

THE WAR ON THE FLY

A PLAN TO EXTERMINATE THE TYPHOID OR FILTH-DISEASE FLY.

By C. F. HODGE.

(The articles by C. F. Hodge are reprinted from La Follette's, and are the very "last word" on the subject of fly extermination. They are worthy of careful reading by every one wishing to rid Westminster of flies.—Editor's Note.)

As long as the fly was known merely as an annoying nuisance there was little chance of enlisting concerted effort for its suppression. Now that it is convicted of being the bearer of all mannae of disease, the most urgent next step toward clean living. How to do this is the problem.

The main feature in our solution of the invention of fly screen with which to shut ourselves in prison, while we yield to the enemy undisputed possession of the out-of-doors. Then we have devised other disagreeable accessories, like tangle-foot paper and fly spatters with which to kill those that come to our windows. To get the climax of our campaign we have supplied food at our kitchen doors and unlimited breeding places in our stable cellars.

Why not put the flies in jail and let ourselves out? In recent years our success in dealing with mosquitoes by attention to their breeding places has suggested a similar solution of the fly problem. Mosquitoes breed in stagnant water, and it is generally easy to drain, fill, stock with fishes or oil the pools of a neighborhood and relieve it of its breeding chiefly in stable manure. The plenty of this in stable manure will breed well in almost any decaying filth, animal or vegetable, and only ten days are required for eggs to hatch and mature.

We cannot too strongly advocate intelligent cleanliness, but even if all stable and barnyard accumulations were plowed into the fields weekly, there would still remain, in the cities, the gutters, sewers, dumps and all sorts of accidental accumulations anywhere; and in the country, the miles of roadsides and the miles of barnyards and pastures. All this means that the breeding places are an impossible field of attack in case of the filth fly. In fact the plan has been before the country now for several years and I doubt whether a single season can be had in which to follow it consistently for an entire season.

Let Mr. and Mrs. Fly Trap Themselves.

The fly nuisance touches every home, and since one household can breed enough flies to cover at least a half a mile square, positively every family must co-operate. This means that we must, first of all, have a plan which shall appeal to everyone as fair and effective, and by its own merits enlist universal support. The public is an enormous mass of common sense, and nothing short of real common sense can move it. A pair of flies beginning in April may be the progenitors of billions by August. Is it not common sense to catch the pair in April? That depends on whether we can or not, which brings us to methods. My plan consists of four lines of attack all directed toward catching the fly out of doors before it deposits its eggs.

It is reason to give food and comfort to an enemy. If there were no free feeding, there would be no breeding. However, the "fly-tight" garbage can, now insisted upon by boards of health, is designed to keep the fastidious creatures out of our houses for food. Invite them into the cans, but catch every one that enters. Everything most attractive to flies can be placed in this receptacle and by attaching the trap it becomes a veritable vacuum cleaner for flies. You may "show" the same fly a hundred times. Like the particle of dust that infests a house under the regime of the feather duster, you do not have to catch it but once. Easier yet, give it the chance, and let the fly catch itself. Effective trapping at the most attractive feeding places on the premises—it may be the garbage can or soil barrel or a room or shed in hotels, restaurants or markets, in which all waste matters are collected, would render window and door screens unnecessary as a protection against Musca domestica, the common fly.

The principle upon which the trap is made is illustrated in the pictures. It is that a fly seeks its food entirely by smell and will crawl in to it through any dark crack. After feeding, it will fly up or crawl toward the light.

Second: Before storms, evenings, or when savory cooking is going on, cabbage is being boiled or fruit is being canned—flies are attracted to the kitchen. If we have a screen covering the entire window, and by the simple device shown in the next figure will catch the flies as fast as they come. Two narrow strips of thin wood or tin, fastened to the outside of the screens, guide the flies to the small opening into the wire cage in the center. These will now go back to the stable to lay their eggs.

Catch Them; Going and Coming!

The third line of attack is directed against the breeding places. No cleanly plan of home sanitation allows accumulations about stables and out-houses. The labor of handling the material is doubled and its value to the land, often more than halved by antiquated methods of "rotting." Still, in cities, where stable cellars are necessary, the so-called "fly-tight" construction so often insisted upon by authorities is calculated to keep up the supply of flies forever. Millions of eggs may be laid in the material before it is put into the cellar, the warm material is the best possible fly incubator, the flies as they hatch will swarm out like live steam out of a boiler, whenever the place is opened, as it must be daily. Suppose instead we have at least one window on the sunny side and have it screened with durable wire net. The flies as they hatch, will swarm to this window and by the usual guide-strips we may lead them to an opening near the top—into a trap. Then, too, the odor of this window will attract the flies which are seeking a place to oviposit. If we shut them out, they will scatter and find some other filth in which to

lay their eggs. By means of guide-strips on the outside of the screen, invite them in—into another trap—we may catch them "coming and going." This plan the writer hopes to test more fully next season, but it seems to have enough common sense about it to insure effective elimination of breeding about all such places. (As tested the past season it has proved almost exterminative for the premises.)

Finally, poisoning has long been used as an indoor measure. Why not carry the war into the enemies' territory at every point? Formalin, the common germicide, is now recommended as the best poison to use. The figures show convenient ways of applying it. A good sized bottle is filled with a two per cent. solution (two teaspoons to half pint of water) a saucer placed over it and the whole is inverted. A nick is broken in the mouth of the bottle, or it may be set on a bit of cork, so that the liquid will partially fill the saucer and a small slice of bread, covered with sugar, is placed in one side as an added attraction. Both bottle and saucer may be mounted in a wooden or wire bracket so that it may be hung in any sunny corner about the stable or porch; or, with a little shelf tacked in place, the bottle may be simply leaned up in a corner. During hot, dry weather, with no other water near, this device will cover the back porch or stable floor with flies. It is quite possible some such poisoning method, employed generally out of doors would prove the cheapest and easiest way of dealing with the whole fly problem. The bottle keeps the strength of solution and does it down as needed, so that, once set, it requires no attention for weeks or even months.

Stop at Nothing Short of Extermination.

With insects capable of breeding up into the millions, or even billions, in a few weeks, it is profoundly un-derstandable to say that this or that laborious method "will reduce their numbers considerably." A fly may lay six batches of eggs from 120 to 150 each, i. e., from 700 to 900 eggs. These may hatch and come out as adult flies in ten days, after emerging from the pupae, however, according to recent observations made by Hewitt in England, a fly must feed for fourteen days before it matures its first laying of eggs. If every household in a town had even one out-door trap over its most like-ly feeding place, it does not seem improbable that every fly would catch itself in this two weeks before it began to lay. This would mean extermination—the stone of Sisyphus rolled over the top of the mountain and twice in the sea. With the three other methods we make assurance doubly sure.

With Apologies to "Life"

The youth of a town, in connection with their nature lessons and high-school biology, could organize the campaign along the lines indicated—or invent and discover better—and according to the opening of spring and June free the place of the usual summer plague of flies. There would occur such an uplift in health and cleanly living as the people had never experienced; and the account of the work would make La Follette's the best story of the year.

The one thing useful is intelligence enough on the part of every member of the community to realize how many flies may breed from a single pair. It has been computed that in a pair of flies beginning to breed in April might, if all lived, be the progenitors of 191,010,000,000,000,000, by August. The first nation or community in which this degree of civic intelligence is attained will be free from flies from that time on. We need to develop this intelligence with reference to a good many other natural enemies.

Her True Bent.

"Professor," said Miss Skylight, "I want you to suggest a course in life for me. I have thought of Journalism."

"What are your own inclinations?"

"Oh, my soul yearns and throbs and pulsates with an ambition to give the world a life-work that shall be mar-velous in its scope, and weirdly en-trancing in the vastness of its struc-tural beauty!"

"Woman, you're born to be a mil-lioner."—Tit-Bits.

A little house is always too big if jealousy is an inmate.

Notice to the Children.

ON next Monday the child bringing in the most dead flies will be given \$1.00, and on each Saturday after that, a prize of \$1.00 will be given for the most flies brought in during the week. These flies will also be credited to them in the contest for the \$50 prizes, previously offered. In addition to the prize of a dollar, the moving picture parlors have offered to give prizes to the children catching the greatest number and the next greatest number. These prizes will consist of passes to the theatres. It makes no difference if you have but three flies, bring them in. We would advise you to go after them with slappers or sticky fly paper at this time, and remember that one fly caught now means a million less in August.—The Westminster Association for the Promotion of Public Welfare.

HOUSE-FLY & CO.

General Dealers in Typhoid Fever, Diphtheria and Other Infectious Diseases.

Sickness and Death from Our Infections Warranted to be Higher than that of any Other Firm in the Same Line of Business.

Carelesstown, E. W., June 7, 1911.

Dear Sir or Madam:

This is to inform you that we will be at your screen door earlier than usual this summer, with a choice line of summer infections, including Typhoid Fever, Diphtheria, etc. Special inducements for babies are offered in a new line of bacteria, insuring long illness and slow death.

We desire to call particular attention to an insidious variety of Bovine Tubercle Bacillus, which we are carrying to your milk supply. This Tubercle Bacillus is warranted to produce large tuberculous glands in your children and slow tuberculosis of the bowels, which we guarantee to be fatal in 20 per cent of the cases infected.

Our firm finds it unnecessary to call the attention of our patrons to Results. We GET them. Look at your cemeteries filled with the patrons of the line of products we carry. Visit your hospitals; the beds are occupied by those we infected. Not a city in the country has less than more than 10 per cent. of its people sick. No other firm can point to so many cases of typhoid or so much illness among babies as we can, as a result of our methods.

Every July, August and September we increase the sickness and death of the babies; several hundred per cent.; we cause babies to die by the thousands. We laugh at our enemies who dole out insect powder, which only gives us a good drunk, and fly poison, which does not materially interfere with our business. No one can hurt us until the vault, manure heap, open garbage pail and dirty yard are wiped out. Of course, that won't be done right away.

Yours for dirt, disease and death, HOUSE-FLY & CO.

To Madam Careless Housewife, Mr. Indifferent Citizen:—(Life)

P. S. We make a specialty of the careless spitting consumptive who has no regard for himself or other people and sits by a second story window and spits down on the lawn, or on the sidewalk in towns that will allow it or in an old fashioned spittoon. We are immune to the tubercle bacillus, in fact "we eat em alive" and stow fat on them. In this instance we carry out the adage "live and let live" for when we are done with them and they pass out in our excretions, they are alive and active, and if a careless spitting consumptive is around we guarantee that every fly-speck deposited on your ceiling, your tablecloth, your plate or the piece of bread and butter in baby's hand, will contain these germs of consumption and infect fifty per cent. of those who swallow them. We also guarantee to carry millions of the germs of consumption on our feet, legs and bodies and we can make 100,000 trips per day between the spittoon and the dining room and kitchen and empty our load both inside and outside of us into your milk, butter, syrup or anything in the way of food that is left exposed.

Who said this careless spitting of consumptives should not be allowed? Bah. That would interfere with the personal liberty of both the patient and ourselves. Let him alone. He will die before long, but before he dies we will be able to infect a large number of people from his spit. Besides, few towns would be so foolish as to pass ordinances in regard to consumption; it might make people think they allowed consumptives to come into their town. We are in no danger from this source, certainly not for a long time yet.

Yours for the spread of consumption, HOUSE-FLY & CO. With Apologies to "Life"

Flyless Communities.

Professor Hodge's idea so deeply interested me last year that I went to Worcester and interviewed him and visited the factory where the traps are made. I used them on our garbage pail. I found it much more satisfactory to catch the pests before they entered the kitchen than after. I am convinced that the piece of bread against the flies out-doors as we now fight them in-doors will give us flyless communities. We should all co-operate in this great civic work. Now is the time to start this year's "campaign." We should keep on from year to year until this dis-tinctive and carrying insect is ex-tinct. The world owes a great debt to a scientist like Professor Hodge, who believes that knowledge should be applied first of all to the solution of practical, every-day problems, that science should be made an instrument for "sure human good."—Editorial by Belle Case La Follette.

Health is the essential factor in productiveness, prosperity and happiness, and in the ad-vancement of civilization.

The Right Plan of Campaign for the War on the Fly on the Farm and in the City.

—By C. F. HODGE.

The plan to exterminate the kind of civic service. The Camp-tire Girls might either cooperate or compete for the spoils and glories of the fray. Lacking these organiza-tions, the pupils of the high-school and advanced grammar grades can organize and elect a "General" or "Commander-in-Chief," "Colonels," "Captains," "Lieutenants" and "Ser-geants." The Boy Scouts have al-ready rendered signal service in the campaigns of the past season, and this work has stimulated, in turn, the organization of Scout Squads.

With the organization effected the first duty of the officers will be to lay out the plans of the whole cam-paign. They will need to divide their towns into practically equal districts or units of such size that one pri-vate can care for it daily during the active fighting. This minimal unit may, perhaps, be a single block, and I figure that it will take a lively Scout from one to two hours to tend the exterminators daily. If a Scout becomes proficient, systematizes his rounds, and can give his whole attention to it, he may be able to cover possibly, ten blocks daily. Many of these details will have to be learned by practical experience; but by be-ginning early and getting all plans perfected before the enemy comes out of winter quarters we must work our way toward sure victory.

"No Flies"—Glad News. It is to be hoped that when the maps and plans for any town or city are all completed, there will be at least one soldier or scout living in each block. If not, the local char-ter, of its own home district. Before flies begin to move next spring he will have visited every home and will have installed such extermina-tors on garbage cans and stable cel-lars as will insure picking up every fly that comes to door or window of the premises. The scout will agree to care for this apparatus during the active campaign, but each household should pay for it so that after the fight it will remain there and con-tinue automatically to pick up any stragglers that may come over from outside, and so keep the city free from flies through the entire season. Then we will give all the honor and prizes to the one who is able to re-port his district absolutely clean first. An inspector from headquar-ters will go out and look over the traps, and, if necessary, he can seal a number of them to insure absolute proof of fair play.

There are several ways of managing the details. The "killed" of each day may be turned in to headquar-ters, properly labeled and dated; but if the campaign is started early enough in the spring, there will be so few that this will hardly prove in-teresting. Still the records should be preserved, and probably a better way will be to have blanks printed, mailing card size and these can be filled out and turned in to headquar-ters daily. The first one reporting "No Flies" wins the first prize, or other honor, of the campaign.

Plan Your Campaign Now. At a guess I should think that the job could be done for the season by the first of June at latest; but no one knows exactly when all the flies of a given locality come out of winter quarters and begin to feed and lay. They probably begin the season HUNGRY and the exterminators should be set early enough, there is strong likelihood that no eggs will be laid and that the fight will be over before we realize that it is well begun.

In March or April, according to locality and season, the local newspa-pers should publish the plans and di-rections so that all may co-operate in-telligently. About this time, too, na-ture lessons should be given on the life-history, disease-carrying, and methods of extermination of the fly in all grades of the public schools. This will put more fight into the children and through them into the public generally than any other mea-sure. One teacher who tried it last spring writes: "Last week I had some of the maggots in horse manure. It was an unusual thing to do, in school, but I wished to emphasize the idea of filth. I think it was success-ful, for the disgust was great when they saw that they changed to flies. People are so irresponsible they have to be shocked to awaken their fight-ing power." This can all be done in a perfectly clean and sane manner by means of wide-mouth bottles or jars, fish globes or glass vivaria, properly covered, so that no other sense but that of sight need be offended.

An imaginary objection to children doing this work is that they may catch something besides flies. This is raised by those who evidently have no practical knowledge of the meth-ods employed. There is more danger of such infection from one fly at liberty, or in the milk, than from all the flies on the Continent in the traps. No child need so much as touch a fly in the whole campaign.

End the Time-old, Weary Fight. The one thing essential to complete success is a decisive thoroughly-unit-ed campaign, beginning with the first move of the enemy in the spring and ending only when the last pair is caught. By the time this has been accomplished by the active campaign the entire community ought to be sufficiently convinced of the value of the methods and well enough edu-cated in their use to enable each house-hold to manage the apparatus on its own premises for the remainder of the season and forever after. The first community intelligent enough to enlist every household will first be free from this time-old, weary fight against "THE HOUSE FLY—DIS-EASE CARRIER."

To keep healthy, keep your sur-rounding healthy. Filth flies. Flies for fever. He Laughs Best who Laughs First. "Why, man, you have no sense of humor. When I first told you that joke I laughed till my sides ached." "So did I."—Christian Advocate.

THE Superior Drills and the Dairy Maid Separators sold by P. T. Bennett, of Sykeville, are the best now made on the market.

Opinions of Health Boards On The House Fly As A Disease Carrier.

The following extracts were selected at random from the opinions of Health Officers of the leading cities and States in the Union. The fly was investigated by the Merchants' Association of New York City, and in the investigation inquiries were made of the heads of many of the Health De-partments through the country. Ex-tracts from their answers follow.

Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1908. "They not only become nuisances, but they are to a large extent car-riers of disease. They fly from the polluted places in which they breed to the faces, mouths and noses of sleeping infants, and from thence to men, women and children. By these means they become the undoubted carriers of disease. Were it possible to cause all the manure piles to be properly cared for by covers and screens, it would not only rid the city of a pest, but prevent, to a consid-erable extent, the carrying of disease. In the near future one of the new de-partments of the newer medical sci-ence will busy itself with the remov-ing of the manure heap, the house fly, and other insect pests."

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 6, 1908. "The writer, who has been surgeon of the Thirteenth United States In-fantry, can positively state that the outbreak of typhoid fever in the army camps at Mobile and Tampa in the spring and summer of 1898 was di-rectly traceable to the fly as a dis-ease carrier. The fly was present and practically only medium of trans-mission of the disease."

Richmond, Va., Nov. 9, 1908. "I believe that very few of our typhoid epidemics in Virginia are caused by polluted water or milk. Flies certainly play a very large part in the epidemiology of the disease."

College Park, Md., Nov. 10, 1908. "I firmly believe that flies are an important factor in the dissemina-tion of typhoid in our State. Unsanitary conditions, which exist around the homes of the general public, es-pecially in the country districts, make the control of this pest of para-mount importance."

THOMAS B. SYMONS, State Entomologist. Providence, R. I., Nov. 9, 1908. "That flies transmit the disease I think cannot be disputed, given the necessary conditions and their access to typhoid excreta and to food."

Lynn, Mass., Nov. 18, 1908. "It is the opinion of this Board that polluted milk and water supplies are the main sources of typhoid fever in localities where sewers are in use. Where infected faeces or urine are deposited in open places or vaults, we believe that flies act as common car-riers of the typhoid bacilli."

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 19, 1908. "In schools (industrial, blind, etc.) prisons, soldiers' homes, etc., when large outbreaks have occurred after single cases it has usually been trace-able to flies."

Boston, Mass., Nov. 13, 1908. "I have always considered the fly a potential danger which varies greatly under different conditions. Just how much disease to attribute to this insect pest in the aggregate would be a difficult matter to estimate. I believe that the movement for the restriction of the fly nuisance a good one; for whatever makes for clean-liness by the prompt removal of filth and refuse from our environment and its ultimate destruction as a breeding ground for flies opposes to a certain degree the transmission of many other disease germs than those which the fly presumably carries."

Geneva, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1908. "Feel very positive that flies play a most important part in the trans-mission of typhoid and other germs. As to the relative importance of flies and milk or water, we have no posi-tive information."

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 7, 1908. "There can be no question of the possibility of transmission of typhoid bacilli by means of flies, particularly in districts where sewage facilities are not provided and where, conse-quently, the old-fashioned vaults are still in use."

BALLAD OF THE FLY. Baby bye, here's a fly, By the State he's doomed to die, Since he brings germ-like things On his legs and wings. Countless millions of the same I've thr' lodging on his frame. His offense—is immense— Hang his impudence.

Baby bye, shun the fly, Pure food sharps will tell you why, His no joke, they will soak Fly-protecting folk; Therefore, get your little ax, Slay the "musca" in his tracks, Don't delay; haste to slay; Little fly, food day, good day. —Exchange.

Where did you come from You awful old fly? Out of the garbage can To taste of this pie.

What makes your wings Shine like silk? I just took a bath In your baby's milk. —Westminster.

Alas Wags—"Young Sillicus says his cart is lacerated." Wagg—"Who's the lass?"—Phila-delphia Record.

FLY HEADQUARTERS will be opened on Monday, April 29, in the building between Babylon & Lippy Co. and N. I. Gorsuch Son Co., for the purpose of giving information on the FLY QUESTION. A representative of the Association will be present every day from 1 to 5.30 P. M., and will demonstrate the apparatus to be used in exterminating flies.—The Westminster Association for the Promotion of the Public Welfare.

Office of the Chief Clerk of the House. I Herby Certify, That the afore-going is a true copy of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January Session, 1912. ALBERT J. ALMONEY, Chief Clerk of the House.

BLUE RIDGE BREEZES.

Prof. C. L. Rowland, of Baltimore, Md., was entertained April 23, by our worthy preceptress, Miss Margaret Haralcher.

Miss Edna Miller, the primary teacher, has been confined to her room for the past week suffering with tonsillitis.

Miss Gertrude Hess, who enjoyed an extended Easter vacation, has again taken up her work, must be on Sunday Prof. Hoover and family entertained Misses Margaret Haralcher, Grace Rhinehart, Helen Mark-ell, Kathryn Smith and Bertha Sward; Prof. H. R. Brechbill, and Mr. Robert Sollenberger.

The attic of the Ladies Dormitory has recently been converted into a Club Room and Banquet Hall for the thirteen "Mummies" of Devila Den. "Little Dan's" first public appearance was made at the last banquet which was given in his honor.

The cantata given Friday evening by the Choral Society and soloists under the directions of Miss Frances Waring, was exceedingly well rendered to a large and appreciative audience. The work of the pupils showed much skill on the part of the teacher. The musical is usually re-served for Commencement week but this year other necessary programs crowded out the Cantata.

Messrs.—Huffman, Kaufman and Kuhn, a committee representing the Hagerstown Board of Trade, were here Wednesday studying the problem facing the future of Blue Ridge College. The Board of Trade and citizens of Hagerstown are very enthusiastic about having B. R. C. locate there.

The first ball game of the season will be played on B. R. C. grounds, April 27th, at 2:30 p. m. Western Maryland College vs. Blue Ridge. All lovers of the National game are cordially invited to be present.

Editor Brooks of the American Sentinel, paid us a brief visit last Tuesday.

Mrs. Annie Stoner and President Wine were in Bridgewater, Va., a few days this week.

He Heard Nothing. On a business trip to the city, a farmer decided to take home to his wife a Christmas present of a shirt waist. Going into a store and being directed to the waist department, he asked the lady clerk to show him some.

"What bust?" asked she. The farmer looked around quickly and answered, "I don't know; I didn't hear anything."—Ladies Home Journal.

A Million Flies. Ten little flies All in a line One got a swat, Then there were 9. Nine little flies Gravelly sedate Licking their chops Then there were 8. Eight little flies Raising some more, Swat! swat! swat! Then there were 4. Four little flies Colored green blue, Swat! swat! ain't it easy? Then there were 2. Two little flies Dodged the million, Early next week There were a million.

RELATING TO UNLICENSED PLUMBER OR MECHANIC. CHAPTER 764. AN ACT authorizing any person to employ an unlicensed plumber or a mechanic to make for such person certain repairs about his premises in Carroll and Frederick Counties, Maryland, provided said premises are not situated in any town, village or city, of more than one thousand inhabitants in said county.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That every person shall have the power and authority to employ an unlicensed plumber or a mechanic to do for such person repair work on his premises situated in Carroll and Frederick Counties, Maryland, such as the repair of pumps, windmills, pipes, machinery and work of like nature and such plumber, or mechanic shall not be compelled to take out any "Master Plumber Certificate," "Journeyman Plumbers Certificate" or "Apprentice Plumbers Certificate," provided however, that if the said premises are situated in any town, village or city, of more than one thousand inhabitants and the repair work to be done is plumbing work then it shall not be lawful for any person to perform such work unless he has first taken out a plumber's certificate as provided in the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, 1910, Chapter 438.

Section 2. And be it enacted, that all Acts and parts of Acts so far as the same applies to Carroll and Frederick Counties, inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Section 3. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage. Approved April 15, 1912. P. L. GOLDSBOROUGH, Governor. JAMES McC. TRIPPE, Speaker of the House of Delegates. JESSE D. PRICE, President of the Senate.

Office of the Chief Clerk of the House. I Herby Certify, That the afore-going is a true copy of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January Session, 1912. ALBERT J. ALMONEY, Chief Clerk of the House.