

WORLD WIDE DISTRIBUTION AND PREVALENCE OF LEPROSY

SUPPL. TO VOL. 12

DECEMBER, 1944

AFRICA

✓ ALGERIA

Population: 7,234,684

Area: 847,552

Raynaud (1925) quotes Montpellier as stating in 1923 at the International Conference on Leprosy at Strasbourg that about 150 cases were found in Algeria from 1894 to 1923. Raynaud states that the disease is not frequently found among the native tribes and shows no tendency to spread; among Europeans it is mostly of Spanish origin.

RAYNAUD, L.

1925. La lèpre en Algeria. Bull. Office internat. d'hyg. pub., 17, 623-626.

✓ ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN

Population: 6,342,477

Area: 969,600

The Sudan Medical Service (1941) reports that there were 6,582 known cases in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan: 4,192 in the Equatorial Province; 2,062 in Kordofan; 171 in Blue Nile; and less than 53 in all other provinces. The Service (1938) estimates the real total at about 8,000. Only one third were under treatment. The disease is comparatively rare in the northern third of the country; prevalence in central Sudan is heavy among certain tribes but rare among the nomads; the disease is very common in many parts of the southern Equatorial Province, particularly in the Zande district. The large leprosy settlements are at Li Rangu and Source Yuba.

SUDAN MEDICAL SERVICE

1938. Annual report. Abstract in Internat. J. Leprosy, 1940, 8, 527-528.

1941. Annual report. Abstract in Leprosy Rev., 1944, 15, 23-24.

✓ ANGOLA

Population: 3,484,300

Area: 481,226

Hollenbeck (1935) states that leprosy is widespread in this province and is said to have increased during recent years. The people have become impoverished through partial famine conditions resulting from several years of scanty rainfall. Since 1925 small colonies have been started with missionary help. Free chaulmoogra oil treatment is supplied.

Rogers and Muir (1940) quote an estimate of Cochrane made in 1928 that there are 12,000 cases of leprosy, a prevalence rate of 3 per 1,000.

HOLLENBECK, H. S.

1935. Leprosy in Angola. *Tr. Roy. Soc. Trop. Med. & Hyg.*, **28**, 655. Abstract in *Internat. J. Leprosy*, 1935, **3**, 513.

ROGERS, L. and MUIR, E.

1940. *Leprosy*. The Williams and Wilkins Co., Baltimore, ed. 2, p. 14.

BASUTOLAND

Population: 660,650

Area: 11,716

Germond (1938) made a month's survey of the territory and among 13,187 persons examined, 42 cases of leprosy were discovered, a rate of 3.2 per 1,000. Of the cases, 91 per cent were classified as neural. From 1930 to 1936 a total of 876 patients were admitted to the Botsabelo Leper Asylum near Maseru. He estimates that there are about 500 undiagnosed cases in the territory, a rate of 2 per 1,000 including the inmates of the asylum.

GERMOND, R. C.

1938. A leprosy survey of the eastern border districts of Basutoland. *Internat. J. Leprosy*, **6**, 303-314.

BECHUANALAND

Population: 265,756

Area: 275,000

Dyke (1934) reports that no leprosy survey has as yet been conducted in the Bechuanaland Protectorate. Some 25 cases were seen from 1929 to 1934 and he estimates that there were approximately 40 to 50 cases in the whole territory, or one to four or five thousand of the population. Most of the known cases come from scattered cattle posts. He attributes the low incidence of leprosy to the sparsely scattered population, which would greatly reduce the opportunity for infection.

DYKE, H. W.

1934. Leprosy in the Bechuanaland Protectorate. *Internat. J. Leprosy*, **2**, 441-442.

CAMEROON, FRENCH

Population: 2,516,623

Area: 166,489

Sorel (1939) states that according to a 1937 census there were 20,000 cases of leprosy in this colony. This author (1938) also states that it has not yet been possible to visit and examine all of the tribes. A certain number of chiefs have a tendency to reveal only the crippled patients.

SOREL, F. P. J.

1938. Prophylaxie de la lèpre dans les colonies Françaises. *Bull. Office internat. d'hyg. pub.*, (suppl. to no. 6), pt. 1, **30**, 1-21.

1939. Die Leprabekämpfung in den französischen Kolonien, Besitzungen und Mandaten. *Deutsche med. Wchnschr.*, **65**, 676-678.

✓ CONGO, BELGIAN

Population: 10,383,929

Area: 902,082

Anversois states in a News Item in the JOURNAL (1940) that in 1936, 57,000 persons were receiving treatment for leprosy and he estimates that there are not fewer than 100,000 cases, or about 7 per 1,000. Estimates of 10 per 1,000 have been made by others, including Kellersberger (1944).

Degotte (1940) in a survey of the Nepoko, Kibali-Ituri district, presumably finished in 1939, summoned the natives to selected places for examination. His findings are shown in the accompanying table.

Frequency of leprosy among Mabudu "chefferies" and four tribes of Pygmies

Group	Number examined	Cases of leprosy	
		Number	Per 1,000
Chefferies			
Makoda	15,526	673	43.9
Wadimbisa	6,138	325	52.9
Timoniko	15,778	974	61.7
Pygmies			
Babesiambe	160	6	37.5
Badabu	245	18	73.4
Batugba	258	23	89.1
Bamako	15	1	66.6
TOTAL.....	38,120	2,020	52.9

ANVERSOIS, L.

1940. In the Belgian Congo. News Item, Internat. J. Leprosy, 8, 233.

DEGOTTE, J.

1940. Epidemiological leprosy survey in the Nepoko, Kibali-Ituri District, Belgian Congo. Internat. J. Leprosy, 8, 421-444.

KELLERSBERGER, E. R.

1944. Personal communication to Perry Burgess.

EGYPT

Population: 15,920,703

Area: 383,000

Dalgamouni (1938) states that in 1936 there were 4,172 individuals in Egypt known to have leprosy. He estimates that there are not fewer than 15,000 persons in the country suffering from the disease. The basis for this estimate is not given, except for the fact that known cases were discovered in clinics covering only one half of the inhabited area of the country. Of the patients discovered by the clinics, 50.4 per cent were of the neural type, 14.2 per cent cutaneous, and 35.4 per cent mixed.

There is a government colony 20 miles northeast of Cairo at Abou Zaâbal, accommodating 250 male patients in 1936. In addition, there were 150 female patients in the Cairo Leprosy Hospital. In 1938 a small number of patients were under treatment in the Greek Hospital at Alexandria according to Giffen (1944).

DALGAMOUNI, M. A. K. el

1938. The anti-leprosy campaign in Egypt. Internat. J. Leprosy, 6, 1-10.

GIFFEN, H. K.

1944. Personal communication to the Acting Editor.

ERITRIA

Population: 1,500,000

Area: 89,274

Fadda (1936) reported a leprosy census in 1931 in Eritria, Italian East Africa, which revealed 559 cases. It is certain that cases escaped this survey, for in the residency of Barenta, where the author had discovered 225 cases 20 years before, only 81 cases were found.

Rogers and Muir (1940) cite Talotta's estimate made in 1932 of 2,755 cases. There were 555 known, a rate of .37 per 1,000.

FADDA, S.

1936. La lebbra nelle nostre colonie e nell' Ethiopia. *Gior. di med. mil.*, **84**, 206-213. Abstract in *Bull. Office internat. d'hyg. pub.*, 1936, pt. 2, **28**, 2390.

ROGERS, L. and MUIR, E.

1940. *Leprosy*. Williams and Wilkins Co., Baltimore, ed. 2, p. 13.

ETHIOPIA

Population: 12,100,000

Area: 350,000

Fadda (1936) states that leprosy is very widespread in all its forms, especially in the region of Goggiam. The Italian army of occupation found a situation comparable to that in Europe during the Middle Ages. Tens of thousands of lepers circulated freely across the country and lived promiscuously among healthy people. They formed tribes of beggars along the main roads. He attributes the extreme frequency of this disease not to climatic conditions, but to the misery of the people, to insufficient nourishment, to cramped living quarters, to defective heredity, etc.

Castellani is quoted in a News Item in the JOURNAL (1936) as stating that there have been two leprosaria in Ethiopia, one established by the Capuchins at Herrar many years ago, and another set up at Addis Ababa with the help of the American Mission to Lepers in 1932. He estimates that there were no fewer than 10,000 cases in the country.

CASTELLANI, A.

1936. Ethiopia. *News Item, Internat. J. Leprosy*, **4**, 386.

FADDA, S.

1936. La lebbra nelle nostre colonie e nell' Ethiopia. *Gior. di med. mil.*, **84**, 206. Abstract in *Bull. Office internat. d'hyg. pub.*, 1936, pt. 2, **28**, 2390.

FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA

Population: 3,423,015

Area: 959,256

Sorel (1939) states that a census in 1937 revealed 21,662 cases of leprosy, and he estimates the actual number at approximately 30,000, or 9 per 1,000. The provinces most seriously affected are M'Bomon and Oubangui-Chari.

SOREL, F. P. J.

1939. Die Leprabekämpfung in den französischen Kolonien, Besitzungen und Mandaten. *Deutsche med. Wchnschr.*, **65**, 676-678.

FRENCH WEST AFRICA

Population: 14,944,830

Area: 1,818,698

Delinotte (1939) gives the number of known cases in the colonies of French West Africa:

Colony	Cases	Population (1936 census)	Rate per 1,000
Dahomey	2,747	1,199,361	2.3
Dakar	105	92,634	1.1
French Guinea	7,353	2,044,480	3.6
French Sudan	11,741	3,594,573	3.3
Ivory Coast	15,439	3,850,653	4.0
Mauritania	26	378,132	0.1
Niger	1,085	1,755,993	0.6
Senegal	2,549	1,697,677	1.5
TOTAL.....	41,045	14,613,503	2.8

The Central Leprosy Institute at Bamako, French Sudan, began to function in 1934, and by 1937 had 550 patients. In Senegal, there were 20 beds for incurable cases at the asylum of Sor. In the Ivory Coast, the Marchoux Asylum is maintained on Desirée Island in the Bingerville Lake. There are six agricultural colonies, four in Senegal, one in Niger, and one in Dahomey.

DELINOTTE, H.

1939. The fight against leprosy in the French overseas territories. *Internat. J. Leprosy*, 7, 517-547.

GOLD COAST AND BRITISH TOGOLAND

Population: 4,353,993

Area: 112,943

McKinley (1935) received a report stating that there were approximately 5,000 cases of leprosy in these countries and that the distribution was general.

Muir (1936) from his visit in June 1936 reports 367 leprosy patients in four leprosy colonies in the region: Accra Leper Camp had 63 patients; Yendi Leper Camp, 15 patients; Kumasi Leper Camp, 25 patients; and Ho Settlement in Togoland, 264 patients. He states that he visited seven of 24 villages around Lake Bosumtwi in Ashanti Province and discovered 20 cases.

McKINLEY, E. B.

1935. *A Geography of Disease*. George Washington University Press, Washington, D. C., ed. 1, p. 80.

MUIR, E.

1936. Leprosy on the Gold Coast. *Leprosy Rev.*, 7, 182-190.

KENYA

Population: 3,534,862

Area: 224,960

Muir (1939) from a visit in 1938 states that there were 170 patients in the Kakamega Leper Camp in North Kavirondo. Recent returns collected from chiefs gave the number of cases as 450 outside the Camp. In South Kavirondo, a chief of the Karachuonya Location estimated that there were 500 cases in his Location in a population of 30,000. If this estimate be correct, the prevalence

rate is 17 per 1,000. In Central Kenya, the prevalence of leprosy, although considerable, is less than in Kavirondo. In the Coastal Province, it is prevalent and severe; there were 42 patients at the Msambweni Leper Camp.

The Medical Department Report (1936) states that 345 cases of leprosy were under treatment during 1934. About 1,000 others were seen at out-patient dispensaries in one district alone.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

1936. Medical department annual report for 1934. Kenya Colony and Protectorate. *Leprosy Rev.*, 7, 122.

MUIR, E.

1939. Kenya. North and Central Kavirondo. *Leprosy Rev.*, 10, 47-58.

Population: 1,500,000

LIBERIA

Area: 45,000

Harley of the Ganta M. E. Mission states in a News Item in the *JOURNAL* (1935) that his colony had only 70 patients in residence, though work in progress was expected to increase the number to 200 or more.

HARLEY, G. W.

1935. The Ganta colony, Liberia. *News Item, Internat. J. Leprosy*, 3, 505.

Population: 888,401

LIBYA

Area: 679,358

Rogers and Muir (1940) cite an estimate by Aldomei, made in 1911, that there were 400 cases, a rate of .4 per 1,000.

ROGERS, L. and MUIR, E.

1940. *Leprosy*. Williams and Wilkins Co., Baltimore, ed. 2, p. 13.

Population: 3,797,936

MADAGASCAR

Area: 241,094

Delinotte (1939) reports that in 1934, 1,756 cases of leprosy were known, of whom 913 were segregated. In 1935 it was estimated that 40,000 cases existed in the population, about 12 per 1,000. There were, however, only 3,047 patients under treatment in the dispensaries, and 2,324 in the leprosaria and agricultural colonies. New cases found in 1936 and 1937 brought the total to 6,313. The type distribution was as follows: Neural, 2,897; cutaneo-mucous, 754; mixed, 1,228; and latent, 1,434. A survey showed an almost complete absence of the disease in the desert areas of the south, inhabited only by shepherds.

Advier (1936) reports that there are four principal leprosaria conducted by missionaries: (1) Manakavaly, with 800 patients, not far from Tananarive; (2) Antsirabé, with a few less than 800 patients; (3) Marana, with 300 patients, in the Province of Fianarantsoa; (4) Farafangana with 200 patients. The leprosarium of Illena, with about 400 patients, has a European director.

ADVIER, M.

1936. *La lèpre à Madagascar*. *Internat. J. Leprosy*, 4, 337-342.

DELINOTTE, H.

1939. The fight against leprosy in the French overseas territories. *Internat. J. Leprosy*, 7, 517-547.

Population: 7,093,720

Area: 213,350

MOROCCO, FRENCH

Sainte Marie (1935) states that leprosy is prevalent throughout the country, especially in the northern section adjacent to Spanish Morocco, and in a southern area inhabited by the Doukkala tribe. He reports an estimate made at the Society of Medicine of Morocco that there were 300 cases of leprosy in the country in 1935. The clinical types were classified as follows: Cutaneous, 30 per cent; neural, 40 per cent; mixed, 15 per cent.

Barnéaud (1935) states that since the beginning of the Protectorate of Morocco, the Marrakech region has always been an important focus of endemic leprosy. From 1930 to 1934, 50 cases were discovered there. He estimates the true total at many hundreds.

BARNÉAUD, T.

1935. Note sur l'endemie lepreuse dans la region de Marrakech. *Internat. J. Leprosy*, 3, 327-331.

SAINTE MARIE, P.E.F.

1935. La lèpre au Maroc. *Internat. J. Leprosy*, 3, 315-326.

Population: 4,995,750

Area: 297,654

MOZAMBIQUE

Rogers and Muir (1940) cite Cochrane's estimate made in 1928 of 14,000 cases segregated, a rate of 2.8 per 1,000.

ROGERS, L. and MUIR, E.

1940. *Leprosy*. The Williams and Wilkins Co., Baltimore, ed. 2, p. 28.

Population: 21,040,720

Area: 372,764

NIGERIA

Briercliffe (1940) states there to be at least 200,000 persons with leprosy, a prevalence of about 10 per 1,000. "Of the countries of the world, probably only India and China contain a greater number of lepers than Nigeria, but even in these two countries the incidence of the disease is probably not so high as it is here." There were nearly 7,000 patients in the leprosy settlements in 1939, an increase in ten years of 4,500.

Howard (1936) reports that the southern provinces are densely populated and have a high prevalence of leprosy. The settlements are run for the most part by medical missionaries with support from the government or native administration of the province which they serve. The most successful farm colonies are Itu, Uzuakoli near Port Harcourt, and Ossimo, in Benin Province. In the northern provinces there are a number of settlements, and an attempt is being made to establish a farm colony at Kano.

Davey (1942) states that there were 11,548 registered patients in the Owerri Province. The Uzuakoli Settlement has 1,255 patients.

Oberdörffer (1938) states that the average prevalence of leprosy in the Quitsha Province is between 30 and 50 per 1,000.

BRIERCLIFFE, R.

1940. Leprosy in Nigeria. *Leprosy Rev.*, 11, 84-89.

DAVEY, T. F.

1942. Leprosy control in the Owerri Province, Southern Nigeria. *Leprosy Rev.*, 13, 31-46.

HOWARD, A. C.

1936. Leprosy in Nigeria. *Internat. J. Leprosy*, 4, 75-78.

OBERDÖRFFER, M.

1938. Untersuchungen über die prädisponierenden Faktoren der Lepra in Süd-Nigeria. *Arch. f. Schiffs- u. Tropen-Hyg.*, 42, 367-372.

NYASALAND

Population: 1,684,194

Area: 37,374

Muir (1940) reports that leprosy, though not the greatest, is among the more important health problems here and believes it to be quite common. An expert survey has not been conducted, but about 600 patients reside in settlements or camps. He thinks that this number probably represents only a small fraction of the total. The District Commissioner of the Mzimba District in a recent census found 100 cases among 150,000 inhabitants or 0.67 per 1,000. It seems probable that the cases are most frequent along the lake shore south of Domira Bay.

The Malamulo Mission Colony (1938) reports 249 in-patients at the close of 1937.

ANNUAL REPORT.

1938. Malamulo Mission Leper Colony, Nyasaland. Report for 1937. *Leprosy Rev.*, 9, 172-176.

MUIR, E.

1940. Leprosy in Nyasaland. *Leprosy Rev.*, 11, 9-17.

RHODESIA, NORTHERN

Population: 1,381,829

Area: 290,320

Muir (1940) after a visit in 1939 states that no census has yet been made, and that the most reliable figures are those based chiefly upon tax exemption statistics. This is due to the custom of remitting part or all of the tax to any individual considered to be suffering from leprosy. A slight patch of leprosy is highly prized because of the consequent tax exemption. According to these statistics there were 6,748 cases in 1934 in a population of 1,434,465, a rate of 5 per 1,000.

MUIR, E.

1940. Leprosy in Northern Rhodesia. *Leprosy Rev.*, 11, 18-24.

RHODESIA, SOUTHERN

Population: 1,448,393

Area: 150,333

Muir (1940) made a visit in 1939 and gives results of a survey of two provinces made by Moiser in 1932: In Gatu, 9,698 people were examined and

9 cases of leprosy found (0.92 per 1,000); in Chibi, 6,814 were examined and 57 cases found (8.3 per 1,000). Muir estimates that there were 6,000 to 7,000 in Southern Rhodesia, of whom at least 2,000 were open cases.

McKinley (1935) cites a report by Morris that there were approximately 3,500 cases in 1934. The distribution was general with a preference for the low lying areas.

Moiser (1938) states that leprosy patients are segregated and treated at four institutions in Southern Rhodesia: At Mtemwa, near Mtoko, 284 were registered with a total of 424 treated during the year; at Mnene Mission, near Belingwe, 40 were registered, with 48 treated; at Mt. Selinda Mission, near the eastern border, there were 7 registered with 8 treated; at Ngomahura, near Fort Victoria, there were 458 registered with 586 treated. Thus the total registered was 789 and the total number treated was 1,066.

McKINLEY, E. B.

1935. *A Geography of Disease*. George Washington University Press, Washington, D. C., ed. 1, p. 97.

MOISER, B.

1938. *Leprosy in Southern Rhodesia*. Report of the Ngomahura Leprosy Hospital for 1937. *Leprosy Rev.*, 9, 110-113.

MUIR, E.

1940. *Leprosy in Southern Rhodesia*. *Leprosy Rev.*, 11, 29-36.

Population: 1,672,000

Area: 27,699

SIERRE LEONE

Muir (1936) states that a leprosy census of the Protectorate revealed 3,656 cases in a population of 1,557,000, a rate of 2.4 per 1,000. The following table gives the results of this census:

	Population	Cases	Rate per 1,000
Bambali	244,000	341	1.4
Bo	168,000	379	2.2
Bonthe	98,000	190	1.9
Kailahun	156,000	546	3.5
Kambia	150,000	359	2.4
Kenema	134,000	375	2.8
Koinadagu	109,000	23	0.2
Kono	74,000	343	4.6
Moyamba	131,000	430	3.2
Port Loko	170,000	442	2.6
Pujehn	123,000	228	1.8
TOTAL.....	1,557,000	3,656	2.4

MUIR, E.

1936. *Leprosy in Sierre Leone*. *Leprosy Rev.*, 7, 191-199.

SOMALILAND, BRITISH

Population: 345,000*Area:* 68,000

Rogers and Muir (1940) estimate a total of 200 cases, a prevalence rate of 0.58 per 1,000.

Muir (1939) made a visit in 1938 and states that although leprosy is ordinarily a rare disease among nomadic tribes, it is not rare in this country. There were 43 patients in the Berbera Colony, with a "... high proportion of open cases with diffuse inconspicuous cutaneous lesions." The disease was most common around Hargeisa and the Abyssinian frontier.

MUIR, E.

1939. British Somaliland. *Leprosy Rev.*, **10**, 89-100.

ROGERS, L. and MUIR, E.

1940. *Leprosy*. Williams and Wilkins Co., Baltimore, ed. 2, p. 13.

SOMALILAND, ITALIAN

Population: 1,300,000*Area:* 194,000

Fadda (1936) states that the 360 cases of leprosy known in 1936 in Italian Somaliland are certainly not the total of those that exist. The disease, although almost unknown in the northern regions, is frequent along the Uebi-Scebeli River. In 1927 an agricultural colony was founded at Gelib, on the river Gosba. In 1931 there were 132 patients there, the disease being classified by type as 60 cutaneous, 61 neural, and 11 mixed.

A News Item in the *JOURNAL* (1936) reports 200 patients in the Vittorio-Bianchi Leprosarium, the island colony at Djelib, founded in 1927.

FADDA, S.

1936. La lebbra nelle nostre colonie e nell' Ethiopia. *Gior di Med. mil.*, **84**, 206.

Abstract in *Bull. Office internat. d'hyg. pub.*, 1936, **28**, 2390.

NEWS ITEM.

1936. Leprosarium in Italian Somaliland. *Internat. J. Leprosy*, **4**, 386.

SWAZILAND

Population: 156,715*Area:* 6,705

Jamison (1934) states: "As far as Swaziland is concerned, the incidence of leprosy in this region of South Africa is low." In the 1934 population of 125,000 there were not more than 120 cases of leprosy and fewer than that of active cases. Practically all known cases were neural in type. He reports no local institution for the isolation of cases and says that Swazis have no fear of the disease.

JAMISON, R.

1934. A note on leprosy in Swaziland. *Internat. J. Leprosy*, **2**, 443.

TANGANYIKA

Population: 5,231,983*Area:* 360,000

A News Item in the *JOURNAL* (1939) cites a statement by the Secretary of

State for the Colonies made in the House of Commons that there were 3,400 patients in the 31 settlements in Tanganyika.

Muir (1939) in a visit to Tanganyika in 1938 obtained figures on the number of leprosy patients in the following institutions:

Benedictine Settlement, Morogora, Peramiho, Songea District.....	1,556
Benedictine Settlement, Ndanda, Masasi.....	343
C. M. S.	185
Dr. Maynard's Settlement, Kolondoto, Shinyanga.....	234
Infectious Diseases Hospital, Dar-es-Salaam	23
Leper Camp, Nungi, Dar-es-Salaam	51
U.M.C.A. Leper Camp, Makaseka, near Lulindi	50
U.M.C.A. Clinics at Lulindi, Ndibwa, Masasi, Mpwapwa, and Tandahimba in the Masasi and Newala Districts.....	873
U.M.C.A. Settlements at Likuyu and Mngehe, Songea District.....	95
U.M.C.A. Settlement, Mngehe	240
U.M.C.A. Clinic, Mbahwa	135
TOTAL.....	3,785

MUIR, E.

1939. Tanganyika Territory. *Leprosy Rev.*, **10**, 58-80.

NEWS ITEM.

1939. Leprosy in East Africa. *Internat. J. Leprosy*, **7**, 424.

TOGOLAND, FRENCH

Population: 780,497

Area: 21,893

Sorel (1938) states that up to 1937, 3,869 cases had been counted. A central asylum has been established, and two agricultural colonies: D'Akoba, in the Circle of Palimé, and Koloware in the Circle of Sokodá. Other cases are looked after at home and in the dispensaries.

SOREL, F. P. J.

1938. Prophylaxie de la lèpre dans les colonies Françaises. *Bull. Office internat. d'hyg. pub.*, (suppl. to no. 6), pt. 1, **30**, 1-21.

TUNISIA

Population: 2,608,313

Area: 48,313

Rogers and Muir (1940) cite an estimate made by Conseil in 1926 that there were 300 cases in Tunisia, a rate of .12 per 1,000.

ROGERS, L. and MUIR, E.

1940. *Leprosy*. Williams and Wilkins Co., Baltimore, ed. 2, p. 13.

UGANDA

Population: 3,825,608

Area: 93,381

Muir (1939) made a visit in 1938 and states that there were 1,547 patients in leprosy settlements distributed as follows: Buluba, 152; Bunyonyi Lake, 547; Nyenga, 133; Ogino, 400; and Kumi Children's Home, 315. He also reports

a survey in 1930 of four counties in the Lango District which showed 650 cases among 40,000 people, or 16.3 per 1,000.

McKinley (1935) cites the Annual Medical and Sanitary Report for 1933 which estimated the number of leprosy cases in the country as 3,081.

McKINLEY, E. B.

1935. Annual medical and sanitary report, 1933. *A Geography of Disease*, George Washington University Press, Washington, D. C., ed. 1, p. 53.

MUIR, E.

1939. Uganda. *Leprosy Rev.*, **10**, 31-46.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Population: 10,708,500

Area: 472,550

The Department of Health (1941) reports that on June 30, 1939 there were 2,279 leprosy persons in institutions and 4,876 in their homes, making a total of 7,155. All but 30 of those at home were persons who had been discharged from institutions.

Muir (1940) from a visit in 1939 lists four principal settlements for leprosy patients. These are at Pretoria, Emjanyana, Mkambati, and Amatikulu. "Outside America there are few leprosy institutions in the world where so much is spent by the state on each patient." On June 30, 1938 there were 2,265 patients in institutions.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

1941. Annual Report of the Department of Public Health, Union of South Africa, for the year ended June 30, 1939. Abstract in *Internat. J. Leprosy*, **9**, 125.

MUIR, E.

1940. Report on leprosy in the Union of South Africa. *Leprosy Rev.*, **11**, 43-52.

ZANZIBAR

Population: 250,000

Area: 1,020

Cochrane (1931) gives an estimate of 500 cases in Zanzibar. This is a rate of about 2 per 1,000.

Muir (1939) from a visit in 1938 reports 46 leprosy patients at Walezo Settlement on July 1938. From government sources he found that there were 63 patients at Makondeni Settlement in Funzi, and 52 at Walezo in 1937, a total of 115.

COCHRANE, R. G.

1931. Leprosy in Kenya, Zanzibar, and Tanganyika. *Leprosy Rev.*, **2**, 133-137.

MUIR, E.

1939. Zanzibar. *Leprosy Rev.*, **10**, 81-84.