

proceeded to that place the next day and found the patient basking in the sun. I made a thorough examination, and found him to be undoubtedly suffering from anæsthetic and tubercular leprosy. I made arrangements for his immediate isolation. Two or three days afterwards I again visited him, and this time the Natives, with Mr. Taylor and I, cleaned out the old whare, about 150 or 200 yards across the gully, for his reception. The patient is exceedingly poor, having to live entirely on the charity of a poor old woman, who alone looks after him. Patient has no parents living. A brother is away at Parihaka, but cares nothing for his welfare. Perhaps a little help from us in the way of clothing, two or three blankets, and food would help this poor woman to keep him more comfortably while he lives. She has worked very hard to keep the patient and herself going for the past few years, as none of his relations, who are distant, would go near him. Thus the burden has fallen upon his present keeper, who is very remotely connected with him. The second time I went up to see the case I took with me the notice which we had printed on canvas, and had it nailed to the front of his whare.

Age 28 years, unmarried.

Previous History.—Used to smoke incessantly. Drank and got drunk quite frequently years ago. Would not admit any previous history of specific affection. Had children's diseases and *la grippe* about fifteen years ago, but managed to pull through them quite well.

History of Present Trouble.—In the year 1895 his present trouble commenced; first, by the appearance of a small white spot, about the size of a shilling, on the right heel, which he described as very hard, something like a corn. This was cut open by him with a knife, and it bled profusely. From that time on it commenced to spread all over the foot. His whole leg then began to swell. It eventually ate away the right little toe, the rest beginning to drop off one after another. After all the toes came off it started on the left foot in precisely the same manner as on the right, and the toes on this foot are also eaten away, excepting the big one. Then it commenced on his hands, and started in bullæ-like eruptions, which broke and became putrid sores. It then spread along to his thighs and all over his body, leaving it in a somewhat dry scaly sort of condition, with here and there a spot of soreness and patches of white skin.

Physical Examination.—Conjunctivitis in both eyes, eyeballs very prominent, lower lids drooping. Usual leonine face, and mouth droops a little to the right. Cervical glands very much swollen on the left side, not very much on the right. Right hand: All fingers sloughed off excepting the small finger and thumb; middle two fingers have raw ulcers. Left hand also is being gradually eaten away; badly distorted, but not as bad as right; as yet no finger has completely dropped off; first three fingers have ulcers on them. Right foot: All toes sloughed away to the second joint; the second last toe and the small toe are eaten away to the third joint; no stump remaining; big toe and next two down to the second joint; the whole leg is swollen, having a terrible appearance. Left foot: Open sore on big toe; all the rest of toes sloughed off to the last joint, and the leg is bad to the knee. The body is fairly well preserved, but with macular and white blotches. There is one big sore on the right thigh, and dry sores from the knee up to hips. Anæsthesia on right hand up to the wrist, also to 4 in. above the wrist on left hand. On left foot anæsthesia up to 4 in. below the popliteal space; the same on the right.

Case C.

Age about forty-six years. One child (male) living. Great-maternal ancestors supposed to have had leprosy. The alternate generations have had the disease. The parents had no trace of it, but the grandmother on the mother's side died of it. Two cousins (a boy and girl) had leprosy: the girl died of it, but the boy is said to have been cured by a *tohunga*. Has also three other cousins by another aunt, but all are healthy. Was very healthy when a child, and even to womanhood. She had ten brothers and sisters: all died of pneumonia or some lung-complaint except three, a boy and two girls; these have grown to maturity, but have never developed any signs of the disease. A great many of her cousins have died of consumption. Father died of asthma, and mother of consumption. Patient has been an inveterate smoker, and used to drink spirituous liquors; still smokes, but has given up drinking. Son is about twenty-two years of age, and in perfect health. Both he and the husband are living with the patient.

About the year 1894, the patient noticed a small round white spot, which she describes as being like a blister from a burn. This appeared in the palm of the hand. Shortly afterwards her fingers became sore and distorted, and then she lost all sensation up to the elbow on the left hand and arm. A few weeks after this, the same thing commenced on the right hand and arm. About two or three years ago her feet were attacked, the right foot being the first to be eaten away. Physical examination reveals the following: Much atrophy in arms and legs. On the left hand the fingers are all eaten down to the first joint except the small finger; they are also distorted and fixed towards the palm; the patient is quite unable to straighten the fingers. On the right hand the small and third fingers have sloughed down to the second joint; the rest are much distorted, with three ulcers on the upper borders. The left foot is stumpy; most of the toes are gone, and there are indolent ulcers on them. The right foot is in a worse condition, two of the toes being completely gone (the small and second toe); the big toe has sloughed down to the last joint, and the third down to the second joint. There is anæsthesia to the knees on both legs, and to the elbows on both arms. Appetite is good. Bowels regular. Conjunctivitis in left eye. Slightly leonine face.

Number of patients examined and prescribed for, 273; number of patients operated upon, 8; number of lectures given, 58; number of Natives vaccinated, 1,728.

In conclusion, I may here quote the old Roman saying, *Dum spiro spero*. The disease has been truly well looked into and diagnosed. The remedy has been discovered, and in trying to administer it to the patient we have not so far spilt any of the potent drug; but the question is,