wall chart lectures, by demonstrations of cases detected during the examination parades, and by initiating free discussions on different aspects of the disease. Lastly, booklets, pamphlets and leaflets on leprosy in Urdu and Hindi were distributed free of charge.

Wherever cases of leprosy were found the dangers of the disease were explained to the patients themselves, to their near relations, and to the village people generally as well as to the village officials by the Provincial Leprosy Officer, who also issued subsequently instructions to the village officials to ensure that the persons suffering from leprosy regularly attended the centres for treatment. Infectious cases of leprosy were isolated in houses or huts outside the villages; where house or village isolation was not possible, they were induced to go to Leper Homes.

How Leprosy was regarded by the African Natives before Europeans came
Sister M. Thecla Stinnesbeck.

The lepers living at the leper settlement at Ndanda, Tanganyika Territory, are mostly Wannvera, Wamakua, Wajao and Wamakonde. They give the following information.

Amongst the natives leprosy was always regarded as an infectious and incurable disease, and they carefully avoided coming in touch with a leper. A leper was forced to take his food separately. Young people, suffering from nodular leprosy, were forbidden to marry. If the disease manifested itself after marriage in young people, they were divorced, but elder married people were allowed to live together. Children, although it was known that they would be infected if they were not taken away from their parents, were not removed from their mothers. The excuse given was that nobody but the mother can rear her own child. Advanced cases were segregated. The relations built a hut apart from the rest, and forbade the sick person to leave it. Some tribes were cruel and fastened the door outside, leaving the leper without food or drink, to starve to
death. Others were less cruel, they brought food and
drink until the leper himself refused to take anything. But
the relations never entered a leper's hut. These were always
locked from the outside, and as soon as they no longer heard
any obvious sign of life inside, they ceased visiting the leper
and left the corpse to rot with the hut. They never willingly
burnt down the said hut. The relations themselves removed
elsewhere. This is being done up to the present day where
no Europeans reside.

Native treatment of leprosy consists of rubbing into the
skin the juice of a plant that scales the whole skin. Besides
that they give the patient a drastic emetic and purgative.
I saw one case of nerve leprosy whose raised patches became
flat
this is no cure for nodular leprosy, but is a temporary cure
for nerve cases which holds good for about a year.

It is difficult to estimate the correct number of lepers.
We have 1,600 registered, living mostly between the
Ruvuma and the Mbemkuru. There are 3—3.5 per cent.
amongst the children attending our mission schools. The
percentage of lepers who confess to having a member of
the family suffering from leprosy is 33.5 per cent. In
reality, I think, the number is much higher, because many
cases are not recognised by them to be leprosy. Neither are
the following figures very reliable concerning the length
of time from the outbreak of leprosy until the patients came
for treatment:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Patients</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 years or more</td>
<td>17 per cent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 years</td>
<td>8 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 &quot;</td>
<td>19 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 &quot;</td>
<td>21 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>17 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 1 year</td>
<td>18 &quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Many of the natives are afraid to say how long they have
been suffering, even if they remember the time that has
elapsed.
Lepery Hospital, Ndanda, Tanganyika Territory

Dressing Ulcerating Hands.

Operating on Gangrenous Foot.
KUUY LEPER COLONY, LULU.

University Mission to Central Africa.

SHORES OF LAKE MUSA.

Monghe in the distance.

MONGHE DISPENSARY.