Written to Agnes Livingstone (David’s daughter) from Tette on the 30th of November 1860

We were very glad to see our old friends again but I was saddened considerably by finding a party of London missionaries had perished as we suppose of Fever at Linyanti. My regret was the greater on remembering that we were curing at the time they were dying very severe cases of the same complaint on our way up and scarcely a day was lost after the operation of the remedy. The patients Dr Kirk & Charles resuming their march on foot even at the very longest 2 days after the medicine operated. And I found the proper medicines in my waggon about 500 yards from the spot where the missionaries perished. The mode of using them too is mentioned near the end of "Missionary Travels."
Experiences and Outcomes:

Literacy and English
Students can practice deep reading and textual analysis to explore Livingstone’s letter.

Social Studies and Science
Students can find and use information to explore Victorian responses to diseases like malaria, including Livingstone’s own remedies.

Suggested Questions:
What David calls “Fever” we now call malaria. What group is David talking about that died of malaria in this letter?

How long did it take Dr. Kirk and Charles to start walking after they had taken David’s remedy for malaria?

The insect shown on this worksheet is on the front page of David’s book, *Missionary Travels*. What kind of insect is it? (Hint: It causes sleeping sickness.)

Further Reading:
These are the tablets that David made to help people recover from malaria. David’s men called these tablets “rousers.” Which ingredient is more important, the quinine or the rhubarb? Use the section of *Livingstone Online* (www.livingstoneonline.org) about David’s life to help you.