neutralise or abolish a certain number of foci of contagion you must diminish the incidence of the disease, provided the measures you take do not increase the number of those who expose themselves to the contagion. Whether the measures adopted tend in this direction or not we can never know, as those from whom alone we can obtain direct information are biased and unreliable witnesses.

It seems strange, however, that the plan of "officers lecturing to the men and having discussions on this subject" should be suggested in a Christian community, where the advice of St. Paul is still supposed to carry weight—

"But fornication, and all uncleanness, or covetousness, let it not be once named among you as becometh saints";

"For it is a shame even to speak of those things which are done of them in secret."—Ephesians chap. v.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours truly,
"ULTIMA THULE."

TRYPANOSOMIASIS AT THE SOUTH END OF THE LAKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS."

DEAR COLONEL BRUCE,—I send you the following correspondence, which it might be well to publish. The information was sought for on account of the statement made by Sir Patrick Manson, at the recent discussion on Trypanosomiasis at the B.M.A. Meeting in July, 1904. It was to the effect that Trypanosomiasis was prevalent at the south end of Lake Victoria, but that no cases of Sleeping Sickness had occurred. This fact was considered an objection to accepting the view that Trypanosoma gambiense is the sole cause of Sleeping Sickness. It will be seen from a perusal of Dr. Ahlbory's letter that he has only met with one case of Trypanosomiasis. In view of the importance of the statement, it would be of interest to ascertain the source of Sir Patrick's information on this subject.

Yours, &c.,
(Signed) E. D. W. GREIG.

"SLEEPING SICKNESS COMMISSION,
"ENTEBBE, UGANDA PROTECTORATE.
"September 22nd, 1904.

"DEAR SIR,—I should be much obliged if you could give me particulars on the following points:

"(1) Do cases of Sleeping Sickness occur in your district; if so, when it first appeared there, and if numerous or not?

"(2) Do cases of Trypanosoma infection without marked signs of Sleeping Sickness occur; if so, are they numerous or not?

"(3) Is the Tsetse-fly of Uganda (G. palpalis) found in your district; if so, (a) the locality; (b) the character of country in which found, e.g., in bush, open place, swamp, papyrus, &c.

"(4) Any other information on this subject.

I am very anxious to get exact facts regarding these points in your
Correspondence

district. Dr. Lott, who was stationed at Muanza, very kindly promised to obtain the information for me, but he is, I believe, on leave at present.

"Thanking you in advance, &c., &c., &c.

"(Signed) E. D. W. Greig.

"Dr. Ahlbory,

"Muanza, German East Africa."

"Muanza, November 9th, 1904.

"MuchHonoured Colleague,—I have the honour to give you the required information regarding Sleeping Sickness in the district of Muanza:—

"(1) Cases of Sleeping Sickness occurred formerly on the Gori River; since the recent survey this lies in English territory, so you will be able to find out about it. An imported case from Uganda occurred in Muanza.

"(2) In a boy, two years of age, I found trypanosomes in the blood. He was apparently healthy. The boy was born in Tabora, and his relatives say he has never left Unyamwezi and Ussukuma. One would therefore conclude that the transmitter of the trypanosomes is on the road between Muanza and Tabora.

"(3) *G. palpalis* has been found at the Gori River only. There it occurs in thick bush. The south coast of the lake has not been searched yet.

"(4) In the above-mentioned case of Sleeping Sickness from Uganda, I found numerous filaria in the blood; trypanosomes were not found. The cerebro-spinal fluid I did not investigate.

"(Signed) Stabsantz Ahlbory.

"Capt. Greig, I.M.S.,

"Entebbe."