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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
CHARLES D. WALCOTT, DIRECTOR

WATER RESOURCES

OF THE

NNEBEC RIVER BASIN, MAINE

BY

H. K. BARROWS

WITH A SECTION ON THE

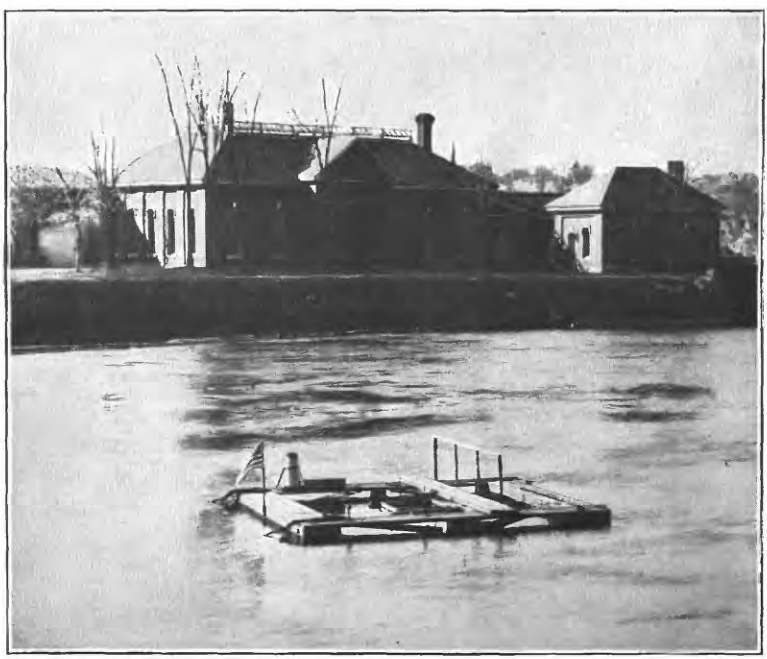
QUALITY OF KENNEBEC RIVER WATER

BY

GEORGE C. WHIPPLE

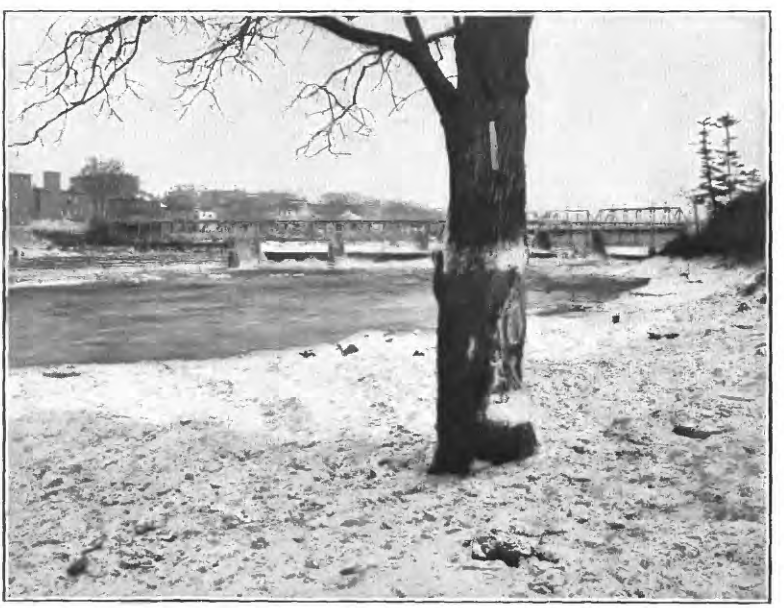
WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1907

A. CABLE STATION ON MOOSE RIVER AT ROCKWOOD, ME.



B. EVAPORATION AND RAINFALL STATION ON ANDROSCOGGIN RIVER AT LEWISTON, ME.

A



B

"FRESHET OAK," KENNEBEC RIVER AT WINSLOW, ME.

A, During flood of December, 1901; *B*, After flood of December, 1901.

A. HEAD-GATES AT EAST OUTLET OF MOOSEHEAD LAKE.

B. LONG POND DAM ON MOOSE RIVER.

A. LOG JAM IN KENNEBEC RIVER ABOVE MADISON, ME.

B. KENNEBEC RIVER BELOW MADISON, ME.

At Richmond, which is only a small village, typhoid fever did not occur until the middle of January, but occasional cases appeared during the next two or three months and were plainly connected with the epidemic of the cities above.

The city of Gardiner is situated between Augusta and Richmond. It does not take its water supply from the Kennebec River, but from the Cobbosseecontee River. This city had no epidemic, although a number of cases of typhoid fever occurred there. Most of these were contracted at Augusta. The same was true also of the town of Hallowell.

Fig. 15 shows chronologically the progress of this epidemic, together with certain factors which affected it. It indicates that the epidemics in the different communities formed a connecting series and may be really considered as one epidemic, inasmuch as they started from a common cause. In all there were about 612 cases and 53 deaths. * * *

TYPHOID FEVER IN WATERVILLE.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

In studying the Waterville epidemic the first step taken was to secure with as much accuracy as possible certain information in regard to each case of typhoid fever. Printed forms were first distributed among the physicians, who were requested to fill them out and furnish any other important facts known to them in regard to each case of typhoid fever which they had attended. * * *

While waiting for the return of these blanks from the physicians, the records of the local board of health were consulted. As fast as the returns were received from the physicians, each house where a case of typhoid fever had occurred was visited by an inspector, who examined the surroundings, checked up the data recorded upon the blanks, and obtained as many additional data as possible. He also secured the name of the person furnishing the information, in case it became necessary to call witnesses in court, and finally signed the completed record. Duplicate copies of the blanks were made with carbon paper and one of each placed in a safe to guard against possible loss. The results were then tabulated for study and in some instances expressed graphically.

Data were also collected regarding the previous history of typhoid fever in the city. Similar data were obtained from Fairfield, Winslow, and Benton.

Cases of typhoid fever in Waterville, Fairfield, Winslow, and Benton, January 1, 1902, to August 1, 1903.

Month.	Waterville.	Fairfield.	Winslow.	Benton.	Total.
1902.					
January	2				2
February	1	1			2
March	4				4
April	3				3
May	3				3
June	4		1		5
July	13	1	1		15
August	12	1	2	1	16
September	10	1	1		12
October	7	3	1		11
November	20	5	2		27
December	64	6	14	1	85
1903.					
January	89	25	10	1	125
February	23	8	7		38
March	11	3			14
April	5	1	1		7
May		1	1		2
Total	271	56	41	3	371

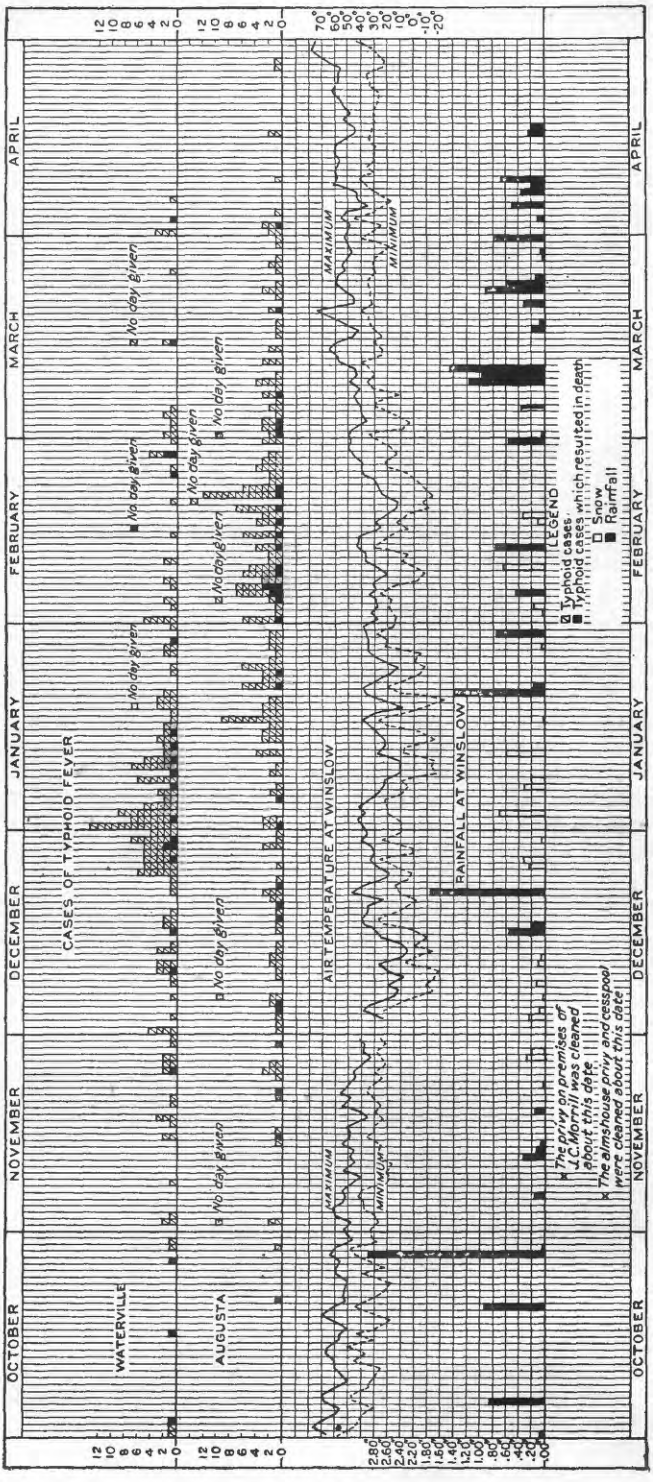


FIG. 15.—Diagram showing chronological distribution of typhoid-fever cases in Waterville and Augusta from October, 1902, to April, 1903.