be burnt in public and municipal destructors, and it should be made compulsory to keep refuse receptacles closed, and consequently fly-proof. The alternative, to render such nuisances innocuous, can be accomplished by the provision of darkened fly-proof pits or chambers for the reception of stable refuse, to be frequently and periodically removed. Flies may be prevented from breeding in such refuse by treating it with such substances as chloride of lime or kerosene. By scattering chloride of lime over the refuse after each addition in the closed chamber, or spraying with kerosene (which is not so effective), the flies are prevented, should they have access, from breeding in the excremental or vegetable refuse. But the removal method is the most successful wherever it can be accomplished; and in the case of small stables this is not impossible.

These may seem somewhat utopian suggestions, but success has followed their adoption, and drastic initial measures are essential if it is desired to reduce, so far as is humanly possible, this evil in our midst. Until such measures are adopted the public must hold the offending parties responsible for the dangers resulting from the germ-carrying powers of the house-fly; and it is no small matter to be responsible for an unnecessarily high and reducible infantile mortality, not to mention the increased possibility of the rapid spread of outbreaks of typhoid fever, to which new and rapidly growing cities are especially liable. In houses it is not sufficient to provide fly screens to windows and doors, but such foods as milk and sugar, to which flies are especially attracted, and which are more than usually suited for the reception of whatever germs they are carrying, should be carefully covered with muslin. A fly should be regarded in its true light as a winged carrier of disease and decay. The sooner this is realized the more speedy will be the advent of more healthy and less dangerous conditions. Time was when the fly acted as a scavenger, its larvæ destroying by disintegration decaying substances. Its function has now been superseded by health and sanitary authorities, and now its sole function is that of a danger signal. Wherever flies abound in such places will refuse and decaying substances be found, and on such occasions it will serve as a disseminator of the germs which are associated with such substances. If we are to reduce the mortality from these infectious diseases and make our towns and cities more healthy, the house flies must be reduced. The time is past when these ideas were considered the alarmist croakings of scientific cranks: we have the facts before us which condemns in no unmeasured terms this most serious pest—the common house-fly.