

School Pupils' Essays on Fly Eradication

Flies are dangerous insects. They carry many dangerous diseases. The fly that is most common is known as the house fly. Of course as we know there are other flies such as horse flies, dragon flies and many others, but these are not commonly known. The house flies are indicated by the name of Diptera. They have one pair of wings though most insects of that class have two pairs while others have none at all.

They often cause typhoid fever and often give stomach aches to children and cause stomach sickness in babies. The flies lay their eggs in manure and garbage piles and often on meat and open wounds. The eggs hatch in twenty-four hours. After hatching they look like little white worms. They are called maggots. Then the maggot or larva stage has begun; this stage lasts about a week.

Then the larva hardens and turns brown. It then remains in this pupal stage about a week then it emerges into a fly. We could get rid of these pests by cleaning up manure and garbage piles.

If we were to look at a fly through a magnifying glass we would think it a disgusting looking specimen. Its legs are covered with bristles which carry filth and disease germs. The fly is made up of three parts: (1) The head which is furnished with a pair of organs the antennae. The head is mostly made up of eyes. It has two large eyes which are made of thousands of smaller eyes. (2) The thorax is the central part of the body, it is made up of three segments. (3) The abdomen is the hind part of the body, it usually has nine segments. The fly has six legs. Its mouth is used for sucking and piercing.

The greatest cause of death during the Spanish-American war was caused by diseases carried by flies and mosquitos. The scientists are hoping to get rid of these pests. They carry bacteria on their legs and bodies and infect persons and food. They mostly carry typhoid and diphtheria. It almost seems as if people will have to keep their food screened so as to keep the flies away from it.

To swat the fly is not the only way to get rid of it; you can use Tangle-foot and other poisons. And another good and better plan would be to clean up manure and garbage piles, and not to leave raw meat around for flies to lay eggs in.

Jone Johnson, 7th grade

The fly is a little insect; first there is the egg, then the larva, then the pupa, then the full grown fly. There are three parts to his body, first the head, then the thorax, then the abdomen. It has six legs and two wings. It lays from 120 to 160 eggs. It takes twenty-four hours for the eggs to hatch, two weeks for the fly to become full-grown.

It is born in and lives in all kinds of filth and manure. The fly eats the filth.

The fly comes from the filth and manure and spitons and many dirty things and goes into the kitchen and walks on the bread and fruit and vegetables and lays eggs in many places. When people eat the bread and things that the flies have been into the people get many kinds of diseases.

If you kill the big flies that come in the spring there will be no flies to lay eggs, and keep the screen doors closed so the flies cannot get in, and put out fly paper, the flies will be killed.

Thelma Dunnum, 4th grade

In general it may be said that insects have their bodies divided into three distinct parts; the head, the thorax and the abdomen. The head, which is the first segment, is furnished with a pair of jointed organs of variable length called antennae; the thorax has three segments, to each of which is attached a pair of jointed legs six in all; the abdomen has usually nine segments. Many insects have two pairs of wings, while others have none.

If this insect could be seen through a magnifying glass at all times it would not be so common in the home and on the food we eat for the fly is a disgusting looking creature, its legs and body being covered with bristles, which are usually covered

by disease germs. A few flies that live over winter in the house or stable come out in the spring. The female lays her eggs in manure or in some decaying animal or vegetable matter. She will also lay her eggs in fresh meat or in open wounds.

In twenty-four hours the maggot stage is begun. This stage lasts about one week, the skin on the larva then hardens and turns brown forming a coat for the pupa. It remains in the pupa stage for about a week and then emerges as a fly.

Much sickness is occasioned by the spread of disease germs through the fly. The large death loss from typhoid fever among the soldiers of the Spanish-American war was doubtless occasioned through the spread of typhoid germs by flies. It is to be hoped that scientists may discover some means of ridding us of this pest, but till such a time all should lessen the evil by excluding the fly from the home and by destroying their breeding places as much as possible. The house and all places where food is kept should be screened and the flies excluded.

Harry Richardson, 7th grade

A fly's body is made up of three parts. The head, the thorax and the abdomen. It has six legs and a pair of wings. The body of the fly is covered with fine hairs and its legs are covered with bristles which carry all kinds of filth. The fly has two eyes which are made up of thousands of little eyes. The most common carrier of disease germs is the fly. The fly will light on some decaying substance and next alight on some person and is liable to give him typhoid or scarlet fever. Flies carry bacteria on their legs and bodies and when they light on some food or light on persons they leave a great many disease germs. In all cases of contagious diseases flies should be kept out of the room where the sick person is. If flies should get into such rooms they would light on the sick person and then fly away and light on some other person and give him the

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