it will be seen that with the exception of one year, wherever there has been a rise or fall in the mean temperature for the third quarter of the year, there has been a corresponding rise or fall in the number of deaths: associated with a rise or fall in the temperature would be an increase or decrease in the number of flies, as the two are intimately connected. A high temperature is responsible for a more rapid development of flies, and therefore for an increase in their numbers. The shortest time in which I and other investigators have been able to rear house-flies through all the stages of their life history, that is through the egg, larval or maggot and pupal stages, is slightly over eight days by keeping them at a constant high temperature. It was also found that in ten to fourteen days these flies could lay eggs. As each fly is capable of laying from 120 to 150 eggs in a single batch, and may lay six or even more batches of eggs during its life, it is an easy matter to understand how a single fly may be responsible for an incredible number of descendants during a single season, and in the light of these facts, the enormous number of flies present in a hot season ceases to be a matter of wonder, and still more so when it is learnt "where they all come from."

The chief and favourite breeding place of the house-fly is in stable refuse, which may sometimes be found to be literally alive with the "maggots" of the house-fly. In a city like Ottawa where stables are located behind houses in almost every street, and each single horse stable has its pile of refuse, is it to be wondered at that house-flies are so numerous? It is little use complaining about these pests, and potentially the most dangerous pests we have, while such conditions are allowed to exist. A single refuse heap will supply a whole street with flies; a single, unclosed, and not frequently emptied refuse bin will colonise a house, for they breed in incredible numbers in waste and decaying vegetable products, such as accumulate in the household refuse bin. All decaying and excremental substances, provided the temperature is suitable, serve as breeding places for house-flies, and in these facts lies the solution to the house-fly problem which we are compelled to face if we would reduce the infantile mortality rate and the death rate of typhoid fever. There are two ways of dealing with a nuisance, the one is to abolish it; the other to render it innocuous. Boards of health and local authorities should make it *illegal* to keep stable refuse exposed for more than *six days*, that is, a period of time less than that required by the fly to pass through its complete development from egg to fly. Within that time it should be compulsorily removed to well without the boundaries of the city. Refuse bins should be similarly treated. Refuse should