

only slightly contagious, for it spreads very slowly, and one case of a boy of about seventeen years of age was brought to me, who had suffered from the disease for seven years, during which time he had lived at home in one of the small houses I have described, in close contact with other members of the family, without any others developing the disease, and this is not an isolated example of such incidents. The development of the disease itself is also very slow, extending in many cases over a period of many years, the patients more often succumbing to other intercurrent troubles, to which the weakened resistance of the tissues renders the victim an easy prey. I should judge that this is the more common end of those unfortunates.

While an occasional case is found northwards, the disease is practically confined to the southern province, and to a somewhat circumscribed locality, so that it would appear to be dependent upon some undetermined conditions of soil (?). I have tried various methods of treatment, and find that the progress of the disease is favorably influenced by removal of the patient to an uninfected district, by attention to cleanliness, and by good food, and that while I have seen no instances of complete cure, I have seen very marked improvement follow the use of antisyphilitic remedies, more especially perchloride of mercury, under the influence of which, in doses of gr. 1-20th three times a day, I have observed severe ulcerations heal up, deposits in the skin become much thinner, the patient resume a younger and brighter aspect, and all the symptoms become markedly changed for the better, but the improvement invariably stopped short of recovery.

I have observed a peculiar disease, the English name of which I do not know. I have been unable to tabulate it under any of our lists. The natives speak of it as "tojil," which means place disease, as they believe it to be caused by drinking the water of certain localities. It appears to be distributed over the central and southern districts, but is limited to certain localities in these districts, and in those special localities a considerable number are affected. It is a chronic disease which runs a course of years before it destroys the patient, which it does in much the same way as pulmonary tuberculosis. The first symptoms are slight cough, with a little expectoration and slight general debility, but as the disease advances the cough becomes more troublesome, and the expectoration, which is more profuse and purulent, is tinged with blood, fresh and decomposed, and is foul-looking and foul-smelling. At the same time the ends of the fingers become clubbed in a marked degree, and form one of the most characteristic features of the condition. I have not observed in any cases any rise of temperature, there is absence of the hectic flush of phthisis, and although there is considerable debility, this is not