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ROYAL SOCIETY.

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REPORTS  
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SLEEPING SICKNESS COMMISSION.

No. IV.

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HARRISON AND SONS, ST. MARTIN'S LANE,  
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Further Report on Sleeping Sickness in Uganda. By Lieut.-Col. DAVID BRUCE, R.A.M.C., F.R.S., DAVID NABARRO, M.D., and Capt. E. D. W. GREIG, I.M.S.

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Государственная  
ордена Ленина  
БИБЛИОТЕКА С С Р  
им. В. И. ЛЕНИНА

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# FURTHER REPORT ON SLEEPING SICKNESS IN UGANDA.

By LIEUT.-COL. DAVID BRUCE, R.A.M.C., F.R.S., DAVID NABARRO, M.D., AND CAPT. E. D. W. GREIG, I.M.S.

Received September 30, 1903.

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### Introductory.

Lieut.-Col. D. Bruce, R.A.M.C., and Dr. Nabarro, arrived in Entebbe, Uganda, on March 16, 1903, for the purpose of continuing the investigation of Sleeping Sickness, begun by Drs. Low, Castellani, and Christy in 1902.

On May 29, 1903, a report entitled "Progress Report on Sleeping Sickness in Uganda," was sent to the Royal Society. This was

4 Lt.-Col. D. Bruce, Dr. D. Nabarro, and Capt. E. D. W. Greig.

received on June 29, 1903, and published as No. 2 in the series entitled "Reports of Sleeping Sickness Commission."

Bruce and Nabarro were joined on May 25, 1903, by Capt. Greig, I.M.S., who was sent to Uganda, to study Sleeping Sickness, on behalf of the Indian Government, so that, since that date, the Commission has had the benefit of his energetic co-operation.

Lieut.-Col. Bruce left Entebbe for England on August 28, leaving Greig and Nabarro to continue the investigation.

This Further Report brings the account of the work done by the Commission up to the date of Col. Bruce's departure, and, in order to make it more easily understood, and to prevent the necessity of constant reference to the previous Progress Report, in certain places not very numerous, extracts from the latter have been incorporated into the present report.

For this, and for the mode of presentation of both reports, Lieut.-Col. Bruce is responsible.

Since this further report contains a good deal of detail, which may make it difficult to pick out easily the salient points, it may be well to point out at the outset that this report brings forward evidence to show—

1. That Sleeping Sickness is caused by the entrance into the blood and cerebro-spinal fluid of a species of trypanosoma.

2. That this species is probably that discovered by Forde and described by Dutton from the West Coast of Africa, and called by him *Trypanosoma Gambiense*.

3. That the so-called cases of trypanosoma fever, described from the West Coast, may be and probably are, cases of Sleeping Sickness in the earliest stages.

4. That monkeys are susceptible to Sleeping Sickness, and show the same symptoms, and run the same course, whether the trypanosomes injected are derived from cases of so-called trypanosoma fever, or from the cerebro-spinal fluid of cases of *Sleeping Sickness*.

5. That dogs and rats are partially susceptible, but that guinea-pigs, donkeys, oxen, goats, and sheep, up to the present, have shown themselves absolutely refractory.

6. That the trypanosomes are transmitted from the sick to the healthy by a species of tsetse fly, *Glossina palpalis*, and by it alone.

7. That the distribution of Sleeping Sickness and *Glossina palpalis* correspond.

8. That Sleeping Sickness is, in short, a human tsetse fly disease.

For the sake of the future historian, it may be well to point out the exact state of affairs as regards our knowledge of Sleeping Sickness in relation to trypanosomes, when Col. Bruce and Dr. Nabarro arrived in Entebbe, on March 16, 1903. Dr. Castellani had observed these