

The Pensacola Journal

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PENSACOLA, FLORIDA, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 12, 1905

Pensacola Asks the State Board of Health for Aid.

If the yellow fever is to be wiped out of Pensacola before frost, more funds must be provided with which to do it.

The fight which State Health Officer Porter and his assistants have been waging against the fever has been handicapped from the first by lack of money and it is now clearly evident that more money must be forthcoming if the disease is to be even checked before cold weather arrives to do it.

Dr. Porter estimates that with \$40,000.00 he thinks he would be able to eradicate the yellow fever in Pensacola before frost. That being the case he should have the \$40,000.00 and he should have it at once.

At a meeting of the Citizens Committee held yesterday in the city hall a sub-committee was appointed with instructions to make application to the State Board of Health for \$40,000.00, the amount estimated as necessary by Dr. Porter, or such part thereof as may be required, to wage a successful fight against the fever infected mosquito.

This application will be made to the State Board at once and we have no reason to believe that it will not be granted. On the contrary we have every reason for believing that the Board will appreciate the gravity of the situation, as it affects the whole state of Florida, and will immediately provide the State Health Officer with the funds that he estimates he will require.

There is now in the state treasury, subject to the order of the State Board of Health, in the neighborhood of \$60,000.00. This money was raised by a tax levy on the whole state and, in addition to the running expenses of the state health department, it was intended for just such emergencies as the one now presented in Pensacola.

The levy this year for this fund is one-half of one mill, and the taxes from that levy will soon commence to come in, so that there can be no possibility of even a temporary depletion of the state health funds by the appropriation of the \$40,000.00 which the Pensacola contingency requires.

The fight against yellow fever has from the first, and very properly, been under the direction of the state health authorities. It is a state matter, affecting vitally the interests of the whole state of Florida, and every citizen of Florida is equally interested with every other citizen in stamping the disease out. That is why the funds of the State Board of Health are raised by general taxation, and that is why Pensacola appeals to the State Board of Health to use those funds now in fighting the yellow peril which unfortunately has gained foothold within the borders of the state.

It matters not that the fever exists simply in Pensacola. The principle would be the same if it were in Jacksonville or Tampa or Key West or any other town or city in the state. The state's duty would be plain, no matter where it existed or whether it was yellow fever, smallpox, bubonic plague, cholera, or any other disease which is a menace to the health of the state and the commerce of its citizens.

Pensacola has already spent, and will continue to spend, thousands of dollars in the work of sanitation and inspection, care of her sick and assistance to the state health authorities in their battle for control of the fever. But Pensacola cannot herself raise the money to prosecute the fight against the infected mosquitoes nor is it her place to do it.

Every element in the city—official, commercial, individual—has implicit confidence in Dr. Porter and in his ability to eradicate the fever if he has sufficient funds with which to do it. What Pensacola asks now is that Dr. Porter be provided with the funds. The money will be spent by him, under his authority from the state board of health, and in the fight which he can then make the city will give him, just as it is doing now, every possible assistance from every possible source and in every possible way.

This is Pensacola's position, plainly stated, and The Journal believes that it will be endorsed by every other city and every individual tax payer in the state.

THE TAMPA BAY HOTEL WILL OPEN EARLY.

Under the management of the Tampa Hotel Company, which has leased the property for five years, the palatial Tampa Bay Hotel will be reopened November 11, under most favorable auspices. The personnel of the Tampa Hotel Company includes Edward F. Cost, the well known Seaboard Air Line official, W. F. Stovall, editor of the Tampa Tribune, and David Lauber, a hotel manager of St. Louis.

Mr. Lauber will personally direct the hotel and the good things that are said of him indicate that he knows the business in every detail and that he will make the Tampa Bay what it deserves to be—the crown-jewel of the brilliant array of Florida winter hotels.

The public will be interested to know that the Tampa Bay will open November 11, two months in advance of the usual winter season, the object being to accommodate the visitors to Tampa during the Florida State Fair, which occurs November 15-26.

President McCurdy's statement that The Mutual Life is a benevolent institution is hardly in accord with the fact that the Republican campaign committee received something like \$90,000 from it for campaign purposes. The G. O. P. can hardly be classed as an object of charity.

Vice-President Fairbanks has decided to move, his present domicile being entirely too small to accommodate him. In a standing posture Mr. Fairbanks can get along with small floor space if the ceiling is high enough and when in a recumbent attitude a long, narrow room would do, but evidently

Charlie Hughes is wise in his age and generation. Don't catch him giving up a good thing with the Insurance Investigation Committee for the camera which has lead so many lambs to the political slaughter pen in Greater New York.

And now the President wants a reform in football. Mr. Roosevelt would take that Big Stick to the football field with him and enforce his ideas or restricted strenuously.

Who is to be IT in the next Florida gubernatorial race is already agitating the minds of several south Florida editors.

Washington houses were not constructed with a view to accommodating Hoosier statesmen of the Fairbanks build.

"AUDACITY—AUDACITY AGAIN—AND AUDACITY ALWAYS!"

This phrase, once used to describe the characters and methods of the men who directed the French Revolution, has been made into a pretty well fitting cap for the American business man. Europeans give it as the creed of the American "Captain of Industry."

Here, among ourselves, when a merchant raises a little trade commotion—when he turns a dull or normal season into a busy and profitable one through a spurt of enterprise, making an "over-stock" of goods vanish in "big-time," all through a surprising and unexpected campaign of newspaper advertising, his competitors merely remark that "he's got his nerve with him!" and begin to form quiet plans for making his "spurt" look slow.

But they realize that "Audacity," yoked with Publicity, must be their chief reliance; that this pair of forces

must pull all enterprises out of the deep rut—must make the bigger store inevitable—larger expenses a matter of course—bigger net profits possible.

When he first tries to drive Publicity and Audacity as a team, the merchant has his misgiving of a runaway. He has visions of being picked up by the Sheriff, and of being sent to the "Foolish Hospital." And, once in a thousand times, this happens—but not much often than that.

The merchant who has never taken the chance of doing things which require nerve and courage will remain a "small store-keeper," as well as the keeper of a small store—and these two things are not quite the same, you must admit—until he acquires enough audacity to determine him to "break loose" and start after the leaders.

Mr. Daniel Gray of Bailey went to St. Joe last week for an outfit. While others of the party were out fishing Saturday, leaving Mr. Gray in front of the house smoking, returned at 12 o'clock Mr. Gray and the yoke of steers were gone and they supposed he was hunting the oxen. A hunt was made for him and Sunday evening only a short distance from the house in a hollow the oxen were found dead and Mr. Gray lying down under a tree with his hat over his face. It is thought he died a natural death, but a coroner was sent for to examine into the case.

RESPONSIBILITY OF MR. CARTER. (Savannah News.)

The question is frequently asked as to whether former Capt. Carter will be tried in connection with Capt. Greene and Col. Gaylor. He is indicted along with them, the charge against him being the same as that against them. The impression prevails, however, that having been tried for an offense practically the same as that in the indictment against him and Messrs. Greene and Gaylor, he cannot be tried again.

Mr. L. Laffin Kellogg, of the firm of Kellogg & Rose, who have been representing Messrs. Greene and Gaylor since the beginning of their troubles with the government, speaking of Mr. Carter's case on Saturday in New York, is quoted by the Sun of that city as saying: "Capt. Carter, who was indicted with them, is now out of prison having completed the sentence imposed by the military court. This, however, does not free him from responsibility in a civil court, and as he is included in the indictment, he can again be tried and punished by the civil authorities, but it is doubtful if this will be done."

The foregoing no doubt states the situation correctly. No effort, as far as known, is being made to bring Mr. Carter here for trial. He is in Chicago attending to a civil suit pending there for \$600,000, which is claimed by the government to be the proceeds of his share of the Savannah river frauds. He doubtless has received assurances that the indictment against him in the United States Circuit Court here will not be pressed.

Little intelligence is required of the person who occupies the position of state health officer of Arkansas, as exhibited by his order that Florida oranges cannot be shipped into that state, because yellow fever exists at Pensacola.

Generally, in matters concerning the public health the ignorance and incompetence of those entrusted with the duty of safeguard is a continuous liability of a civilized people. Confirmation of this assertion can be gained by travel through the states which now have quarantine rules in effect.

After running the gauntlet of health inspectors, puffed up with arrogance and authority, but devoid of common sense, it is an experience far from pleasant, and a source of wonder through what circumstances many quarantine guards owe their appointments.

Naturally a quarantine is an annoyance to the traveling public, but there is no reason why its unpleasant features should be increased by incivility and ignorance of those chosen to enforce the health decrees.—Arcadia News.

Politically Dead.

All exchange as an argument against the naming of candidates for governor so far in advance of the time for opening the campaign cites the possibility that some of those suggested might die before the time for the election. Some of those whose names have been suggested are already dead, politically.—Plant City Courier.

Money to Burn.

Tom Watson, Georgia's standing popular candidate for president of the United States has purchased a Florida home in the southern part of the state. Just shows the money these candidate presidential candidates have to spare.—Quincy Times.

NEW HOPE LODGE, K. OF P., CHIPLEY.

ChIPLEY, Oct. 11.—There will be a meeting of New Hope Lodge, No. 77, ChIPLEY, Fla., at their Castle Hall on Friday night, October 13, when business of importance pertaining to the district meeting to be held in ChIPLEY October 24 will be taken up and disposed of.

The Journal Printed During September, 1905, a Total of

136,450 COPIES

or an average of

5,248 DAILY

The following figures show The Pensacola Journal's circulation for each day during the month of September, 1905, with the average number of copies daily:

Sept. 1, 5,000	Sept. 16, 5,200
Sept. 2, 5,000	Sept. 17, 5,550
Sept. 3, 5,200	Sept. 18, 5,200
Sept. 4, 5,200	Sept. 19, 5,300
Sept. 5, 5,000	Sept. 20, 5,300
Sept. 6, 5,000	Sept. 21, 5,225
Sept. 7, 5,200	Sept. 22, 5,225
Sept. 8, 5,200	Sept. 23, 5,225
Sept. 9, 5,200	Sept. 24, 5,550
Sept. 10, 5,500	Sept. 25, 5,550
Sept. 11, 5,500	Sept. 26, 5,550
Sept. 12, 5,500	Sept. 27, 5,225
Sept. 13, 5,300	Sept. 28, 5,225
Sept. 14, 5,300	Sept. 29, 5,225
Sept. 15, 5,300	Sept. 30, 5,225
Total for the month.....	136,450
Average per day.....	5,248

I hereby certify that the above statement is correct according to the records on file in this office.

FRED A. SWEET, Circulation Mgr.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of September, 1905.
J. P. STOKES, Notary Public.

Pale, Thin, Nervous?

Then your blood must be in a very bad condition. You certainly know what to take, then why not take it?—Ayer's Sarsaparilla. If you doubt, then consult your doctor. We know what he will say about this grand old family medicine. We have no secret! We publish the formula of all our medicines.

SOME FATAL BOOKS.

Authors Who Met Terrible Deaths Because of Their Writings.

In 1850 an Austrian pamphleteer named Takli was shot at Graz for writing and publishing a book reflecting on the good faith of Count Bueli, the foreign minister. The work was published at 9 o'clock in the morning, at 10 it was ordered to be suppressed, half an hour later the unhappy author was being tried by drumhead court martial, and before noon he had been pronounced guilty and executed.

Napoleon gave equally short shrift to writers who offended him, shooting some and hanging others with scarcely even the form of trial. One of the most notorious of these judicial murders was that perpetrated at the expense of poor Palm, a Nürnberg publisher, who was shot because he refused to give up the name of the author of a book attacking the usurper. Later the Bourbons had troublesome authors quietly "removed" by hired assassins. After this fashion died the gifted Paul Courier, whose foul murder on April 10, 1825, aroused to fury all lovers of liberty.

Edward Kelly, the friend and champion of Dr. Deo, had his ears cut off at Manchester for writing in defense of that notorious magician.

Daniel Defoe narrowly escaped a similar fate for his "Short Way With the Dissenters," and, as it was, he was three times stood in the pillory besides suffering all the horrors then incidental to a long imprisonment in Newgate.

Urban Grandier because he offended the mighty Richelieu in a book entitled "The Shoemaker of Loudun" was burned alive.

Simon Morin in 1747 published at Paris a little work called "Thoughts." For so doing he was sentenced to perform public penance in his shirt, with a rope round his neck and a torch in his hand. Afterward he and his book were burned together and the ashes thrown into the air.

The similar punishment meted out to Servetus at Geneva because of his book "On the Restitution of Christianity" is historical. By a refinement of cruelty the brow of the unhappy author was adorned with a crown of straw sprinkled with brimstone, and new mist fogs were purposely used in order to prolong his sufferings.

Antonius Palearius, an Italian author of the sixteenth century, had the audacity to write a book attacking the Inquisition. He was sentenced to be "hanged, strangled and burned." Jordan Bruno, the friend of Sir Philip Sidney, was punished in like manner for having written a book entitled "The Expulsion of the Triumphant Beast."

A sorry fate befell John Williams, who foolishly sent two samples of spring poetry to King James I.

For safety the unhappy poet inclosed the verses in an iron box, and James, who always feared assassination, jumped to the conclusion that the latter contained some sort of an infernal machine.

When the real nature of the contents came to light the timorous monarch and his counselors became the laughing stock of England, and James in revenge caused the unfortunate Williams to be hanged, drawn and quartered.—New York Globe.

Gray Squirrel Migration.

Early writers told of wonderful migration of American gray squirrels, which must have arisen from the rapid increase and consequent overcrowding of a locality. Thousands of this species would start off in a regular army, all moving in the same direction and with considerable rapidity. Although these little animals have an extreme aversion to water and do not excel as swimmers, yet whenever a water course, no matter what width, barred their progress they would not hesitate for an instant but plunge in and struggle desperately for the opposite shore, seizing upon anything in the way of floating sticks or chips to assist them in the passage. Unless the river was very narrow by far the smaller percentage of the band reached the farther shore, the rest becoming exhausted and drowning. These armies never seemed to reach any destination, but gradually their numbers would decrease by death from drowning and other hardships until the band had almost entirely disappeared.

THE TRANSMISSION OF YELLOW FEVER AND HOW TO NURSE IT

At a meeting of the Orleans Parish Medical Society, held August 12, 1905, Dr. Rudolph Matas addressed the Society on the "New duties and responsibilities imposed upon trained nurses, and other persons entrusted with the care of yellow fever patients, in consequence of the newly acquired knowledge of the mode of transmission of this disease by the mosquito."

A brief synopsis of the elementary facts connected with yellow fever prophylaxis and a statement of the nurse's sanitary duties in this disease, which he had utilized in his teaching, and submitted to the Society are published for the benefit of The Journal's readers as follows:

ELEMENTARY FACTS OF EDUCATIONAL VALUE.

1. Yellow fever may be defined as an acute, infectious, febrile disease which is transmitted from the sick to susceptible individuals through the agency of mosquitoes; and, as far as known, by the single species, the *Stegomyia fasciata*, which is the common domestic or eastern mosquito of New Orleans, and in fact of all the localities in which yellow fever prevails.

2. The germ or transmissible poison of yellow fever exists in the blood of yellow fever patients only during the first three days of the disease; afterwards the patient ceases to be a menace to the health of others. Hence the importance of recording the very hour when the attack first began.

3. The mosquito (*Stegomyia fasciata*) is powerless to convey the disease to a susceptible person by its bite until at least twelve days have elapsed after biting the yellow fever patient. This period of incubation in the mosquito is the time that is required for the germ of the disease to breed in the body of the mosquito and to migrate from the insect's stomach to its salivary glands. The United States Army Yellow Fever Commission found, in 1900, that in Cuba this period varies from twelve days, in the hot summer months, to eighteen days and over, in the cooler winter season.

4. After incubating the yellow fever germ in its body during the period

above specified, the *Stegomyia* is ready to transmit the disease during the entire period of its natural life, which may extend over 154 days, provided the insect has access to water. (Guiteras.) Walter Reed was able to inoculate yellow fever with a *Stegomyia* fifty-seven days old. Guiteras with another 101 days old. (Note—According to Agramonte, *Stegomyia fasciata* in Havana can only be coaxed to bite until four days old. With us, in Louisiana, says Dupree, it bites without coaxing within twenty-four hours after emerging from the pupa case. It was believed, at one time, that: (1) the females of *Stegomyia* must be impregnated before they will bite; (2) that the female, after biting once, does not appear to bite a second time, or at least until five or seven days have elapsed; but Dupree says that the *Stegomyia* in Louisiana that have been isolated and reared apart from the males will bite promptly and frequently. Probably after they have digested their blood meal, and, like *Anopheles*, within three to five days after.)

5. A period, varying from two to five days, usually elapses after the bite of an infected mosquito before the symptoms of yellow fever will develop in the human subject. (This is the incubation period of yellow fever, and the United States Army Yellow Fever Commission found that in thirteen cases of experimental yellow fever obtained by the bites of mosquitoes it varied from forty-one hours to five days and seventeen hours, after inoculation.)

6. From the above, we gather that if an adult *Stegomyia fasciata* bites a yellow fever patient within the first three days of the disease, it will have to incubate the poison in its body from twelve to sixteen days (incubation period in the mosquito); then, if it bites a susceptible person at the expiration of this time, two to five days must elapse for the disease to manifest itself in the bitten person. Therefore, fascinating the probable spread of yellow fever from a single individual to the susceptible persons in his environment, a period of at least twenty-six days must be allowed to elapse before the success or failure of any preventive measures, directed towards the destruction of the mosquito, can be determined. In view of the fact that several days may elapse before a mosquito infected from the first case may bite a susceptible person, this period of observation should be lengthened to thirty days, which is the time given by the health authorities of New Orleans in the present epidemic, to determine if a focus will develop from an infected case after its first appearance in a given locality.

7. The *Stegomyia fasciata* cannot convey yellow fever during the time that the poison is incubating in its body (twelve to sixteen days). It may bite freely and repeatedly during this period, but its bite is innocuous; neither does its bite within this period confer any immunity to the bitten person.

8. Yellow fever is not transmitted or conveyed by fomites (i. e. articles or inanimate objects that have come in contact with yellow fever patients or their immediate surroundings.) Hence the disinfection of clothing, bedding or merchandise supposedly soiled or contaminated by contact or proximity with the sick, is unnecessary.

9. The bodies or cadavers of the dead from yellow fever are incapable of transmitting the disease unless death occurs within the first three days of the disease (a rare occurrence), and then only if mosquitoes are allowed to bite the body before decomposition has set in.

10. There is no possibility of contracting yellow fever from the black vomit, evacuations, or other excretions of yellow fever patients.

11. An attack of yellow fever caused, as it always is, by the bite of the *Stegomyia*, confers immunity against subsequent attacks of the disease.

Duties of the Trained Nurse.

NEW DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES IMPOSED UPON TRAINED NURSES IN THE TREATMENT OF YELLOW FEVER, IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE ABOVE FACTS.

1. No nurse can be considered as trained in the management of yellow fever in the light of present accepted knowledge unless she realizes fully, earnestly and conscientiously, that the disease is transmitted solely by mosquitoes, and that it is her duty to prevent the admission of these insects to the sick room and to destroy them promptly if they should and their way therein.

2. That as the inseparable attendant at the bedside of the patient she must co-operate with the physician in the discharge of his functions as guardian of the public health. The trained nurse in this capacity becoming directly the most efficient and important sanitary agent in preventing the spread of yellow fever in infected localities. Upon her intelligent appreciation of the mode of transmission of this disease, her personal safety (if she is an non-immune) and the protection of the family and the entire household of the patient, (especially if these are not immune) largely, if not entirely, depends.

3. Every nurse must bear in mind that the most malignant yellow fever patient is innocuous and absolutely harmless to even the most susceptible non-immune, if the proper precautions are taken to prevent the access of mosquitoes to the patient's person.

4. The greatest freedom of personal contact and intercourse may therefore be permitted between the yellow fever sick and the well in the sick room and provided the inoculation of mosquitoes, by biting the patient during the first three days of the disease, is absolutely prevented.

5. The mission of a trained nurse is not satisfactorily accomplished if a patient, suffering from any kind of fever, in localities infected with yellow fever, who is confined to her care, is allowed to be bitten by a mosquito, even if the fever is proven not to be yellow fever. Mosquito bites are annoying and harmful even if not infective to the patient, and it must be looked upon as an evidence of neglect, if he shows evidences of mosquito stings.

6. No nurse can consider herself a trained yellow fever nurse unless she has made herself thoroughly familiar with the weapons which science and experience have given her to effectively protect her non-infected patients and those persons who are dependent upon her knowledge and exertions for safety from the infected.

7. The weapons of offense and defense that the nurse must learn to handle in protecting her patients are:

(A) The Mosquito Bar (Bobbins Preferred), to isolate the Patient in His Bed.

1. The netting of bars must have meshes fine enough to prevent the passage of mosquitoes.

2. Mosquitoes can bite through mosquito nets when any part of the patient's body is in contact with the netting.

3. Frequent examinations should be made to see that there are no torn places in the netting and that no mosquitoes have found a lodging inside.

The netting should be well tucked in to keep the mosquitoes from entering.

5. If mosquitoes are found within the netting they should be killed inside, not merely driven or shaken out.

6. All cases of fever should be promptly reported to the physician; awaiting his arrival they should be covered with a mosquito bar. This is particularly important with dealing with mild fevers, especially in infants and children in localities liable to infection with yellow fever. The disease manifests itself in such a mild form in infancy and early childhood, that it is likely to escape recognition. On account of the very mildness of the symptoms the usual precautions are not taken and the mosquitoes are able to spread the disease without molestation. The mild or unrecognized cases are for this reason, the most dangerous, from a sanitary point of view.

(B) Screens.

All openings leading to the sick chamber should be screened. Outside of hospitals, wire screens are not usually available and provisional screens can be made of bobbins or cheese cloth, which can be tacked or otherwise secured to the openings of the sick room.

(C) Sulphur and Pyrethrum for Fumigation.

Fumigate the room with sulphur or pyrethrum (insect powder) to destroy possibly infected mosquitoes as early as possible after the fourth day of fever. Sulphur burned in an iron pot is the surest way, and if used in proper quantity will not injure fabrics or colors. Three pounds in an average room is sufficient if the room be closed; more accurately, two pounds of sulphur to 1,000 cubic feet of space is estimated by sanitary authorities; and one pound of insect powder to 1,000 cubic feet will suffice to stupefy the mosquitoes. The mosquitoes will fall to the floor and should be collected and burnt. Two hours' fumigation with sulphur is quite sufficient in ordinary cases. The fumes of sulphur will not remain long, and household ammonia sprinkled about the room will diminish their unpleasantness.

The fumigation should be done in the morning, so that the room will be free of odor by night, and it should be done preferably in dry weather. Whenever the condition of the patient will permit, a room adjoining the one occupied by the patient should be first purified of mosquitoes and prepared for the reception of the patient, who is to be carefully transferred to the disinfecting room as early as possible after the fourth day.

The work of disinfection and mosquito destruction, as well as screening, is now conducted by the Health Authorities, immediately after notification by the attending physician. But in isolated localities or when delay in obtaining sanitary relief is unavoidable, the physician and nurse must direct the members of the household in applying the prescribed regulations.

Additional precautions in sulphur fumigation, recommended by the Health Authorities in charge of sanitation in New Orleans during the present epidemic:

Remove all ornaments of metal, such as brass, copper, silver and gilt from the room that is to be fumigated. All objects of a metallic nature, which cannot be removed, can be protected by covering the objects tightly with paper, or with a thin coating of vaseline applied with a brush.

Remove from the room, so be fumigated all fabric material after thorough shaking. Open all drawers and doors of furniture and closets. The room should be closed and made as tight as possible by stopping all openings in chimney, floor, walls, keyholes and cracks near windows and doors.

Crevices can be closed by pasting strips of paper (old newspapers) over them with a paste made of flour.

The sulphur should be placed in an iron pot, flat skillet preferred, and this placed on bricks in a tub or other convenient water receptacle with about an inch of water in the bottom. This is a precaution which must be taken to guard against accidents, as the sulphur is liable to boil over and set fire to the house.

The sulphur is readily ignited by sprinkling alcohol over it and lighting it. The apartment should be kept closed for two hours, and then opened up and well ventilated.

NOTE—To find the cubic contents of the room, multiply the length of the room by the width, and this total by the height, and to find the amount of sulphur necessary to fumigate the room divide the cubic contents by 500, and the result will be the amount of sulphur required in pounds.

Take, for example, a room 15 feet long, 10 feet wide and 10 feet high, we would multiply 15x10x10 equals 1,500 cubic feet. Divide this by 500 and you will have the amount of sulphur required, viz: 3 pounds