knitting cotton. Strutt's penny skeins of Mountmellick cotton No. 10 when knitted with needles No. 17 make work which is sufficiently firm and soft to suit the purpose. The needles must be chosen to make firm work; therefore a loose knitter should use a size finer than those mentioned, as ragged knitting would be more elastic than convenient.

AN EYE BANDAGE.

We shall take an eye bandage first, because it is the simplest of all to make, and it is a kind which has been specially asked for by medical missionaries in various parts of the world. With the cotton and needles mentioned above cast on 32 stitches, and knit 11 rows of garter stitch.

12th Row.—Knit 5, purl 22, knit 5.

13th Row.—Knit plain.

14th Row.—Same as 12th.

15th Row.—Plain.

16th Row.—Plain.

17th Row.—Same as 12th.

18th Row.—Plain.

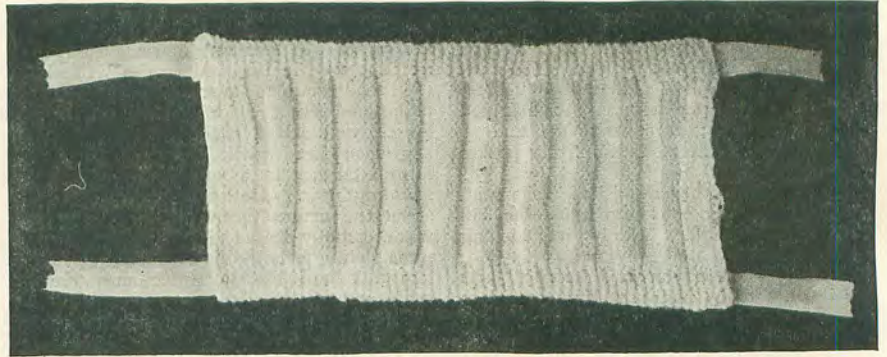
19th Row.—Same as the 12th.

20th Row.—Plain.

21st Row.—Plain.

Repeat the last 10 rows nine times more, then knit 10 rows of garter stitch, and cast off. Sew two strings of narrow tape to each end at the corners; each string should measure half a yard in length. This bandage is of large size; smaller ones can easily be made on the same

HEAD BANDAGE.



EYE BANDAGE.

plan. One skein of cotton will make two bandages.

AN ELBOW OR KNEE BANDAGE.

These directions are for a bandage of medium size which would suit for a child's knee or a grown person's elbow. The pro-

length to measure 7 inches. Sew these lengths neatly to the cast-on end of the bandage to correspond with the five holes on the opposite end. Pass a tape through each hole, and, taking care that none of them is twisted, sew the ends evenly to a length (about 2 yards) of inch-wide tape.

By omitting the increasings and decreasings in this pattern a straight bandage is knitted which is suitable for any other part of the arm or leg, and which may be made large or small to answer any circumstance.

A HEAD BANDAGE.

This form of bandage goes twice round the head; the first part passes horizontally across the forehead and along the back of the head, while the second part goes at right angles under the chin and over the top of the head. It is a very firm bandage which will keep a dressing in its place at any spot which it covers.

Cast on 24 stitches, and knit in dice pattern as follows:—Knit 3, purl 3, repeat this until you complete 4 rows, then purl 3, knit 3 for 4 rows. Repeat these 8 rows until you have a length of 20 inches (or more according to whether it is intended for a child's head or a

portions can easily be altered to suit larger or smaller sizes. Cast on 46 stitches.

1st Row.—Plain.

2nd Row.—Purl. Repeat these 2 rows 4 times more.

11th Row.—Purl.

12th Row.—Plain. Repeat these 2 rows 4 times more. You should now have two ribs each measuring 10 rows of knitting. These ribs are to be continued to the end.

21st Row.—Knit 15 stitches, pick up a stitch from the previous row and knit it; knit the remainder.

22nd Row.—Purl 15, pick up a stitch from the previous row and purl it, purl the remainder. Repeat these 2 rows in their proper order to preserve the ribbing until you have five complete ribs; you should then have 76 stitches on the needle. Knit 3 ribs without increasing, and then knit the

81st Row.—Knit 15, slip 1, knit 1, pass the slipped stitch over the knitted one, knit the remainder.

82nd Row.—Purl 15, purl 2 together, purl the remainder. Repeat these 2 rows in their proper order for 3 ribs; you ought then to have again 46 stitches on the needle. Knit a rib and 6 rows of a second rib, which brings you to the

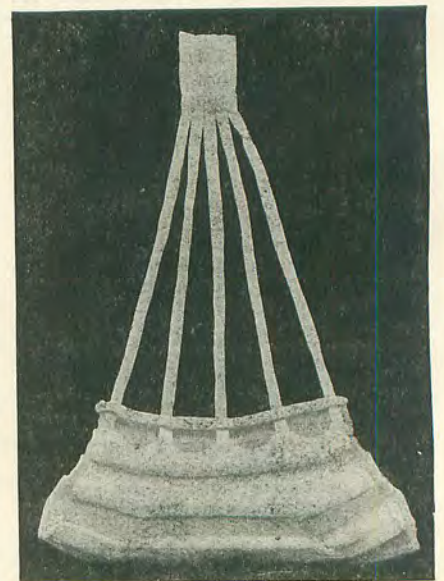
127th Row.—Knit 1, * knit 2 together, make 2 by putting the thread twice round the needle, knit 2 together, knit 6, repeat from * to the end of the row where you must finish with knit 1.

128th Row.—Purl except in each place where the 2 made stitches come; one of them must always be knitted plain.

129th Row.—Plain.

130th Row.—Purl. Cast off.

To make up the bandage cut 5 lengths of tape a quarter of an inch in width, each



KNEE BANDAGE.

grown person's), then cast off. About $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches from one end of this length commence to pick up stitches along the edge, pick up 3, make 1, until you have 24 on the needle, then knit as before for $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and cast off. Exactly opposite to where you picked up the 24 stitches, pick up 24 others, and knit a length of 12 inches, cast off. Cut 8 lengths of narrow tape measuring about a quarter of a yard. Sew 2 pieces for strings to each of the 4 ends of knitting.

A LOWER JAW BANDAGE.

This bandage is entirely knitted in garter stitch, and it is sufficiently large for a man's jaw.

Cast on 18 stitches, and knit 10 rows.

11th Row.—Knit 9, make a stitch by picking up 1 from the last row and knitting it, knit 9. Knit 6 rows plain.

18th Row.—Knit 9, make 1, knit 1, make 1, knit 9. Knit 6 rows plain. Continue these increasings 9 stitches from either end of the needle, with 6 plain rows between, until you

have 29 stitches on the needle. Knit 100 rows upon the first 15 stitches, and then 100 rows upon the remaining 14 stitches, thus making 2 separate lengths of knitting. Knit again in rows the whole way across decreasing thus:—Knit 8, knit 2 together, knit till 10 stitches

lengths to about a foot of inch-wide tape at each side to make strings.

TO FINISH THE BANDAGES.

All these bandages must be thoroughly washed with pure soap and water to remove



LOWER JAW BANDAGE.

remain. Knit 2 together, knit 8. Knit 6 plain rows. Repeat these 7 rows until you have 18 stitches on the needles. Knit 10 rows, and cast off. Cut four 2-inch lengths of narrow tape, and sew two pieces securely to either end of the knitting at the corners; sew the ends of two

any dressing that may be in either tape or cotton. No blue, starch, soda, nor any kind of washing-powder should be used, and the soap should be well rinsed out; the tapes should be nice and smoothly ironed out.

SUSAN M. SHEARMAN.

LADY DYE'S REPARATION.

By SARAH DOUDNEY.

CHAPTER VII.

IF one unexpected thing comes to pass, another often treads upon its heels. Poor Angelique, spending the night in uneasy sleep, did not dream that a new surprise awaited her in the morning.

It came in the shape of a letter from Doctor Ray to his sister, telling her to come at once to London. For years he had toiled hard as assistant to a doctor in Harley Street, drawing only a small salary for his pains. And now he was offered the post of travelling physician to a Russian nobleman of great wealth and influence. It was quite possible, he wrote, that he might not return to England for a long time; there was therefore, no need to continue paying the rent of their rooms in Weymouth Street, as a country home would be better for the girls. In the future he hoped to make them more comfortable than they had ever been before. Meanwhile, Emma must find some pleasant dwelling-place for them if she did not care to remain at Narrowfield, and she must bring them up to town to say good-bye.

"There is no difficulty in giving up the cottage," said Miss Ray, as she folded up the letter. "We pay our rent weekly to the grocer in the High Street. The little house belongs to his father and mother, and they intend to come back to it this winter. If my brother is in funds, I think it will be good for Lucie to get a month by the sea. We need not settle anywhere just yet."

She went off after their early breakfast to see the grocer and arrange for an immediate departure. If Madame Courvoisier was willing to wait for an

evening train, they could all four travel together. For Madame's home was in Surrey, scarcely more than an hour's journey from London.

Lucie was delighted. Anything was better than remaining at Narrowfield after Angelique was gone. And then Miss Ray confessed that the place had grown distasteful to her somehow; she had lost interest in it, and was getting tired of its dullness. Angelique was almost feverishly anxious to start; she would undertake, she said, to have their small belongings packed in an hour or two.

When all was done she snatched a few minutes to run down the lane and enter the churchyard, just to take a parting glance at Amy Severne's grave.

The plants set round the mound were flourishing bravely, and the evening sunlight touched the white cross, investing it with a strange glory. Looking down on the calm resting-place of the dead, the living girl almost envied Amy's peace. That short life of hers had been warmed and sweetened by a true love; she had never known the sadness of disillusion. And now, perhaps, in Paradise, wise with "the new knowledge," she might pity the young heart which throbbed so restlessly beside her grave.

Then, moved by a sudden impulse, she raised her eyes from the grave to the cross above it. The sign of the Supreme Love, it stands over the poor burying-grounds of human affection in silent majesty. As the rays of light brightened on it and the sweet breath of summer sighed round it, Angelique looked upon it through her tears. A voice seemed to speak to her in the stillness, using the words of an old saint with a new meaning and power.

"Behold the Cross is all, and in dying to thyself all consists, and there is no other way to life and to true

internal peace, but the way of the Cross and of daily mortification.

"Go where thou wilt, seek what thou wilt, thou shalt not find a higher way above, nor a safer way below than the way of the Cross."

It was a lesson that is seldom learnt early in life, but this young girl in that solitary place had taken it into her heart. And the days that were coming would prove that she had learnt her lesson well.

So by an evening train the little party left Narrowfield, and arrived in London just as the summer night was closing in. Madame parted from them at Waterloo, telling Angelique that she would expect her at the college on the morrow.

A tall thin man, whose deep-blue eyes had a far-away look, was waiting for the travellers in a dingy room in Weymouth Street. His heart ached at the thought of leaving his girls, and yet it was better for their sakes that he should go.

"I've been a poor father to Eloïse's children," he thought, as he paced up and down. "All my life I have done the sowing, and others have reaped. But if it hadn't been for the little ones, I shouldn't have cared a sou. Well, I've got a chance at last, and they shall have every shilling I can save. They don't know, they'll never know how strong my love is. I must just seem a limp, uninteresting sort of fellow to them, a father who can't make money enough to buy them pretty things."

He brushed his hand, a thin, nervous hand, across his eyes, and went to the door to listen. A cab had stopped; the bells were ringing; they had come.

"Oh, father!" said a sweet voice, and Angelique's arms were round his neck, and her cheek was close to his.

It seemed to Theodore Ray that he had never understood his elder daughter

SOME MEDICAL APPLIANCES MADE OF KNITTING.

PART II.

FINGER-STALLS AND OTHER THINGS.



FINGER-STALL.

THERE are few houses in which there is not occasionally a demand for a finger or thumb-stall, and the usual refuge in these emergencies is the finger of an old kid glove. A much more comfortable and more wholesome finger-stall is knitted with the same kind of cotton that was recommended for the bandages, and as several stalls can be knitted from one skein of cotton, and the knitting itself is rapidly accomplished, these should be within reach of all who have wounded fingers.

The bandages described in Part I. were all knitted with two needles, but a finger-stall requires four needles, as it is nearly all knitted in rounds. Commence with two needles and cast on 5 stitches.

1st and 2nd Rows.—Plain.

3rd Row.—Knit 1, make a stitch by picking up a stitch from the previous row and knitting it, knit 3, make 1, knit 1.

4th and 5th Rows.—Plain.

6th Row.—Knit 1, make 1, knit 5, make 1, knit 1.

7th Row.—Plain.

8th Row.—Knit 2 together, make 2 by putting the thread twice over the needle, knit 2 together, knit 1, knit 2 together, make 2 (over twice), knit 2 together.

9th Row.—Knit 2, purl 1, knit 4, purl 1, knit 1.

10th to 35th Rows.—Plain.

36th Row.—Knit 1, make 1 by picking up a stitch from last row and knitting it, knit 7, make 1, knit 1.

37th to 40th Rows.—Plain.

41st Row.—Knit 1, make 1, knit 9, make 1, knit 1.

42nd to 45th Rows.—Plain.

46th Row.—Knit 1, make 1, knit 11, make 1, knit 1.

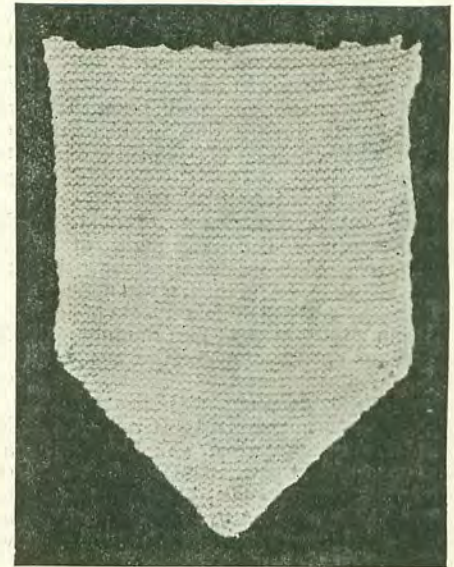
Increase in every alternate row as in the last row, until you have 21 stitches on the needle, then cast on 10 stitches. Divide the stitches upon three needles thus, 11, 10, 10, and knit in rounds for 60 rounds. Then begin to narrow thus: *knit 2 together, knit 1; repeat from * to the end of the round. Knit a plain round. Repeat these two rounds once more, break off the cotton, leaving an end. Thread a darning needle with this, and run it into the stitches upon the needles, draw them close and fasten off securely on the wrong side. Run a tape or ribbon through the two holes at the lower end to tie round the wrist.

It is obvious that finger-stalls are required in many different sizes to suit all cases. When thick dressings or poultices are used, a much wider stall is necessary than when a simple bandage of linen goes beneath it, or for a thumb it would necessarily be shorter and broader, but in so simple a piece of knitting it should be easy to vary the size and shape so as to suit all circumstances. Some people prefer a black finger-stall, in which black knitting silk may be used instead of white cotton; but in many cases it is undesirable to put any dyed material near a wound. These white stalls can be so easily washed that two or three should make it possible to keep a wounded finger always quite fresh and clean.

AN ABDOMINAL BELT.

Abdominal belts of wool are a preventative of, as well as an assistance in the cure of, many complaints, such as dyspepsia, dysentery and others. By far the most convenient belt is a long piece of knitting measuring from five to eight inches in width, according to the size of the wearer, and from five feet to three yards in length; that is, whatever length will go in a slightly spiral direction three times round the body; one end should be pointed so as to fasten tidily with a small safety pin. About five ounces of nice soft fingering wool makes a medium-sized belt. Two steel or bone needles, number 10 or 11, are necessary. Garter stitch shrinks less in washing than any other stitch, and it is in consequence the most profitable one to use for a belt; natural-coloured wool also shrinks less than white.

Cast on 2 stitches. Knit in rows, increasing 1 stitch at the beginning of each until you have the desired width, then continue to knit without increasing until you complete the proper length, and cast off.



POINTED END OF BELT.

A SELF-HELPER.

In hospitals there are generally convenient arrangements suspended from the ceiling by means of which patients who are helpless from accident or any other cause can often move themselves in bed from one position to another without having to call for assistance. These arrangements are, however, impossible in most private houses, and the only thing to be done when such a contrivance becomes desirable is to try to make the best substitute for it. A length of rope with a strong loop at either end to pass over the knob of a bed-post can often be made into a convenient helper. The rope should be sufficiently long for the patient to be able to catch the centre of it with ease. A rope, however, is a hard thing for tender hands made soft by long illness, and the place where the invalid will grasp it should have half a yard or more lapped thickly with wadding, and then covered with soft wool knitting. A long, straight piece of garter or stocking-web stitch should be folded round the padded rope and joined along the two edges. This soft, warm pad then makes a comfortable contrivance for the invalid, and enables him to retain some of that pleasant independence which all are so loath to part with.

SUSAN M. SHEARMAN.

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CHAPTER XI.

THERE was only one person in the college who heard the story of that visit to Mademoiselle Coralie. After a week or two had gone by, Geraldine let Angelique into the secret. In spite of her protestations of unbelief, the girl had never succeeded in banishing Coralie's words from her mind.

"Do you think we did wrong in going to her, Angelique?" she asked, "We deceived Madame, of course; but I

wasn't thinking of that. I mean—is it wrong to try to look into the future?"

Angelique hesitated for a moment. She did not like being forced into giving her opinion.

"It is unwise, to say the least," she answered at last. "At this moment you would be happier if you hadn't made the attempt. Do what is right, and leave the results with God. Let the light that shines upon your path

come straight from heaven. The cross-lights only confuse and bewilder the soul."

"You are never confused," said Geraldine impulsively.

"Mine is a very simple life, you know," replied Angelique in her quiet voice. "If I'm not impatient, it is because I have no great expectations. You and Dye are looking forward to many things which will not come to me. I am a poor girl—I have no position in