CONCLUSIONS:

(1) It is not possible to make any definite deductions from one survey. Only by repeated surveys will we be able to make comparisons, and say whether the disease is under control or not.

(2) It has brought to light 94 early cases which might not have been seen otherwise, until they were more advanced and difficult to cure.

(3) It has served a most useful purpose in educating the general public in the disease, and gaining their confidence in coming early for treatment.

ERRATA

"LEPROSY" (ROGERS AND MUIR) Third Edition.

Will readers please note the following errata—

1. p. 245. "Muir (1944) gave dianone intravenously, dissolving 0.3 gr. of the powder in 1 c.c. of sterile saline." This should read:—"dissolving 0.3 grammes of the powder."

2. p. 262. Lepromin (Mitsuda) Test. "Performing the Test—1 mg. of the dry powder is suspended in 1 c.c. of saline." This should read "1 mg. of the dry powder is suspended in 10 c.c.s of the saline."

REVIEWS

Leprosy in India (April, 1946) 18, 37.

In the Editorial Notes a review is given of possible new remedies in leprosy (see also Lep. Rev. 16, 4). Besides the drugs reviewed in Lep. Rev. aspergillus is also described. This is derived from the Aspergillus group of fungi A. fumigatus and A. flavus. Its effect in limiting the growth of cultures of M. tuberculosis suggests the possibility of its usefulness in tuberculosis and leprosy. Streptomycin from Actinomyces griseus has been found effective in considerably diminishing, though not entirely inhibiting the growth of tuberculosis in inoculated guinea-pigs, and more