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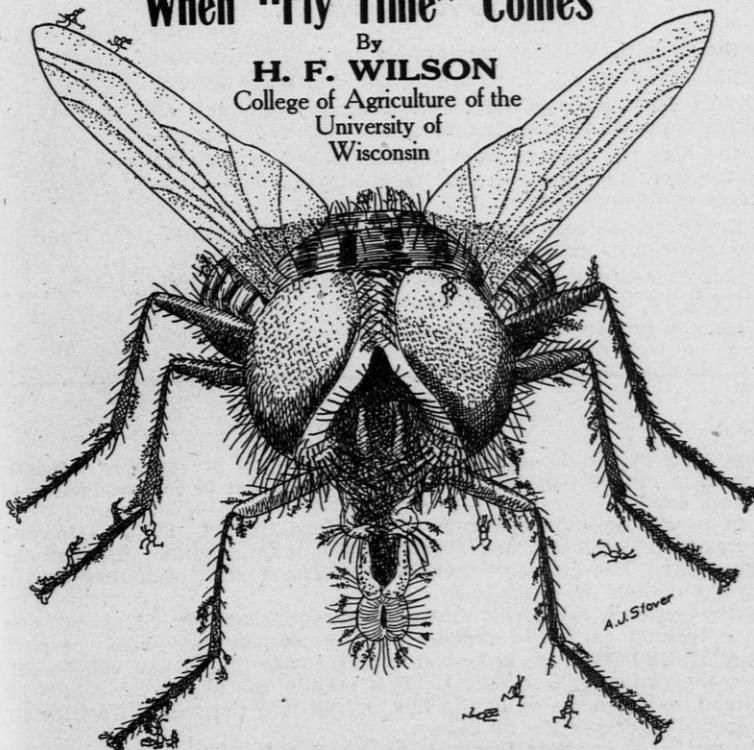
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WISCONSIN BANKERS' FARM BULLETIN

When "Fly Time" Comes

By

H. F. WILSONCollege of Agriculture of the
University of
Wisconsin

FLIES CARRY FILTH AND DISEASE

The most important thing in getting rid of flies is to do away with their breeding places. Manure piles and filthy refuse of any kind are prolific sources. It pays, in more ways than one, to haul manure from the stable to the field as produced—at least two or three times a week.

File this bulletin where you can find it

Distributed by

Wisconsin Bankers' Association

W. A. von Berg,
Chairman Agricultural Committee,
Mosinee

George D. Bartlett,
Association Secretary,
Pabst Building, Milwaukee

When "Fly Time" Comes

Innocent as they may seem, flies annually bring us untold suffering, unbelievable loss, and exact an exceedingly heavy toll of human life.

DO YOU KNOW

- That the fly is the filthiest creature on the face of the earth?
- That flies breed in filth, live on filth, and distribute filth?
- That flies distribute typhoid fever, summer complaint, and possibly other common diseases including tuberculosis?
- That the flies you remove from the cream and syrup may have just come from the vault of your neighbor who is sick with typhoid fever or tuberculosis?
- That the fly on the baby's bread and butter may have just come from the spittoon or garbage can?
- That flies caused the death of more American soldiers during the war with Spain than did Spanish bullets?
- That you can prevent the fly with a little extra cost and effort?

"THE TYPHOID FLY"

Thousands of people die each year in Wisconsin of preventable diseases. All of us need to realize that flies play an important part in the production of these needless deaths.

Flies frequently spread typhoid fever—so often, in fact, that Dr. Howard, the government entomologist has proposed the name "typhoid fly" for the common house fly. The germs of typhoid fever are so small that they can be carried "by the million" on a single fly.

The privy vault is especially attractive to the house fly. If a privy is visited by a typhoid patient, a typhoid convalescent, or a typhoid "carrier" the germs of typhoid fever are almost sure to get onto the fly and will be carried by it to the various places visited. This may be the dinner table, to walk over the bread, cake, sugar, or baby's lips, or fall into the milk. Unwittingly disease is spread wherever the fly goes.

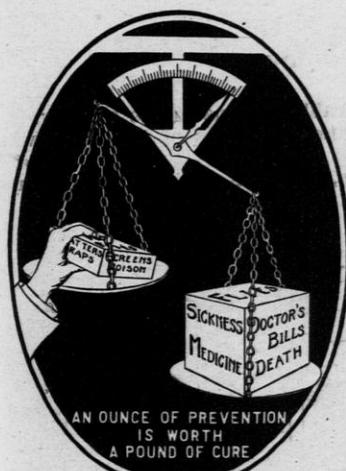
The fly may play an important part in the distribution of other diseases, such as dysentery, diarrhea of children (summer complaint) and tuberculosis.

WHERE DO FLIES COME FROM AND HOW DO THEY GROW?

Flies never entirely disappear although you may seldom or never see one during the winter months. They are around, however, hid in cracks and crevices waiting for fly time to come again with the warm days of spring. Only the females live through the winter, but as they were fertilized by the males the previous fall, they are ready for egg laying as soon as they find a suitable substance where, upon hatching from the eggs, the young larvae will be able to secure proper food. The materials selected for egg laying are deposits of filth and so long as they contain a certain amount of moisture, the flies care not how filthy the mass may be.

The eggs are oblong, glistening white, and measure about one-sixth of an inch in length. Each female may lay several hundred eggs, laying them in batches of 120 or more. The time required for these eggs to hatch may vary

from eight hours to three or four days, depending upon temperature. The tiny white larvae which hatch from these eggs immediately burrow into whatever substance the eggs have been laid upon and continue there for five or more days, feeding and growing. At the end of that time the larvae leave the food substance and crawling under pieces of wood, rubbish, etc., change into another form in which they resemble somewhat brownish oval seeds. Three or four days later the ends of these seed-like capsules break open and the adult flies come out. Generation after generation follows throughout the summer from the middle of April to the middle of September, so that about ten generations are produced each year.



WHICH WILL IT BE—SAFE OR SORRY?

A little money and effort spent in fly swatters, fly traps, screens, etc., will save a lot of worry, sickness and loss.



A HOME MADE FLY TRAP

Made out of wire netting and nail keg hoop.

DESTROY FLIES AND THEIR BREEDING PLACES

Swat them, trap them, poison them, kill them wherever you see them, but best of all, do away with their breeding places and prevent them.

It has been found that one ounce (2 tablespoonfuls) of formalin (40 per cent formaldehyde) in 16 ounces (one pint) of a mixture of equal parts of milk and water in shallow dishes with a piece of bread in the center for the flies to light on, proves very attractive and destructive to the flies, especially when placed on the front and back porches of houses.

HOW TO PREVENT FLIES

Without suitable places for hatching flies cannot exist. Therefore, remove manure and wastes promptly.

1. Keep garbage in fly tight receptacles and have it removed at least twice a week.

2. In removing manure from the stables, if possible, put it directly on the wagon to haul to the fields. If daily hauling is impractical, spreading two or three times a week will do much to keep down the flies.

When unable to do this, treat the manure to destroy the larvae. This can be done by treating with borax or insect powder. Both of these substances are effective and do not injure the fertilizing value of the manure.

HOW TO TREAT MANURE WITH INSECTICIDES.

In using hellebore, prepare by adding one-half pound of the powder to every ten gallons of water, then stir and allow it to stand 24 hours. This solution may then be used as needed. It should be sprinkled over the manure at the rate of ten gallons to every 8 bushels (10 cubic feet). Less amounts are said to be ineffective.

The borax should be applied in a solution using about one and one-half pounds in 10 gallons of water to each 10 bushels of manure. Borax in large quantities is harmful to plants, therefore manure treated with borax should be thinly scattered when applied as fertilizer.

SCREEN STABLE WINDOWS

To keep flies out of the stables put removable screens in the windows and hang burlap on the doors so that it will strike the backs of the stock when entering.

To prevent flies in the house use screens, fly traps, fly poisons, fly paper and swatters.



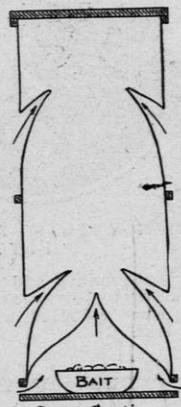
A STABLE WINDOW FLY TRAP

Flies are trapped into it when flying in or out of window.

ABOUT FLY TRAPS

Although there are a number of fly traps on the market they are all built on about the same principle and except for size one is as good as another. A simple trap comprising two telescoped cones set on a wooden base slightly raised and with a hole in the center can be made for home use at a cost of a few cents. The two cones should be nearly the same size at the base, but the outer cone should be higher than the inner. The inner cone should also have a small hole at its tip to let the flies into the trap.

A good fly trap may be made from two nail keg hoops and two pieces of wire screening. Small hooks hold the two cones together. The opening at the top of the inside cone is about the size of a lead pencil. Four nails are partly driven into the bottom to serve as legs to raise the trap from the floor. A saucer of some sweet substance, as sugar or syrup, is the bait.



Cross Section