Agriculture.

Livestock Farming.

No interest connected with American agriculture has of late years attracted more notice than livestock farming. This interest embraces beeves, horses, sheep, swine and poultry, but the development to which we refer relates more particularly to cattle and horses. The food supply for Europe has for a long series of years directed enterprise to the provision trade of the United States, in such a way that it has attained colossal dimensions. Latterly efforts have been made to transport to Europe fresh beef for sale, but the difficulties connected with this enterprise have more recently stimulated the exportation of livestock to Europe instead of fresh beef. This movement has taken shape more particularly at Boston, as the port nearest Europe, and consequently the one from which the shortest voyage is made. But the shipment of livestock by steamers from that port embraces horses, sheep and swine, as well as beeves, and the business increases at such a rate that it bids fair to become a leading branch of our National commerce. As regards horses, the demand in Europe is at all times so great that the principal martial powers of the continent frequently prohibit the exportation of those animals as an indispensable measure required to insure for themselves an adequate supply of cavalry and artillery horses.

The capacity of our country for the production of livestock is so vast that too much attention cannot be bestowed upon this business. Rightly understood, livestock farming is really one of the best resources for the support of a large population. Thousands of farmers who now waste their capital, time and labor, in the culture of crops that do not pay expenses on account of the markets being overstocked, could much more advantageously turn their attention to the breeding of horses, horned cattle, sheep and swine, not merely for the European markets, but for the home demand also. In the prairie States of the West this has become a favorite employment in regions where, owing to the distance from the seaboard, the culture of the cereal crops is unprofitable. The leading livestock markets of the West are Chicago and St. Louis, but the shipments of stock to Europe are made chiefly from Chicago as a centre. These have proved so profitable that the business of exportation bids fair to become permanent and to take the place of the shipments of fresh beef.

In the Southern States no movement has yet been made in this business, although no country in the world is better adapted to it. In the course of time, no doubt, the people of that section will find it to their interests to raise livestock for exportation upon the same scale that they do cotton and tobacco. Of the States of the old South, Missouri, Texas and Kentucky seem to be the only ones that have gone into stock-farming to any great extent, and of these, Texas has made it an immense interest, in fact the cattle-herds of Texas exceed those of any other State or Territory in the Union—the horned-cattle alone reaching four millions. From Texas as a centre the cattle-breeding interest has extended into Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska, Kansas, Dakota and Montana, and would be colossal in all of them but for the havoc committed by border ruffians and predatory Indians. In California this business has been revived in the Southern counties, where it flourished in the old Spanish times on a great scale, but perished with all other industries at the outbreak of the gold excitement. The old settlers of the Spanish race still cling to stock-farming as their traditional business, and many of them employ the original Indians as herdsmen. Connected with stock-farming are various industries of great importance to a country like ours, such as the commerce in hides, glue, wool, whips, boots and shoes, leather, etc. Thus, therefore, stock-farming has an importance to the civilized arts of the world beyond and above its connection with the food-supply; and if our countrymen can be induced to engage in this business generally, and on a grand scale, there can be no doubt that the result would be to give us command of the commerce of the world. It is greatly to be regretted that a more general attention is not paid to the business at the South, where immense tracts of land are available for the purpose that are now lying idle.

In consequence of the rapid rise of this interest, young cities in the West have risen up to large dimensions, and promise to become commercial rivals of St. Louis and Chicago. This is really the case with Kansas City, and will, in the course of time, become so with Denver and other places. West Virginia seems to us peculiarly fitted for such a business as this. It is carried on there already to a considerable extent and contributes large supplies of cattle to the seaboard market. Western Pennsylvania has also bestowed some attention upon this business, but not to the extent that it should have done. Grain-farming being in a large degree unprofitable here in the seaboard States on account of the enormous crops of the West, and truck-farming in this region being also subject to the competition of the earlier crops of the southern seaboard, stock-farming seems to afford exactly the resource needed by our agricultural interests. This is a business in which the South has no advantage derived from the earlier seasons, and in England, where farming labors under the disadvantage of enormous foreign competition, stock-farming has become a general reliance. So it should be with us of the North Atlantic States, where the profits of agriculture have been diminished year by year in consequence of our markets being flooded with the enormous crops of the West and South.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Agricultural Notes

In the West the Berkshire swine seem to be carrying all before them, at least for private use. Great care has been taken in both importing and breeding them, and they have attained a degree of popularity which must diffuse them ere long all over the western country for general purposes, which will bring the pork—especially the hams—into the Eastern markets—a consummation devoutly to be wished.

Of nest-eggs for hens, the *American Poultry Journal* says, "Keeping a hen's egg in the nest as a nest-egg is a very bad practice, for they are apt to get broken, fouling the nests and often causing the hen to become an inveterate egg-eater, requiring the axe and chopping-block to effect a radical cure." It says there is nothing better than the usual porcelain egg, which never changes its color and is now in pretty general use.

The Black Cochin fowls seem, just now, to be in very great favor, The *American Poultry Journal*, of Chicago, which stands high as a poultry organ, says this of it: "The Black Cochins are not yet well known, but their many good qualities are bringing them into favor wherever they are exhibited or bred, as they combine great hardiness with most excellent table qualities and prolific egg production. We think the Black Cochin is destined to become one of the most popular of the pure-bred fowls."

Dr. Hagan, of Harvard University, in speaking of the European sparrow, says, "it is exceedingly numerous in German nurseries, and cannot be a pest there, and consequently will not be a pest here." And adds, "Nobody has ever contended that the sparrow is a beauty or a charming singer. Indeed, he is only an indefatigable business man, minding first his own affairs, as is not uncommon among business men. But he is admirably adapted to his business—which is to destroy insects; he is very enduring, staying through the winter, when few other insect-eating birds are here; he begins to breed much earlier, and breeds much oftener than other birds, and is, therefore, more able to give an effective help in the destruction of insects and weeds. As no naturalist would pretend that a bird, by importation into a foreign, but similar climate, could entirely change its character in a few years, the sparrow question will probably here go through the same, though briefer, stages of opinion as in Europe. I consider the sparrow to be a valuable addition to the native birds, and most certainly beneficial for both horticulturists and farmers."

Domestic.

BURNS AND SCALDS.—In England, over a thousand children, on an average, are burned to death every year. How many are burned or scalded in a greater or less degree, statistics do not tell us. In this country, as in others, the number must be large enough to induce mothers to prepare themselves for coping with these accidents that are nearly certain to happen. Burns and scalds are nearly the same in their results, and properly demand the same kind of treatment. The severity of any burn or scald depends upon its extent, its depth and its nearness to the lungs and heart. Mild burns and scalds impair the life of the outer skin. Severe ones impair the vitality of the inner skin and induce constitutional results more or less severe. In ordinary burns and scalds, the injured part is the skin, a membrane that is highly organized and full of nerves, so that they may be extensive, but still not severe, nor fatal in their effects. A small burn or scald on the chest is always more dangerous than a very large one on the limbs or seat. A child of two years pulled over a teapot, and thus threw a small amount of boiling water upon its chest. The scald was not larger than a modern dime. It was not deep and still the wound in three days caused its death. Another child's clothes took fire. The fingers of one hand were so deeply burned, that, in a few days, the first and second joints came off, and the derma of the arm was almost entirely destroyed, and still the child recovered.

What can a mother do, when her child's clothes are freely burning? Seize it, wrap around it some woollen fabric, throw it on the floor or ground, bring the fabric, shawl, blanket, coat, snugly around it, roll it slowly, and smother the flames at once. It may improve the smothering qualities of the fabric to wet it if she can. Extinguish the flames as quickly as she can. Then roll it in wet cloths or immerse it in warm water.

Fright and burning pain compel children to run to and fro for relief and help. Stop them, if you can. If their clothes are burning, running increases the current of the air and blows the flames in more rapid action. Do not raise them in your arms, but roll them on the ground or floor. Envelop them snugly with anything. Wrap around the injured limbs or body, wet cloths of any kind, to keep it cool and check its sufferings. We have thought warm water to be safer than cold and equally soothing and otherwise effective. The important point in the early treatment is to protect the skin from the influence of the air. A child when nudate sat down in a tub of boiling water. The mother seized it and placed it in a clay-puddle near her cottage door. The child soon ceased crying, so the wise mother held it sitting in the puddle till we arrived. We advised the mother to apply *clay* cream for several days. When the clay came off, the skin was smooth and soft. The body linen should be cautiously removed lest any part adhere to the injured surface. The adherent part should not be torn away, but be left. The dressing depends upon the severity of the burn; ordinarily, either carron oil, or equal parts of lime water and sweet oil or fresh lard may do well.

Blistering, more or less extensive, usually appears and serum rapidly exudes. The surface is so delicate that we should avoid removing the skin, because doing so exposes the superficial cutaneous nerves to the influences of the air, and thus greatly increases the severity of the pain and the probability of ulceration. If the burn or scald be large and deep, she should send for her physician at once. If small and superficial, she may exercise her skill. If the burn be upon the face or any part to which nothing can easily be attached, she may apply a thin mucilage of gum arabic or gluten—either will protect the surface of the skin. Renew it till it forms an artificial skin. If it cracks, repeat the application. In other cases, she may apply freely fresh lard, or lime water and olive oil, equal parts. Spread it upon a thin linen rag, place it on the burn. Sop on the rag warm lard and cover the whole with cotton batting. The linen prevents the batting from sticking to the burn. Usually in redressing the burn, the linen should not be removed for several days, four or more. Remove the cotton and pour warm lard upon the rag. A mixture of fresh lard and carbonate of soda, four teaspoonfuls to one, may be better than pure lard. The lime water and olive oil has the sanction of many years, and always will be safe. Lard and spermaceti has a good reputation for conferring ease and comfort. Various appliances to the limbs or body, common sense may readily suggest. Burnt fingers and toes should be kept apart to prevent adhesion in the process of healing. Avoid pressure upon an injured part. If the muscles contract and have a tendency to bring legs, arms or chin into an unnatural position, notify your physician at once. Keep a burned part on the upper side.

Some burns and scalds may demand a stimulating application, as the resin cerate. It may not be necessary to hint that severe, deep or extensive burns require the advice of a physician, because such burns have a depressing or deranging influence upon the nerves and the whole organic system, and demand experience and skill. In some severe burns and scalds, serious deformities may occur, that no surgical skill can possibly prevent.

Household Recipes.

JELLY WATER.—Currant, raspberry, wild cherry, blackberry or cranberry jelly dissolved in a little hot water, then put into ice water, forms a refreshing drink for persons suffering from fever.

PANADA.—Place six Boston crackers in a bowl and cover them with boiling water, sprinkle with sugar and a little nutmeg, cover the bowl and let them stand for an hour, then add half a tumbler of wine, and a little lemon juice.

EGG-NOG.—Beat the yolk of a fresh egg with two teaspoonfuls or more of brandy; add the white cut to a stiff froth, and fill the glass with milk. Oftentimes a patient's strength can be kept up on this when the stomach can retain nothing else.

FLAXSEED LEMONADE.—Pour a quart of boiling water on half a cupful of whole flaxseed, add a dozen raisins, the juice of two lemons and a little liquorice root shredded fine. Sweeten to taste; let all come to a boil, then set away in a covered pitcher for a couple of hours. This is an excellent remedy for colds and very palatable as well.

WINE WHEY.—Heat a teacupfull of rich, sweet milk, and when it is just boiling pour in slowly some good wine until the milk curdles. Do not stir; strain the whey from the curd and sweeten to taste. This can be given to patients suffering from extreme exhaustion and severe illness.

COCOA SHELLS.—Put two tablespoonfuls of cocoa shells into a little cold water; add to them a pint of boiling water and boil for an hour; strain, and add a pint of rich milk; let it come to a boil, and serve. This makes a delicious drink, and very acceptable when coffee and tea are found to be injurious.

Scientific.

Steam Road-Wagons in Wisconsin.—Several entries had been made for the trial of steam road-wagons for the reward of $10,000 offered by the Wisconsin Legislature, but only two appeared at the appointed time, one from Oshkosh and one from Green Bay. The Green Bay wagon broke down, and after several attempts gave up the contest, being disabled by imperfections in the machinery. The Oshkosh wagon made the trip from Green Bay, by way of Beloit, to Madison, 201 miles, at an average speed of 6 miles an hour, drawing a heavy load over all the grades met. In their report of the test to the Governor, however, the Commissioners, Messrs. Marshall, Olin, and Smith, after giving a history of the trip, come to the following conclusions: "The wagon has hauled loads, plowed, and otherwise accomplished in a successful manner every test mentioned in the law or suggested by the commission. They are not, however, satisfied that this machine is, in the language and spirit of the law, a cheap and practical substitute for the use of horses and other animals on the highways and farms. As at present constructed, it is unquestionably of great advantage in plowing, threshing, and hauling heavy machines from one farm to another, for heavy teaming on the highway, etc.; but the commission is not prepared to say that a machine requiring an outlay of $1000, with a daily expenditure of from $2 to $6, is a cheap or practical substitute for farm animals. They recommend that the next Legislature make a suitable award for payment in perfecting a machine, but under all circumstances, can not make the award of $10,000 offered by the Legislature of two years ago."

The Oshkosh wagon which made the trip successfully weighs 4800 lbs. light, or 6000 lbs. with water and coal for an eight-mile run; it hauled a wagon weighing 3500 lbs. loaded. Its running time for the 201 miles was 33 hours, and at one point it made 21 miles in two hours and ten minutes. Its speed was tried on the Oshkosh race-course, where it made a mile in 4 minutes 36 seconds. It was also tried at Fort Atkinson with a gang of plows, and did excellent work.—*Railroad Gazette.*

Recent Experiments on Fog Signals.—Starting from the fact that a 5½-inch howitzer firing 3 pounds of powder will yield a louder report than a long 18-pounder with the same charge, a series of experiments was made with guns provided with muzzles of various kinds, which proved the efficiency of a parabolic muzzle. Finding that fine-grain powder produced a sound of more intensity than pebble powder, it was argued that with the rapidity of combustion the loudness of the report would grow. The substitution of gun-cotton for powder proved this to be correct. Then a howitzer was pitted against gun-cotton detonated in the focus of a cast-iron reflector, and in free air, which demonstrated the superiority of the gun-cotton parabolic muzzle gun. As regards the comparative merits of gun-cotton fired in the open air and detonated in the gun, it was found that for certain cases when the sound was to be transmitted in all directions, the former practice was preferable. Practical difficulties connected with the introduction of these methods led to the introduction of the gun-cotton rocket. A disk of gun-cotton is placed in the head of a rocket, and is ignited at a height of about 1000 feet by means of a fuse. This was proved by a long series of experiments to be the most valuable means of signaling at long distances which it has as yet been possible to devise, as it combines great effectiveness with easy and rapid manipulation, and at the same time permits extemporizing a fog signal station at any point upon the coast where its establishment might be desirable.—*Prof. Tyndall, in Pop. Science Monthly.*

Scientific Notes.

Vesuvius is again showing signs of activity.

Camels are as easily raised in Texas as horses and cattle.

The ascent of Mount Ararat was made by an Englishman, in September, 1876. He was disappointed in not finding fragment of Noah's Ark.

Nettle is found to yield a fibre as fine as silk and as strong as hemp-fiber.

Mars' inner moon completes its revolution in a little more than seven hours.

An English favorite fish, whitebait, has made its appearance in New York bay.

An experiment has been made successfully with the electric light in Cleveland, Ohio.

Prof. A. Agassiz says some deep-sea animals are found to be eyeless; others with eyes enormously developed.

The tremor of the South American earthquake of 1877 was felt by the instrument with which a Russian was observing the passage of a star.

A writer in the *Railroad Gazette* calls attention to the great waste of steam in long whistle-blowing. He thinks that less fuel would be consumed if this matter was properly regulated.

An interesting archæological discovery has been made in Europe. The site of a Roman town has been found buried under a forest near Berne. The place occupied by the officers of the Roman army has been identified.

The closing of the subterranean courses of the Danube, owing to a loss of water-power on account of the low state of the river, is exciting the attention of the court. These courses connect with the Aach, which flows into Lake Constance.

Setting tires with hot water possesses great advantages over the fire process. A trial has been made of both on a Russian railway, and comparative results show but one per cent. of the water-shrunken tires needs overhauling to forty-two per cent. of the fire-shrunken tires.

Humorous.

—It's harder to break an old horse chestnut than it is to break a young chestnut horse.—*Boston Post.*

—An exchange remarks that "Solomon, in all his glory, was not a raid like one of these Mexican raids."

—Seeking a breath of fresh air between the acts in a Paris theatre this hot weather is, literally, "Out of the frying-pan into the *foyer*."—*Punch.*

—She—You tell very old jokes, Mr. Simpkins; you must be familiar with almanacs. He—Yes, that's where all my knack at joke-making comes from. She subsides.

—Ten mills make one cent, say the arithmetics; but competition is so strong among the cotton factories down East that ten mills don't make a cent.—*Exchange.*

—Sharks are numerous along the Atlantic coast just now, says the Detroit *Free Press*, and it is really appalling to see the wild struggles of an old maid as a lobster reaches out for her heel.

—"Ah!" said the fly, as it crawled around the bottle, "I have passed through the hatching age, the creeping age, the flying age, and now I am in the mucilage, and—" There it stuck.—*Keokuk Constitution.*

—When a man's only daughter elopes he immediately rushes for his armory; but where he has six of them, like Mr. Ogden, of Keyport he is apt to "Bless you, my children; now go and make a living."—*Com. Adv.*

—A fellow at a cattle-show, where he made himself conspicuous by his bluster, cried out, "Call these prize cattle! Why they ain't nothing to what our folks raised. My father raised the biggest calf of any man around our parts." "No doubt of it," said a bystander, "and the noisiest."

—Three years ago a young man came to Burlington with only eighty-five cents in his pocket. He invested all his capital in a drug store. Two weeks afterward he put up two prescriptions, bought a steam yacht, a breech-loading gun and three dogs, and spends his summers in Europe.—*Hawkeye.*

—It is surprising what a Mass. of the names of the States are abbreviated.—*Fulton Times.* When did you Conn. the list? Or did you Pa. tell you?—*Rochester Express.* This will do Va.-ry well, but you musn't do so any Mo.—*Yonkers Gazette.* These remarks are all Ill.-timed.

—Edison is now engaged in perfecting the lunchometer, by means of which travelers upon a "route" may know to a minute when the hash has been placed in each establishment in his district, and whether its ingredients are ancient liver or double-digested decoctions of cold meats and pungent onions.

—"Stockings," says a fashion paragraph, "do not hide their light under a bushel." Why, no—certainly not. In the matter of Chicago stockings, for instance, a bushel wouldn't be half large enough. And what a bushel has to do with this matter—but never mind. We never did know much about these matters, anyhow.

—The New York *World* evidently has designs upon certain classes of our population, for it remarks unobtrusively, but suggestively, "Organ grinders make from $14 to $16 a day at Grenada, Miss. Book agents are in great demand at New Orleans. A hundred able-bodied lightning-rod men are needed at once in Memphis."

—In a Paris restaurant a gentleman and a snob are seated at the same table. The snob is just finishing his dinner, the gentleman just beginning his. The snob lights a cigar and blows a cloud of smoke over his coffee. The gentleman rises and says in the politest tone, "Excuse me, sir—will it annoy you if I eat while you are smoking?"

"Now then, madam, please look steadily at this place on the wall," said a photographer to an old lady, when he had put her in position and the plate in the camera. The old lady looked hard at the spot indicated, then got up and walked across the floor and minutely inspected it, and then, turning to the photograper, gently remarked: "I don't see anything there."

—"In one of the English colonies a competitive examination was lately held for the purpose of appointing fit persons to some of the government offices. One of the candidates inadvertently spelled the word Venice with two n's thus, Vennice. The examiner, a clever man, but not always a correct speaker, sternly inquired, "Do you know, sir, that there is but one hen in Venice?" "Then eggs must be scarce there," was the ready reply. The candidate passed.

SWIFT VESSELS.

There is in the British navy at the present moment, it appears, a man-of-war capable of steaming no less than twenty-one miles an hour. She is no torpedo-launch, or steam-pinnace, but a vessel of nearly four thousand tons' measurement, having a nominal speed of seven thousand horse-power. She is named the "Iris." No doubt, when fully equipped and armed, she will not be so fleet as she is now; but, on the other hand, the surprising speed that was realized recently at Portsmouth by this new addition to the navy is not considered the maximum that the "Iris" is actually capable of making. A previous trial of the ship's engines had not been so satisfactory. At that time a huge, four-bladed screw was fitted, and the improvement in the fleetness of the vessel has been due to little else than reducing the surface of the screw, and employing two blades instead of four. In a word, the engines, powerful as they are, had been overweighted by the screw. The Iris is now nearly ready for sea, and is the forerunner of the steel flotilla, with which England is to be provided before another twelvemonth is past. There are in all six steel corvettes and two dispatch vessels under construction, and of this number three have already been launched. The Champion, the second of the corvettes to leave the slip, was launched on the Clyde recently, and the other four will shortly follow. The two dispatch vessels are the Iris and Mercury, built at Pembroke; and now that the machinery of the former has proved so satisfactory, the completion of her sister will be proceeded with. By employing steel in lieu of iron, it has been possible to construct much lighter craft, and to give finer lines to the vessels, without sacrificing their strength and solidity. The steel corvettes, although they are to be fleet boats, will not be endowed with the high speed of the Iris or Mercury. They are intended for swift cruisers, and, though comparatively lightly armed, will be provided, each of them, with a pair of seven-inch, or armor-piercing guns. They are named respectively the Carysfort, Champion, Cleopatra, Comus, Conquest and Curacoa. The Iris and Mercury are to carry no heavy guns—their armament consisting only of sixty-four pounders; but their speed is such that they will always have the option of fighting or running away.

THE LARGEST WORKSHOP IN THE WORLD.

In the establishment of Krupp, of Essen, Germany, the manufacture of cast-steel and refined steel alone employs two hundred and ninety-eight steam engines, seventy-seven large steam hammers, and eight thousand five hundred men. This famous workshop turns out daily ten miles of rails, with a corresponding amount of wheels, springs, axles, and all the complete steel-work for railroad carriages. This is Krupp's main contribution to the art of peace. What he does for the art of war is shown by the fact that he completes three hundred large cannon every month; and since 1847 he has turned out over fifteen thousand cannon. The establishment is lighted up every night with twenty-one thousand gas-burners: Its different parts are connected by thirty-seven miles of railway, employing twenty-four locomotives and seven hundred cars; while the various offices are connected by forty-four telegraph stations. In the mineral works and coal mines outside, belonging to the firm, they employ five thousand three hundred workmen; for the forges, seven hundred workmen. They have built three thousand two hundred and seventy-seven dwelling-houses, which are occupied by the workmen and their families, who number sixteen thousand two hundred persons and form a small town, with twenty-two stores for groceries, meats, clothes, shoes, furniture, and similar daily needs. Messrs. Krupp have provided for the education of the children of their workmen four primary schools divided into twenty-one classes, an industrial school for girls, and a school for adult women—all attended by thousands of learners, and provided with the best kind of teachers, who, according to the German system, teach the things to be known and understood, and not merely lessons from books.

—A facetious brakeman on the Central Pacific Railroad cried out as the train was about entering a tunnel: "This tunnel is one mile long, and the train will be four minutes passing through it." The train dashed into daylight again in four seconds, and the scene in the car was one for a painter. Seven young ladies were closely pressed by fourteen pairs of masculine arms, fourteen pairs of lips were glued together, and two dozen inverted whisky-flasks flashed in the air.—*Official Railroad Guide.*

OXYGEN AS A CURATIVE AGENT.

The air we breathe is made up of nitrogen and oxygen, two distinct elements, in the proportion of four parts of nitrogen to one of oxygen. In respiration the nitrogen is thrown out of the lungs, but the oxygen is absorbed into the blood, where it forms a chemical union with the carbonaceous matter which it finds there, and the result is the production of carbonic acid gas, which is exhaled with the breath.

Dr. Priestly, the discoverer of oxygen as a distinct element and the life-giving principle of the atmosphere, called it "vital air," and it was known by this name for many years. Its chief action in the body is to purify and revitalize the blood, and the process by which this is done is as follows: One-half of the heart is always engaged in the work of pumping the blood which has been collected from all parts of the body, into the lungs. Here this blood, dark and impure from being loaded with a kind of charcoal or carbon, the worn-out tissues of the body, comes so near to the air inhaled that nothing lies between the blood and the air but a most filmy membrane, so attenuated that the oxygen is instantly absorbed through it into the blood. Here it immediately forms a chemical union with the carbon which it finds in the blood, thus generating carbonic acid gas; and this gas passes as readily through the same membrane, to be exhaled with the breath, as the oxygen did in the opposite direction. The blood is thus relieved of its impurities, and is left of a bright crimson color. In this state it is returned to the other half of the heart, to be again sent on its life and health dispensing round. Again it is returned to the lungs loaded with more impurities, thus ever completing the circle of life.

Now, it can readily be seen that if from any cause we get [illegible] sufficient supply of oxygen, the [illegible] cannot be entirely relieved of its im[illegible]ies, and will be sent to the arteries in an unhealthy condition. On its return to the lungs, charged with a new supply of carbon, it does not find enough oxygen there to dissolve it entirely out and so returns to the heart with a slight increase in the measure of its impurity, and again makes its round through the body. Unless something be done to increase the supply of oxygen to the lungs, it is clear our bodies must in time become overcharged with the carbon of our worn-out tissues, and the blood seriously poisoned. The process of deterioration may be slow, but if it goes steadily on, disease of one kind or another, according to the peculiarity of diathes in the individual, must surely come.

That from many causes incident to our indoor lives and sedentary habits, and to our repressed modes of breathing sufficient oxygen to purify the blood is not always taken, is a fact well known to physicians. This is found to be one of the most fruitful causes of depressed vitality and consequent impaired health; and unless an occasional larger supply of oxygen is obtained by persons who fall into these vicious modes of respiration freedom from some form of disease is impossible.

Ever since the discovery of oxygen, and a knowledge of its special use in the animal economy, physicians and chemists have, naturally enough, looked to it as the means by which vitality might be restored when lost by disease; and for years experiment after experiment has been made in the hope of making it available as a curative agent. But not until within the last ten or twelve years has such a combination of oxygen and nitrogen been obtained as to give the right proportion. The discovery of this particular combination of oxygen and nitrogen, after long and laborious scientific research, has resulted in developing it into a practicabe, safe, and powerful curative agent.

The history of this agent, now so widely known as "Compound Oxygen," is briefly this: An American physician who had suffered from an attack of pneumonia which came near proving fatal, found his recovery so slow and imperfect as to make it necessary for him to relinquish his practice and seek recovery in a European climate. Months of diligent search for lost health ended in disappointment. Not willing to abandon the hope of restoration he thought to make available his scientific knowledge, particularly of chemistry. Like hundreds before him he seized upon the idea that *oxygen*, that natural stimulus of the lungs, promised best for research and investigation. Having possessed himself of the best English and continental literature upon the subject, and profiting by the failures as well as the successes of European savants, he entered upon his researches. The crown of all these efforts was the agent he named "Compound Oxygen," and through its use a complete restoration of his own health. In less than three months, under its use his weight, remarkable as the statement may be thought, increased from one hundred and twenty pounds to one hundred and ninety, at which it has remained for many years.

Immediately on reading this result, the doctor commenced the administration of his new remedy for pulmonary diseases, and found, to his great surprise and pleasure, that where other diseases were present in his patients, relief and cure followed as surely as in the special ailments for which they had come for treatment. Catarrh, dyspepsia, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, and the various forms of chronic and nervous diseases which so baffle the physician's skill, yielded to the compound oxygen as readily as affections of the lungs and bronchia. And this, because the action of the new remedy was general; removing obstructions from all parts of the system, purifying the blood, and revitalizing the nervous centres. Health comes as a natural consequence.

After a few years of unobstrusive practice in this new direction, and with results which were alike surprising to both the doctor and his patients, the more thorough work of a general administration of the oxygen treatment was given into the hands of Dr. G. R. Starkey, of Philadelphia, a medical practitioner of over twenty years' standing. It is now more than ten years since he became identified with this treatment, and in that time its remarkable curative and re-vitalizing power have become known in all parts of the country, and hundreds stand ready to give their grateful testimony in its favor. More recently Dr. G. E. Palen, a physician of high character and professional ability, has become associated with Dr. Starkey, 1112 Girard Street, Philadelphia, in the work of introducing this new agent of cure more widely to the public.

In cases of low vitality, and in convalescence, this treatment, it is alleged, has been found of great value. After medicine has done its work of breaking up some acute disease, and the physician leaves his patient, as he must, to nature for repair and restoration, he too often finds that nature builds again so slowly that the period of convalescence is often prolonged through weary months, while in too many cases the old vitality is never restored. In this condition, it is said that compound oxygen is a wonderful restorer of vital force; and taking the theory of its action to be true, it is just here that its value should most certainly appear.

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