FOR SENSITIVE SKINS.

How to Treat Them When Inflamed by the Sun.

In warm weather many of those who usually wear gloves discard them and the skin of the hands is exposed to the warm rays of the summer sun, says the New York American. The whiteness of the skin and its delicate thinness allow the chemical rays to penetrate into the skin and it is apt, if the exposure is prolonged, to produce inflammation.

The most usual occurrence is known as "sunburning," and consists in the occurrence of large scales of the horny layer of the skin being thrown off, leaving the skin red and tender beneath. Provided nothing else is present capable of keeping up the inflammation this ends the matter and gradually the skin assumes its usual appearance. If, however, certain bacteria are present in the skin the process thus begun may continue and spread around the part primarily affected.

Not only so, but it may occur even although the primary exposure is very trifling in degree and short in duration. The light seems in these cases to weaken the resistance of the skin and the bacteria do the rest.

A patch inflamed in this way will not recover spontaneously. In the early stages sometimes protection from the elements is enough, but this is not always successful, even in the earliest stages of such attacks, and it is wise usually to submit it to other treatment. It is a species of scaly eczema and yields most readily in the application of tarry preparations such as the following:

Recipe: Liquoris carbonis picis, half a dram; hydrargyri ammoniatae, eight grains; parafini mollis, add one ounce. Mix.

This ointment, too, is useful in treating any scaly scurf on the skin.

If the surface is red it may not tolerate an ointment of any kind and it will yet yield to such a lotion as the following, soaked in lint and renewed as often as it dries:

Recipe: Liquoris plumbi subacetatis, quarter of an ounce; liquoris carbonis detergens, quarter of an ounce; zinc oxide, half an ounce; glycerini, half an ounce; aquae rosae, add six ounces. Mix and apply by soaking in lint and fixing to part involved.

How to Remove Ink From Carpets.

When freshly spilled, ink can be removed from carpets by wetting in milk, says the New York Journal. Take cotton batting and soak up all of the ink it will receive, being careful not to let it spread. Then take fresh cotton, wet in milk, and sop it up carefully. Repeat this operation, changing cotton and milk each time. After most of the ink has been taken up in this way with fresh cotton and clean, rub the spot. Continue till all disappears; then wash the spot in clean, warm water and a little soap; rinse in clean water and rub till nearly dry. If the ink is dried in there is no way that will not take the color from the carpet as well as the ink, unless the ink is on a white spot. In that case salts of lemon or soft soap, starch and lemon juice will remove the ink as easily as if on cot-

Children Gamble for Gum.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 24.—Scores of complaints have been received by the police department from parents that gambling on gum machines has become prevalent among the children of this city through encouragement by the confectioners. The matter will be investigated at the trial of Mrs. Hutchinson, who owns a candy store on West Twenty-fifth street, and who is accused of owning a gambling device.

Justice blanks at the Courier office.

HOW TO KNOW POISON IVY.

Hints on Detecting the Plant and Curing Its Poisonous Effects.

Poison ivy grows wild throughout the whole land. Its leaves are in threes, smooth and shining on both surfaces, with margins which may be toothed or even. There are flowers in May and June and fruit in the autumn—a smooth, white, wax-like berry, says the Boston Traveler.

The poison is a nonvolatile oil found in all parts of the plant. When it touches the skin of a susceptible person it produces an eruption of an erysipelas-like nature. In severe cases the point affected frequently becomes irritated year after year.

A person is particularly susceptible to the poison in warm weather, when the blood is heated and the skin pores are open. It is, however, dangerous at all seasons, and some of the worst cases of poisoning have occurred in the winter, when woodchoppers have been perspiring freely and have worked amid the ivy vines.

To relieve the inflammation and dry up the pustules powdered sugar of lead dissolved in alcohol is highly recommended. Tincture of grindelia diluted with three times its bulk of water and applied two or three times an hour will check the spread of the eruption. A solution of one part of hyposulphite of soda to three of water applied constantly to the affected place is a good remedy.

A doctor who has been poisoned about eighty times says the poisonous principle is a fixed oil soluble in alcohol and which is precipitated by lead subacetate; hence the use of lead salts in inflammation of the skin resulting from the action of the poison ivy oil is rational, but the precipitated lead compound must be removed from the skin, as it is gradually decomposed and the oil set free again to continue its irritant action.

The use of soap and water and a good hand brush is the simplest way of getting rid of the oil. The action is mechanical and perfectly efficient. Alcohol in full strength dissolves and removes the oil, but does not neutralize it. Care should be taken lest the alcohol with oil in solution flows over a part as yet unaffected, as it may cause further eruption. The use of ointments and fatty substances is wrong, as they serve to spread the irritant oil of the poison. Clothing that may have been in contact with the plants will retain and transmit the irritating quality. A doctor says he has been poisoned by a pair of shoes worn while collecting ivy plants the previous year.

The ivy plant is usually a climbing or trailing shrub, but sometimes assumes an erect habit of growth. On the seashore along the Atlantic coast it sometimes covers hundreds of acres on islands and spreads over large areas. The trunk is buried out of sight below the surface, and the branches rise erect out of the sand like separate plants. In such forms of ivy growth the poisonous properties do not seem to be so powerful and active.

It is not generally known that if boiling water is poured on the plant the vapors are often poisonous, and that the smoke from a bonfire of ivy brush is as dangerous to inhale as the breeze which blows off the vines in June.

How to Cure Snake Bites.

For a sure cure for snake bite take about seven drops of iodine, scarify and bathe the wound also with iodine, says a correspondent of the Topeka Capital. This remedy was first used by a medical officer in British service in India. It has cured both man and a number of animals. It never fails. It is really wonderful in its effects. One instance I will relate. A young man working for me in the harvest field was bitten by a very large rattlesnake on one of his large toes. I gave him about seven drops of tincture of iodine on a little sugar, and to make doubly sure repeated the dose an hour later. His foot swelled, but next morning he was all right. I have had animals whose bodies have swelled considerably, but all have recovered from the bite.

How to Make Coffee Sherbet.

For coffee sherbet pour one quart of boiling water over four ounces fine ground Java coffee, says the New York Telegram. Cover, simmer ten minutes, strain through cheesecloth and sweeten with six tablespoonfuls of sugar. When cold pour into the freezer and begin to freeze. As it thickens add the whites of two eggs, beaten to a stiff froth; freeze five minutes longer, remove the beater, scrape down, cover and let it stand fifteen or twenty minutes before serving. A quart will be enough for twelve people. Serve in glasses, with a spoonful of whipped cream on top.

Building Up a Dairy Herd.

At present there are two distinct phases of building up a dairy herd. First, there is the building up of the dairy herd of pedigreed animals of some distinct breed, and, second, there is the building up of a herd of useful milk producers by a system of upgrading which ought to be so conducted as to lead up to the former. We are of necessity forced to build up dairy herds, first, because few dairymen at the beginning of these operations have sufficient capital to purchase dairy herds out and out; second, as little more than 1 per cent of our cattle are pedigreed, such animals could not be secured, and, third, dairymen who know their business will not dispose of their best cows unless at fancy prices.—R. S. Shaw, Michigan.

W. C. T. U. COLUMN.

All matter for this column is supplied by the Josephine County Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Y. and L. T. L. Branches.

Triennial Convention of W.C.T U

Much business was cleared up at the first day's formal session of the triennial convention of the World's Women Christian Temperance Union in Boston. The delegates met in Tremont Temple, which was crowded throughout the day. The welcome of the state and city was extended by Governor Guild and Mayor Fitzgerald. Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, of Portland, Me., vice-president at large of the world's union, presided. The remainder of the day was given over largely to the presentation of greetings from other organizations and to the introduction of the leading representatives of many countries at the convention.

A resolution asking President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Root to renew the suggestion formerly made by the president and the late Secretary Hay that Great Britian and the United States unite in presenting to other nations a treaty to forbid the sale of opium or intoxicating liquors to uncivilized nations was unanimously adopted.

Late October 18, the Governor tendered the delegates a tea at the Ford building.

An early forenoon devotional service in the Park Street Church was followed by the opening of the convention proper in the Tremont Temple, the delegates being called to order by Mrs. Stevens. The president, Lady Henry Somerset, being detained at home by illness, Mrs. Stevens will preside through the convention, Mrs. Stevens read a letter of greeting from Lady Somerset, which was in part as follows:

To protect the home, to banish the saloon, to shelter the weak and to preserve the strong—these are your intentions in our warfare against the liquor traffic. And there is another motive power, for it is the fulfilling of the will of God which gives the great impetus to your work, the fulfilling of His will as well in the legislative history of nations as in individual lives

Noting we believe today is more destructive to the well-being of any people than the organized liquor traffic. Nothing makes it harder for men and women to fulfill the destiny for which God created them; nothing undermines principle, saps vitality, wastes resources and devastates homes more than the drink habit, which is the fateful heritage of nearly the whole civilized world.

In your convention many subjects may arise over which you may differ or disagree, but I pray most of all for you that the power of the spirit of God may be in your midst. May there be in your midst a deep sense of that power. May the golden light of charity be round you as an aureole and may hand clasp hand in that loyal comradeship which gives united strength, and may this convention draw you closer to the unseen.

It was voted to send a cablegram of appreciation of Lady Somerset.

Mrs. Stevens announced that the representatives of the W. C. T. U. in different countries had presented to Lady Henry a bell to be placed in the chapel at London, where she worships. A cablegram from Lady Henry was read regarding this as follows:

"Grateful, humble, loving thanks for the silver toned voice."

The report of Mrs. Agnes Stack, honorary secretary of the World's W. C. T. U., was presented. It showed that gains had been made nearly everywhere in number of members and activity. The greatest proportional gain has been made in Sweden, where a membership of 798 three years ago has been raised to 2638. In India there are 132 local unions, with a total membership of 994 Scientific temperance instruction has been introduced in the schools. In South Africa where Miss Stack spent several months last year, many new unions have been organized.

Three are 1165 branches in Great Britain with a total membership of 109,053. The licensing act passed by Parliament in 1904 has proved an obstacle in the way of the people by preventing them from suppressing the liquor trade in their own localities. Much work has been done in the way of establishing coffee houses and temperance restaurants There has been a large increase memebership in Ireland.

The work is proceeding slowly but steadily in Germany. The W. C. T. U. of that country sent a petition to the War Department to discontinue the issuance of wine and rum to the troops in South Africa and received a favorable reply. The department is now introducing non-alcoholic fruit juices as rapidly as possible in place of liquor, although it is not yet ready to discontinue the use of rum entirely.

Reading of reports continued most of the afternoon.

The following resolution, introduced by Miss Anna A. Gordon, one of the honorary secretaries, was unanimously adopted:

Reoslved, That we appeal to the president and the secretary of state, in view of the third conference of nations now in session at Brussels, for the further restriction of the sale of intoxicants to uncivilized nations, to renew the suggestion made by the president of the United States and the late secretary of state, John Hay, that Great Britian shall unite with the United States in presenting to the other nations a treaty to forbid the sale of opium and intoxicating liquors to uncivilized peoples.

It was voted to send cablegram embodying this resolution to Wilbur F. Crafts, of Washington, D. C., head of the International Reform Bureau, who is now in attendance on the Brussels conference.

Taking up a daily newspaper, I read that a young girl is brought before one of our courts, charged by her mother with being guilty of habitual intoxication. When asked her age she replied, "Most 18"

In another part of the same paper, is an account of the death of a once noted minister of the Gospel, who had to step down and out of the pulpit because of drink; was reclaimed through the efforts of some good women, and for a few years did grand service in the cause of temperance, but fell again, and could no more be persuaded to try again to live a sober, orderly life, but died a poor, disgraced pauper.

Still more bad news. A little boy 12 years old, was taken to the stationhouse in a beastly state of intoxication, the result of some other boys buying whisky by the pint.

And, as a climax to the whole, an account of two policemen being found drunk while on duty by their superior officers.

After reading what I have briefly related, I made up my mind that a single daily newspaper contains a sufficient amount of the "awful" as regards the liquor traffic, to give a speaker the matter for a lecture every night in a week, or to write an article for every week in a month.

The deaths, accidents, misery, contentions and poverty caused by drink traffic exceed those resulting from all other causes combined.

How long is it going to last? That's the question that ought to be settled soon, in order to save 18-year-old girls from being sent into captivity by their mothers; to save other preachers from becoming wrecks in spite of the fact that they ought to know better; to save little boys from "rushing the growler" before they have entered their teens; and protect inoffensive citizens from the effects of clubs in the hands of drunken policemen.

Men have spent their lives and their means in trying to change the habits and ways of others. But still the curse of appetite holds sway among the people. The fathers and mothers drink every day, and their children (after their death) keep up the old family habit. "Why do you swear?" was the question asked a boy; and the reported reply was, "To keep my father's peculiar trait before the people." A generation of drunkards beget another like unto them, only worse.

I once met a half drunken, boisterous young man crossing a bridge at Flushing, L. I. As he passed me he said, "Say boss, the old man and his boys are all on a glorious spree." He looked as if he had been struck by a hurricane. A few minutes after the "old man" came along, and with a laugh peculiar to the drunkard, asked me if I had seen his darling son. As to his looks, he appeared as if he had been suddenly overtaken by a cyclone that had made sad havoc with his clothes and whiskers. And the people laughed, as if it were very funny; but those of a thoughtful disposition must have felt that it was a shame that father and sons could have fallen so low.

In some families the liquor curse has lasted long enough to put into early graves the bulk of their members. In others it has taken off the pride of a mother's heart and the joy of the father's; in others it has brought tears of anguish on account of disgrace that has been the result of debauch after debauch.

How long will the church look on calmly and sing the sweet songs of Zion while the songs of revelry in the camp of the drunkards are being heard all over the land?

This is a practical world, and the only way to prohibit the liquor traffic is to prohibit it.

If the good citizens of this country will only practice about half what they preach, there will soon be an end to the terrible recitals in the daily press of the fearful effects of putting that in the mouth which steals away brains, morals, and all that is desirable from the people of this fair land.—George R. Scott in Weekly Witness.

Job work at Portland prices at the Courier office.

The Courier is the farmers' paper