

entirely unexpensive way and is used everywhere.

Though everyone may not use the same method it is very evident that flies should be excluded from every house and a universal effort made to diminish this dangerous enemy of the public health.

Alice Angus, 1st year High

All insects have three parts. These are (1) The head; (2) the thorax; (3) the abdomen.

The head of the fly is very large in proportion to its body. It has two very large eyes that are made up of thousands of smaller eyes. The fly has two feelers one on each side of its mouth. They are like fine hairs and there are many small hairs growing from the feelers. The mouth of the fly is between the feelers and is a kind of a tube. The head is all covered with many fine hairs.

The thorax of the fly is a good deal larger than the head. The thorax has three parts, to each of which are joined two legs. The wings are also joined to the thorax. The fly has only one pair of wings.

The abdomen of the fly is the largest part. It is divided up into nine parts. It is thickly covered with hair and on the large flies the abdomen is a light green.

The common house fly lays about one million eggs every summer. Every time a fly is killed it means just about one million flies less. There are many ways to get rid of the fly. Tanglefoot paper is used most and it is about the best thing to kill the fly with. Poison is dangerous because children are liable to get it and swallow it.

The fly lays eggs in manure piles, on garbage heaps, on meat, and in fresh wounds. The young flies are white and worm-like and are called maggots. After awhile a hard brown shell forms on the maggots and from five to seven days the flies come out and are full grown.

Flies stay in manure and other warm places during the winter and the first warm day of spring they usually come out and are so stiff they can hardly get around and they do not try to fly. It is easier to swat them then than it is after they get warmed up.

catch the germs and then carry them wherever they go. If every person could see the dirty body of the fly through the microscope they would try so hard to kill them there would hardly be any flies left. They come in through the windows of people who are sick and get the germs on them and then carry them to somebody else's home and in this way disease germs are often carried. There are very few people who realize the harm that one little fly can do.

Ralph Knauss, 8th grade

A common carrier of disease is the fly. A fly lays and hatches her eggs in rubbish or manure piles. Young flies are white and are called maggots. In one week they change to brown. In order to prevent flies, no decaying substance should be kept around.

Flies alight on persons and food which is dangerous. Flies have long hairs on their legs and bodies which are covered with filth and dirt. A few flies live over winter in barns and houses.

All insects are divided into three parts; the head, the abdomen, and the thorax. A fly has six legs and two eyes. Each eye is made up of many little eyes. It has only one pair of wings.

There are many ways to kill a fly. One way is to swat them as soon as they are seen in the spring. Another way is to catch them on fly paper.

Arthur Forthun, 8th grade

A common carrier of disease is the house fly. They carry the germs of bacteria on their legs and bodies.

They carry germs of diphtheria and typhoid fever.

House flies hatch from eggs in stable manure piles. When they are small they are called maggots. In a week they turn to brown hard-shelled pupae, and in another week they are full grown flies.

There would be no flies if there were no collections of decaying substances.

All insects have three characteristic parts; the head, the thorax, and the abdomen. The legs of a fly are covered with little hairs which carry many disease germs from filthy slop piles.

Oscar Stajny, 7th grade

Flies have hairy bodies and they