

Goldsboro Weekly Argus.

\$1.00 a Year.

"This Argus o'er the people's rights
Doth an eternal vigil keep;

No soothing strains of Mala's son
Shall lull its hundred eyes to sleep."

\$1.00 a Year.

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NC. 42

QUARANTINE AND DISINFECTION.

Extract From Section Eight of an Act Relating To The Board Of Health, Ratified March 1, 1893.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners we publish the following, and the county physician states that the law will be rigidly enforced wherever necessary:

[Chapter 216, Laws of 1907, as amended in 1901.]

"Inland quarantine shall be under the control of the county superintendent of health, who shall see that diseases especially dangerous to the public health, viz., smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, yellow fever, typhus fever, and cholera, are properly quarantined and isolated within twenty-four hours after the case is brought to his knowledge, and that after the death or recovery or removal of a person sick of either of the diseases mentioned, the rooms occupied and the articles used by the patient are thoroughly disinfected in the manner set forth in the printed instructions, both as to quarantine and disinfection, which shall be furnished him by the Secretary of the State Board of Health. The expense of the quarantine and of the disinfection shall be borne by the householder in whose family the case occurs, if able, otherwise by the city, town or county of which he is a resident. Any person neglecting or refusing to comply with or in any way violating the rules promulgated in the manner above set forth on the subjects of quarantine and disinfection, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined or imprisoned, at the discretion of the court, not less than five or more than fifty dollars, or less than ten or more than thirty days. In any city or incorporated town having a regularly appointed medical health officer, who is a member of the county board of health, the duties assigned in this section to the county superintendent of health shall be performed by the said medical health officer for the people of his city or town."

QUARANTINE.

1. Every person sick of either of the diseases mentioned in the above extract from section 8 of the health law must be immediately isolated with a nurse in a separate room, if there be one. All carpets, curtains and upholstered furniture should be removed. Nothing should be taken out of such room at any time during or after the sickness without having been previously disinfected in the manner described under the head of disinfection. The nurse should wear clothing of washable material and should remain in the quarantined apartment. The mildness of the attack must not be permitted to beget laxity in carrying out these instructions.

2. When any of the diseases mentioned above occur in a house containing only one room, the house and all persons residing therein shall be quarantined. The same rules shall apply to the entire house, even if of sufficient size to permit the isolation of the sick person and his nurse in a separate room, in cases of smallpox, cholera, yellow fever and typhus fever; but in cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria the quarantine need extend only to the room occupied by the patient and his nurse and to the occupants thereof. Whenever possible, persons sick of smallpox, typhus fever or yellow fever should be immediately removed to quarters specially provided for the detention and treatment of such cases. Particular care should be taken to insure safety to others all persons who have been exposed to infection before the removal of the patient.

3. When a house is in quarantine no one whatever, excepting the attending physician and the minister, should be admitted. The person doing the outside service for a quarantined family should take orders verbally from a distance and should lay down at the entrance of the house or room any articles he may bring there. No pet dog or cat should be allowed in the room.

4. When either of the diseases mentioned has declared itself in a house, no work for trade purposes or private families should be taken in by any one inhabiting the same, and all such work as may have been taken in before the outbreak of the disease must be disinfected before being sent home.

5. No person recovering from either of these diseases, and no person who has nursed or been exposed to such a patient should quit the house before receiving a certificate from the county

superintendent of health, municipal health officer, or attending physician, that the precautions required as to time of detention and under the head of disinfection have been taken. Children must have certificates before re-entering school. In cases of diphtheria, scarlet fever and measles the children of the family must be kept away from school (and should be kept away from other children, of course) until two weeks after the recovery or death of the patient. See section 12 of the amended law.

6. No person residing in a quarantined house shall go beyond the lot (or farm, providing there be no other person living thereon), or come in contact with any one from outside.

7. When a house is quarantined any person residing therein, other than the patient, who wishes to leave for the purpose of changing his residence, may do so with the written permission of the county superintendent of health or municipal health officer, provided he takes all the precautions required under disinfection.

8. The body of every person who has died of either of the diseases mentioned must be disinfected in the manner described below. It must be kept isolated up to the moment of the funeral in the room occupied by such person during his illness. The funeral should take place as soon as possible, and in all cases be private, attended only by those absolutely necessary to the proper performance of the burial. Children should under no circumstances be present.

9. When there is a case of either of the diseases mentioned in a house, a placard, stating the name of the disease, to be furnished by the county superintendent of health, must be posted on the front door of said house. This placard must not be removed in any case until the premises have been disinfected, and then only by the county superintendent of health or the municipal medical health officer in person, or by express permission of the same.

10. Persons who have been exposed to either of the diseases named in section 8 must be quarantined for the full period of incubation.

DISINFECTION.

I. DURING THE CONTINUANCE OF THE DISEASE.

(a). All the sunlight possible, and as much fresh air as the nature of the disease and the state of the weather will permit, should be admitted to the sick-room.

(b). The expectoration and evacuations of the patient should be received in vessels in which there is considerable quantity of one of the solutions named below, or an equal quantity of either of them should be added thereto, the mixture stirred and allowed to stand at least a half-hour before emptying into the water closet, if the house be connected with a system of sewers, or otherwise, being buried at a distance of not less than 100 feet away from any well or spring.

(c). Soiled body and bed clothing, handkerchiefs, rags, etc., should, as soon as discarded, be immediately burned or immersed in a vessel of sufficient size, containing enough of one of the solutions given below to completely cover them, and kept there until they can be thoroughly boiled for not less than a half hour in plain water, and then washed and dried in the sun.

(d). The remains of the food served to the patient should be burned in the room, or soaked in one of the disinfecting solutions mentioned, and then buried.

II. AFTER RECOVERY, REMOVAL OR DEATH OF THE PATIENT.

(a). Of the articles used and room occupied by the patient. The vessels should be washed in a disinfecting solution. Burn in a hot fire, sufficiently fierce to consume quickly and completely, such articles as are not too valuable. Others than can be boiled without injury should be boiled hard for not less than a half hour, then thoroughly washed and dried in the sun. The remainder—furniture, curtains, woolen clothes, pillows, beds, mattresses and other articles which have been exposed to the infection—should be hung on racks, or otherwise loosely distributed about the room, so as to permit free access of the gas to every part, the carpet, if there be one, being left on the floor, and then disinfected at the same time with the room by formaldehyde fumigation. Afterwards woolen clothing, currency, and blankets should be placed in a trunk or tight box, each piece being well sprinkled with formalin as it is laid down, and kept shut up close for at least twenty-four hours. Finally they should be hung in the open air and well sunned.

If preferred, in cases where every article in the room can be subjected to the process to be named, or when the room cannot be made tight enough to retain the formaldehyde fumes, every article in the room, which can be, should be boiled and the remainder, including the floor and the wood-work, should be well soaked with the bichloride solution No. 1 or a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid. The walls and ceiling should have the same solution thoroughly applied to them (spraying with an ordinary foot fruit sprayer, costing about \$3, is a good method), or be well whitewashed.

(b). Of the person of the recovered patient. Wash the body, including the hair, with bichloride solution No. 1 and put on clean clothes that have not been in the sick-room, that have been disinfected as prescribed in 1 (c).

(c). Of the dead body. Wrap the body in a well-sewed sheet thoroughly saturated with the bichloride solution No. 2, and place in a hermetically sealed coffin.

(d). Of persons before leaving a house which has been quarantined. Wash at least the uncovered portions of the body—hands, face, beard and hair—better the entire body, in the bichloride solution No. 1, and put on clean clothes that have not at any time been exposed to the infection or have been disinfected in any manner described. The notice of the attending physician and clergyman is called to the importance of their observing these precautions. The attending physician always, before entering the sick-room, should put on a long coat or gown of some sort, buttoning it close around the neck over the collar, which should extend to the top of his shoes. If provided with a hood to cover his head it would be still better. Immediately upon leaving the room this garment should be removed and stored in a safe place, or in a special bag and looked up if he should need it for other cases. This would not cause much trouble and might prevent the conveyance of the disease by him to others.

(e). Of a vehicle used to carry the body, living or dead, of one affected with either of the diseases enumerated. Remove all cushions, curtains and other accessories and disinfect by boiling or soaking in the bichloride solution No. 2 and wash the wood-work with the latter. Vehicles that can be tightly closed can be disinfected still better by formaldehyde fumigation.

7. Fumigation with Formaldehyde Gas. This is the best, simplest and most satisfactory method of disinfecting a room and its contents. The method to be pursued is as follows: Make the room tight by plugging the throat of the chimney or the hole for the stove-pipe, and pasting strips of paper over at least the large cracks around doors and windows. Spread out thoroughly by hanging on backs of chairs, the head and foot boards of the bedstead and on lines stretched across the room all articles that cannot be burned or boiled, setting the mattress on edge. As formaldehyde is much more effective at a high temperature and in the presence of moisture, in cold weather the room should be warmed to at least 70 degrees. The steam generated in the process detailed below will furnish the moisture.

Having thus prepared the room, spread evenly in a thin layer on the bottom of a large dish-pan holding not less than 3-2 gallons, or some similar vessel, as a tin foot-tub, for example, 7-1-2 ounces of the fine needle-shaped crystals of the permanganate of potash and pour thereon 1 pint of 40 per cent formaldehyde solution—the standard commercial form. Then leave the room as quickly as possible, as the gas is generated very rapidly. Keep the room tightly closed for at least four hours, after which it can be safely opened and aired. If the disinfection is done in the morning the occupants of the room need not be kept out over night. A pint of formaldehyde solution and 7-1-2 ounces of permanganate of potash are the quantities required for 1,000 cubic feet, and should be proportionately increased for larger spaces. For the more resistant micro-organisms of tuberculosis or septicaemia these quantities should be increased 50 per cent.

Permanganate in the form of fine needle-shaped crystals is much better than the larger octohedral crystals. They should present a bright metallic luster, for when they have a dull look it means that they have lost, in part, their efficiency.

It would save inconvenience if the health officer would provide himself with a measure of some kind, as it is much easier and quicker to measure the permanganate than to weigh it. Every superintendent of health and municipal health officer should always

keep on hand himself, or see that some drug store keeps in stock, a sufficient supply of these drugs.

The method of generating formaldehyde gas described above, while known before, has been worked out and fully demonstrated by abundant and careful experimentation by the State Board of Health of Maine, to whom we acknowledge our indebtedness. Besides doing away with more or less expensive and complicated apparatus, liable to get out of order, it is actually more efficient, because of the rapid evolution of the gas—85 per cent, in the first fifteen minutes, it is estimated.

8. Sulphur Fumigation. The room must be vacated. Close as tight as possible every opening, fire-place by stuffing throat of chimney with old bags or plenty of straw, cracks around the windows and doors by pasting strips of paper over them, etc. Place small lumps or powdered sulphur, in the proportion of 4 pounds for every 1,000 cubic feet of air space to be disinfected, in an iron pot or pan free from cracks. Set the vessel, if it has no legs, on bricks in the bottom of a tub containing from 2 to 3 inches of hot water (to put out fire in case burning sulphur should leak out or overflow and to furnish the moisture in the atmosphere which is essential to its effectiveness); light with red-hot coals or by pouring on two ounces of alcohol add applying a match. Be careful not to inhale the fumes. Close the door of exit as tight as possible. Keep the room closed for twelve hours, except in cases where the family has no other room in which to sleep, then six hours. Then open all doors and windows and air thoroughly. This is not so good as formaldehyde fumigation and has the disadvantage of bleaching colored fabrics and corroding metals.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Watauga County Is the First to Lead Off.

(Special to THE ARGUS.)

Raleigh, April 10.—Silvertown district, Watauga county, is first to vote for compulsory attendance on the public schools, the department of education being so notified today. The last legislature passed a law allowing districts to make attendance at public schools compulsory.

BOY AND GIRL CURED OF SORES

Which Broke out on Face and Body—Medical Treatment Did Them No Good—Mother Cured Both Her Little Ones and Now The

WHOLE FAMILY JOINS IN PRAISE OF CUTICURA

"My son's trouble was running sores which first appeared on his face and then broke out all over his body. I had tried doctor after doctor for three months but none helped him. Then I was advised to try Cuticura. My druggist said that he could give me a salve that would help him, but I demanded Cuticura Ointment and after using it for a while I was surprised to see an improvement. I treated the sores with Cuticura Ointment on soft bandages after washing with warm water and Cuticura Soap, and gave him the Cuticura Pills. In two weeks he was all cured, and after the steady use of Cuticura Remedies for two or three months I can now say that I have one of the finest boys in town, and I tell all my neighbors that he owes his health to Cuticura. Later my little daughter was all covered with sores on her face and body. I didn't waste much time of money with doctors, as I had done when my boy was sick, but used the Cuticura Remedies on her, and now my little girl is entirely cured. I send you her photograph to show how she looks after we used Cuticura. I know of several other cures which Cuticura Remedies have effected, including that of our domestic, Miss S., whose face was covered with mosquito bites which she scratched until they became a mass of sores and which she cured in no time with Cuticura Ointment. Our whole family joins in sending their thanks and praise for all that Cuticura Remedies have done for us. Mrs. Rose Floss, 1206 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill., Nov. 3 and Dec. 3, 1906, and Jan. 24, 1907."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor of Infants, Children and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap (25c) to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment (50c) to Heal the Sores, and Cuticura Pills (50c), in the form of Chocolate Tablets (25c per box) to Purify the Blood. Sold throughout the world by Foster Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Props., Boston, Mass.

For Mailed Free, Cuticura Book on Skin Diseases.

LETTUCE—Fresh and fine.
| Mrs. Moscow Wilson

NESBITT APPROVES MILEAGE BOOK PLAN.

Urges Public to Co-Operate With Railroads.

ACCEPT CHEAPER RATES.

He Says The New System Makes Less Bookkeeping, Thereby Permitting Lower Rates to be Put Into Effect.

W. D. Nesbitt, associate railroad commissioner of Alabama, urges the traveling public to co-operate with the railroads in putting into effect their mileage book system.

"I note considerable criticism in the papers of the plan the railroads have adopted in putting on sale their 1000 and 2000 mile, two-cent interchangeable tickets," said Mr. Nesbitt.

"There seems to be complaint on account of the fact that these tickets have to be exchanged at the ticket offices for the regular card tickets and are not accepted by train conductors except from stations where regular tickets are not on sale.

"Without a full understanding of the situation this requirement of the railroads might be considered arbitrary and unnecessary. As a matter of fact, however, the requirement is one made in order to save expense in the bookkeeping and accounting departments of the railroads. Where the mileage strips are by conductors on the trains from books sold by one road and good on several roads, special reports have to be made by the conductors on account of this mileage, and special settlements made between the railroads. Under the plan adopted by the railroads, this mileage comes only through the regular ticket offices and hence requires a much simpler form of accounting and bookkeeping, and reduces the clerical force necessary to handle the business. It also reduces the possibility of error by conductors in tearing mileage and enables them to handle their passengers much more expeditiously, and, therefore, gives them more time for attention to the running of their trains.

"The public should, by as much co-operation as possible, encourage the railroads to establish these cheaper rates, and realize that if we are to have reasonable rates and good service, every unnecessary expense and waste must be cut off. Every time an unnecessary expense is removed the net returns to the railroad is increased, and, therefore, the smaller the gross charge which it is necessary for them to make in order to get a reasonable return upon their investments.

"Buying these 1000 and 2000 mile tickets, as compared with the purchase of ordinary fares, is just like buying wholesale and retail. The man who buys wholesale gets it at a cheaper price, but has to get delivery in large quantities and in a less expensive way than the man who is buying retail. For instance, the man who is willing to buy a crate of eggs and send to the depot to get them, pays probably pays 13 and 14 cents per dozen, while the man buying a single dozen and asking the grocer to deliver them at his house will likely pay 25 or 30 cents per dozen.

"The cheap tickets offer transportation at wholesale rates if one is willing to use this transportation in such a way as will enable the railroads to reduce the expense of delivering it."—From Age-Herald, Birmingham, Ala., April 3, 1908.

THURMAN HANGED.

Went to the Gallows Cool and Resigned, at 6 o'clock This Morning.

(Special to THE ARGUS.)

Norfolk, April 10.—Lee Thurman was hanged at 6:05 this morning for the murder of his room mate, Walter P. Dolsen, whom he killed with an axe while the latter was asleep.

Thurman was cool on the scaffold and knelt in prayer just before the noose was put on.

He left a sealed package, the contents of which are unknown, to be opened tomorrow.

CASITORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Ayer*

SURPRISED AT HIS STRENGTH.

Yon Yonson on His Way South is Interviewed In Chicago Today.

Had Not Expected Such Widespread Endorsement and Encouragement As He is Receiving For The Presidential Nomination.

Special to THE ARGUS.

Chicago, April 8.—Governor Johnson, of Minnesota, passed through Chicago today on his way to the South to make speeches.

He insisted that he is not seeking the Presidential nomination on the Democratic ticket, but he says he will accept if nominated, and will support Bryan, if Bryan be nominated at Denver.

He says he has received many encouraging letters—mainly from the South—and is much surprised to find himself so strong, as he himself had gone no further than to expect a solid Minnesota delegation in the convention.

WELL, WHO CARES?

And Yet the Dear Public Sit Up and Take Notice.

(Special to THE ARGUS.)

New York, April 11.—Mme. Anna Gould, former Countess de Castellane, sailed today with her children and servants for the Mediterranean, on the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

As the boat dropped down the Hudson and passed the steamship St. Paul, slipping her moorings for a voyage to Europe, Mme. Gould was on deck waiting to a tall person on the St. Paul, who held one hand over his heart, in sad attitude. This person was supposed to be Prince de Sagan, the French spendthrift who followed Mme. Gould recently to this country, importuning her to marry him.

It is reported here today that the two were married by a justice of the peace in New York, clandestinely, several days ago.

Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney Trouble.

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased.

Kidney troubles have become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it, including many of the thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper.

Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

E. W. HILL. J. LEON WILLIAMS.
Hill & Williams,
Attorneys-at-Law.
ROOM 3—HEADLIGHT BUILDING.

\$10 REWARD!

The Argus is authorized to pay Ten Dollars for the arrest and conviction, or for such information given the solicitor as will lead to the conviction of the person or persons guilty of hedging Little River, thereby preventing the free passage of fish up and down said stream.