THE RESULT OF THE PERCENTAGE OF HAEMOGLOBIN SHOW
(The Haemoglobin percentages were read on a "Haemometer Sicca" in which the normal range is from 100 to 120.)
(1) A definite improvement is revealed in cases 3, 5 and 6 as a result of the transfusions.
Illustrative graph of cases 3, 5 and 6 are shown.

SUMMARY.
Six monthly transfusions were given to seven leprosy patients. Nine months after starting the treatment no improvement could be found.

A NOTE ON THE TREATMENT OF LEPROMATOUS ULCERS
E. Muir.

Ulcers in leprosy are of two kinds: lepromatous and trophic. My experience in India showed that trophic ulcers were by far the more common of these two. An investigation of all ulcers in the large leprosarium at Purulia showed only between one and two per cent to be bacteriologically positive, the rest being of a trophic nature resulting from affection of the nerve supply. On coming to the Trinidad leprosarium at Chacachacare I was astonished to find that the great majority of ulcers are of a lepromatous nature, that is, due to the breaking down of nodules and diffuse lepra. These are full of masses of bacilli which are constantly shed off from the surface. The treatment of these ulcers was a problem. The sisters who dress the wounds spent a large part of their time in dressing these constantly discharging wounds. The patients, loaded with dressings and bandages become immobilised and bedridden and their limbs, and especially their fingers, become stiff and atrophied.

Reading an article by Ross and Hulbert on the treatment of air battle burns with silver nitrate, tannic acid and gentian violet* I tried this method with these ulcers. The results obtained were

highly satisfactory. After a few applications the discharge was controlled, and in many cases it was found possible to do without dressings or to apply only a loose cloth covering. Septic absorption ceased. The patients felt much more comfortable. They were able to move their limbs and especially their fingers and thus avoid one of the chief causes of atrophy and deformity. A considerable amount of the valuable time of the staff was saved and the danger of spreading infection was considerably lessened.

The treatment, as slightly modified, consists in painting first with a one per cent solution of gentian or methyl violet in alcohol, then with a ten per cent solution of silver nitrate in distilled water, and, lastly, with a fifteen per cent solution of tannic acid in water. On the first day this is repeated three or four times, but in most cases after the first day one painting, either with tannic acid alone, or with the dye solution followed by tannic acid, is sufficient. The patients particularly appreciate the treatment of the lips and the face in this way, parts to which it is difficult to apply cloth dressings. Many ulcers which had remained discharging for weeks at once began to heal up, and the improvement in the general health and the comfort and cheerfulness of the patients was remarkable. I can strongly recommend this very simple and effective form of treatment.

REPORT OF LEPROSY SURVEY IN THE AMADI DISTRICT, EQUATORIA PROVINCE, S. SUDAN

A. J. SOWDEN.

The inhabitants of this area are an agricultural people; during the dry season they are rather widely scattered, being engaged in hunting, work for their Chiefs, and Government road work; with the onset of the rains they return to their villages to undertake their farming for the year.

Having these facts in mind I decided to embark upon my work of surveying the Moru people within the Lui-Amadi area at the coming of the present rainy season.

The survey of the people of three Chiefs, Jambo, Luka and Aganwa has been completed, and that of the people of Wajo and Ngeri is in hand. In each case, prior to commencing the survey I have visited the Chief and requested a meeting with him and his Sub-Chiefs. At this meeting the need for the survey