

where the sewage system is incomplete, the usual receptacle for excreta is the box privy. In these places flies breed abundantly, and then carry their deadly burden with them to their next resting-place, which may be miles away. Sudden attacks of typhoid in districts where water is pure and free from bacteria, are due to infection through flies. As an instance of how serious such infection may become, it may be stated that it was largely due to flies that the typhoid epidemic ravaged our camps during the Spanish-American war.

Tuberculosis is also transmitted by flies, from the lips and sputum of the sick person to the lips of babies. Cholera is another disease disseminated by flies, and it is supposed that certain cases of tetanus are due to their agency.

It is an impossibility to persuade a fly to disinfect his body or to wipe his feet. The only solution of the fly problem is to exterminate the fly altogether.

**HOW TO DEAL WITH FLIES.**

So important does the matter of dealing with the fly nuisance seem, that in many places special campaign literature against flies has been prepared and distributed wholesale. From a pamphlet prepared by the Merchants' Association of New York, the following rules have been taken:

Keep flies away from the sick, especially those ill with contagious diseases. Kill every fly that strays into the sick-room. His body carries disease germs. The carrying power of a single fly has been found, by actual experiment, to be 6,600,000 bacteria.

Do not allow decaying material of any kind to accumulate near your premises.

All refuse of any kind which will ferment, such as bedding, straw, paper waste, and vegetable matter, should be turned or covered with lime.

Keep all stable manure in vaults or pits, screened or sprinkled with lime.

If there is no sewage system, provide an earth closet for excreta. If a box privy must be used, cover the contents with lime every three or four days, screen the enclosure, and kill all flies within.

Keep the contents of the ashpits free from all fermenting matter such as paper waste, and empty them every ten days.

The housekeeper who is trying to rid her house of flies, will welcome the following suggestions:

Screen all food. When buying food patronize only those shops which keep foods screened.

See that the sewage system does not leak, and that it is not exposed to flies.

Pour kerosene into all drains.

Empty and scald all cuspidors daily.

Screen all windows and doors.

When you see flies look for filth. It may be behind the door, or the dust behind some piece of furniture that is never moved.

Complain promptly of any nuisance in your neighborhood. This is a most necessary rule, and yet it is one of the hardest to enforce. Householders will endure filthy neighbors rather than complain. Such complaint is legally justified.

A few years ago, a man living in Germantown, Philadelphia, recovered heavy damages from the city for an illness of typhoid which he proved was caused by a stream flowing through his yard which had been polluted by sewage from a house tenanted by a typhoid patient. The man had neither drunk the water nor bathed in it, but it was proved that the disease was brought from the



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water by flies, to food placed in the house, and the court decided in his favor.

Despite the utmost vigilance, a few flies will survive. These must be killed. One of the simplest and best fly killers is a weak solution of formaldehyde; about two teaspoonfuls of formaldehyde to a pint of water. This should be placed in plates and saucers throughout the house. Ten cents' worth of formaldehyde will last all summer. Formaldehyde is fatal to disease organisms, but is practically harmless in this solution except to insects. It has no offensive odor. Pyrethrum powder, a powder made from a flower which belongs to the Chrysanthemum family, is fatal to flies when burned in the house. The flies which escape death will fall to the floor stunned, and may be quickly swept up and burned. This powder is sold at any drug store.

Fly specks, as a source of disease, should be cleaned at once wherever they appear, and the cloth subjected to boiling or disinfecting. Fly specks are almost as dangerous as the flies themselves. A single speck has been found to carry three thousand pernicious bacteria. The only harmless fly is a dead fly.

To the above may be added, as specially applicable to farm homes:

A house should never be built very close to a barn. Manure is the natural home of flies.

Slop-pails should be kept clean, and should be covered at all times.

Prevention is better than cure.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**  
Miscellaneous.

**FATALITY IN GOSLINGS.**

Every summer, during July or August, we lose four or five goslings from a flock of between 20 or 30. They grow lame, gradually become worse, and, in the course of a few weeks, die. The joints of the feet are swollen. They have access to both running and still water, the latter becoming rather stagnant in hot weather. Is either water the cause? A lame gosling never recovers. Is there any remedy, either by prevention or cure?  
J. R. C.

N. S.

Ans.—It is not advisable that goslings should get to water before they are fairly well fledged. Doubtless the ready access to the water was the cause of ailment. Some goose-breeders are so careful as not to allow the goslings to be wet with rain.  
A. G. G.

**MASTER AND SERVANT.**

A, having hired B for eight months: there being no more bargain than this.

1. Can B quit A any time, through illness, without losing wages for time put in?

2. Must B put in lost time at the end of the agreement, or get stopped wages for same?

3. If B works all holidays, is he entitled to them at the end of the agreement?

4. How many holidays are there from May 24th to December 1st?  
Ontario. INQUISITIVE.

Ans.—1. Yes, provided the illness is so serious as to necessitate his so quitting.  
2. No.

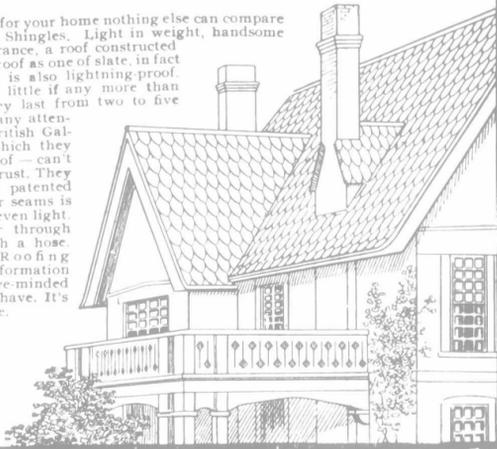
3. Not without an agreement to that effect.

4. Including May 24th (Victoria Day) and Sundays, there are, in 1910, thirty-two holidays in the period mentioned.

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