

flies are found should be cleaned up or treated with borax, as above. The following formula has given good practical results in controlling breeding places:

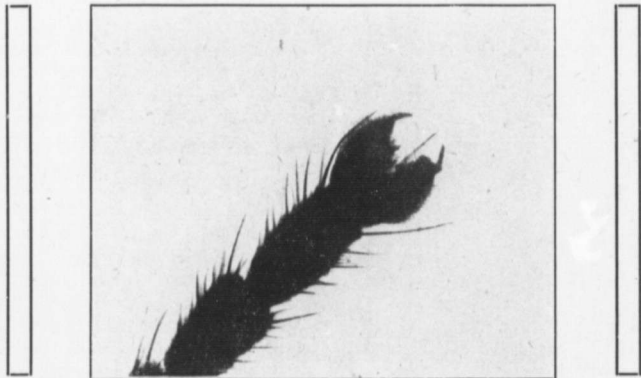
2 parts arsenate of soda or potash.
100 parts water.
10 parts treacle.

Foods that are not in actual use should be protected from flies.

People that are sick at home or in hospitals should have flies kept out by means of screens. Faeces from ty-

destroying them, and this part of the work is important, too. Flies may be destroyed by trapping, swatting and poisoning.

In the trapping method, which is perhaps the most common in the homes, use is made of wire or glass fly traps, which may be baited either with stale beer or syrup. The flies that are caught are then killed by immersing the trap in hot water. Sticky fly paper is satisfactory, too. A sticky mixture for use in shallow tin boxes can be pre-



phoid and cholera patients should be disinfected with 5% carbolic acid, which is nearly a saturated solution. This is a strong poison, should be handled with care as it readily attacks the skin, and should be distinctly labelled "Poison." It is also to be recommended for use in handling sputum from tubercular patients. As for soiled linen, bandages, etc., they should be rapidly disposed of so as to keep the flies from infecting themselves.

CONTROL OF ADULT FLIES.

The only method of dealing with adult flies is to limit their numbers by

pared at home simply by boiling even parts of castor oil and resin.

Killing flies by swatting them, large or small, is a very effective method of reducing numbers.

In using poisons for flies, a 2% formaldehyde solution is ordinarily made up as follows:

1 ounce 40% formalin.
8 ounces water.
8 ounces milk.

This is a sure cure for flies about the house, especially when left in shallow dishes. Flies are "dry" in the morning and drink this solution when no other