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(Compiled by National Diet Library)

JAPANESE B.

ENCEPHALITIS

日本脳炎

日本脳炎

日本脳炎

HIGH FEVER  
高热  
SPASM  
痙攣

M A L A

日本脳炎

SEVERE

CHILL 烈しい SHIVERING

悪寒がふる

繰り返す 3-4日毎に出る 高热  
REPEATING HIGH FEVER EVERY 3-4 DAY

頭痛

高熱

HIGH FEVER

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VOMITING

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DROWSINESS

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MALARIA

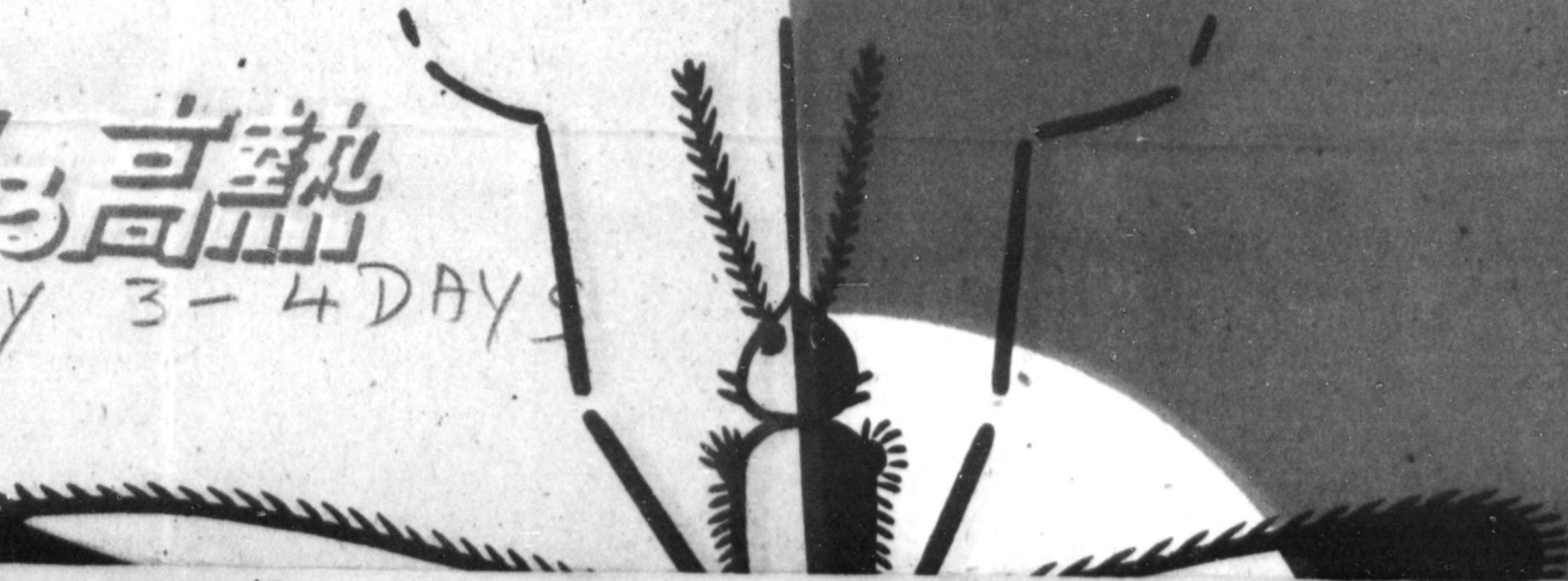
マラリア

マラリア

ING

出高熱

EVERY 3-4 DAYS



繰り返す3-4日毎の高熱  
REPEATING HIGH FEVER EVERY 3-4 DAY

MOSQUITO

蚊

LET'S KILL THEM

を退治しましょう

LET'S CLEAN DITCHES

下水や水溜を

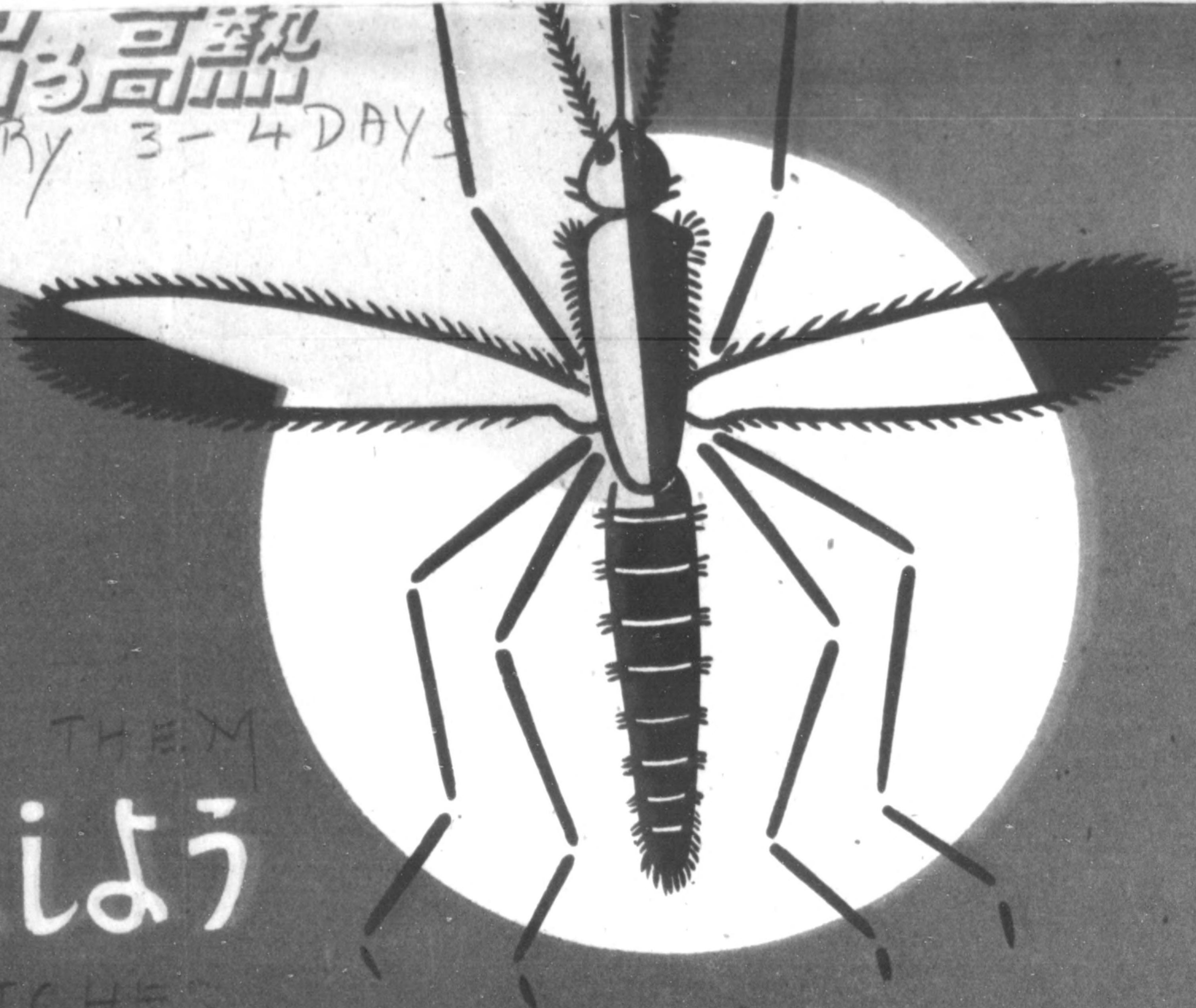
AND WATER TUBS

きれいにしましょう

身

毎3-4日一回

EVERY 3-4 DAYS



KILL THEM

しまよう

DITCHES

水溜を

しまよう

TOKYO CITY

東京都

078  
DON'T FEED RATS





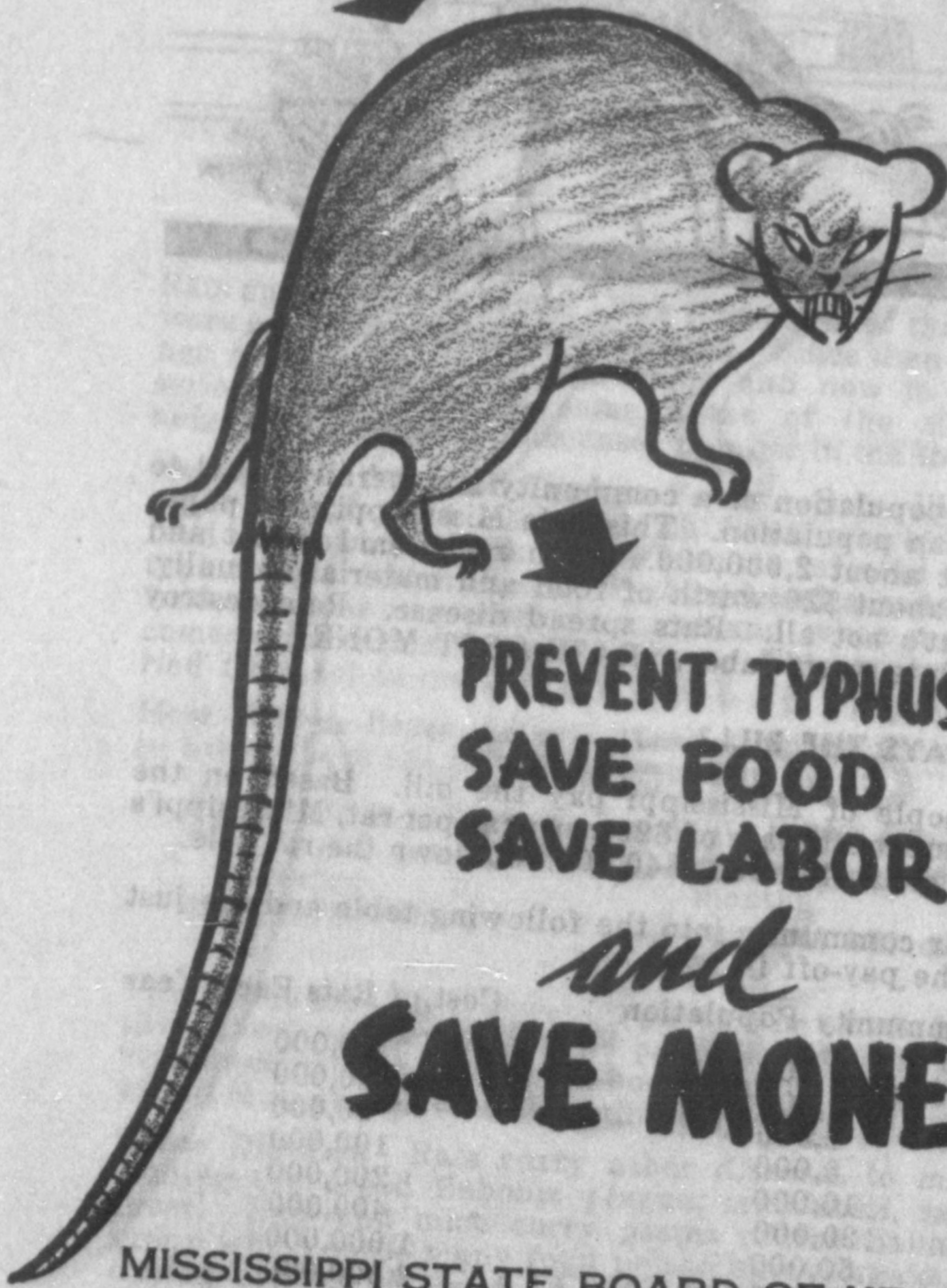
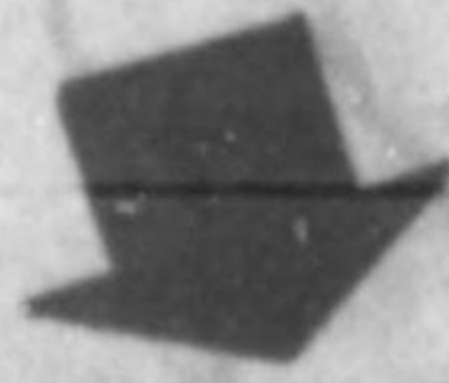
Federal Security Agency U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE CHP No. 4  
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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1944—O—574673

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

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**DESTROY HIM**



**PREVENT TYPHUS  
SAVE FOOD  
SAVE LABOR**

*and*  
**SAVE MONEY**

**MISSISSIPPI STATE BOARD OF HEALTH**

FELIX J. UNDERWOOD, M. D., Executive Officer

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI





### RATS

The rat population of a community is generally equal to the human population. This puts Mississippi's rat population at about 2,000,000. Each rat is said to eat and destroy about \$20 worth of food and material annually. And that's not all. Rats spread disease. Rats destroy food. Rats waste labor. **RATS COST MONEY!**

### WHO PAYS THE BILL?

The people of Mississippi pay the bill. Based on the government estimate of \$20 per year per rat, Mississippi's rat bill comes to about \$40,000,000 down the rat hole.

Fit your community into the following table and see just what the pay-off is.

Community Population	Cost of Rats Each Year
500	\$ 10,000
1,000	20,000
2,500	50,000
5,000	100,000
10,000	200,000
20,000	400,000
50,000	1,000,000
100,000	2,000,000



### RATS SPREAD DISEASE

Rats spread typhus fever. The first cases of this disease were reported in Mississippi in 1933. Since then the number of cases has been increasing and now is reaching serious proportions in some areas of the state. In neighboring states typhus cases number in the thousands.

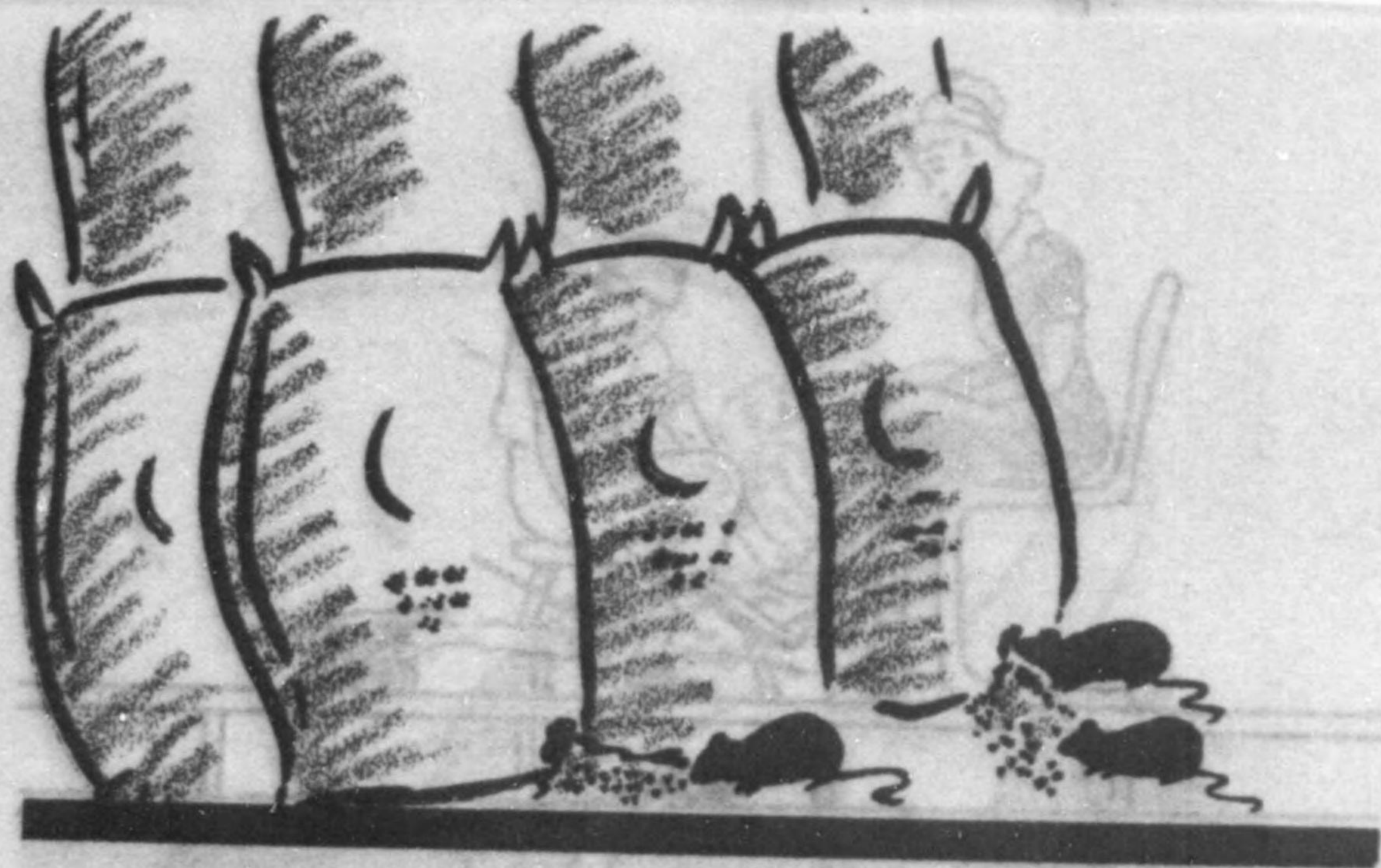
**Here's How We Get Typhus Fever.** Rats, like many other animals, are infested with fleas, which bite and feed on the rats' blood. Fleas become infected with the typhus germ which lives in the blood and organs of rats. Infected fleas may hop off a rat and when meal time comes around select you for a host. Thus typhus is carried from rat to man.

**How Typhus Fever Affects Man.** Typhus fever is apt to bring about the following results in man:

Severe aches and pains	Acute illness for 18 days
Mental and nervous disturbance	Convalescence requiring months
High fever (105°)	A medical bill of about \$150

There is no cure for typhus; all physicians can do is make the patient as comfortable as possible until the disease runs its course. Although rat-borne typhus does not often kill, it is an expensive, exhausting disease.

**Other Diseases.** Rats carry other diseases to man including the dread Bubonic plague, trichinosis, rat bite fever. Rats and mice carry germs of the Salmonella group which cause many food poisoning outbreaks. Producing serious illness, food infection can come to you from food contaminated by rats or mice in your own home, or contaminated in stores or packing houses.



### RATS WASTE LABOR

Rats are saboteurs wasting valuable food, materials, and man power.

Typhus fever takes a man from his job for about two months.

The disease cuts down his energy and efficiency for longer.

It takes an estimated 265,000 farmers to produce the food that rats eat and destroy annually in this country.

### THE PROBLEM, THEN, IS TO GET RID OF RATS

A community wide rat control program will rid a community of rats. The program should be three-fold:

1. Poisoning and trapping
2. Sanitation (clean-up)
3. Vent stoppage (build them out)

No one of these methods will do the job completely. It takes all three plus a willingness on the part of the public to cooperate. A rat control program should be continuous and not sporadic.

### POISONING AND TRAPPING

THESE ARE TEMPORARY MEASURES ONLY. EXTREME CARE SHOULD BE USED IN STORING, MIXING, AND PLACING POISON. MOST RAT POISONS ARE ALSO POISONOUS TO HUMAN BEINGS. ONLY EXPERIENCED PEOPLE SHOULD BE PERMITTED TO CONDUCT A POISON CAMPAIGN.



### NOW LET'S CLEAN UP

The rat on your place is getting food and shelter. If not he would not be there.

Rats live in the enclosed spaces between walls, under floors or stairs—places that require structural corrections. But they also find nesting space behind book cases, under cabinets, in furniture and stored boxes, under platforms and similar places. They will nest in rubbish heaps, wood piles, corn cribs, hay lofts—wherever things are left lying about or stored carelessly. Any protected space where they can run and breed in safety will do.

The open garbage can is a common source of food for rats. Cans with tight fitting covers should be used at all places. Garbage should be collected regularly and disposed of through incineration or burial. No community should put up with a garbage "dump."

### BUILD 'EM OUT

Vent stoppage is the third and most permanent step in a rat control program. Vents are the holes through which rats get into buildings or homes, and to stop up the holes is to **BUILD RATS OUT**.

In the construction of new buildings, ratproofing can be taken care of in the original construction by use of rat-proof materials—metal, concrete, stone, bricks, or plaster, and by the elimination of any opening that would permit a rat to enter.

The rat proofing of old buildings and buildings which have been improperly constructed is a job which will cost much less than harboring rats. Some of the steps in ratproofing your building are:

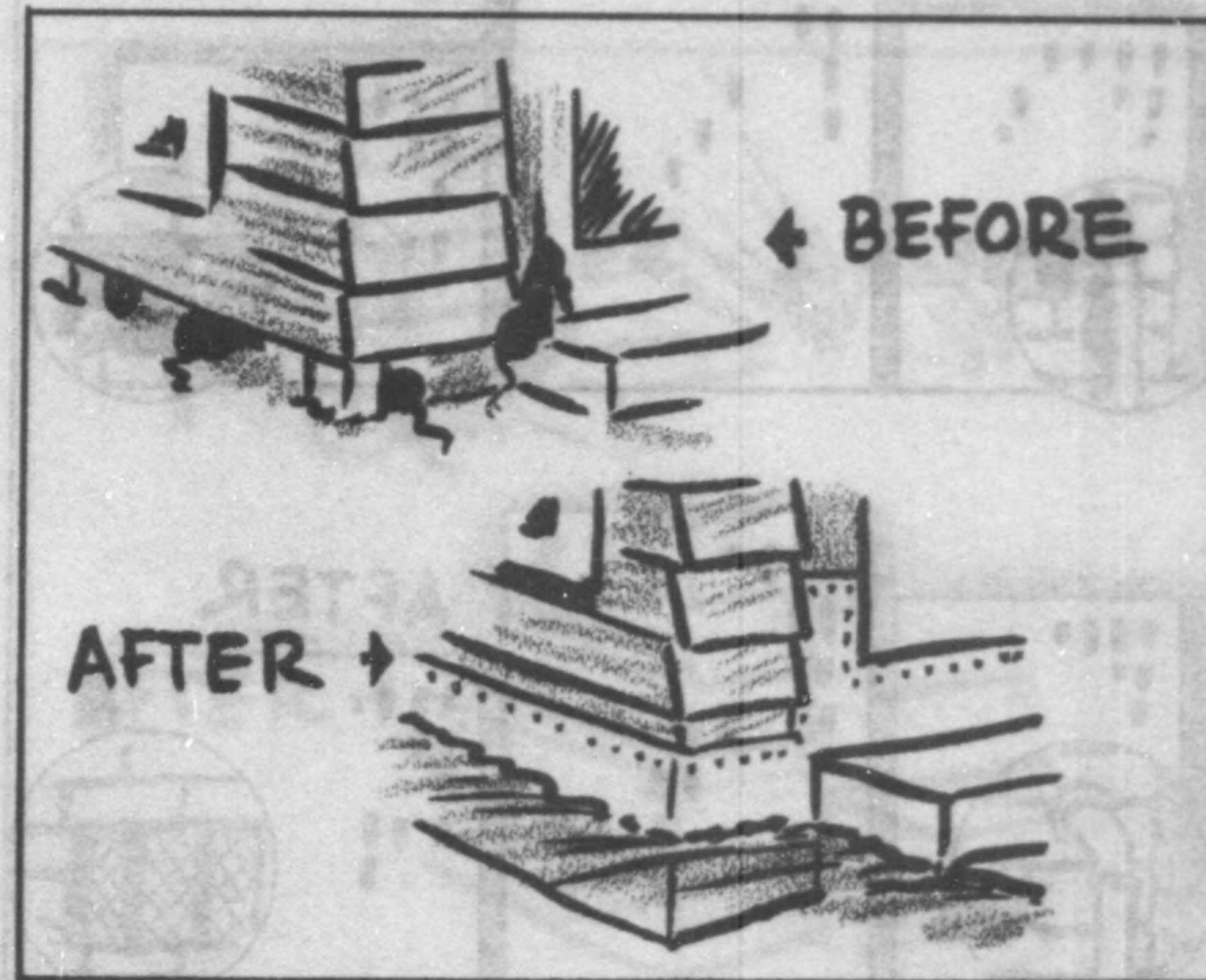
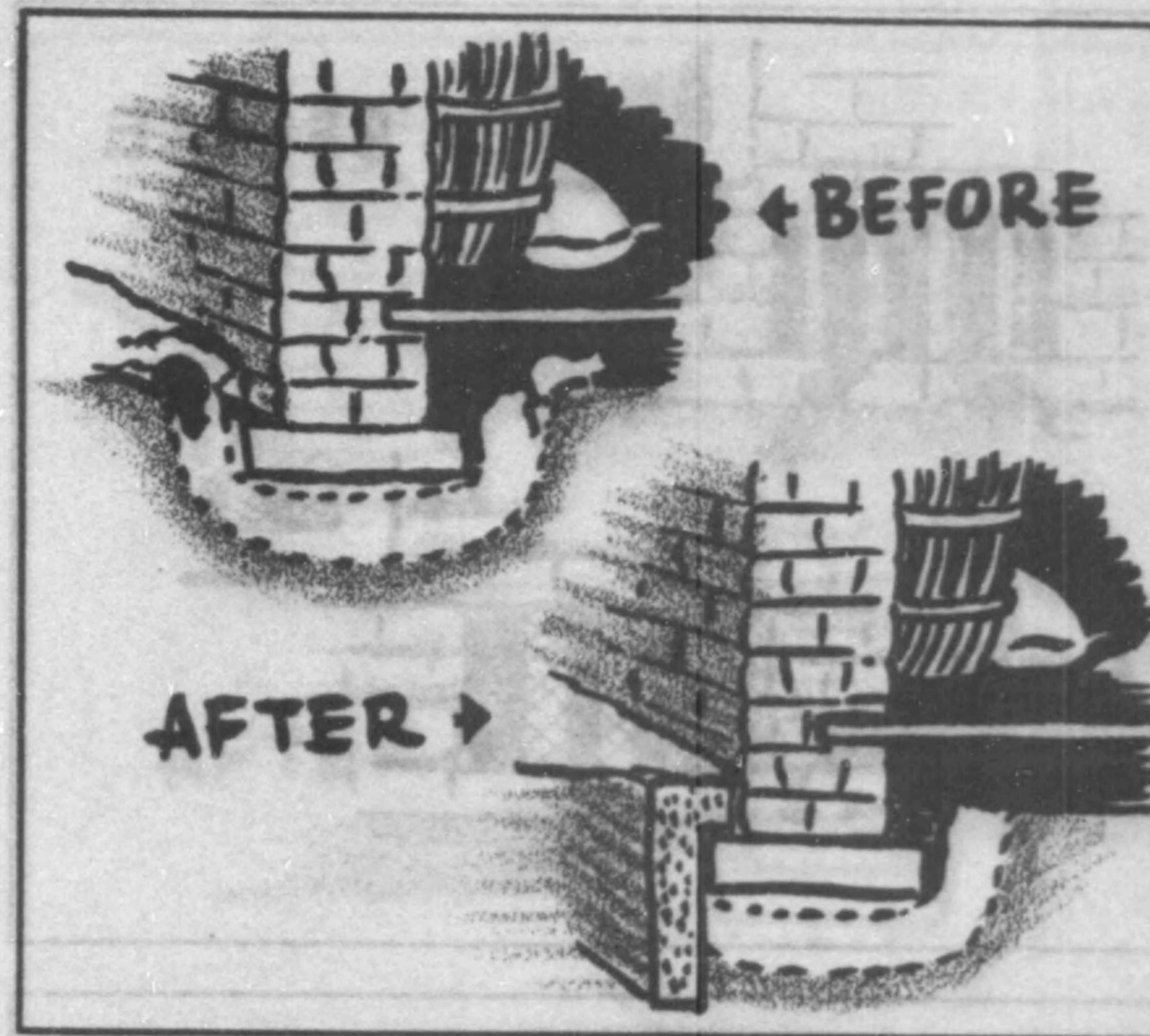
Close openings around pipes and wires. Put metal collars around pipes to prevent breaks or gnawing.

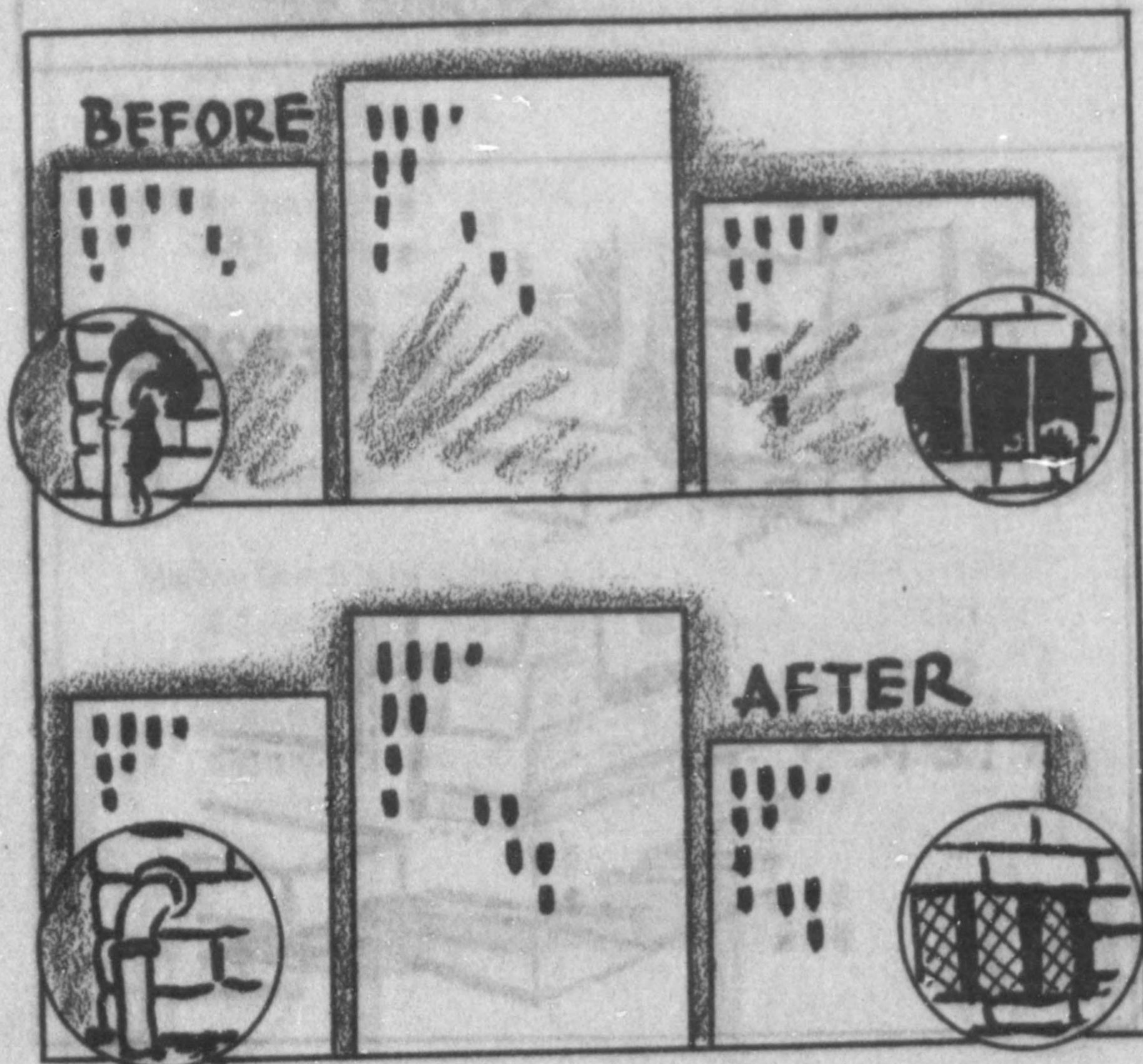
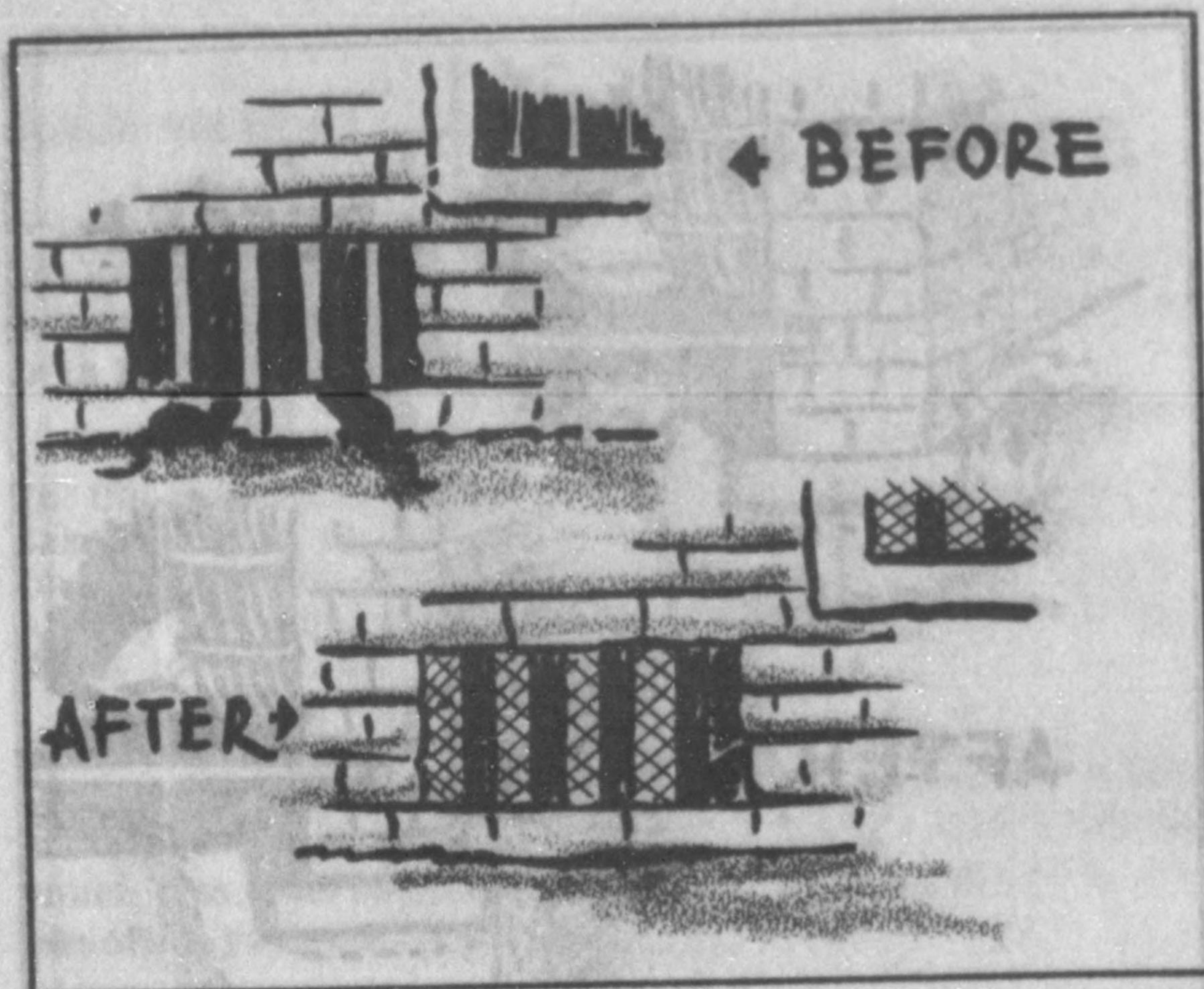
Cover basement windows and other openings with wire mesh or perforated sheet metal. Any opening larger than half an inch will admit rats. If you can get your forefinger into it, **A RAT CAN SQUEEZE THROUGH.**

Repair all breaks in walls, windows or door sills.

Make the foundations of your building concrete 2 feet below and 1 foot above the ground because rats will not burrow deeper than 20 inches. This barrier will prevent their tunneling under. A metal sheet sunk along the building wall will serve the same purpose.

*Let's Get Rid of Rats*





28

# HEALTH BULLETIN

MAY, 1946

# LET'S GET RID OF RATS

## WHY?

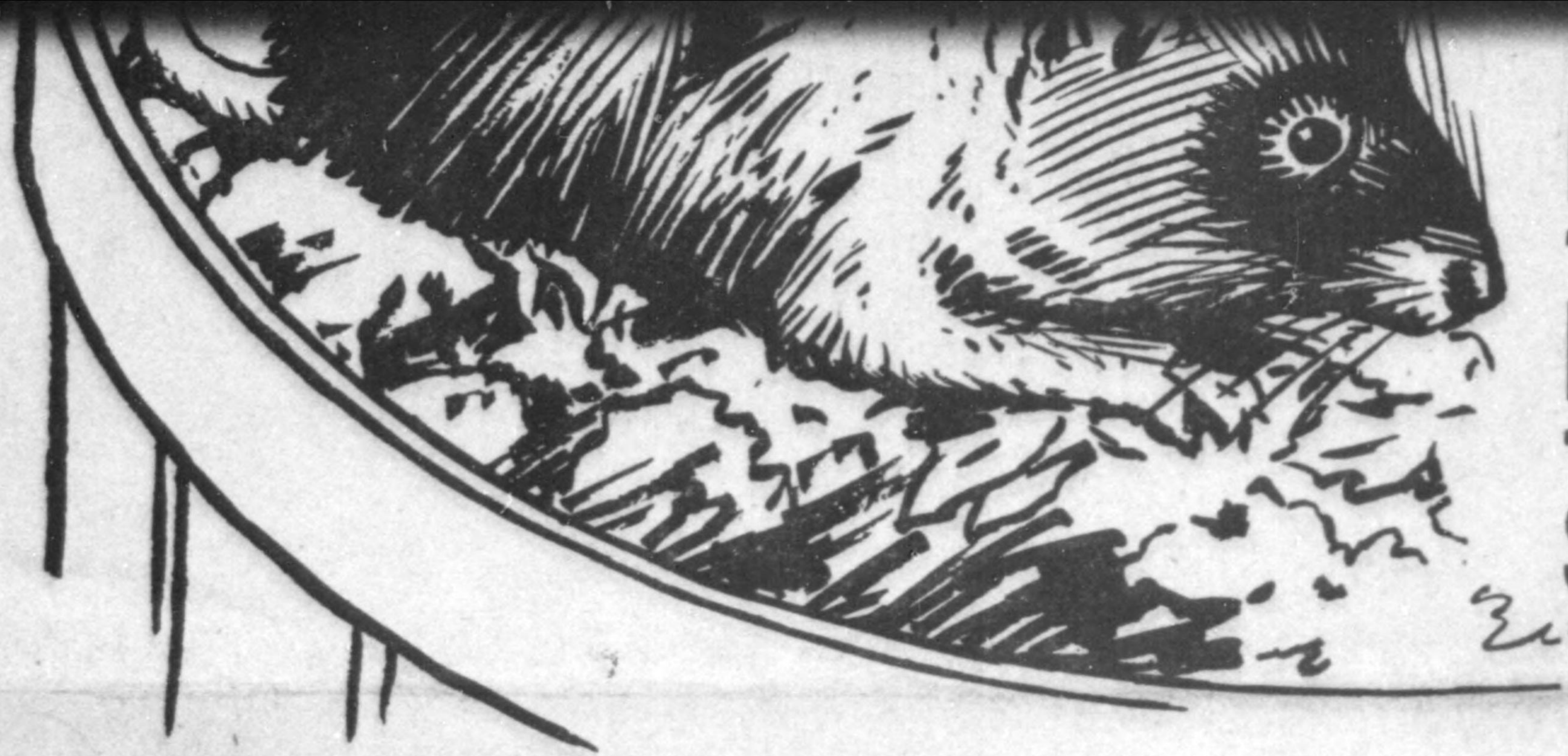


**BECAUSE  
THEY**

**Destroy our food**

**Damage our property**

**Spread disease germs**



Destroy our food

Damage our property

Spread disease germs

**HOW?**

**TRAP THEM**

**POISON THEM WITH RED SQUILL**

**Starve them by keeping food and garbage covered in metal containers**

**Ask the Health Department for information about rat-proofing, or get an estimate from your contractor. You will be surprised at the moderate cost of this protection for your premises.**

●  
THE PUBLIC HEALTH FEDERATION

**Ask the Health Department for information about rat-proofing, or get an estimate from your contractor. You will be surprised at the moderate cost of this protection for your premises.**

**THE PUBLIC HEALTH FEDERATION**

(Health Division of the Community Chest)

in cooperation with

**ACADEMY OF MEDICINE**

**CINCINNATI BOARD OF HEALTH**

c 8

# COMMUNITY RAT CONTROL



**KEEP HIM OUT**  
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA HEALTH  
DEPARTMENT



## II. BUILD THEM OUT

### DO

Keep the entire house free from Rubbish.

Store wood and food, especially in cellars, on platforms at least 18 inches off the floor.

Check all doors and windows to be certain they fit tightly. Cover all openable windows and door openings at ground level with heavy wire screen.

Fill in all holes around pipes and wires.

Use odors disagreeable to rats as naphtholene, linseed oil, or oil of wintergreen and peppermint.

Use powdered sulphur or lime to keep rats away.

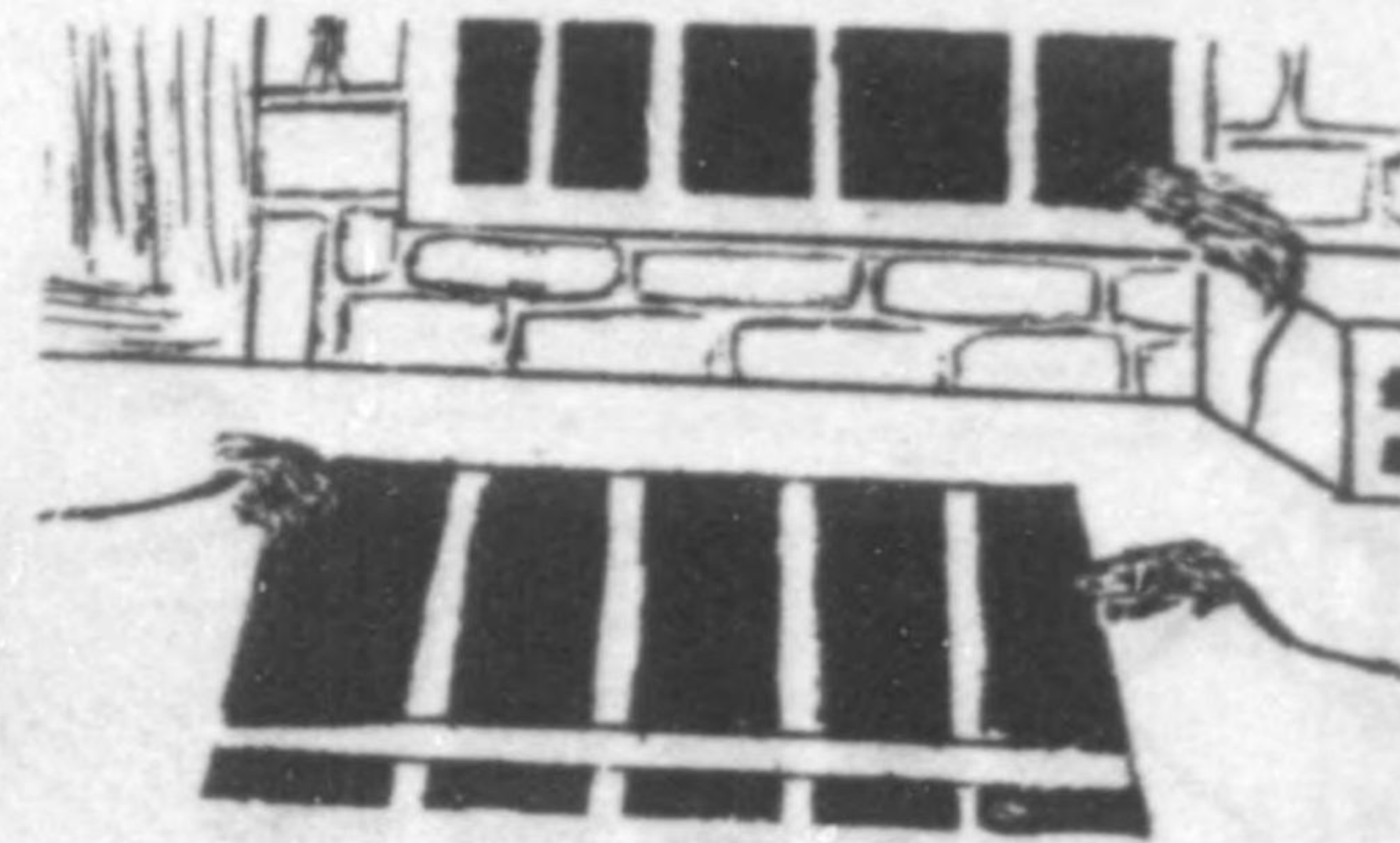
### DON'T

Feel that rat-proofing is the other person's job.

Neglect to fix broken windows, torn screening, or ill fitting doors.

Feel that much money need be spent—many materials cost only a few cents as plaster, glass, brick, concrete, and wire. A tin can beaten flat will often do to cover holes and prevent the entrance of rats.

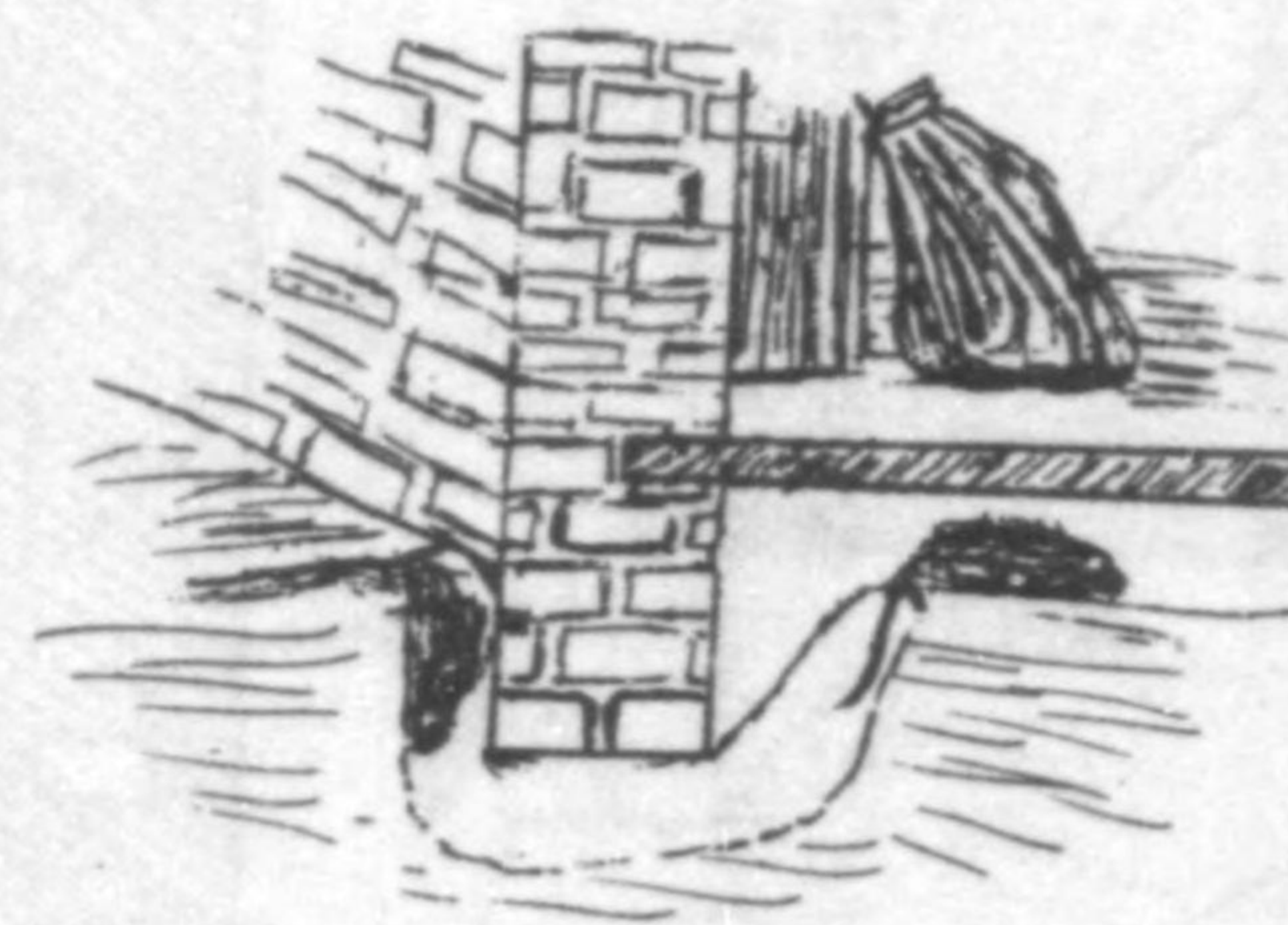
Rat-proofing is necessary to keep rats out just as screens over our doors and windows are necessary to eliminate the nuisance of flies and mosquitoes.



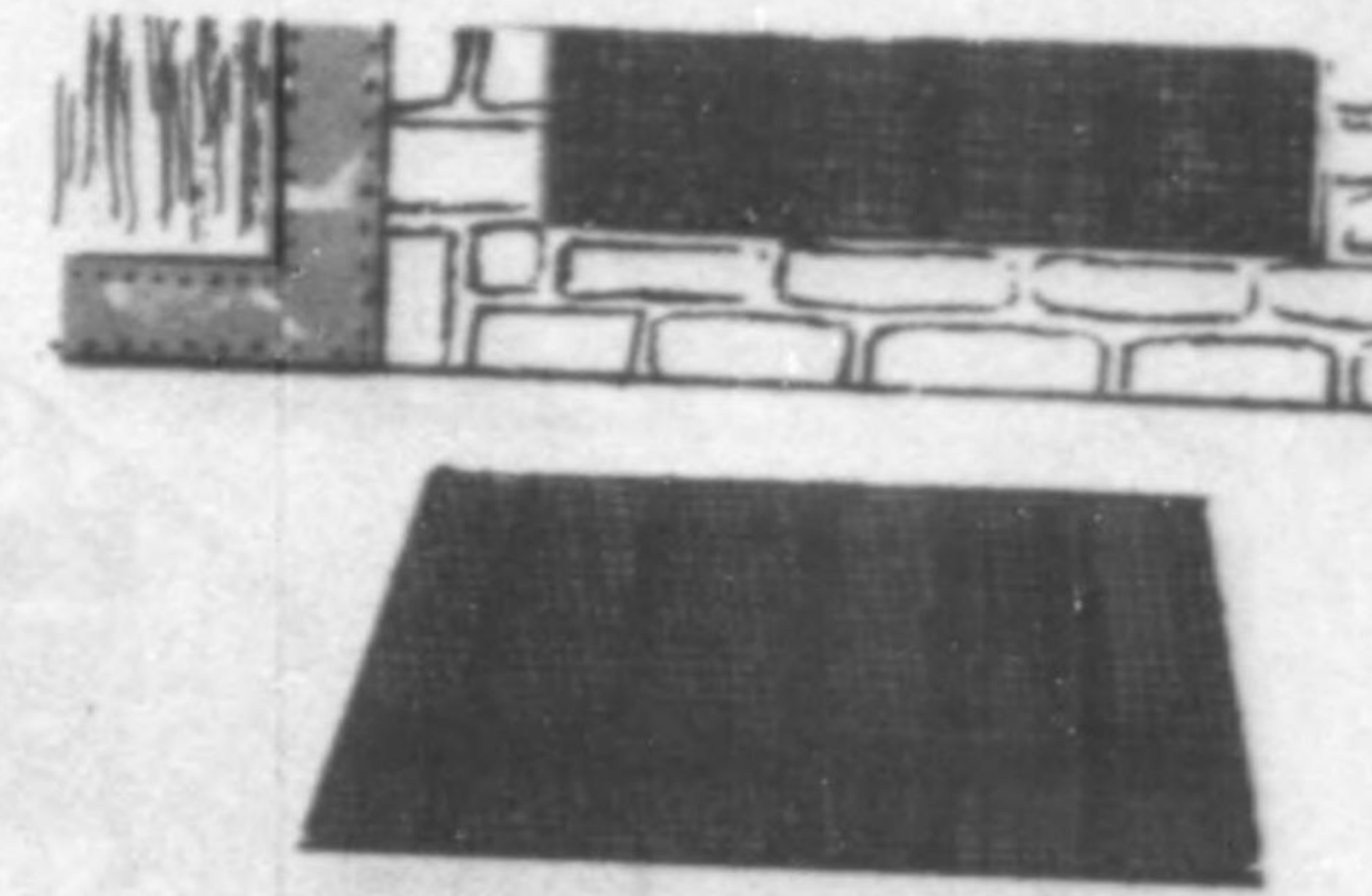
Don't: Leave such openings unprotected, affording rats an easy entrance to your building, and a place to live.



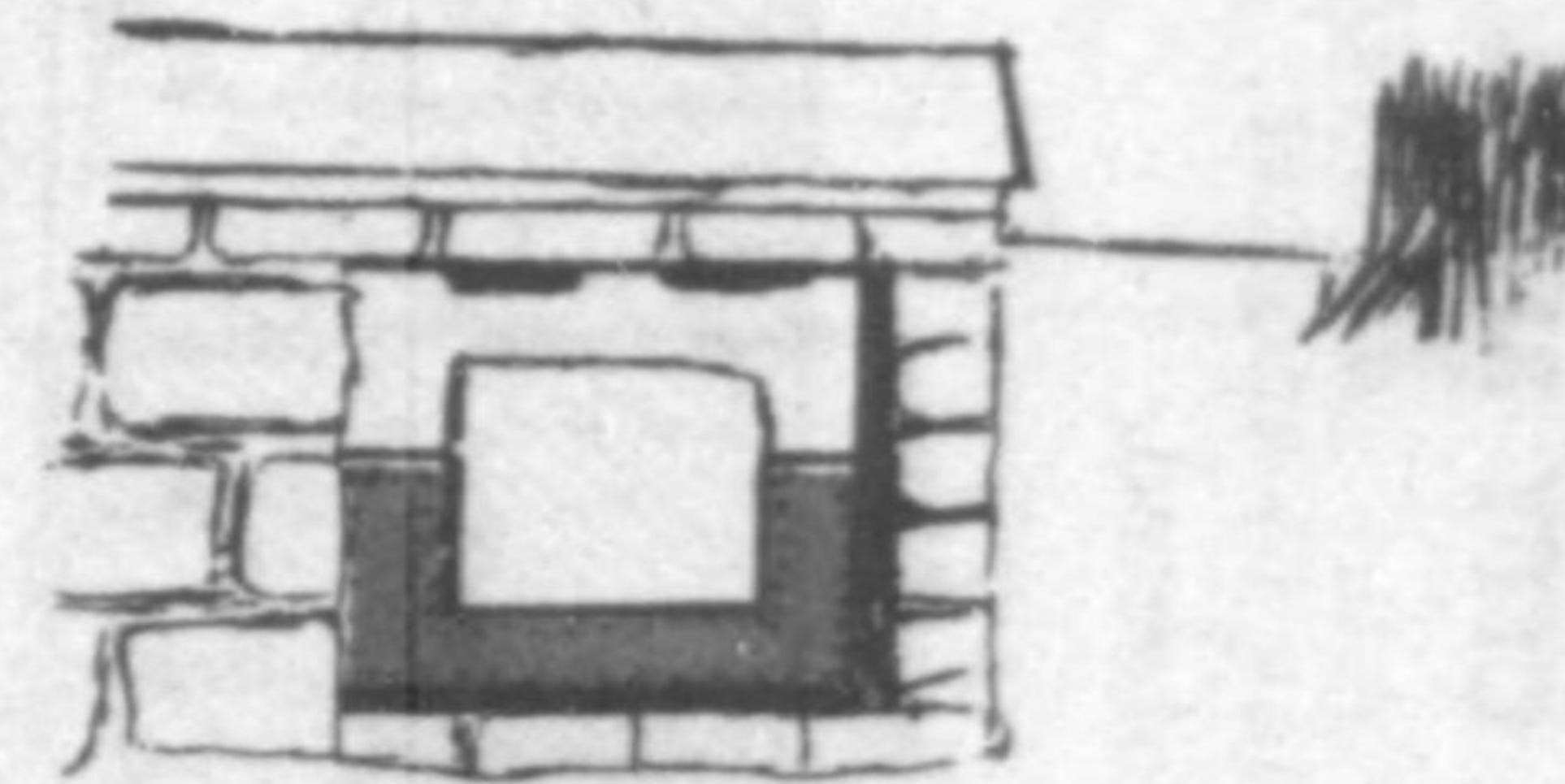
Don't: Neglect these small items. They are made-to-order entrances for rats.



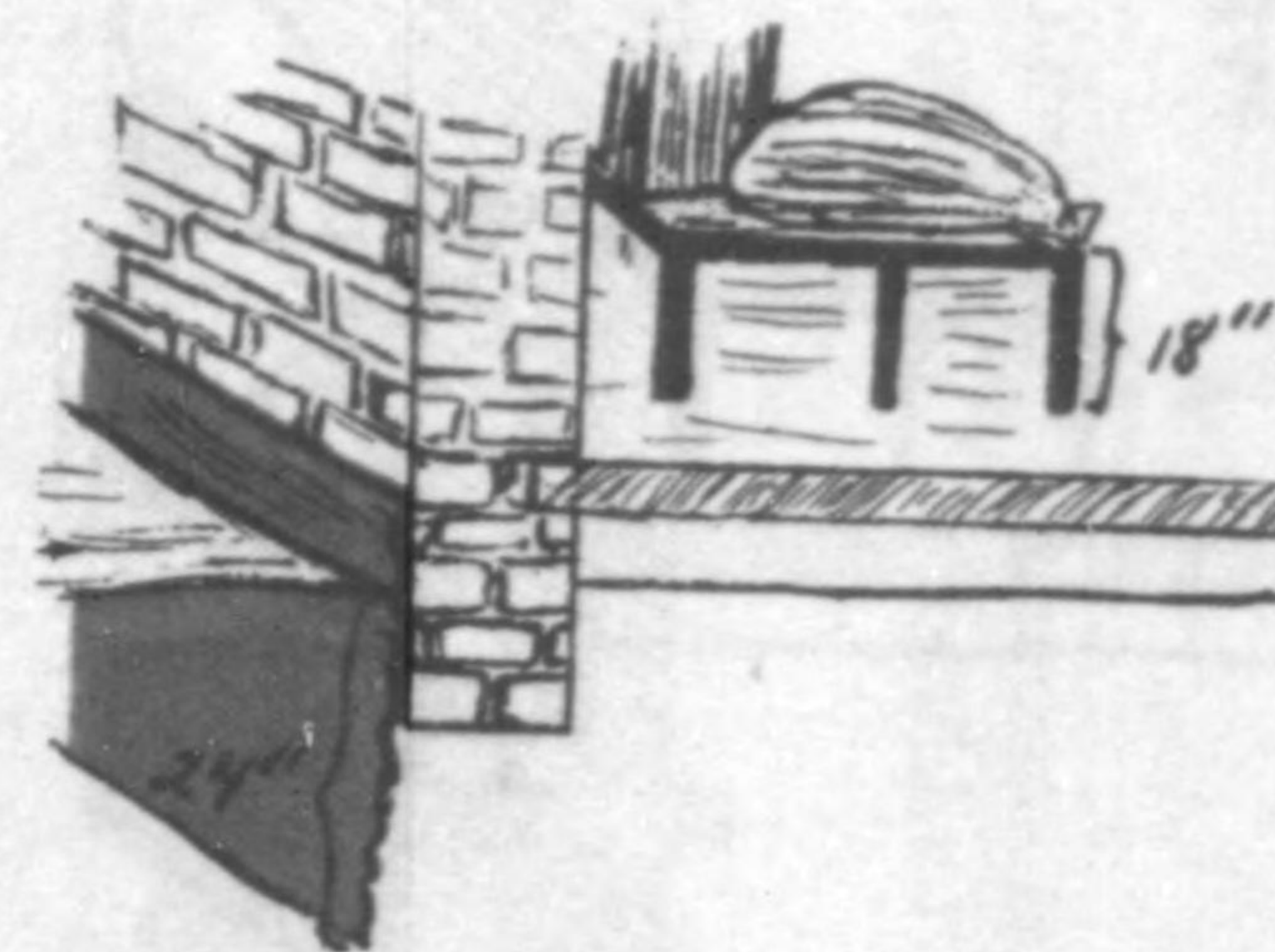
Don't: Allow rats to enter by burrowing, nor leave food stored on the floor.



Do: Cover sidewalk gratings with 18 gauge, 1/2" mesh, galvanized expanded metal. Window gratings should be protected with 1/2" mesh wire cloth of 16 gauge. Note door flashed.



Do: Repair and flash outside cellar doors with 24 gauge galvanized sheet iron. Be sure no rat can get in.



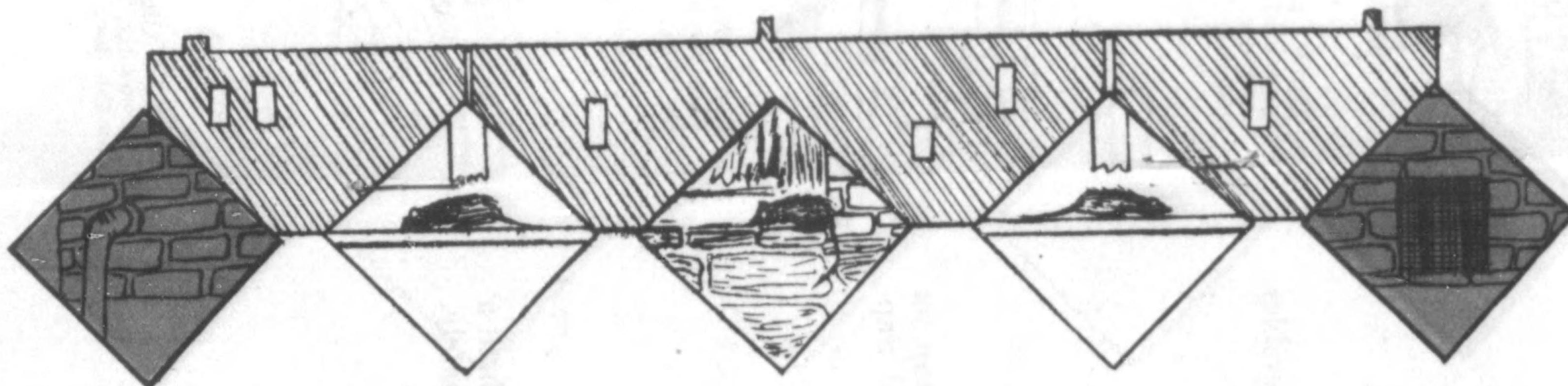
Do: Prevent rats from burrowing into buildings by galvanized corrugated iron sheets extending 24" under ground. Place food being stored on platforms elevated 18" above the floor.

### "VENT-STOPPING" A CITY BLOCK

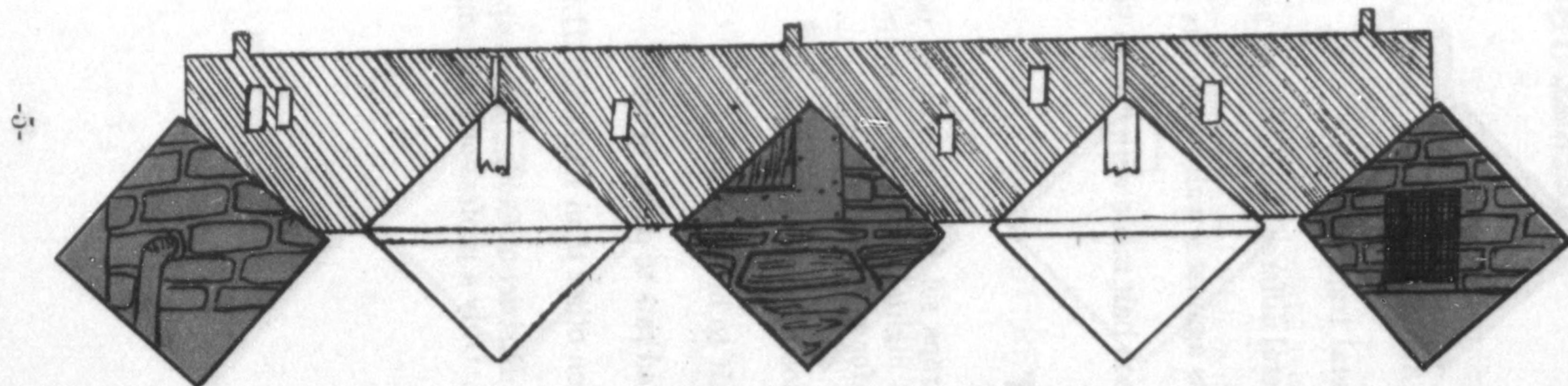
Rats commonly travel from one adjoining building to another. Unless every one of such adjoining buildings is "Vent-Stopped" none can be protected.



1. Here are three connected buildings. Note all the vents through which rats are entering. All three buildings are infested with rats.



2. The two end buildings have been "vent-stopped". However, this does not prevent rats from entering the middle building and finding their way through openings, or burrowing under connecting walls into adjoining buildings. All buildings are still infested with rats.



3. All three buildings are now "vent-stopped". Rats no longer can enter. Rats blocked inside of these buildings are destroyed by poison or traps. These "vent-stopped" buildings are now protected, and freed of rats.

### III. KILL THEM

#### DO

- Try to find the holes rats use to enter the house.
- Set several traps at a time.
- Use several different kinds of bait as meat, fish, or vegetables.
- Set traps against a wall where rats usually pass.
- Use poison bait made with "RED SQUILL".

#### DON'T

- Leave traps set for a continued period of time. Trap for 3 or 4 nights, then pick up traps and do not repeat trappings for a week.
- Allow blood to remain on traps.
- Allow bait to become rancid.
- Allow dead rats to decay in traps.
- Use poison other than RED SQUILL.
- Use gas. District of Columbia laws prohibit its use without a permit. Only a professional exterminator can use it safely.

### HOW TO PREPARE BAIT

There are many types of bait on the market that will kill rats. Most of them, however will not only kill rats, but also will kill any other living thing that might eat the poison. "Red Squill" is the only effective poison that will kill rats and safeguard the lives of humans and pets that might accidentally eat this poison. "RED SQUILL" is a reddish colored powder which can be bought at most drug and seed stores. "RED SQUILL" like other poisons, should be properly mixed with bait if rats are to be killed.

#### FORMULA FOR MEAT BAIT:

- 1st Use 2 level tablespoons of powdered "RED SQUILL" (2/3 ounce).
- 2nd Add a little water to make a thin paste free of lumps.
- 3rd Add 1/2 lb. fresh ground hamburger and mix thoroughly.
- 4th Place small pieces of bait, the size of a pecan, along rat runs, in burrows, and in other places where rats are known to frequent.

#### FORMULA FOR FISH BAIT:

Mix in same manner as meat bait, but substitute 1/2 lb. can pink salmon for hamburger.

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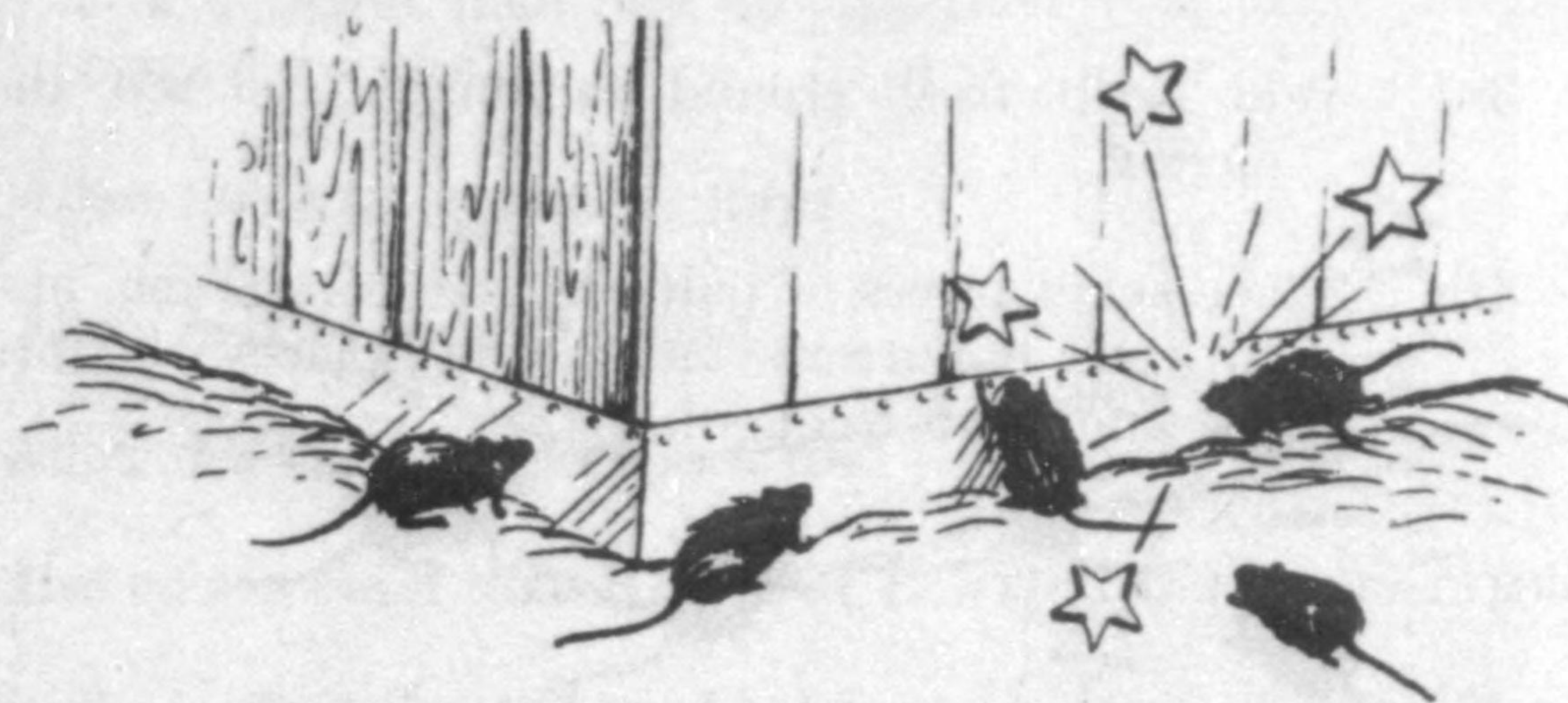
## GETTING RID OF RATS—A COMMUNITY PROBLEM

### TEAM WORK

Getting rid of rats requires team work. Just as every soldier must do his job, so every member of a community must play his part to win the war against rats and the diseases they spread.

### HOW CAN A COMMUNITY ORGANIZE

At your next club meeting discuss this bulletin. Suggest the appointment of a committee to study the rat problem in your community. The Health Department can point out to you the reasonable cost of safe-guarding your community by rat-proofing. The Health Department will provide speakers and assist your community in organizing and carrying through your program. These services are rendered to your community **FREE OF CHARGE.**



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT is made to the Georgia Department of Public Health and the Health Department of the City of Boston by whose permission certain extracts, illustrations and ideas were incorporated in this pamphlet.

## RAT CONTROL

### WHY?

Rats are carriers of disease including plague, typhus fever, infections jaundice, rat-bite fever, and food poisoning, as well as eleven kinds of internal parasites.

### WHAT?

Rat control means the elimination of rat breeding by preventive measures (rat-proofing and starvation) and by destructive measures (killing), thereby reducing the rat population to as small a number as possible.

### HOW?

Preventive measures, rat-proofing and cutting off the food supply, are the best ways to control rats. Rat-proofing consists of building and keeping houses inaccessible to rats.

Cutting off the food supply means keeping garbage cans tightly covered and leaving no food exposed. Destructive measures include trapping and the use of domestic animals, as cats and terriers.

### WHEN?

Start **TODAY** and keep it up continually. Rats breed so rapidly that a slight let-up will allow them to increase their former level.

### WHERE?

One's own home and business establishment are the best places to start rat control.

### WHO?

Every resident of a community should participate. Rat control is important as an individual, municipal, territorial, national, and international enterprise. The professional exterminator is equipped to do the job where rat infestation is too heavy for the amateur to be successful.

28

CLEVELAND RAT CONTROL SYMPOSIUM

Please reserve hotel accommodations, as indicated, for the following:

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

SINGLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mon. 6-2	Tues.-6-3	Wed.-6-4	Thurs-6-5
DOUBLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

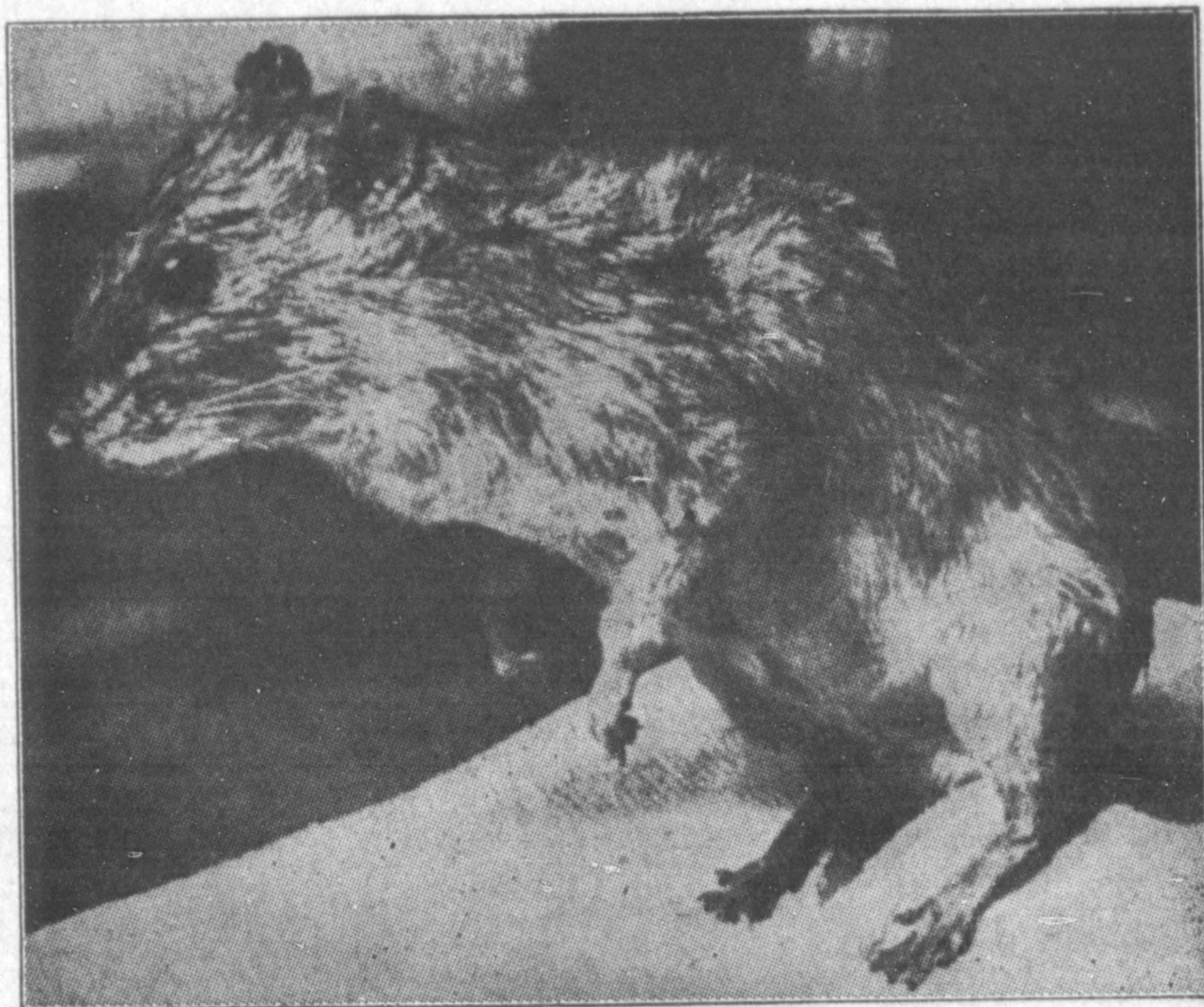
SINGLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mon. 6-2	Tues.-6-3	Wed.-6-4	Thurs-6-5
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NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

SINGLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mon. 6-2	Tues.-6-3	Wed.-6-4	Thurs.-6-5
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C RAT CONTROL IS EACH INDIVIDUAL'S  
RESPONSIBILITY



*Join The War On*  
**RATS**

## JOIN THE WAR ON RATS

### THEY SPREAD DISEASE

Plague, typhus, trichinosis, rat-bite fever, infectious jaundice, rabies, and food-poisoning.

### THEY DESTROY PROPERTY

\$1,820,000.00 is estimated to be the rat's annual "board bill" in Cincinnati. A rat eats \$2.00 worth of food a year and destroys ten times this amount of merchandise and property. This damage and destruction, plus the diseases spread by rats, is an enormous loss to this Community.

## HOW TO GET RID OF RATS

### STARVE THEM

Keep garbage and waste in covered metal cans.

Keep your food where they cannot get it.

Leave no scraps of food on the floor.

Keep soap, candles, and matches where rats can't get at them.

If you feed birds, put the food on platforms, four feet above ground.

**Remember** it is easier to poison or trap hungry rats.

### POISON THEM

The safest poison is **Red Squill**. It is relatively harmless to children or domestic animals. (You can buy commercial baits containing Red Squill.)

## HOW TO PREPARE RED SQUILL BAITS

**Meat or Fish Bait**—Use only fresh meat or fish. Mix one ounce of powdered Red Squill with a little water to form a thin paste free of lumps. Add to one pound of ground meat or fish and mix thoroughly.

**Cereal Bait**—Mix a cereal—such as oatmeal, cornmeal, corn flakes, graham flour, or bran—with a fat, a vegetable oil (or with sweet milk) and stir until mushy. Then add one ounce of Red Squill to 16 ounces of this mixture.

**Fruit and Vegetable Bait**—Using a pepper shaker, dust powdered Red Squill over thin slices of fresh fruit or vegetables and stir or shake as the powder is applied to make a thorough mix. Canteloupe, tomatoes, cucumbers, bananas, make good bait. One ounce of Red Squill should make 48 baits.

**SET OUT PLENTY OF BAITS AT ONE TIME.**

### **TRAP THEM**

**The Common Wood-Base Trap**—Use pieces of beef, sausage, or bacon for bait. Set trap lightly so that it will spring easily.

**The Wire-Cage Trap**—Cover over with cloth or paper, leaving the ends open. Same kind of bait as for wood traps.

**The Steel-Jaw Trap**—Disguise this type of trap by covering it (except the trigger) with bran, oats, or bits of tissue paper. No bait needed.

Set plenty of traps, ten at a time. Keep the bait fresh. Put these traps in front of the rat hole, or at right angles to, and against the wall, for rats usually run along walls.

Don't leave dead rats in the traps. Use gloves or paper when removing them.

Put in metal-covered waste can.

### **REMOVE THEIR SHELTER**

Eliminate rat harbors in or under buildings or porches.

Remove grass, brush piles, rubbish, and trash.

Pile materials, lumber, storage boxes, etc., 18 inches above the ground or floor.

Keep your place clean and tidy, and don't dump your trash on a neighbor's lot.

### **RAT STOPPAGE**

Repair all rat holes with concrete, metal, or heavy wire screening.

Close all openings under porches, in walls, and old drainpipes with concrete or metal sheeting.

Foundations of buildings should be concrete, brick or stone.

**A City Ordinance requires that all buildings be ratproofed.**



Keep everlastingly at the job until the rats are gone.

•

Get your neighbors to join.

•

Make it a neighborhood fight.

•

Start today and keep it up continually.

•

Where experts are needed, hire a professional pest control operator.

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CINCINNATI BOARD OF HEALTH

In Cooperation with

CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR RAT ELIMINATION

c 8

# **CLEAN UP!**

**The Rat Menace  
Endangers Health**

## **COSTS**

**The Nation . . . \$200,000,000 Yearly**  
**The City . . . . \$4,000,000 Yearly**  
**Your Family . . . \$8 to \$20 Yearly**

The Cuyahoga County Rat Control Organization  
and  
The Food and Drug Administration  
The Cleveland Division of Health  
and  
Fish and Wildlife Service  
United States Department of the Interior

## RAT CONTROL

### WHY?

Rats are carriers of eight human diseases including plague, typhus fever, spirochetal jaundice, rat-bite fever, rabies, tularemia, and food poisoning, as well as 18 kinds of fleas, lice, mites and 11 kinds of internal parasites.

Cleveland's one and three-quarter million rats destroy annually enough food to feed 17,500 soldiers for a year,

These pests destroy ten times more property and food than they actually eat. This unwelcome host is a serious HEALTH MENACE to the community.

### WHAT?

Rat control means the elimination of rat breeding by preventive measures (ratproofing and starvation) and by destructive measures (killing), thereby reducing the rat population to as small a number as possible.

### HOW?

Preventive measures, ratproofing and starvation, are the best ways to control rats.

Ratproofing consists of building and keeping houses and business establishments inaccessible to rats.

Cutting off the food supply means keeping garbage cans tightly covered and leaving no food exposed.

Destructive measures include trapping, poisoning, gassing, and the use of natural enemies — dogs or cats.

### WHEN?

Start TODAY and keep it up continually.

Rats breed so rapidly that a slight let-up will allow them to increase to their former level.

A pair of rats might increase to 359,000,000 in three years.

### WHERE?

One's own home, property or business establishment is the best place to start rat control. Then, help your neighbor.

### WHO?

Every resident of a community should participate.

Rat control is important as an individual, municipal, territorial, national, and international enterprise.

It's PATRIOTIC to be rat conscious and willing to co-operate.

The professional exterminator is equipped to do the job where rat infestation is too heavy for the amateur to be successful.

### ASK FOR A RAT CONTROL SPEAKER FOR YOUR CLUB

Further information on use of poisons, traps, ratproofing, free SCHOOL OF RAT CONTROL, etc., may be obtained by writing RAT CONTROL, Food and Drug Administration, Cleveland Division of Health, 11 City Hall, Cleveland 14, Ohio.

## HOW TO RID YOUR COMMUNITY OF RATS

### I. STARVE THEM OUT

#### DO

- Store garbage in TIGHTLY COVERED, METAL containers.
- Store foods in tightly covered containers of metal or glass.
- Sweep floors and stairways free of bits of food.
- Keep laundry soap, candles, waxed paper, etc., where rats can't get them.
- Keep streets, alleys, and back yards free from garbage.
- Feed birds on ratproof feeding platforms, four feet above the ground.
- Clean up Victory Gardens in the fall: leave no food available to rats.

#### DO NOT

- Throw refuse out of the window.
- Throw refuse and garbage into the street, yard or alley.
- Store garbage in paper, cardboard, or wooden containers.
- Store fruits or vegetables in cellars.
- Feed birds on the ground.

### II. BUILD THEM OUT

(Ratproofing)

#### DO

- Try to find the holes rats use to enter your house or building.
- Block all holes in basement walls and floors with hard concrete.
- Check all doors and lower windows for tight fit; screen where necessary.
- Keep sewer traps full of water.
- Concrete basement floors.
- Keep concrete basement floors in good repair.
- Tear out infested garage floors and replace with three-inch concrete floors with foundation all around two feet deep, three-inches wide (thick).
- Screen to the ground exteriors of raised, infested porches.
- Keep your premises tidy.

#### DO NOT

- Pile boards or lumber on ground; (elevate it 18 inches).
- Allow rubbish and trash to accumulate on premises or in buildings.
- Build garage or similar small building floors without two-foot foundations.
- Feel that ratproofing is the other person's job — DO YOUR PART NOW.
- Neglect to fix broken windows, torn screening, or unhinged doors.
- Feel that much money must be spent — cement, bricks, metal from tin cans, and many other ratproofing materials are inexpensive.

### III. KILL THEM

#### DO

Poison them, but be careful — other animals may be endangered. Pick up and destroy poisoned baits after 24 hours of exposure.  
Trap them — see bottom of page.

#### DO

Gas their burrows with auto exhaust, but BE CAREFUL.  
Drown out their burrows with a garden hose.  
Where laws permit, shoot them with a small bore gun.  
Consult a reputable Pest Control Operator (Exterminator) in difficult situations.

#### DO NOT

Use a poison product which does not show on the package: (1) The killing ingredient; (2) The antidote; (3) The word POISON; (4) The skull and crossbones; (5) Name and address of manufacturer.

Handle a dead rat; use a stick, shovel and paper bag to remove the carcass.

Attempt fumigation with poisonous gases other than auto exhaust gas. Use this gas only under garage floors, in brush piles and embankments, etc. Fumigation of buildings must be done by a licensed Pest Control Operator.

### HINTS ON TRAPPING RATS

#### DO

Use common wooden-base traps and plenty of them — ten at a time in the average home basement.

Set them at right angles to, and against the wall, for rats usually run with whiskers on one side touching a wall.

Place a box a few inches from the wall and set traps across the ends of the openings behind the box.

Use a variety of baits as: meat, fish, doughnuts, bread crusts soaked in molasses, etc.

Tie the bait to the trigger and keep the bait fresh.

Cover up cage-type traps to camouflage them.

Enlarge the trigger of your trap by cutting a two-inch square of corrugated cardboard from a carton. Force the metal trigger of the trap between the two layers of cardboard to make a big trigger. NO BAIT is needed.

#### DO NOT

Attempt to remove human or rat odors from traps. They are used to our smell — it's our tricks they fear.

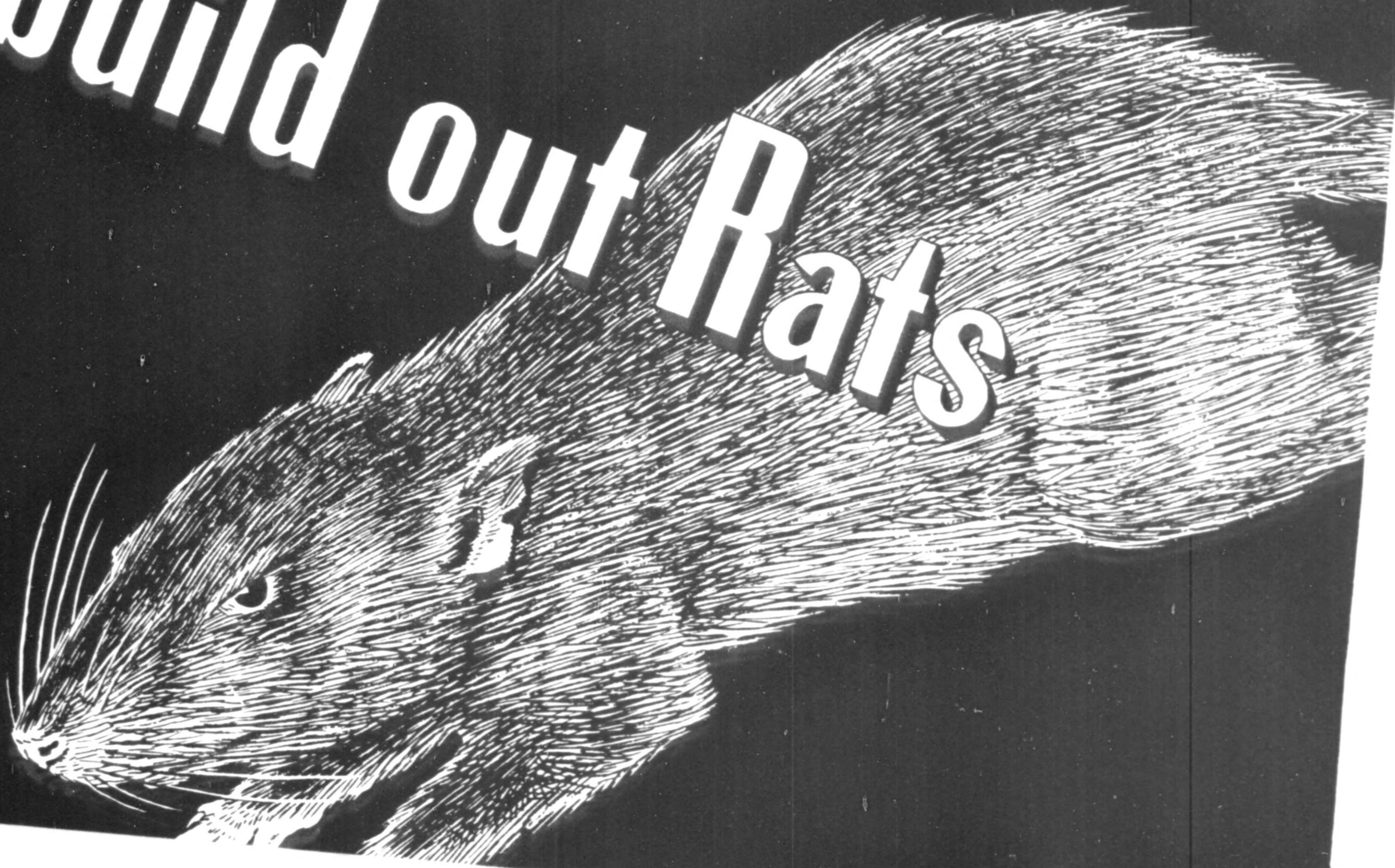
Set traps where other animals may be caught.

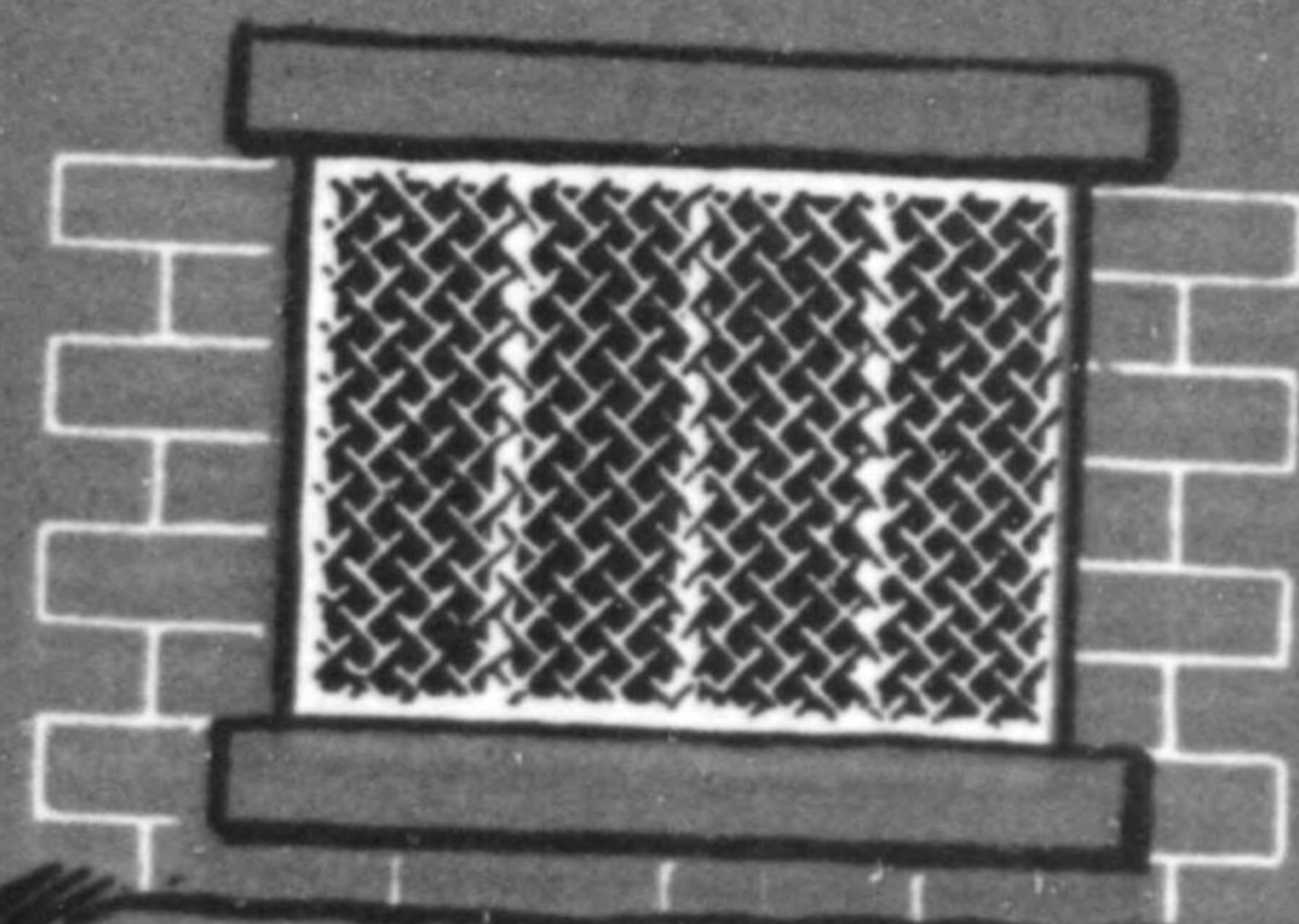
Allow baits to become spoiled or rancid.

Allow dead rats to decay in traps.

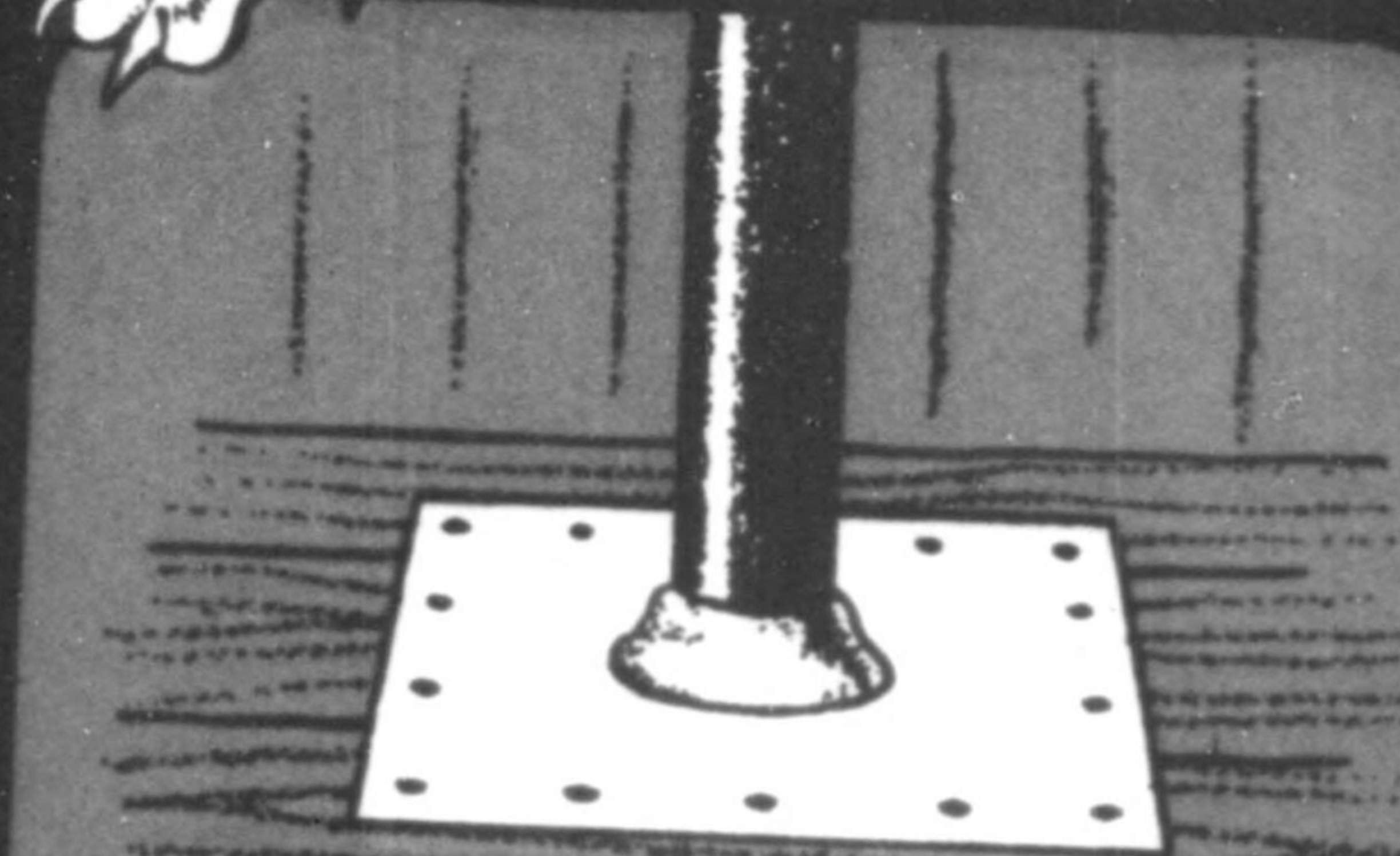
Handle a dead rat. Use gloves or paper to remove the carcass.

build out Bats

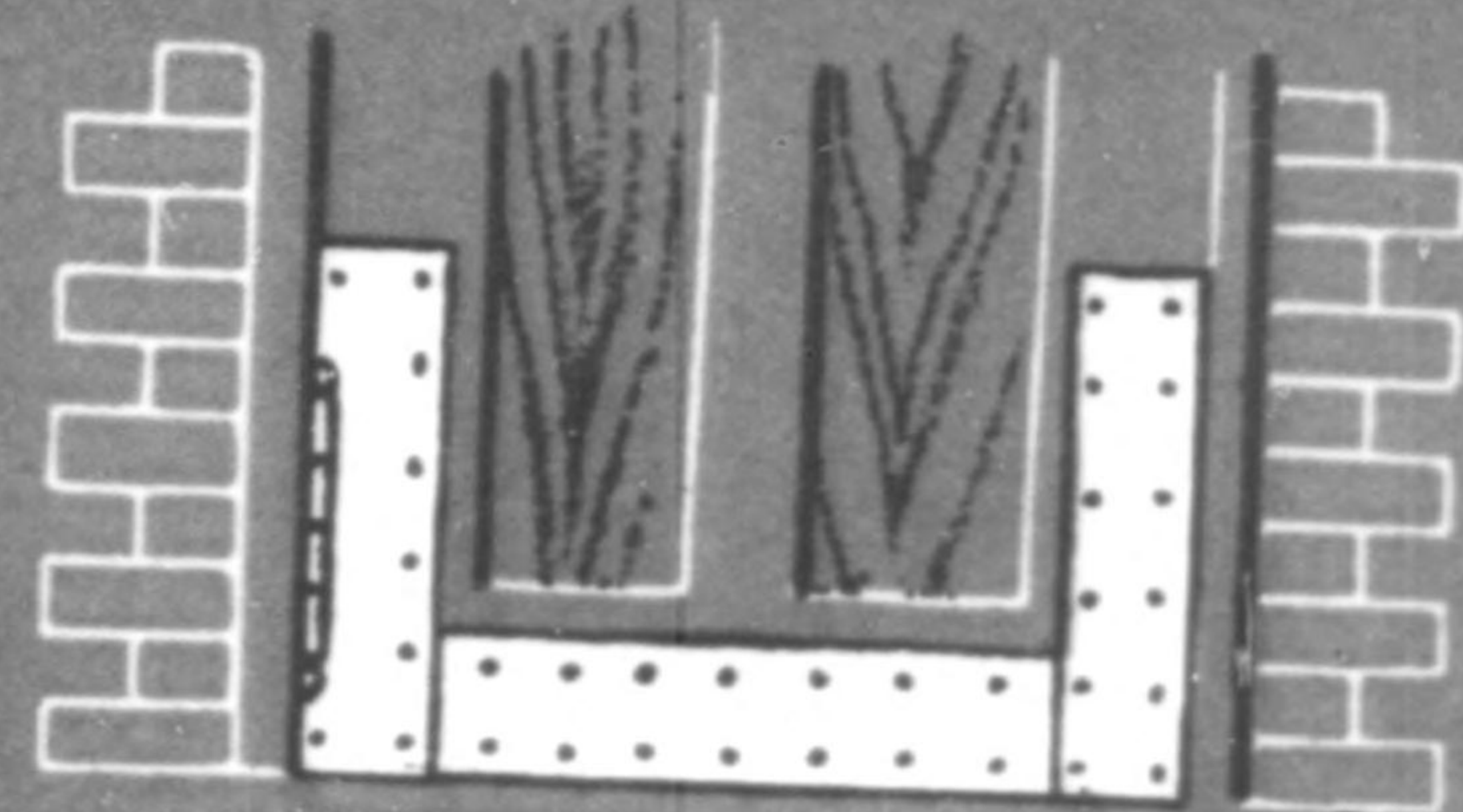




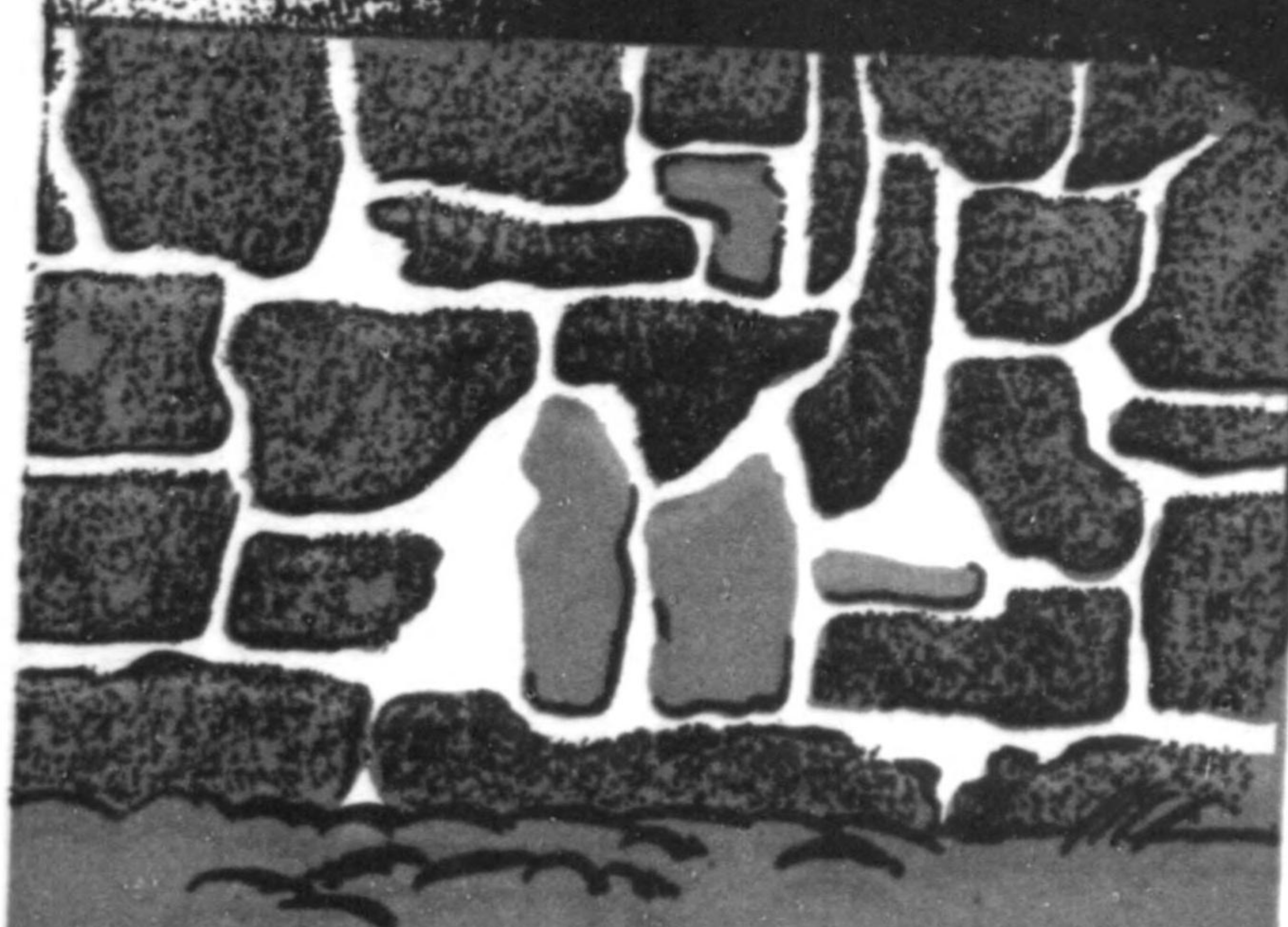
Screen Ventilators



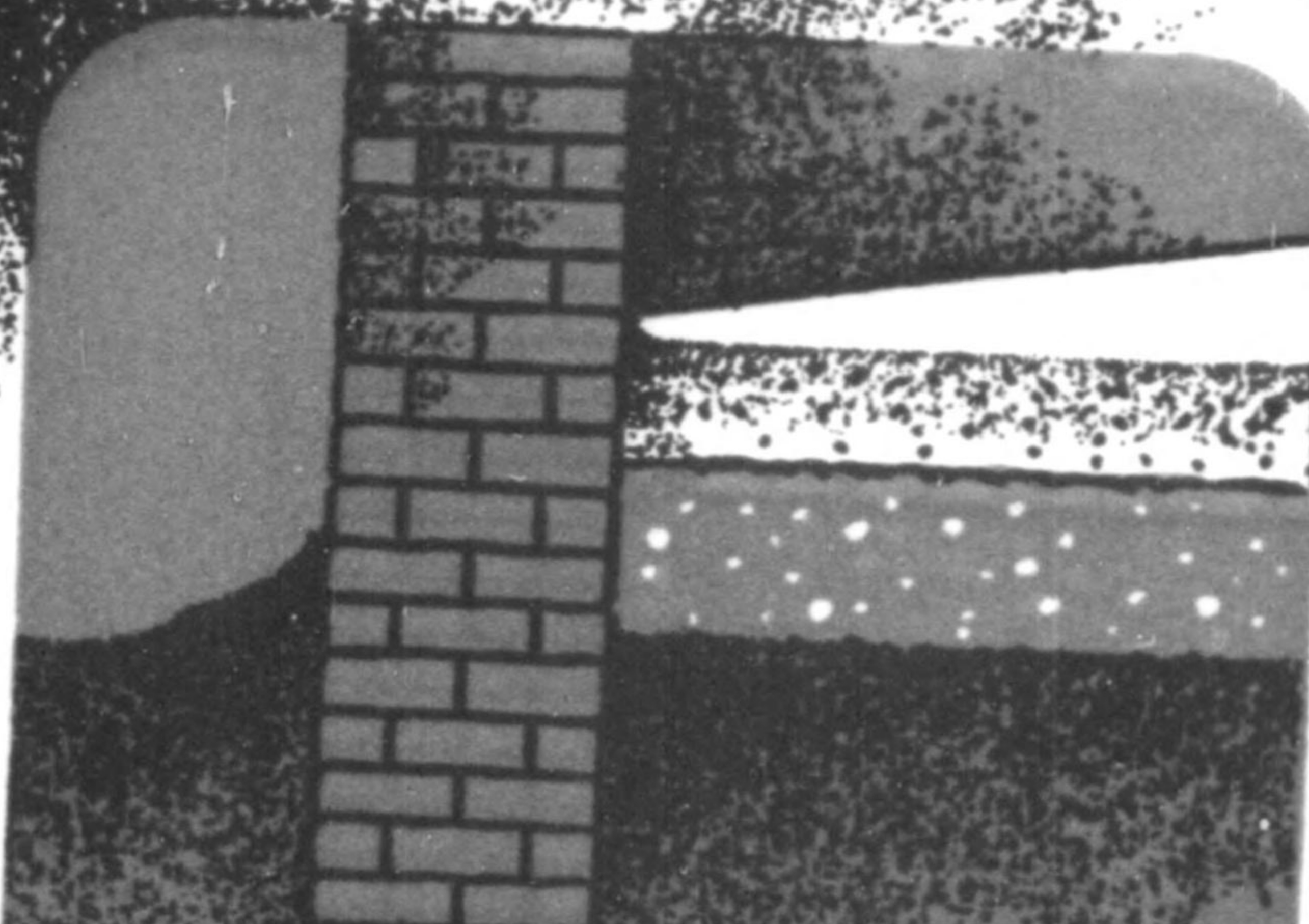
Cover Floor Holes



Install Metal Flashing



Seal Openings



Lay Concrete Floors



ASK YOUR  
HEALTH DEPARTMENT  
FOR ADVICE

Federal Security Agency

U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

CHP 3

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