

The Pensacola Journal

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PENSACOLA, FLA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 20, 1905.

A Nurse Reserve Force Should Be Provided.

Yesterday morning The Journal published a clipping from the Mobile Register in which Dr. Guiteras, the yellow fever expert, was quoted as saying that a city might be scrupulously clean and still have fever in its midst, and, conversely, it might be very dirty so long as the dirt did not take the form of stagnant pools or similar mosquito breeding places and still not develop yellow fever.

This being the case, The Journal desires to offer a suggestion as to the use of a part of the \$5,000.00 clean-up fund which is now being raised.

It should be employed at once in the importation of not less than four trained yellow fever nurses and they should be kept here on pay until the last vestige of the fever has been eradicated from the city.

It is not likely that the fever will spread again or that we shall have any considerable number of new cases, but whether it does or not we should be fortified in advance.

As everyone at all familiar with the subject knows, the result of yellow fever depends more on the proper nursing of the patient than anything else. That being the case no life should be lost for lack of the best nursing that money can procure, no matter what may be the financial condition of the patient or his family.

Where a patient is unable to pay for a nurse, one should be provided free; where a patient can pay for a nurse, then one should be on hand ready for service should her services be required.

Four nurses at \$25.00 a week apiece would be \$100.00 a week and for five weeks they would cost \$500.00—only ten per cent of the fund which is being raised. That percent of the money could not, we believe, be put to any better use, and The Journal suggests that the committee having the expenditure of the money in hand, proceed at once to procure not less than four trained nurses as a reserve force to be used as needed.

Then by using the balance of the clean-up fund on such public places as require it, and by forcing the owners of private property to clean up their premises, the city ought to be in pretty good shape for anything in the fever line that the future may develop.

A night rainbow was witnessed at Valdosta, Ga., a few evenings since. Georgia moonshine is responsible for many freaks.

Selection of a Site for the Governor's Mansion.

The delay in the selection of a site for the Governor's Mansion at Tallahassee has inspired considerable caustic comment by the state press during the past few months, one of the most pointed articles appearing in a recent issue of the Miami Metropolis. The Metropolis says:

Isn't it a fact that a site for the Governor's mansion at Tallahassee would have been selected some time ago but for the greed of the real estate owners of the Capital City, who have advanced prices of their holdings to an exorbitant figure with the hope of making a more profitable sale? It is also said to be a fact that some of the residents of Tallahassee are entirely indifferent to the matter while others are doing all they can in a quiet manner to prevent the erection of such a building. The delay in selecting a site would indicate the correctness of one or the other of these assertions.

The Tallahassee True Democrat, replying to the above makes the following defense of the people of the Capital City:

The True Democrat, desiring to place the people of Tallahassee right, before the people of the State, solemnly affirms, from observation and interviews, that there was a real, genuine and serious effort made to raise funds for the purchase of a suitable site, in accordance with the terms of the law; to which effort, as long as

It seemed possible for it to succeed. The True Democrat lent its hearty support.

During the time while such effort was being made, and as one of the results of the canvass for subscriptions the fact became apparent that there existed a wide-spread feeling of resentment against the Legislature for injecting into the law a mean, little—and apparently malicious—proviso to the effect that no portion of the \$25,000 appropriation should be expended for any purpose until a site should have been "donated."

It was apparent that the sum appropriated was abundantly ample to cover the cost of both site and building, as well as its furnishing, and it was almost inconceivable that the Legislature should have really intended to expend such a sum in the erection and furnishing of a building alone. But the terms of the proviso were explicit, and the committee earnestly and honestly tried to raise a sufficient fund, but was unable to do so because those who might have been otherwise expected to contribute were incensed at the legislative "hold-up."

This is the true story of the failure on the part of the people of Tallahassee to "donate," on compulsion, a site for a Governor's mansion, and the True Democrat, after the effort to raise the fund had been abandoned gave this explanation of the result—an explanation which the Miami Metropolis must have overlooked or forgotten.

The question, Who caused that mischievous proviso to be injected into the law, and why? is another story, to the explanation of which, in due time, this newspaper will address itself.

Some sections of the country complain of an increase in the price of oil shortly after John D. Rockefeller blew himself for that new wig.

Secretary Taft says the Japanese are friendly toward Americans. May be the champion heavy-weight of the administration had 'em bluffed.

"The Atlanta Spirit" is being heralded far and wide. It will make a man do almost anything if he absorbs enough of it.

Radium is said to be a specific for lunacy, but only lunatics of the Rockefeller class can afford the remedy.

Baron Komura may figure that typhoid fever in New York is better than being chased by a mob in Tokio.

The Journal Printed During August, 1905, a
Total of
127,335
COPIES
or an average
4,716
DAILY

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

August 1	4,350	August 16	4,800
August 2	4,400	August 17	4,800
August 3	4,335	August 18	4,800
August 4	4,400	August 19	4,800
August 5	4,350	August 20	5,250
August 6	5,000	August 21
August 7	August 22
August 8	4,500	August 23	4,800
August 9	4,500	August 24	4,650
August 10	4,500	August 25	4,800
August 11	4,625	August 26	4,800
August 12	4,625	August 27	5,200
August 13	5,000	August 28
August 14	August 29	4,800
August 15	4,600	August 30	4,800
		August 31	5,000

Total for the month.....127,335
Average per day.....4,716

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 31st day of August, 1905.
J. P. STOKES,
Notary Public.

VOX POPULI

COMPLAINT ABOUT GAS LIGHTS.

Editor Pensacola Journal:
Why don't our City fathers see that the Gas Company lives up to its contract with the city, in regard to maintaining the street lamps?

As a few samples of the condition the lamps are kept in, I will cite the following:
Corner of East Jackson and Davis streets, (or 5th Ave.) mantle almost gone and very poor light.
Corner of East Jackson and 8th Ave., mantle all gone; lamp burning without giving any light.
Corner of East Jackson and 9th Ave.; mantle almost gone and poor light.

And the same condition exists in almost any part of the city outside of the business district.

Yours respectfully,
G. A. DAHLSTROM.

ENDORSE MAYOR BLISS.

Editor Pensacola Journal:
I not an article in this morning's issue of the Journal stating that the bulletins posted daily are not authorized by the State Board of Health and do not come officially from the State Board of Health Officer, except those bearing his signature. By the number of people daily reading these bulletins and looking for their appearance, I should judge that the people of Pensacola warmly endorse Mayor Bliss's efforts to put before the town in regard to the prevailing fever, and I sincerely trust that Mayor Bliss will continue to issue them. I for one would give as much credence to a bulletin bearing Mr. Bliss' signature as Dr. Porter's and I doubt if the latter's signature proving its official origin would prove of any greater service or bring more assurance to our people than that of the former. Let us hear from Mayor Bliss daily. Dr. Porter's bulletin can come less frequent in order to retain its importance. If the mayor had not issued his bulletins we would have been ignorant of conditions.

Yours truly,
AKIHOUS W. DAVIS.

NEWS AND VIEWS FROM STATE PAPERS.

Seeds of Advertising.

When you sow the seeds of advertising, sow them properly—in the fertile soil of good mediums—where the rain of good circulation will reach them. Keep out the weeds—the bad cuts, the funnyisms, the poor arrangements. Then if they get plenty of the sun of publicity you will harvest a crop of dollars so big that you will need a truck to transport you profits to the bank.—Miami Metropolis.

The Prohibition Fight.

The prohibition fight in several Florida counties is now waxing exceedingly warm and the Ocala Banner says it looks as if Florida will soon be as "dry as a tin box." We most respectfully beg to ask how dry is a tin box?—Tampa Herald.

Amazing Stupidity.

The marine medical board should study the map of Florida. It recently refused to let a young midshipman visit Ocala because of the outbreak of yellow fever at Pensacola, yet permitted him to visit Troy, Ala., more than two hundred and fifty miles nearer the place of infection. The stupidity exhibited by some officials is amazing.—Ocala Banner.

Uncle Joe Will Be It.

Uncle Joe has admitted that President Roosevelt is now in the limelight but with a merry twinkle in his eye, says just wait until he hits the Gavel in the Speaker's Chair in the House of Representatives in a month or two.—Crawfordsville Breeze.

A Public Spirited Citizen.

If there is one thing to be admired more than another for public benefit it is the generous citizen who strives to build up his home town and to benefit humanity thereby. There is a noble example of this type of man at Tonawanda, N. Y. It is Dr. Heinrich C. Leonhardt, who recently supplied almost the whole city of Tonawanda with young trees. He bought thousands of young elm, maple and chestnut trees, had them shipped to Tonawanda and stored in a nursery there. Then he announced that all who would might have trees by applying at the nursery. The effect was wonderful. Streets that never would have had trees were soon filled with flourishing young saplings that in twenty years will be priceless—a superb monument to one man.—Jacksonville Metropolis.

Returned to Florida.

It is understood that S. A. McBride and Edward Fitzgerald, both recently of the Bartow Courier-Informant, have returned to Florida from Columbus, Miss. These gentlemen went there a short time ago and embarked in business, publishing a daily afternoon paper, but owing to the yellow fever conditions in that section of the country they became dissatisfied with the business prospects and closed down the paper before their losses reached any considerable sum. It is understood that there is a probability that Mr. Fitzgerald will assume the management of the Archway News. He is one of the brightest and best newspaper men in Florida and there is every reason to believe that should he locate in Arcadia he will soon bring the News up to a high state of excellence as he knows nothing else. Mr. McBride is also again in the state, although he has not announced his location yet. He is one of the most successful and careful newspaper managers in the country and will have little or no difficulty in making an advantageous connection as soon as he is ready to assume newspaper harness.—Tampa Herald.

WE DON'T HUNT RABBITS WITH BATTLESHIPS—

Nor attack forts with pistols—not because we could not kill rabbits with a 12-inch gun, for we could; and not because we could not take a fort with pistols, for that is conceivable—but because we try to fit our means to our purposes—and in these instances we would have rather conspicuous misfits.

In advertising we don't use a page of space to secure a furnished room—nor an inch of space to fill a store with customers—not because the page ad would not secure a furnished room, for it would; and not because an inch of space could not draw a store full of customers, for that is conceivable—if we offered gold pieces to all comers; but because we try to use publicity in a rational way.

A merchant would not expect to lease or build a big store building as cheaply as a small one; but it sometimes happens that he imagines he can keep the big store full of buyers with the same expenditure for publicity as he would make for the smaller store. Nobody knows just why the merchant is ever seized with this aberration—but unless he quickly throws it off he finds himself "taking the count," with the sheriff holding the watch.

To fill a big store, every business day, with buyers is the same problem as that of filling the little store or the any-size store; the solution, in my case, being "adequate (sufficient) publicity," and, incidentally, no store ever had this—and charm of store-keeping is partly in the fact that no one has yet sounded its possibilities—as no store has been advertised as fully and persistently and aggressively and enthusiastically as it might have been.

HAY MAKING IN THE STATE OF FLORIDA

Starke Telegraph.

If the statistics of the hay shipped into Florida each year could be gathered the total would be surprising, yet it is possible for all this to be saved to the state if all our farmers would do their best. As an evidence of what is possible to do here, read the account of one farmer near Chipley, as written to the Rural New Yorker:

"In answer to your remark that many people in the North think hay cannot be grown in Florida, I would like to say that it certainly can, and at about one half the expense that it costs in the North. A one-acre plot in my orchard yielded two tons of as fine hay as I ever saw at the first cutting one season. The hay was native crab grass and Mexican clover, both of which are spontaneous in this soil, and come on and make a crop of hay after corn is laid by, or oats harvested, or in the melon patch, potato field, etc., and this without effort on the part of the farmer. The giant beggar-weed is also self-seeding, and makes a fine quality of hay, equal to the best clover. In Florida the hay farm is usually grown and harvested after the regular crops have been taken off the land, and is that much extra that Northern farmers do not get except in weeds. By devoting an entire season to hay here it is possible to grow three and even four crops on the same land in one year. By feeding green we can make six and seven cuttings of pearl millet, the most productive forage I know, but it is not satisfactory for curing. Last year I took two tons of cured cow pea hay from an acre at one cutting, and my land is no better than the average. In fact, it is one of the first pieces in cultivation here, and when I bought it six years ago I would only make six or eight bushels of corn to the acre."

The "Tales of the Road" have been more or less an accident. To be sure, for seventeen years I jotted down every striking business experience. The springing of these was accidental. One day, in conversation with an editor friend, I chanced to relate some of my business experiences.

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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 view of the newly acquired knowledge of the mode of transmission of this disease by the mosquito."

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 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 Stegomyias in Louisiana that have been isolated and reared apart from the males will bite promptly

TALES OF THE ROAD.

Because of the interest and inquiry aroused by the publication, in The Saturday Evening Post, of the earlier chapters of "Tales of the Road," Charles N. Crewdson, the author, received from a certain literary editor a note the substance of which was the question: "Who are you, anyhow?" Here is the answer which he received:

As a small boy I ran wild among the paw paw patches and the dog-wood blossoms of Kentucky, my native state. Like every small boy, went fishing and fell in the creek. Was captain of the third nine. A traveling man friend took me, at the age of 15, from picking worms off of tobacco plants, and carried me to the city—St. Louis—and got me a job as a stock boy.

Worked for a wholesale house for \$20.00 a month—not \$5.00 a week! Paid \$4.50 a week for board and 40 cents for washing. This I've spent. From that day to this I've hoed my own row without help.

For three years I slaved and half starved on a stock boy's salary. One day the Old Man gave me a job on the road in a territory in which five men, in the five years, had fallen down. Perhaps the job was given me to kill me off. But I won out. At the end of the first year they wanted to fire me, but I sold my services again for a second year. For six years I traveled in the middle west for this firm and my salary grew bigger each year. At the end of that time, which was the year of the world's fair at Chicago, I came to the city by the lake and saw the red roofs of Dr. Harper's university. A friend of mine, whom I shall ever hold close to my heart, advised me to go there. I went, but to do this I had to throw away a large business, which then, at the age of 23 or 24, paid me a handsome salary. In order that I might go to the university, I cut down my salary to \$1,000.00 a year, enough to get me through school. The Old Man would not let me go, but I went. I gave him a contract for longer than one year, because he said "Books and business do not go together," and added that I would fall down. I did not. I gave up every inch of my old territory—one of the reasons being that I sold goods for the marked price to customers who placed confidence in me, and sold them at lower figures to others who did not follow that plan. I felt like a thief.

In my new territory I succeeded in even greater measure than I ever did before, at the same time carrying on full work in the University. Two of my good friends asked me, in 1895, to take a trip with them to Europe. Fond of adventure, I joined my two friends and in Europe I found my soul's awakening. The \$500.00 I spent on that four-month's trip was the best \$500.00 I ever invested. On bicycles we biked it across Germany, down the Rhine country, through Switzerland and into Italy. Several times since I have visited the world—in 1899 going as far as Egypt and taking with me a young wife. As the years have passed, a small boy and a baby sister have come to us.

Abroad I saw many things of interest that I began to write about them—and before I realized it I was contributing to a goodly number of metropolitan newspapers throughout the United States. For a while I held the notion that a business man was a lithe looked down upon. Therefore I secured a license to practice law; but when I took a sharp look at young lawyers I met I saw that many of them wore trousers with bottoms frayed, while traveling men always wore good clothes. So I have stuck to the road, spending my leisure months either in travel or writing.

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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 time to incubate the poison in its body from twelve to eighteen 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, incriminating 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 eighteen 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 a susceptible person contracting yellow fever from the black vomit, evacuations, or other excretions of yellow fever patients.

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 find 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 a 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 (Bobbinet 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 in 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 infants 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 bobbinet 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 stupify 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. When 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 disinfected 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 early fumigation, recommended by the Health Authorities in charge of sanitation in New Orleans during the