of treatment. Three years of treatment was certainly not too long for these cases. Nowadays treatment of such cases is prolonged, and there is no doubt that the frequency of relapse will decrease. The cases classified as lepromatous had had much longer treatment than the others, and that explains the lower relapse rate in them.

These macular varieties seen in Africa are fascinating. Northern Nigeria is a paradise for leprosy study. The material is overwhelmingly abundant and the patients usually cooperate well. It is a great pity that there is no research center in the North, but, alas, the government cannot afford the expense. Help should be offered from outside.

_Burg. Meinesz Lauen 85A_  
_D. L. Leiker, M.D._  
_Rotterdam, Netherlands_

**Gamma Globulin in the Treatment of Reactions**

To the Editor:

Upon the suggestion of Dr. Lauro de Souza Lima, we take the liberty of reporting to you the first findings of a therapeutic experiment we have been carrying out, and to request the favor of your publishing the following preliminary information in the _Journal_.

We have employed gamma globulin in the treatment of erythema nodosum and erythema multiforme of lepromatous leprosy with results that seem to us to be highly suggestive. In the first 5 reacational lepromatous cases so treated, we have seen evident modifications of the dermatologic aspect of the outbreaks, with corresponding histopathologic changes. The trial treatment seemed to be highly beneficial to all the patients.

These early results, to which we wish to call the attention of other investigators, are now the subject of further and more thorough studies which will be published in due time.

1.22 Rua Maria Paula  
Pau lo H. de Mello, M.D.  
São Paulo, Brazil

A. C. R. Marques, M.D.

**Courses and Lectures in Argentina**

To the Editor:

This is a brief account of a round of six months’ performance of a job in leprosy control which was given me by the Ministry of Public Health and the Director of the Dermatologic Diseases Control. This mission consisted of two complete training courses in sanitary leprology, and of a round throughout the country in order to give lectures on sanitary education in leprosy.

1. The two courses in leprology were each of 45 days’ duration. The first was held near Buenos Aires from June 15 to July 30, and the other in Corrientes in the leprosarium of the Isla del Cerrito from September 15 to October 30. The teaching was intensive, from 5 to 6 hours daily, theoretical and practical, especially practical, since we are working in colonies and dispensaries with doctors with scholarship grants. The