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## School Pupils' Essays on Fly Eradication

The fly has two wings and six legs. It is divided into three parts, the head, thorax, and abdomen. Its legs have little brushes which carry the germs. If you take a microscope and look at the fly you would see what an awful looking thing it is.

The fly lives all over, especially in dirty places, and where there is some dead animal matter. It grows in the cracks of the houses and barns. There are four stages in the life of the fly. First the egg, the larva, pupa, then the full grown fly. It takes about two weeks for a fly to become full grown.

The fly carries the germs in the brushes on its legs. The germs get on the flies when they light on the dump piles and dead animals. Then it lights on the tables and sometimes on our hands and it leaves the germs there. And we put our hands in to our mouths.

You can get rid of the flies in a good many ways. By taking the fly swatter and killing them. The people could keep screens on the windows and doors. They can have fly paper and use kerosene to kill flies.

Rachel Knauss, 6th grade.

The fly is a small insect. All insects have their body divided into three parts, the head, the thorax, and the abdomen. The head has two large eyes made up of thousands of little eyes. It has six legs which are covered with bristles, attached to the thorax. It has one pair of wings. The fly goes thru many changes of form from the egg to the full devel-

oped fly. Twenty-four hours after the eggs are laid they hatch and then it is called the Maggot. It looks like a young, white worm. This lasts about one week, then the skin hardens and turns brown, which is called the pupa. In another week it is a full developed fly. Much of the disease germs are spread by the fly. It carries dirt and germs on its hairy legs. The flies caused the spread of typhoid fever germs during the Spanish-American war.

Therefore the sickroom should be kept clean and sanitary, so as not to spread the disease because flies breed in dirt. The people ought to see that their barns and barn-yards are kept clean and that their wells are not close to the barn-yard or to the rubbish pile. Disease germs are spread by flies to well people too and many babies get intestinal trouble. In the spring is the time to swat the fly and if you kill one fly, you really kill many millions.

Mildred Dunnun, 8th grade

"Baby Bye,

There's a fly,

Let us watch him, you and I."

That was in our great grand mother's days. Now we say:

"Baby Bye,

There's a fly,

Let us swat him you and I."

We want to swat him because he is such a filthy insect. He lives in filth, he eats filth, and he carries filth.

He has little hairs on his feet. When he alights in any filthy place germs stick to these little hairs. Then he comes into our homes and alights on the table.

Wherever he walks he scatters germs. He leaves germs on the table, and on our food.

We should keep the flies killed off as well as we can. There are many ways to kill flies. Here are some of them: With fly swatters, with poison and with sticky paper. Of these fly swatters are the most used.

Dorothy Angus, 4th grade

(Essays by other pupils will be published next week.)

Brevity is the soul of wit and perhaps that is what makes the women's skirts so blamed funny.