

Winnetka Eastern Star Chapter Presents Famed Russian Ballet in Program



On Thursday evening, June 3, the Belle Bender Russian Ballet will give a program at Skokie school in the Jane Kuppenheimer Memorial hall, under the auspices of Winnetka chapter No. 942, Order of the Eastern Star. Miss Bender, the director, is an exponent of the methods of Fokine, teacher of Pavlowa, Mordikin, and

other famous dancers. Tickets may be purchased at the door, or by calling Glencoe 667. The program, which begins at 8:15 o'clock, sharp, embraces fifteen numbers in which the following persons will participate: Shirley Glass, Mildred Mullen, Evelyn Dukes, Beryl Williams, Leah Brody, Frances Sherman, Lorette Dickow, Violet Milne and Ava and Dorothy Robbins. Miss Bender, it is announced, will give the

same program at Kimball hall, Chicago, June 6. Mildred Mullen and Shirley Glass are the only two children in the personnel. The proceeds of the entertainment to be given in Winnetka on June 3, are for Winnetka chapter, No. 942, Order of the Eastern Star. It is the plan of Winnetka chapter to give one big event each year. Last year it was a bazaar. The chapter uses its funds in various worthy ways, one

of which is a monthly contribution to the Old People's Home at Rockford, an Eastern Star Institution. The present officers of the Winnetka chapter, O. E. S., are Mrs. Frank Anderson, worthy matron; William Kentnor, worthy patron; Mabel Whipple, associate matron; Christine Wolter, conductress; Leo Delote, associate conductress; Jennie Stevens, secretary; Hazel Wissman, treasurer.

"SWAT THE FLY," IS WARNING TO VILLAGE

Health Officer Schneider Outlines Methods of Eliminating Pest in Community

Dr. C. O. Schneider, health officer for both Winnetka and Glencoe, is early in the campaign to "Swat the Fly."

"The fly," he points out, "is the universal enemy of man and the only way to exterminate the fly is to keep constantly after him."

In a recent issue of the municipal tuberculosis sanitarium bulletin of the City of Chicago, two pages are devoted to an intensified campaign against the fly and the importance of getting in the work early. It says:

- Destroy the early fly.
- Prevent breeding by eliminating the breeding places.
- Destroy as many flies as possible after they are hatched.
- The time to get rid of flies is now,

before they begin to multiply. Clean up the manure piles and all places where garbage or putrefying waste collects. Screen your houses and swat each fly that comes your way.

Someone who likes to figure has produced the amazing information that:

One wintered over female in April will produce by May 1, 120 flies; whose progeny on May 28 will have become 7,200 flies; which number by June 20 will have increased to 432,000 flies; and by July 10 to 25,920,000 flies; by the fifth generation, on July 29 we will have 1,555,200,000 flies; to contend with, which by August 18 will become 93,312,000,000 flies; and by September 10, 5,598,720,000,000 flies; since a fly generation is from ten to fifteen days and assuming, of course, that half of those hatched are females, that none are swatted or die natural fly deaths before reproducing their kind, and that none produce more than one lot of 120 offspring.

The fly breeds in, and feeds on filth, decaying vegetation, human excreta, and putrefying animal matter. Its favorite breeding spot is the manure

pile. It flies from filth to food. It spreads tuberculosis, typhoid, dysentery and other diseases. It is no respecter of persons. It carries infection to children and grown-ups with equal impartiality.

Flies cannot breed without filth, and the more filth, the more flies. Flies are an index to the sanitary condition of the town, of the community, and of the home in which they are found. The fly serves as a tormenting, disgraceful reminder of our own uncleanness.

Flies begin to breed in the spring as soon as the days are fairly warm. Each female lays between 120 and 150 eggs at each laying and each may make as many as four deposits, or 600 eggs. The eggs are very small and are laid in clusters. The egg stage during hot weather lasts from seven to eight hours. After it emerges from the egg, the larva, commonly known as a maggot, burrows at once into the substance upon which it was hatched. The larva stage lasts about five days. The color changes from a glistening white to yellow. Its skin becomes shell-like, changes again in color, first to red and then to dark brown. Dur-

ing the evolution its size is increased about three times. In about five days the adult, full-grown fly, emerges, crawls to the surface, and as soon as its wings attain their ultimate texture, begins its life of activity. The time between the deposit of the egg and the emergence of the adult fly is about ten days.

During his rounds as a scavenger, the fly collects upon his body, thousands of bacteria, some of which are harmless and some are deadly. The body, wings and six feet of the fly are covered with fine hairs and bristles which, seen under a microscope, have clinging to them all kinds of dirt from the refuse that the fly is accustomed to visit.

The first thing the fly does when he has perched upon the butter or other food, is to rub his legs vigorously one against the other. He does it for the same reason that we use a door mat.

Flies ingest tuberculosis sputum and excrete tubercle bacilli. Sputum, pus from discharging sinuses, and fecal matter, from patients with intestinal tuberculosis, should be carefully protected from flies lest they act as disseminators of the tubercle bacilli.