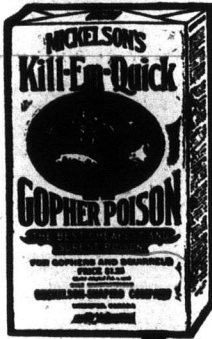


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That is the story of Kill-Em-Quick. It is easy to use because you simply soak grain, *your own clean grain*, in water over night, drain water off and mix with Kill-Em-Quick. For *instant* use, simply soak any grain in hot water for 10 minutes, drain water off and mix the grain with Kill-Em-Quick.

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Kill-Em-Quick

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Be sure to use Kill-Em-Quick this year. Our guarantee protects you—your money will be refunded if not satisfied. Made in these sizes—75c, enough to kill 2000 gophers, \$1.25 size, enough to kill 4000 gophers.

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MICKELSON-SHAPIRO CO.
Dept. O Winnipeg, Man.

commonly as pupae in manure.

It is well known that the insect is largely responsible for the distribution of typhoid and Asiatic cholera and that it carries tuberculosis, certain eye diseases, hospital gangrene and possibly anthrax. It is not pleasant to contemplate the common habit of the fly of leaving any filthy object where it has made a partial meal and hastening to the dining table and the pantry for the purpose of partaking of another course. With its feet in the butter or its entire carcass in the cream it may materially add to the germ infection of human foodstuffs. It has been found that the fly carries disease germs on its feet and the end of its proboscis.

If any person in a locality has typhoid and the flies have access to the excretions brought from the sickroom, and then gain entrance to one or more households, an epidemic of the disease is pretty sure to occur. One noted entomologist says: "They may alight and feed on the sputum of a consumptive and tickle the nose of a healthy sleeper a few minutes thereafter." The isolated family is the most fortunate in this respect, that it is not altogether likely that flies will visit remote habitations while carrying an infection.

The first requisite for limiting the number of house flies is that the domestic drainage should be of modern construction, leading into trap cesspools and that all old-fashioned closets should be abolished. Next in importance are the stable-manure pile and the pig-pen. Every advantage will be gained by conserving the manure in a pit. Concrete

erally over the manure to at least an eighth of an inch in thickness. The fly, emerging from its pupa and still with unexpanded wings, seeks the light and air. Coming in contact with the plaster it cannot get through it before its wings are dried and aborted. This sprinkling should be done every five or six days and two compactly shaped piles of manure should be maintained and alternately treated so that manure may not be thrown on the freshly sprinkled plaster until it has done its duty. It is well to use the plaster also in the manure pit.

Effective Repellants and Screens.

Fly repellants and screens are of the utmost importance. There are screens and apologies therefor, the average collapsible article being seldom satisfactory for the reason that it is rarely tight round the window-frame and under the sash. The best screen is the most expensive—that covering the entire window outside of the sash and hinged or fixed is best. With the half-window sliding screen the wire should be on the outside or next to the sash so that when the sash is partly raised the lower rail will come in contact with the wire; otherwise, both day and night, flying insects will light upon the screen and crawl up through an opening as wide as the thickness of the screen frame. A very good method when building is to have the window-frames made with the pulley stiles reaching nearly to the floor, and a slot in the sill to receive the screen which slides down through the sill directly beneath the lower sash. In



Feeding the Hens

is best for the construction of a pit and should be half sand and half cement so as to hold water. A pit 8 by 12 and 5 feet deep will hold the manure with considerable bedding of four horses and three cows for six months. A smaller one will do if the contents are hauled to the fields more frequently. If built out of doors it should be roofed over and this may easily be made tight enough to be fly-proof. A very good method is to build a frame of 2 by 4 scantling to lie on top of the leveled concrete wall, and upon this frame construct a hip roof of light rafters covered with tar paper. Set into the rear side of the concrete pit two firm blocks of wood and hinge the roof to them. By planting a post in the right position the roof may be raised with a light rope and pulley on one side high enough to pitch the manure in and out. Round the frame tack narrow burlap so as to overlap the concrete; this will make any possible openings under the frame fly-proof. At the apex of the roof fasten a box about 12 inches square, its under side being open to the pit and the upper side made of thick glass. Some flies may get into the pit and lay their eggs. The flies developed therefrom will seek the light in the glass-topped box and there remain until dead nor will those still alive seek to escape when the roof is raised.

When a covered pit is not possible the manure pile may be treated with land plaster or kailit. This will not only benefit the manure by fixing the ammonia, but it will prevent the final escape of the developed adult fly. The material must be sprinkled rather lib-

erally over the manure to at least an eighth of an inch in thickness. The fly, emerging from its pupa and still with unexpanded wings, seeks the light and air. Coming in contact with the plaster it cannot get through it before its wings are dried and aborted. This sprinkling should be done every five or six days and two compactly shaped piles of manure should be maintained and alternately treated so that manure may not be thrown on the freshly sprinkled plaster until it has done its duty. It is well to use the plaster also in the manure pit.

The greater number of flies that enter a screened house come in through the door when persons are passing in and out. In every case the door should open outward but this is not enough. Many flies alight on the screen and the lock jamb of the doorframe as if awaiting an opportunity to get in and they enter with a rush when they can. This, however, can be largely prevented by using repellants of two kinds. One is a clockwork moving arm or pendulum placed on a shelf near the door. The other method, almost as effective, is the use of essence of sassafras or turpentine on the doorsill or, better and more lasting, some saturate of cotton in a pocket of metal or wood near the lock jamb at the bottom of the door.

For the sake of health the kitchen and dining room, where the flies most congregate indoors, are the places that should be kept most free from them. To this end the dining room may be kept darkened the larger portion of the day and the kitchen have every worthy device to combat the creatures.

There should be a number of good slappers handy and some pieces of fly paper in places easily accessible only to the flies. Moreover, a few drops of turpentine sprinkled on the floor from

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