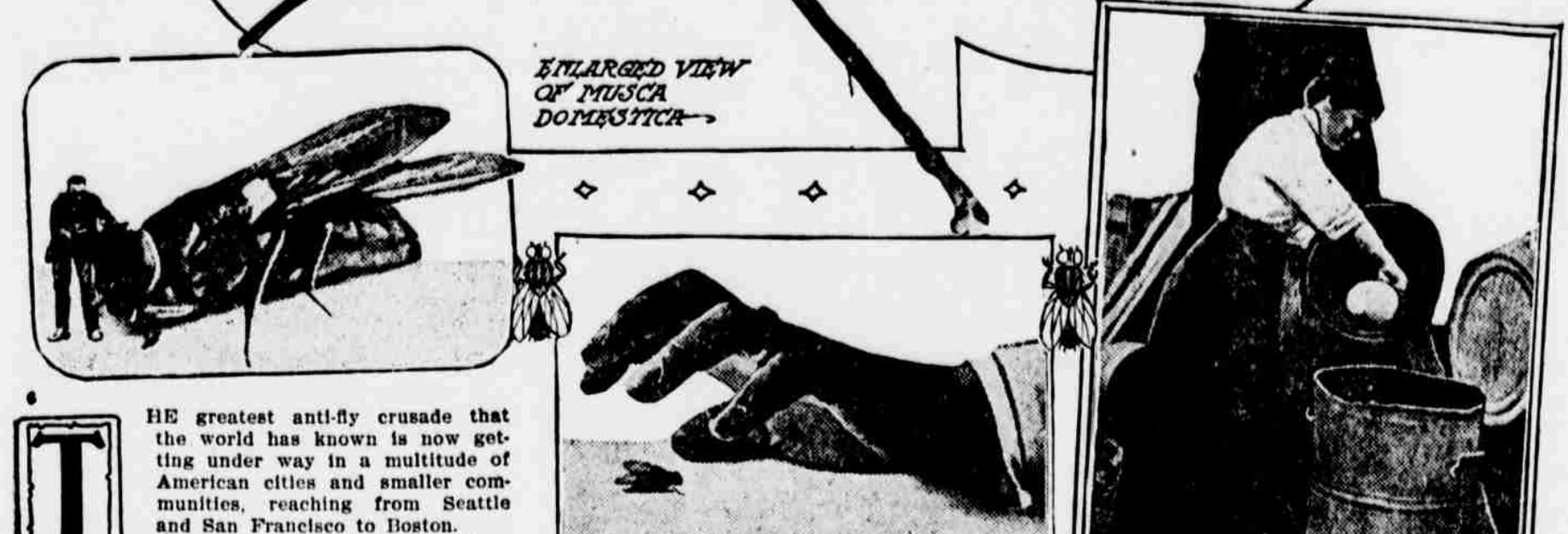
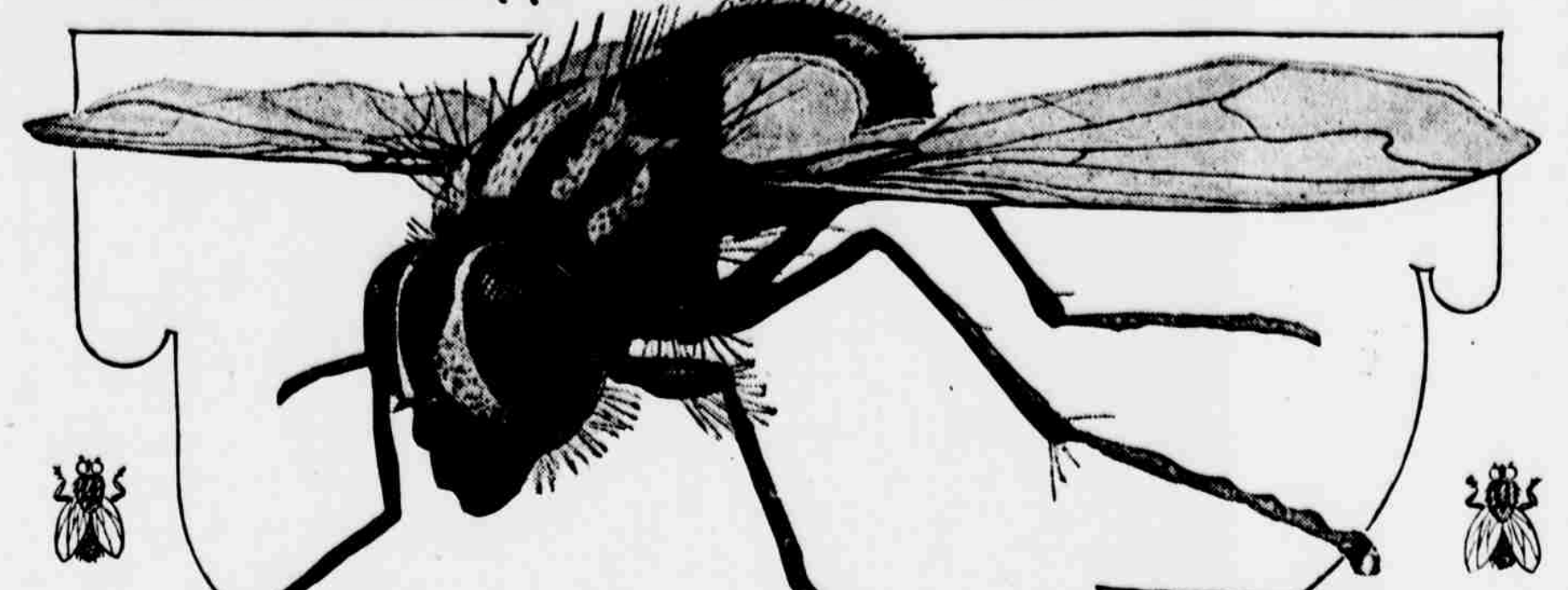


GREAT ANTI-FLY CRUSADE BEGINS



THE greatest anti-fly crusade that the world has known is now getting under way in a multitude of American cities and smaller communities, reaching from Seattle and San Francisco to Boston.

During recent years physicians, bacteriologists, sanitary engineers, and others concerned with questions of public health, have made ceaseless effort to arouse the American people concerning disease and death traveling in the tracks of the common housefly, or "typhoid fly," as the United States government does not hesitate to call it in its official printed documents.

Little by little the country has become acquainted with the danger, and now entire communities—hamlets, villages, cities alike—are undertaking systematic and complete extermination of the insect. The fly has been recognized as a carrier of disease for many generations, and some authorities, like Jean Dawson, the Cleveland biologist, feel satisfied that it was so recognized even in Bible times. But never before has practically an entire nation awakened to the absolute necessity of fighting the fly to the death; of driving it out of existence.

Moreover, it was left for a New York pathologist, Dr. Ferdinand M. Jeffreys of the Polytechnic Medical school and hospital, to formulate a reply to the old question, "Of what use is the fly?" According to Dr. Jeffreys it has a very important use in acting as a danger signal which cannot be disregarded with impunity.

"Wherever you find the fly," he says, "you also find filth. And where you find filth, you find disease."

Not merely typhoid, but other highly dangerous intestinal diseases are now known to be spread by flies, and germs of tuberculosis, cholera infantum, spinal meningitis, infantile paralysis, are likewise carried far and wide by the same little pest. State boards of health, county commissions, municipal health departments, private organizations of men and women in all stations of life are printing and distributing pamphlets on the subject, having lectures delivered before audiences of children as well as of adults, explaining various methods of poisoning, trapping, and "swatting" flies. In many cities prizes of money have been offered for the largest number of flies killed in a given period. In other cities and towns prizes are offered for the best essays written by school children as to the dangers of flies and how to get rid of them.

North Dakota has issued two important health department bulletins, spread broadcast throughout the state, one entitled "Fly Habits" and the other "A Fly Catechism," in which are answered in simple language questions concerning flies which the youngest child may understand.

The United States government, through its Farmer's Bulletin No. 412, makes out a complete case against what it terms "the typhoid or house fly."

Virginia's state board of health has issued at least three bulletins and circulars devoted wholly or in part to the subject.

In addition to quarterly publications, one well illustrated, Iowa issues shorter folders telling just how to deal with the fly nuisance.

The Chicago board of health, through its school of sanitary instruction, publishes and distributes articles and cartoons on the subject, as well as a concise list of "Hints to Householders."

The Ohio state board of health has also been busy in the matter and has reprinted large numbers of Dr. C. O. Probst's practical paper, "The Fly as a Disease Carrier."

Michigan's state board has come out with an important quarterly document on "The Anti-Fly Crusade."

Pennsylvania devotes an entire issue of its large Health Bulletin to an essay easily understood, which is called "The Common Fly: How It Develops, Why It Must Be Destroyed, and How to Destroy It."

South Carolina, Texas, and almost all the other states in the Union have been doing their utmost to educate the public concerning the dangers of permitting flies to exist. But with the exception of a single four-page circular the state of New York has done nothing in the matter that has been pressed so vigorously by the country generally. This circular is a brief document entitled "The Filthy Fly," and is issued by the Publicity and Education Department of the State Board of Health.

It is said that by means of a red powder scattered over piles of garbage and other filth flies

have been traced in many cases directly into sick rooms, as well as to markets and fruit stalls where foodstuffs were displayed, without being screened. By such means as this flies were traced during an outbreak of typhoid fever in Plattsburgh, N. Y. The local authorities thought that drinking water, or milk, or some like supply was infected, but an investigator from New York went to the Saranac river, into which the sewage of Plattsburgh was carried, and from there he traced flies as they went into a moving-picture show attended by a large audience, and he traced the flies as they went from the "movies" back to the river.

Countless instances of the spread of various diseases have been recorded all over the country, and as a result, instead of being regarded merely as a harmless, though annoying little pest, the house fly is today considered one of the deadliest enemies man has to contend with. Far more dangerous than war, for the fly is everywhere every summer, excepting in enlightened communities, like Cleveland, Ohio, which is rapidly becoming pretty nearly a flyless city.

Last year experiments were undertaken in a number of places to exterminate flies. Newspapers of Worcester, Mass., offered money prizes for the largest quantity of flies caught, and the results were astonishing. One enterprising lad of twelve years won the first prize of \$100 when he delivered ninety-five quarts of flies. But it was found out later that in order to succeed he had actually gone into the business of breeding flies in heaps of fish offal. Altogether the city of Worcester caught and killed forty bushels of flies in a few weeks. For obvious reasons those interested in fly extermination are not offering prizes in the same way this year for dead flies. In a good many communities prizes are offered for flyless blocks of houses or for farms or barns that have no flies on or in them.

Organizations like the Woman's Municipal League of Boston are paying for stereopticon lectures delivered before all sorts of audiences, and are getting Boy Scouts, District Nursing associations, school children, and others at work in the effort. One of the scientists most actively interested is C. F. Hodge, professor of biology at Clark university, who has accomplished remarkable results by screening houses to keep flies on the outside, by killing winter flies when they awake in early spring and crawl out of cracks, picture moldings, and other dark places where they spend the cold weather, and by catching in traps of his own design millions of young flies before they can get to kitchen, dining-room or restaurant.

One of the most effective steps taken in the campaign of education is due to Mr. Hatch, who sent a man to London, at his own expense, and there had made microscopic photographs of flies and their dangerous activities from which a moving picture film was constructed. The film, shown all over the country, is believed to have done more than any other one thing to bring millions of people to realize how great is the danger from flies, and how necessary to remove it.

One of the most ingenious methods for teaching children facts regarding flies is seen in a small pamphlet prepared by Jean Dawson of the Cleveland Normal school, who has adopted the question and answer plan of instruction. After explaining, in this way, why flies are dangerous, how they spread disease, where they spend the winter and what they do in spring, the little book tells about their breeding, their food, and how they carry dirt as well as disease.

The closing questions and answers are as follows:

20. Can a family escape the dangers from flies by screening them out of the house?

No, not if they use food over which flies have swarmed or fallen into.

21. Do flies carry sickness and death to many people in the United States?

There are nearly five hundred thousand cases of typhoid fever yearly in the United States, and nearly 50,000 deaths. Much of this distributed by flies. Forty-nine thousand infants die annually of enteritis or summer complaint, the germs of which are probably all carried to the milk by flies. Flies are now known to be the most deadly enemy of man. They kill more peo-



COVERING REFUSE IN DUSTY PLACES WITH DISINFECTANT

ple than all the lions, tigers, snakes, and even war.

22. Have flies always been such an enemy to mankind?

Yes, but a great many have died. About four out of five children in Cleveland live to be five years old. Many of these deaths are due to flies carrying disease germs to their food.

23. How is it possible to protect ourselves more from flies than we already have?

When we thought flies were merely annoying, we could afford to hide ourselves behind screens; now that they have been proved to be our deadly enemy, we must come out and fight them in the open.

24. How can this be done?

In three ways:

(a) By killing all the winter flies that have been hiding in buildings as fast as they come out.

(b) By cleaning up all manure and filth in which flies may breed.

(c) By keeping traps set in covers of garbage cans and on porches where the flies are thickest to catch them before they can enter our homes.

25. What particular good would come from killing winter flies?

Killing the flies that live over winter means killing the mother flies before they can lay eggs in the spring.

26. If we did clean up all the manure and filth from the neighborhood would not flies swarm in from other parts?

A fly seldom travels over 500 yards from its breeding place.

27. With what are the traps baited?

If used in the cover of a garbage can the garbage is the bait. If used otherwise, bread and milk is an attractive bait.

28. Will all the flies go into the trap?

Yes, if there is no other food about.

29. Has any one ever succeeded in keeping his house free from flies without screens?

Yes, a number of people have used the method above indicated, and have done away with screen windows and doors.

30. Will the city of Cleveland ever be free from flies?

Yes, just as soon as every one does his part in his own house and yard Cleveland will be a city of flyless stores, markets and homes.

One of the most interesting experiments made last summer was a highly successful effort to teach children the truth about the necessity of exterminating the typhoid fly.

Among those furthering this specific plan of education was Mr. Hatch, who offered two sets of prizes in each of a number of cities, including New York, Milwaukee, Kalamazoo, Salem, Mass.; Wichita, Kansas; St. Louis, Mo.; Memphis and St. Louis, La. To children in the seventh and eighth grades of public schools he offered a prize of \$10 and to pupils in the fifth and sixth grades he offered a first prize of \$5 and a second prize of \$3. In the aggregate he spent in this way some \$700, many thousands competing. One result is that an army of children have acquainted themselves with the fly and what it does to man. This, of course, was the main object sought. Secondly, the fact that a New Yorker was offering his own money in this campaign, succeeded in arousing the spirit manifested among children all over the country, caused local newspapers, health bodies, educational institutions, and other individuals in many places to go into the matter on their own responsibility. This year it is not necessary for Mr. Hatch or any one else to offer prizes to the country in general. The leaders of public opinion and public spirit in one city after another are offering prizes themselves.

As a result of all the agitation, this year sees a fly crusade throughout the land such as was probably never seen before in the history of the world.

MEMORIAL TO THE REV. WHITE

Brass Tablet on Church Porch in Southwest England Lauds Man Who Aided John Endicott.

Salem, Mass.—In the church porch of a small town in southwest England there is a brass tablet to the memory of a man who has never sufficiently emerged into the limelight of public regard, for the great part he played in speeding John Endicott and his gallant band to the home of freedom.

The hidden romance of New England colonization appears as soon as you begin to examine the Dorset archives of the seventeenth century. Clear for all to see at the present day is the memorial tablet in the south



In Old Dorchester.

porch of St. Peter's church, Dorchester, read year by year by many American pilgrims.

It runs: "In this porch lies the body of the Rev. John White, M. A., of New College, Oxford. He was born at Christmas, 1575. For about 40 years he was rector of this parish and also of Holy Trinity. He died here 21st July, 1648. A man of great godliness, good scholarship and wonderful ability and kindness, he had a very strong sway in the town. He greatly set forward the emigration to the Massachusetts Bay colony, where his name lives in unfading remembrance."

Glimpses of the interest taken in the new world peep out in 1621, the year after the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers. The Mayor of Weymouth (England) then wrote to the Mayor of Exeter inquiring "what they of Exeter intend to do touching Sir Ferdinando Gorges project about the plantation and fytshings at New England." A private company formed chiefly of Dorchester people, from 1623 onward sent out fishing vessels to the New England coast and had landed men at Cape Ann to establish a station for the benefit of their vessels. This was abandoned, but subsequently it formed the basis of John White's enterprise.

NEW FINE SYSTEM A SUCCESS

Installment Plan Employed in Kansas City Court Nets in Six Months \$2,122.

Kansas City, Mo.—Six months have elapsed since Judge Ewing Bland of South Side Municipal court announced an innovation in collecting fines from offenders on the installment plan. Since the system became operative, \$2,122 has been paid in installments by 164 persons who took advantage of the system. The amount is the aggregate of payments of 60 cents to \$3 weekly, according to the earning capacity and expenses of the payer.

"The money was paid by persons who would have been unable to pay their fines all at once and must have served sentences in the workhouse," said Judge Bland. "It is money the city would not have gotten if there had been no installment fine plan."

But to Judge Bland's way of thinking, above all, it represents a saving to those who take advantage of it of their manhood and womanhood. A term in a workhouse, Judge Bland argued, lowers one's self-respect, and there is no corresponding gain to society. Only one out of every twenty of the men trusted with the credit system of paying for an offense has defaulted. All the defaulters have been re-arrested and are now at the workhouse, according to the report prepared by the clerk of the court.

'FORGET PAST AND FUTURE'

When Load of Tomorrow Is Added to Burden of Yesterday Many Men Falter, Says Scientist.

New Haven, Conn.—Sir William Osler, in addressing the religious meeting at Yale, outlined new rules for practical daily life. He said: "My method is the freshest, oldest, simplest and usefulest. Forget the past, forget the future. Life is a habit as hard or as easy to acquire as any other in life."

"I'm no genius; my friends have found that out, but take no thought for the future nor the past. When the load of tomorrow is added to the load of yesterday many men falter in the way."

"The first two hours of a day determines that day. Quit tobacco and liquor. Bright eyes are the thing. The control of the mind as a working machine is the end of all education. That can be accomplished with deliberation. The most striking thing about America is its hurry. Europeans accomplish just as much without everlasting rush."

TAKES ODD JOURNEY

In the Gloom Above Houses of Parliament.

Writer Felt That Dark, Noisy Corridors Were Nearest Approach to Hades He Should See While Alive.

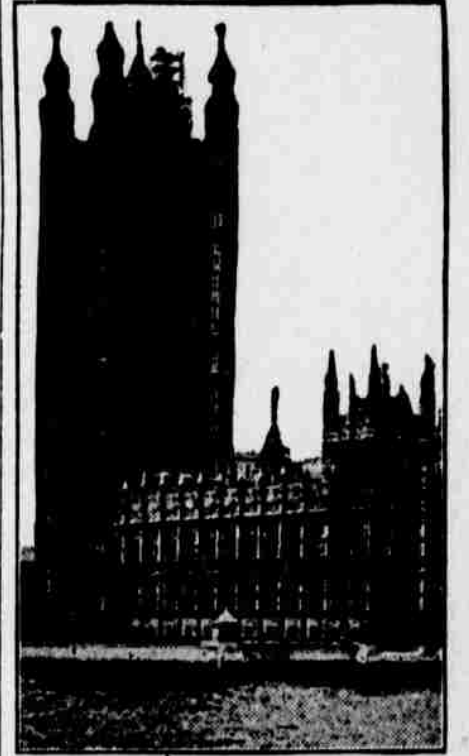
I have just had a curious experience, writes a correspondent. I was invited to take a walk over the upper part of the Houses of Parliament, and having been through once, I must confess that I never want to repeat the experience.

We went in through the door in the corner of the central hall. After a little waiting, our eyes grew used to the gloom, and we ventured to move a few yards forward, only to stumble as we went over the metals of a tiny railway laid upon the floor at our feet. Someone somewhere a long way off switched on a light which sprang up at the end of a corridor that seemed miles and miles away—a little flicker of light at the end of a tunnel of gloom. We could see the metals of the railway going on and on ever so far, and I was not at all surprised when I was told that it went over the entire roof of the Houses of Parliament. Its use is the mere mundane one of carrying coals, which are put in trucks and wheeled to wherever they are needed in the building.

Another light is switched on for a moment to point us to where a little flight of stairs leads over the dome to a dark, gloomy room guarded by a heavy iron door. We go through the iron door and find ourselves in a little chamber, from where, leaning over a balcony, you can look right down on to the floor of the central hall itself.

We emerge again and mount another flight of stairs leading a little way across the dome and here for the first time we notice a peculiar noise. It is like the roar of a huge traffic, so crushed together that it is impossible to distinguish the sound of any wheel or the tap of a horse's foot. This noise is really the noise of all the winds of all the world which rush into this tower through the openings and rush round and round again in their efforts to get free. Even on a mild day the noise is so much that conversation in ordinary tones is difficult. What it must be like on a wild day can easily be imagined.

The whole place is eerie beyond understanding, and I could not help giving a little shudder as I stepped gin-



British Houses of Parliament.

gerly down the narrow, open stairs. We went cautiously along the endless corridors, their blackness accentuated rather than relieved by the occasional switches of light which my companion gave me, and ever as we walked there came with us the voice of the imprisoned winds, moaning and moaning for their freedom.

"Steady," says my companion, suddenly, and I pull up short, feeling that I had dared too much in taking the lead, while he fumbled along the wall in the darkness to find at length a light. "Click!"—the switch is down, and as the light comes I step hastily back. Before me yawns a chasm, and if I had gone forward another step I should have been over. I look again. It is not so deep as I had thought; in fact, not much more than six feet deep, but the hole is long and broad, and looks like an empty swimming bath.

Here, in this abyss of gloom, the police keep the most important night watch of the House of Commons.

The chief task of the policemen in this home of the sparrows is to guard against the danger of fire.

Though I had climbed to get there, I felt that I was in the nearest approach to Hades that I shall ever see alive.

Tombstone Crushes Boy.

South Norwalk, Conn.—Lloyd Cave, a choir boy in St. Paul's church here, was mortally injured recently when, in playing in the yard of the church, he overturned a tombstone. It fell on him, pinning him to the earth.

Cave's companions were unable to remove the stone, and it was only after the Rev. L. B. Howell and other men had arrived that it was lifted.

The boy was unconscious. Dr. W. J. Tracey found that his skull had been fractured and his back injured, perhaps broken. He was removed to Norwalk hospital.