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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1901.

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East Oregonian Publishing Company,

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DAILY SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

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from the presence of the poison and the immediate summoning of a physician.

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A quart of coal oil contains 24 ounces of carbon, and during the process of burning produces about 50 cubic feet of carbonic acid and carbon dioxide. Now, a room 14 by 15 feet and eight feet high contains about 1500 cubic feet of air, which is normally one-fifth oxygen and four-fifths nitrogen, and therefore contains about 300 feet of oxygen. By the combustion of fuel we have not only the production of a poisonous gas, but we have the rapid destruction of the oxygen in the room, without which oxygen life is impossible. It would take about a gallon and a half of oil to consume all the oxygen in the room, provided no fresh air was admitted, and that the flame was not extinguished for want of oxygen; and thus the 300 cubic feet of oxygen would be supplied by about 15 cubic feet of the poisonous oxides of carbon gases. It may be readily seen, therefore, that it is only the constant, and as it were, accidental admission of fresh air into rooms that are heated by these devices, which throw the products of combustion into the room, that permits any one to come out alive, for the reason that there would be no oxygen in the room, and there would be 20 per cent of poisonous gas taking its place; but experiments have shown, as above stated, that 10 per cent of carbon dioxide is fatal to life, and a smaller percentage, if continued a sufficient length of time.

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Douglas Benjamin, M. D.

POISON OF GAS AND OIL STOVES.

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In order to properly understand this subject it is necessary to have a clear idea of the nature of combustion, the character of the fuel burned and the products of combustion. Whether the fuel used be coal oil, coal gas, charcoal or gasoline, the results are practically the same, so far as the generation of poison is concerned, and its effect upon the health when no exit is provided for carrying off the products of combustion and preventing their escape into the room that is being occupied. The ordinary wood fire and coal fire that are in the chimney place or in stove, with a large pipe connecting with the chimney, have always been thus provided with an exit for the products of combustion, because the smoke, pyrocarbonic acid and other irritants in the wood compelled the person using them to provide an exit, as the eyes and throat would be quickly irritated long before the principal poisons produced could affect the system.

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When these poisonous gases are generated from fuel, even when they contain irritants, persons occupying the room become gradually accustomed to their presence, so that very often poisonous gases are not detected by the inmates of the room, even though a person coming in from the fresh air would find them almost intolerable on entering the room. This inability to detect the presence of poisonous gases, of course, is especially marked during sleep.

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