

Research institute in Batavia.—For some time plans have been under way to establish a special leprosy research center in Batavia. The *Algemeen Indisch Dagblad* of Preangerbode reported last August that Dr. P. H. J. Lampe had been appointed director of the institute, to devote himself chiefly to research, while Dr. Sitanala will be in charge of the practical field work. It was also stated that Dr. Lobel, bacteriologist at the Veterinary Institute in Buitenzorg, would probably be assigned to the institute.

New national leprosarium in Japan.—Another addition has been made to the system of national leprosaria (as distinguished from the long-established group of five prefectural institutions) in the opening of a new one late in 1935 at Kagoshima, in the southeastern portion of Kyushu Island in Southern Japan. The first of these institutions was Aisei-en, established on the island of Nagashima, near Okayama, and opened early in 1931, and the second was built about two years ago at the mountain hot-spring resort of Kusatsu. The new one is located in a relatively highly leprosy region in which there has been no special institution of this nature.

New hospital building at Carville.—Newspaper reports about the middle of last year announced the opening of the new hospital building which had been under construction for some time at the U. S. Federal leprosarium at Carville, Louisiana. It provides beds for 65 patients, and sun decks for convalescents, and has fully equipped operating rooms, physiotherapy rooms, and X-ray and general laboratories. The building is reported to have cost \$343,000.

Work in Rosario, Argentina.—A letter from Dr. J. M. M. Fernandez, who since his world tour in 1933-34 has been connected with the leprosy department of the Carrasco Hospital of Rosario, under the Department of Dermatology of the School of Medicine, headed by Professor Fidanza, tells of developments in that city. The municipal government, in cooperation with the Argentinian society Patronato de Leprosos, is building a Leprosy Investigation Institute which will have three main sections; (1) a 200-bed hospital for the isolation of early and moderately advanced cases, (2) a skin dispensary for the detection and treatment of early cases, and (3) laboratories for routine and research work. At present there are 250 patients, including interned and outpatients, under observation.

Expansion of Memorial activities.—As a result of the visit of Mr. Perry Burgess to several countries in the Far East a year ago, the Leonard Wood Memorial (now officially the American Leprosy Foundation) has adopted plans for extending its direct leprosy work to places outside of the Philippines, and also for intensifying its present activities there. Provision has been made for appointing a permanent research bacteriologist as soon as a suitable man can be secured, for enlarging the staff engaged in pathological work, for aiding with personnel and materials special clinical research under the direction of the chief physician of the Culion colony, and ultimately for augmenting the chemistry

section of the government laboratory by appointing a biochemist to work there. The special epidemiological work which the Memorial started in Cebu in 1933 has been continued in 1935, and is to be expanded. It is in this field plans have been developed to undertake work in other countries, in cooperation with local governments. A senior epidemiologist will be appointed to serve as organizer and adviser of field teams to be set up in the countries selected, in order that they may be continuity and coordination of the activity. This expansion is contingent upon the securing of special funds for the purpose, and an active appeal that was initiated in the latter part of the year is reported to have met with an encouraging response.

The founding of Makogai.—In connection with the article by Dr. C. H. Austin, medical superintendent of the Makogai Central Leper Hospital in Fiji, which appears in this issue of the JOURNAL, it is noted in an article in the *Press* of Christchurch, New Zealand, that before 1911 some 30 advanced cases were isolated on the small island of Bega, with very little attention. The government bought the island of Makogai, then a coconut plantation, located about 80 miles to the north of Suva and 18 miles from Levuka, the nearest port of call. The first group of patients, 30, arrived in September, 1911, in a very unhappy state of body and mind. Arrangements were made whereby two French nursing sisters and three native sisters went to care for them. Now, with some 450 patients hailing from a considerable sector of the South Seas, there are 26 nurses, including 15 Europeans.

Improvement in Bali.—Bali, a Mecca of tourists, seldom appears in the health news of the world, but *De Telegraaf* of Amsterdam has recently had an item on leprosy on that island. The Netherlands India government has taken measures to insure proper care of the patients. Eighty houses have been built for them in Gianjar, attendants appointed to nurse them, wells dug and the mouth of a river moved to avoid malaria. Here, as elsewhere in Netherlands India, the Salvation Army takes a leading interest in the care of lepers.

The Happy Mount Colony, Formosa.—This small institution, built through the personal efforts of Dr. G. Gushue-Taylor and the only one of its kind in Formosa, was opened at the end of March, 1934, and at the end of a year had 36 inmates. It was the intention to take in only cases reasonably amenable to treatment, but half of those admitted were of the more advanced grades. Though it is estimated that there are from 5,000 to 10,000 lepers in the country, few are seen begging in the streets; segregation is not required and most of the patients can earn their own living or are taken care of by relatives. Few in the early stages will present themselves for treatment even as outpatients, and of those who do many are not persistent. At the colony efforts are made to induce the inmates to do as much of the work about the place as possible and also to raise vegetables, but the latter effort has been handicapped by petty thievery which extends even to stealing the clothing of the patients and supplies from the dispensary.

Activities of inmates at Soonchun.—Of the 730 cases under treatment at the end of 1934, writes Dr. R. M. Wilson, 513 (71 per cent) reported great improvement and only 17 (2 per cent) had become worse. Sixty had been discharged as arrested. "One evidence that these are cured lepers is their ability

to carry on heavy work. Not only have our lepers erected the 79 stone buildings going to make up the colony but during the past year the leper nurses gave 29,560 injections of the oil, did over 1,000 microscopical examinations, 12,000 intravenous injections, filled 8,110 prescriptions, and did 33,000 surgical dressings. They have erected seven ponds or lakes as reservoirs for rice irrigation.''

Personals.—PROF. EDUARDO RABELLO was selected by the Committee of Direction of the International Center of Leprology in Rio de Janeiro, on April 10th, 1935, to become Honorary Director of the Center to replace Prof. Carlos Chagas, who died on November 8th, 1934. The Brazilian Government and the Health Organization of the League of Nations have approved the nomination.—[H. C. de S. A.]

DR. ENTIENNE BURNET, secretary of the Committee of Direction of the International Center of Leprology and delegate of the League of Nations, arrived at Rio de Janeiro on June 3, 1935, to assist in the reorganization of the Center and to cooperate in its activities. —[H. C. de S. A.]

DR. N. E. WAYSON, Senior Surgeon, U.S.P.H.S., who has been the director of the leprosy investigation station at Kalihi Hospital in Honolulu for several years, was relieved from that duty in August last and assigned to organize the laboratory service of a new hospital recently built at Stapleton, New York.

DR. L. F. BADGER, Surgeon, U.S.P.H.S., has been assigned to Honolulu to succeed Dr. Wayson.

DR. O. E. DENNEY, U.S.P.H.S., for some years director of the Federal leprosarium at Carville, Louisiana, was transferred from that post on November 1, 1935, and temporarily assigned to duty at Ellis Island, New York.

DR. H. E. HASSELTINE, U.S.P.H.S., has been assigned to the post of director of the Federal leprosarium at Carville, Louisiana, relieving Dr. Denney. This transfer was to have been made in July last, but Dr. Hasseltine contracted psittacosis (for the second time) and was ill for some weeks. He has recently been promoted to the rank of Medical Director in the health service.

DR. R. G. COCHRANE, who recently resigned from his connections in London to take up again field work in Madras, sailed from England late in October after having recuperated from an abdominal operation. His first objective was Ceylon, where he had been invited to look into the work that has been carried on there since the time of his survey in 1933. At about the first of January he expected to take up his permanent post at the Lady Willington Leper Settlement, at Tirumuni, near Chingleput, Madras Presidency.

DR. E. MUIR, until recently of Calcutta, assumed the post of Medical Secretary of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, and also General Secretary-Treasurer of the International Leprosy Association, in October last.

MRS. ISABEL RICHARDSON, whose report on the children of lepers cared for in the Miraj home appears in this issue of the JOURNAL, received last year a Jubilee decoration from King George, through the Viceroy of India, for the work that she has done in that connection over many years.