What to Do Before the Doctor Comes

Burns

By DR. W. H. BAILEY
of the Kansas University Medical School at Rosedale

There are few people who at one time or another in their lives have not been present when some person was injured, or when some emergency case arose. It is unfortunate how few know what to do to aid the unlucky person until a physician can arrive.

A great amount of good can be done by the proper emergency treatment in saving the strength of the patient, lessening the duration and degree of his suffering and, in cases where the skin has been broken, in preventing the injured part from becoming more infected than it was at the time of the accident.

Although it is very necessary to know what to do in case of emergency, it is quite as important to know what not to do. It has often occurred that because of some ill-advised emergency treatment the injuries of the unfortunate person, which were serious enough at first, have been made more severe.

In Serious Cases Send for the Doctor.

Two points, which, although not a part of the treatment itself, in all serious cases at least should not be overlooked, are first, don't forget to send for the nearest physician at once so that he may be coming while you are proceeding with the treatment, and second, don't get excited or frightened but keep your wits about you, as you may do something in your haste that may add further to the injuries or suffering of the patient.

The seriousness of burns and scalds, of course, depends upon their extent and degree. Death is usually the result if two-thirds of the body's surface is affected by only a very slight burn or if one-third of the surface is affected by a burn that destroys the tissues below the skin. Other results of burns and scalds not fatal are deformities caused by destruction of the tissues and parts and the contraction of the scar tissue that is formed in healing, and infection of the part which may go on to a general blood poisoning.

Preventive Measures.

As in the treatment of all conditions we should study the preventive measures first. Here are a few points that should be mentoned. In all places, as laboratories and foundries, where fire is liable to occur, as from explosions of apparatus or from furnaces, large blankets made entirely of wool should be kept in easily accessible places to be used to throw over any person whose clothes may have caught fire. No persons, especially little children, should be allowed under any circumstances to cover their garments with loose pieces of cotton or tinsel, as is often done at Christmas and other entertainments, and go near burning candles or unprotected flames of any kind.

Home Remedies.

In slight burns the pain may be lessened considerably by applying a cloth wet in a saturated solution of ordinary baking soda. Oil of any kind, as linseed oil, may be used in a similar manner to protect the parts from the air. Any simple ointment may be used, as petroleum (vaseline), cold cream, boric ointment, etc. Weak solutions of carbolic acid (phenol), one part of carbolic to fifty parts of water, or phenol sodique, one part to eight parts of water, or a saturated solution of boric acid are good, not only to relieve the pain, but are also antiseptic, and so tend to lessen the infection usually present.

If any blisters have formed, they should not be broken, but the liquid in them should be let out by puncturing them near the junction of the raised portion with the level skin by a large needle or other sharp instrument that has first been heated for a moment in a flame and then allowed to cool.

In extensive burns avoid applying any strong antiseptic, as bichloride of mercury (corrosive sublimate) or carbolic acid (phenol), as the amount absorbed may be enough to cause poisoning.

Importance of Cleanliness.

In applying any dressing do not use dirty rags or cotton waste as they are liable to carry germs that may infect the injured part, and infection is one of the conditions that we must try to avoid. When possible use clean cloths that have been washed and ironed, clean cotton, or best of all, sterile dressings which can usually be procured at any drug store. The systemic effect of burns is to cause a nervous shock and if at all severe, the patient must be immediately given stimulants. Sometimes artificial respiration is necessary, the method of which will be given when the treatment for drowning is considered. Avoid exposing the patient to cold while removing any of his clothes or applying dressings. Keep the body warm by covering it with warmed blankets or covers of any kind. Place around him hot water bottles, any bottle or fruit jar filled with hot water, or heated bricks, will do. Place these close to the body under the covers, but avoid having them come in too close contact with the body, as often severe burns have been caused by too close application of artificial heat by these means.

Frost Bites

The results of cold depend more upon the emergency treatment than do those of burns. Sudden chilling of the body, especially when overheated, may cause sudden death from a rapid lessening of the amount of blood in the brain. Death may also be caused by the slow effect of cold as in cases of freezing to death. The local effect of cold is to lower the resistance of the part and so favor inflammation and infection. In some cases where the tissues have been frozen for some time they are so nearly killed that gangrene follows and the part is destroyed.

In order to prevent freezing of the exposed parts of the body keep the blood circulating in them by continuous movement and friction by rubbing and slapping with the hands.

The severe local effect of cold is known as a frost-bite. The low temperature depresses or slows the circulation in the part exposed and if this continues until complete stoppage of the blood has occurred, the part may become white and freeze solid.

First Symptoms of Freezing.

The first symptoms of freezing are tingling and sharp stabbing pains, usually of short duration, then numbness and a sense of weight and lessened ability to movement. In the later stages we get less of all sensation, bleaching of the part and, finally, hardness of the tissues, and the part feels cold to the touch.

Restoring the Vitality.

In some cases, even after the part has been frozen for a considerable time, the vitality may be restored in it by proper care and treatment, and, on the other hand, cases where the parts have not been really frozen may terminate in gangrene on account of some unskillful or ill-advised treatment. The treatment of a frozen part is, of course, to thaw it out and restore the circulation of the blood in it. This must be done very slowly by gently rubbing the part with snow or ice or dipping the part in ice water. This should be done in a cold room, preferably some woodshed or barn, and under no consideration have the patient brought into a warm room or stand close to a fire. If the reaction becomes too great and the part is greatly swollen, red and hot to the touch, it should be wrapped in cloths wet with some rapidly evaporating solution as sugar of lead water and laudanum, or equal parts of alcohol and water, and held in an elevated position so as to lessen the amount of blood to the part.

General Effect of Cold.

The systemic or general effect of cold upon the body follows a very similar course to its effect upon a single part. There is first pain and uneasiness, then drowsiness and numbness, and finally unconsciousness, which continues until death if the condition is permitted to progress.

Treatment of the effect of cold upon the whole body should follow the same general principles as when only a small part is affected. The temperature of the body must be raised very slowly and the circulation restored cautiously. As the reaction progresses stimulants, as black coffee or aromatic spirits of ammonia, etc., may be given in small quantities, but not repeated very often. Later, small quantities of liquid food, as broths and hot milk, may be given. Be sure to remember to keep the patient out of a warm room and away from any stove or fire until reaction has been well established.

After Dinner Oratory.

"Terwilliger, the trouble with you is that you eat too fast. You didn't come into that restaurant until I had been eating for half an hour or more, and yet you finished as soon as I did. You don't half masticate your victuals. Some day you'll suffer agonies from dyspepsia, if you don't now. I make it an invariable custom to chew my food thoroughly, no matter how busy I am."

"Yes, but that's no reason, Jerolo man, why you should chew your toothpick for half an hour after you've quit eating."

Choosing a Canoe

Turn the canoes bottom up and endeavor to note the difference. You will find that some are much flatter on the bottom than others. These will be found very safe; the others are cranky. If of birch bark or canvas, the bottom should be of one piece and the bark of winter growth. Never buy a canvas canoe which is covered with two pieces of material meeting at the keel. That will be the first place to look for a leak.

Having decided these points, look carefully at the bulge of the sides and then turn the canoes over, this time placing them on the ground on some level spot. Now stand over them, straddling the gunwales, and apply your second rule. You will notice that some of the canoes have very straight sides and that others round in. Occasionally you will find one which rounds out. Don't even consider such a model the second time.

Summing up, a canoe with stiff ribs, well-placed planking, and a smooth covering, will give the "stiffness" required. The bow and stern of a canvas canoe should be finished with a couple of feet of one-quarter inch metal molding to save the canoe from wearing through while resting on the shore.—Douglas W. Clinch in Outing.

As It Sometimes Happens.

"I see you've moved again. Didn't you like your flat?"

"Yes, I liked it immensely. Best one I ever lived in."

"Was the location unhandy on account of your business?"

"No; it was just right."

"Were the other renters objectionable?"

"Not in the least."

"Anything wrong with the neighborhood?"

"No."

"Yet you moved. What was the trouble?"

"The trouble was with me, I think. The agent of the building said it was too hard work collecting the rent for our apartments."

INSECTS DETRIMENT TO NATURAL FOREST GROWTH

Damage Done by Causing Failure of Many Nuts to Germinate Makes the Group an Important One From Economic Standpoint.

(By FRED S. BROOKS, Associate Entomologist, West Virginia University Agricultural Experiment Station.)

The forests of West Virginia are rich in native nut-bearing trees and shrubs. At least twenty-seven species are found that bear nuts which are used as food by man or by the animals that are of value to man. The nut-bearing trees furnish also the bulk of hardwood timber that is produced in the state.

With the probable exception of the beechnut, all the more common varieties of nuts, and, presumably, those that are less common as well, are attacked by the larvae, or grubs, of over a dozen different species of snout beetles. Some of these larvae feed on the husks and inner tissues of immature nuts and others on the kernels of nuts that are more nearly ripe. Young walnuts and hickorynuts are frequently attacked soon after the blossoms fall from the trees and the infested nuts drop to the ground before they are half grown. Chestnuts, acorns and some other varieties sustain the greatest injury as they approach maturity. It is not unusual for chestnuts that are kept a week or two after gathering to become from 50 per cent. to 75 per cent. "wormy" and acorns often suffer to even a greater extent. The infested nuts are rendered unfit for food and in many cases are so badly eaten that they will not germinate when planted.

The injury which these insects do to a valuable article of food and their direct detriment to natural forest development, in causing the failure of many nuts to germinate, make the group an important one from an economic standpoint.

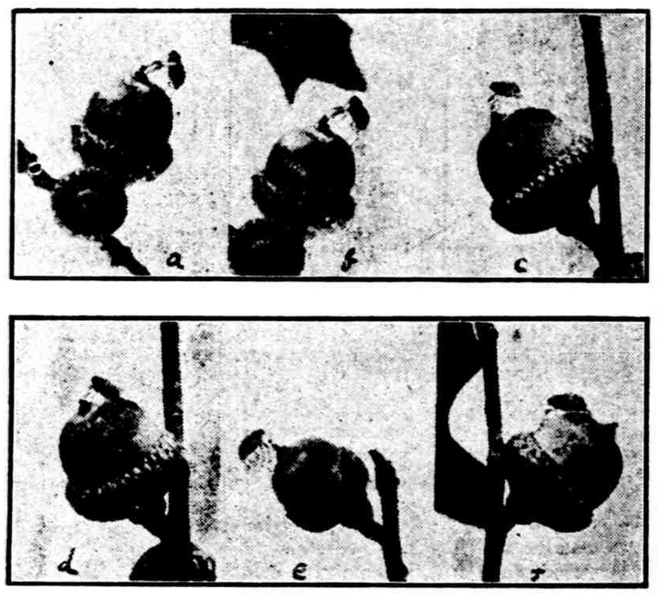
Nuts are attacked by a great variety of insects, but the most serious injuries are done by moths and snout beetles. The larvae of several species of moths may be found in chestnuts, beechnuts and acorns, particularly in nuts that have their shells broken so as to permit easy entrance to the kernel by the insects. The damage wrought by the class of insects known as snout beetles, however, is greatly in excess of that done by all other kinds combined.

The term "snout beetle" is applied to the adults of the group of insects on account of the peculiar structure of the head, the front part of which is prolonged into a snout or proboscis. In some species this snout is short and stout and in others it is long, slender and wire-like. In the females of some of the nut weevils it is longer than the rest of the body. The mouth, which is armed with a minute but strong pair of jaws, is situated on the apex of the snout and the appendage is used for piercing or puncturing various kinds of plant tissue to obtain food and to provide an opening in which to deposit eggs.

Chestnuts are frequently gathered that appear sound at first, but within ten days or two weeks thereafter become excessively "wormy." Where these "worms" come from has often been a matter of conjecture on the part of those who handle nuts. It is a common belief that they originate from the "sting" of some insect administered at the time the trees are in bloom. As a matter of fact, they hatch from eggs that are in the nuts at the time the nuts are gathered. Most of these eggs are deposited by this chestnut weevil a short time previous to the dropping of the nuts from the trees.

The common acorn weevil is the largest of the weevils attacking acorns. In size it is similar to the hickorynut weevil but in color it more nearly resembles the larger chestnut weevil. The spots on the back are smaller than in the latter species, however, and are not so bright and conspicuous. The snout is very slender and is curved at the point. In the female, it is nearly half an inch in length, or, about a fifth longer than the body. In the male, it is two-thirds as long as the body. The pygidium, or last abdominal segment, of the male is deeply concave with the concavity smooth and shining and surrounded by a rim of silken hairs. This peculiar character enables the species to be separated very readily from all other members of the genus.

This species seems to attack only the acorns of the biennial oaks and in my collecting has always been found more abundant on red oak than on any other tree. The acorns which it attacks are late in maturing and the beetles are correspondingly late in appearing.



Acorn Weevils.

A, B, C and D, Straight-snouted Acorn Weevil preparing a place for its egg; E, Acorn Weevil that has lost its foothold on the nut and hung by the snout until dead; F, Sooty Acorn Weevil.

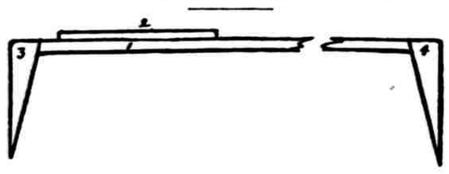
A Great Convenience.

A cistern on the farm is one of the practical conveniences that should be furnshed the women. Cisterns can be made by plastering against the sides of a hole in the ground with cement mortar made of one part Portland cement and three parts of good sharp sand. One coat can be put on in the morning and the second toward night. In digging give enough slant to the sides so there is no danger of caving. Bricks may be used to arch over the top.

Killing Ticks on Sheep.

To kill ticks on sheep feed them sulphur in their salt, one quart of dry sulphur to every pail of salt. Keep where the sheep can get at it. This will rid the flock of ticks in a very short time.

CORRECT FALL OF TERRACES



The device shown in the illustration is made of flooring plank, 16 feet long (1). Place a spirit level (2) in center of plank. Fasten a leg to each end of the plank (3 and 4), letting one leg be an inch longer than the other. By running longer leg in front going down hill, there will be one inch fall to the rod, which is the correct amount of fall to make terraces.

REGULATE SEX OF CHICKEN

Scientists Have Been Studying for Years to Discover Law and Undoubtedly It Would Be Boon to Poultrymen.

For years the scientists have been trying to discover the law that regulates sex. Undoubtedly the discovery would be a great boon to poultry keepers. To have the farm over-run with cockerels when early pullets are wanted is annoying, and it is not surprising that any system purporting to regulate the sex is eagerly tried by breeders. We have heard it claimed that the pointed eggs hatched pullets and the round ones cockerels, and then again the opposite is claimed. Others claim that the location of the air cell is the determining factor, and again that it is merely a question of nourishment, the stronger nourished eggs producing males. Some breeders depend upon their matings, believing that cockerels mated with hens will produce a preponderance of females, and that a cock mated with pullets will produce a preponderance of males. In spite of all the theories that have been advanced, the law that controls sex has yet to be discovered.

The First Calf.

With the first calf the heifer should be stimulated by regularity in feeding and milking, to keep up a good flow of milk and to maintain this flow pretty close up to the next calving. The object is to fix in her continuity for milk. Never let her get fat, though. They keynote to success is the cow, and the foundation of the cow is feed and breed.

Mistakes of the Farmer.

Let the farmer review the mistakes that he has made the past year and see if it will not help to prevent his repeating them again next year.

Small Litters.

An overworked sire means small litters, and small litters don't pay.

SURE.

The Maiden—Dolls are made for girls to play with.

The Bachelor—And a good many men marry them.

TINY BABY'S PITIFUL CASE

"Our baby when two months old was suffering with terrible eczema from head to foot, all over her body. The baby looked just like a skinned rabbit. We were unable to put clothes on her. At first it seemed to be a few mattered pimples. They would break the skin and peel off leaving the underneath skin red as though it were scalds. Then a few more pimples would appear and spread all over the body, leaving the baby all raw without skin from head to foot. On top of her head there appeared a heavy scab a quarter of an inch thick. It was awful to see so small a baby look as she did. Imagine! The doctor was afraid to put his hands to the child. We tried several doctors' remedies but all failed.

"Then we decided to try Cuticura. By using the Cuticura Ointment we softened the scab and it came off. Under this, where the real matter was, by washing with the Cuticura Soap and applying the Cuticura Ointment, a new skin soon appeared. We also gave baby four drops of the Cuticura Resolvent three times daily. After three days you could see the baby gaining a little skin which would peel off and heal underneath. Now the baby is four months old. She is a fine picture of a fat little baby and all is well. We only used one cake of Cuticura Soap, two boxes of Cuticura Ointment and one bottle of Cuticura Resolvent. If people would know what Cuticura is there would be few suffering with eczema. Mrs. Joseph Kossmann, 7 St. John's Place, Ridgewood Heights, N. Y., Apr. 30 and May 4, '09."

A Fallen Idol.

"What makes you so sure the American public is fickle?"

"The reception a player who used to be on the home team gets when he comes visiting."

No evil dooms us hopelessly except the evil we love and desire to keep in, and make no effort to escape from.—George Eliot.

The only certaiat; is principle; as new as today, and as old as the universe.—Horatio Stebbens.

Lewis' Single Binder straight 5c cigar is made to satisfy the smoker.

The more worthy any soul is, the larger its compassion.—John Bright.

APPETITE GONE—BEWARE

It is a sure sign of some inward weakness when the appetite commences to lag and you have that "don't care" sort of feeling at meal-time. It is something that needs immediate attention, for neglect only brings on more trouble and often a long illness. Restore the appetite and keep it normal by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It is for Poor Appetite, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Costiveness and Malaria.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

Nebraska Directory

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Do you feel all tired out? Do you sometimes think you just can't work away at your profession or trade any longer? Do you have a poor appetite, and lay awake at nights unable to sleep? Are your nerves all gone, and your stomach too? Has ambition to forge ahead in the world left you? If so, you might as well put a stop to your misery. You can do it if you will. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will make you a different individual. It will set your lazy liver to work. It will set things right in your stomach, and your appetite will come back. It will purify your blood. If there is any tendency in your family toward consumption, it will keep that dread destroyer away. Even after consumption has almost gained a foothold in the form of a lingering cough, bronchitis, or bleeding at the lungs, it will bring about a cure in 98 per cent. of all cases. It is a remedy prepared by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., whose *advice is given free* to all who wish to write him. His great success has come from his wide experience and varied practice.

Don't be wheedled by a penny-grabbing dealer into taking inferior substitutes for Dr. Pierce's medicines, recommended to be "just as good." Dr. Pierce's medicines are OF KNOWN COMPOSITION. Their every ingredient printed on their wrappers. Made from roots without alcohol. Contain no habit-forming drugs. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

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We have done away with this wholesale waste of money. We sell direct to dealers by letter, and make 2-cent stamps do the work of salesmen. The thousands of dollars saved has been spent on high grade foreign leathers and other quality materials that others can't afford. That's why "Six Months" shoes CAN be guaranteed.

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Dress—Business—Work

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We send way to Switzerland and France for the hides from which we make these shoes. Our Swissoz Soles are from Switzerland hides. The uppers are from Paris Veals. These hides cost twice as much as ordinary hides, but they are the toughest and best raw materials procurable.

Wonderful wearing qualities are added to the leather and it is made perfectly waterproof and flexible through our secret tanning process. We use Army Duck linings that cost twice as much as ordinary linings. The uppers are sewed together by lock stitch machines, using the very highest grade silk thread.

Lightest—Neatest—Most Stylish

Our "Six Months Shoes" not only have wearing qualities that will surprise the hardest shoe wearer on earth, but they have a beautiful style and finish that will delight the most particular dresser.

Our Written Guarantee If either the soles or uppers wear out within four months we agree to furnish a new pair of shoes entirely free of charge. If either the soles or uppers wear out during the fifth month we agree to refund $2.00 in cash. If either the soles or uppers wear out during the sixth month we agree to refund $1.00 in cash. In other words, if these shoes should not give full six months' wear we refund more than the proportion they fail short.

Your dealer will make any redemption according to our guarantee. You don't have to send to the factory or deal with strangers.

Send for Dealer's Name and Style Book—No matter whether you want a dress shoe, business shoe or work shoe, you will find the best styles and best values in a Desnoyers' "Six Months" Shoe. Send postal for style book and name of our dealer in your town.

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WESTERN CANADA'S 1910 CROPS

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Wheat Yield in Many Districts Will Be From 25 to 35 Bushels Per Acre

Land sales and homestead entries increasing. No cessation in numbers going from United States. Wonderful opportunities remain for those who intend making Canada their home. New districts being opened up for settlement. Many farmers will net, this year, $10 to $15 per acre from their wheat crop. All the advantages of old settled countries are there. Good schools, churches, splendid markets, excellent railway facilities. See the grain exhibit at the different State and some of the County fairs.

Letters similar to the following are received every day, testifying to satisfactory conditions; other districts are as favorably spoken of:

THEY SENT FOR THEIR SON.
Maidstone, Sask., Canada, Aug. 5th, 1910.
"My parents came here from Cedar Falls, Iowa, four years ago, and were so well pleased with this country they sent to Coeur d'Alene for me. I have taken up a homestead near them, and am perfectly satisfied to stop here." Leonard Douglas.

WANTS SETTLER'S RATE FOR HIS STOCK.
Stettler, Alberta, July 21st, 1910.
"Well I got up here from Forest City, Iowa, last Spring in good shape with the stock and everything. Now, I have got two boys back in Iowa yet, and I am going back there now soon to get them and another car up here this fall. What I would like to know is, if there is any chance to get a cheap rate back again, and when we return to Canada I will call at your office for our certificates."
Yours truly, H. A. Wik.

WILL MAKE HIS HOME IN CANADA.
Brainerd, Minn., Aug. 1st, 1910.
"I am going to Canada a week from today and intend to make my home there. My husband has been there six weeks and is well pleased with the country; so he wants me to come as soon as possible. He filed on a claim near Landis, Sask., and by his description of it it must be a pretty place. My brother-in-law, Mr. Frank J. Zimmer, lives there and it was through him that we decided to locate in Canada."
Yours truly, Mrs. Richard Henry Ebinger.

TAKES HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW'S WORD FOR IT.
Taylors Falls, Minn., Aug. 7, 1910.
"I shall go to Camrose this Fall with my cattle and household goods. I got a poor crop here this year and my brother-in-law, Axel Nordstrom in Camrose, wants me to come there. He formerly lived in Wilton, North Dakota. I am going to buy or take homestead when I get there, but I do not want to travel two times there, for I take my brother-in-law's word about the country, and want to get your low rate."
Yours truly, Peter A. Nelson.

WANTS TO RETURN TO CANADA.
Vesta, Minn., July 28th, 1910.
"I went to Canada nine years ago and took up a quarter section of railroad land and a homestead, but my boys have never taken up any land yet. I still hold the railroad land. I had to come back to the states on account of my health. Please let me know at once if I can get the cheap rates to Ponoka, Alberta."
Yours truly, Geo. Paskewitz, Vesta, Minn.

Send for literature and ask the local Canadian Government Agents for Excursion Rates, best districts in which to locate, and when to go.

W. V. BENNETT, 801 New York Life Building, Omaha, Nebraska

FREE Send postal for Free Package of Paxtine. Better and more economical than liquid antiseptics FOR ALL TOILET USES.

PAXTINE TOILET ANTISEPTIC

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A little Paxtine powder dissolved in a glass of hot water makes a delightful antiseptic solution, possessing extraordinary cleansing, germicidal and healing power, and absolutely harmless. Try a Sample. 50c. a large box at druggists or by mail.

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Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Quincy, Illinois.

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