

Frost to conduct experiments along the lines of the original investigators. These were begun on October 3rd, and the results are published in the Health Reports of October 25th. They demonstrate conclusively that infantile paralysis may be transmitted to monkeys by the stable fly, and, therefore, confirm the original investigators.

Stomoxys calcitrans, the stable-fly, is described by Hewitt as an out-door fly which sometimes enters and remains inside houses. Fond of the sun, it may be found resting or hovering over doors, gates and fences; wherever there are horses or cattle it is found in abundance. Farm-yards are its natural abiding-places.

Its close similarity to the common house-fly is responsible for the biting habit attributed to the latter, but the house-fly is unable to bite. It is only by aid of the microscope that the difference in the construction of the proboscis of either can be determined. In the stable-fly this is awl-like, adapted for piercing and sucking.

The body is larger, more robust, of brownish green tinge with four dark longitudinal stripes on the dorsal side of the thorax. A striking characteristic is the golden tinge of the anterior end of the median, light-colored stripe.

A blood-sucking insect, it is not attracted by the same means as the house-fly, so does not frequent substances likely to contain intestinal bacilli. Its whole life-history may be completed from twenty-five to thirty-seven days, commonly from July to October.

The hygienic claims of the gas-stove, gas fires, cookers and heaters, these modern innovations of the greatest necessity, comfort, and advantage, must be viewed in their sanitary as well as in their domestic aspects.

In considering the advantages of gas heating, Mr. Vivian B. Lewis, professor of chemistry, Royal Naval College, Greenwich, (see *Medical Officer*, October 19th, 1912), says these have developed within recent years to such a degree as to call for a close and careful investigation into their safeness from a hygienic standpoint.