

we should expect the best possible account of this insect and its disease-carrying proclivities, and to say that he has not disappointed us is only half of the confession. The remaining half is known by those who know the author, and will soon be discovered by the readers of this book who have not that good fortune. "This book," the introduction states, "is not intended to be a scientific monograph; it is simply an attempt to tell in an understandable way what is known about the subjects indicated in the title." Such a book, giving in a readable and complete fashion an account of the house-fly, its habits and development, its relation to disease and methods of control, was greatly needed, and we are glad that such an account is now available for the general reader. The first hundred pages are devoted to the fly, its life-history and habits and its natural enemies. The succeeding chapter gives a most complete and succinct account of the carriage of disease by flies, which, by its extent, will surprise many readers who have not devoted much attention to the subject. In an excellent and most practical chapter the various means of preventing and eradicating this potential disease-carrier are described and fully discussed; this chapter is probably the most valuable contribution to this question which has yet been made, and we sincerely hope that it will find its way into the hands of sanitary authorities and others, upon whom the solution of this problem largely depends. An account of other species of flies inhabiting houses is given and is fully illustrated. The illustrations are excellent and well chosen. We have, however, one serious criticism to make: by force of habit we turned to refer to the index; there is no index.

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THE TSE-TSE FLIES.

"A HANDBOOK OF THE TSE TSE FLIES (GENUS *Glossina*)," by Ernest E. Austen. X+110 pp., 10 coloured plates and 24 figs. in text. British Museum (Natural History) London, 1911.

In no branch of medical entomology and pathology has so rapid progress been made during the past few years as in the causes of those dread diseases, the human disease known as Sleeping Sickness, and the disease of domestic animals, known by the native name "Nagana." These diseases are caused by microscopic protozoal organisms called *Trypanosomes*, which are carried by several species of Tse-tse flies. The Tse-tse flies are related to our own *Stomoxys*, but are confined to the Ethiopian region. Among the Diptera they are most remarkable for their method of reproduction; instead of depositing eggs the female produces a single full-grown