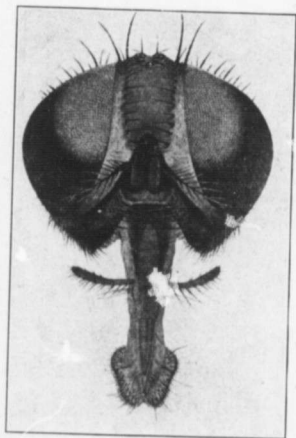


In the case of infantile paralysis, let me quote from Graham-Smith's "Flies and Diseases": "Preponderance of cases during late summer and autumn months suggest an insect carrier of the infection. Though the precise nature of the virus of this disease has not been demonstrated, Flexner and his colleagues have shown that it is present in the throat and nose and also sometimes in the intestinal discharges. House flies can often gain access to infectious material and

least expensive and most effective in the end.

The open manure pile should be eliminated. The horse manure should be hauled out daily and distributed in the field, if possible. The important and practical point of such practice, as shown by Howard, of U. S. Department of Agriculture, is that only one generation of flies appears in this manure. If it is impossible to draw the manure out daily, it should be kept in a tight-covered box, and treated with chemicals. Air-slacked lime seems to be impracticable for this purpose as shown by experiments. The best material recommended is crude sodium borate, which is cheap, does not injure the manure or the soil, and acts as a deodorant. It should be used at the rate of 2 lbs. of powder per 8 bushels of manure.



can act as passive contaminators, since the virus survives on the body and within the gullet of these insects.

#### CONTROL THE BREEDING PLACES

The most important factor in controlling the fly nuisance is that of prevention of breeding, either by eliminating breeding places or by making them unfavorable through the use of chemicals. These methods of prevention (by the way, an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure) are the

Wherever possible the privy should be done away with, or else it should be built with regard to sanitation, freedom from flies and good ventilation. There, too, sodium borate or simply borax, will do the work if one-eighth lb. is dissolved in a gallon of water. Or else, lime-water, prepared as follows, can be used: Equal parts of building lime and water are used, resulting in the milk of lime. It is slaked when no more steam is given off, and when the appearance is fine and powdery. To a gallon of this slaked lime 4 gallons of water are added with stirring. It is then ready for use around drains, privies and water closets. It also makes a good white-wash for places where there have been cases of contagious disease.

Household refuse and garbage should be kept in tightly closed receptacles to keep flies from laying eggs there. Burning such refuse is a good way of getting rid of it.

Whatever other breeding places of