

# SUPPRESSION OF FLIES.

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Flies are one of the most important carriers of preventable disease, particularly typhoid, in the camp and field.

The first essential is to prevent the breeding of flies, particularly in the spring and early summer when they are less abundant.

Each fly lays several batches of 100 to 150 eggs; from these eggs in warm weather young maggots emerge in less than a day and another generation of flies is produced in about ten days.

Fresh horse manure is the chief breeding place, but they will breed in any kind of excrement and organic refuse such as garbage from the mess tents, etc. Stables and horse lines should be kept clean; manure should be immediately cleaned up and covered if possible, and it should be removed from the lines daily.

All fresh manure should be collected and burnt in the special incinerators constructed near the camp for that purpose. Where for any reason, immediate burning is impossible, the manure should be treated by the most convenient of the following methods:

1. If much straw is used, pile in heaps as firmly as possible and water or spray the heaps, especially around the edges, with a solution of borax in the proportion of  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. of borax to 3 gallons of water. Solutions of certain proprietary disinfectants may be used if borax cannot be obtained.

2. If the manure is fairly free from straw, pile in heaps, beat the manure with spades to pack it tightly and make the firmly packed sides as vertical as possible. Cover with a foot of earth if this can be done.