

THE MISSION TO LEPERS

A REPORT OF THE
FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR'S
WORK IN INDIA

SEPTEMBER 1929—AUGUST 1930



ISSUED BY
THE INDIAN
AUXILIARY

*With Statistics of Homes for 1929
and Particulars of Contributions
received in India from 1st Sept.
1929 until 31st August, 1930*

The picture on the cover, reproduced from the drawing by M. A. Royds, portrays the Christ of to-day and of the Indian road mooded, as of old, by compassionate love for the leper, and eagerly seeking to minister to him. In the crown of thorns we see typified the Lord's own suffering in others' need; and in the uplifted face of the leper we catch a glimpse of his almost stunned amazement as he realizes that the touch of the Master has made him whole.

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OF THE
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IN INDIA
OF
THE MISSION TO LEPERS

'The object of the Society shall be to provide for the spiritual instruction and temporal relief of lepers and the children of lepers in India and such other countries to which its operations have been or may be extended from time to time and, in so far as lies in its power, to assist in bringing about the extinction of leprosy.'

—*Extract from the Constitution and Rules.*

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THE MISSION TO LEPERS

INTERNATIONAL AND INTERDENOMINATIONAL

(FOUNDED 1874)

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A TWO HOURS' TRANSFORMATION SCENE



A new arrival at one of our Leper Homes, taken as he came, and again two hours afterwards, after soap, the barber, and the clothing store had done their work.



'Legless, handless, eyeless, but grateful,' is the title the photographer gives to this group of inmates

A PAGE OF HEALED CASES



A group of patients at the Manamadura Leper Home who have all recently been declared symptom-free of leprosy, and are now able to return to their homes.



Boys and Girls at the Champa Leper Home who have recovered from the disease, and are now being educated to go out into the world as useful citizens.

REPORT OF THE FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR'S WORK IN INDIA OF THE MISSION TO LEPERS

September, 1929—August, 1930

IN attempting to appraise the success or failure of the work in India of the Mission to Lepers during the last year it is **Statistics** important to guard against an exaggerated emphasis upon figures. Yet these are not without their significance. They do at least indicate whether there is a solid body of work being done or whether, when reduced to cold statistics, its size is revealed to be insignificantly small. Quantity does count for something, if not everything. And consequently we may feel some satisfaction that on December 31st, 1929 no less than 5809 lepers were being cared for in our Homes in India; 798 healthy children were being rescued from their parents' disease by the provision of separate accommodation; and 1526 lepers and their children in other Homes for which the Mission is not finally responsible were being given financial aid. These figures again show an increase over those for the previous year. They consequently represent further building developments and increased income. For the year 1929 the Mission's bill in India was the not inconsiderable sum of Rs. 8,35,093, in the discharge of which no less than Rs. 4,84,819 were realized from private contributions, much the greater part of which came from countries outside India.

But below surface statistics, informative as they are, we need to penetrate much deeper if we are to judge whether the **Has the** Mission's work during the year has been **Year Been** successful. Have hapless lepers been made **Successful?** happy? Has suffering been really relieved? Has hope for this life and the hereafter been awakened in the broken spirits of those for whom we care? Has the general community been protected? Have the children been saved

for really effective citizenship? And has the work in its broad witness succeeded in arousing towards the problem a growing body of Indian public opinion so that the task of caring for the lepers comes to be shared by, and finally transferred to, the people of the land?

We think that the first of the questions we have asked can be answered with an unhesitating affirmative—those who **Happiness** seek the refuge of our Homes from an **Instead of** unfriendly world do find happiness. 'Well, **Misery** really, I wouldn't half mind coming to live here myself,' was the humorous compliment of an I.C.S. man after he had recently visited one of our Homes, and had found such cheer and goodwill among the lepers that all his notions of a Leper Home being a place of grey grief were quickly dispelled.

And we are sure that the second question can be answered in the affirmative, too. The total burden of **The Relief of** suffering that has been lightened by the year's **Suffering** efforts must indeed be great. [In place of homelessness destitute lepers find a welcoming hospitality (except, alas, when as is too often the case our accommodation is entirely used up); in place of hunger they find food, and in place of neglect of their disease the provision of medical care.] Even to have wounds washed regularly, and the roughest of bandages provided, means just the difference to thousands of lepers between a life made wretched and a life made tolerable. But there is much more than that done. There is the constant effort to bring to those who may still benefit by remedial treatment the benefits of scientific research. Only 221 cases are reported as having become, during the last year, completely free of all active symptoms of the disease, but in a vastly greater number of cases there has been such benefit won from the treatment that the slow downhill drift of the disease has been arrested. 'He jests at scars that never felt a wound,' and there are those who have small appreciation of the value of modern treatment because they do not know to what unhappy end untreated leprosy may lead a man. But those who do know welcome every fresh contribution of science towards the perfection of treat-

ment, even though there seems to be a long way to go yet before any infallible specific is discovered.

We feel, too, that the message of hope both for the re-making of this life and for the establishment of confidence in **The Message of Hope** a future one freed from the 'weary wheel' of suffering has not been ineffectually offered by those who would share its inspiration. It is a message that is sought after, pondered upon, welcomed, embraced. The work of the Mission is an interesting example of comradeship, instead of conflict, between religion and science. It is the physician who again and again stresses the enormous value to the medical work he is attempting to do of a rekindling of the spark of hope at the fire of an ethically worthy religion. The reintegration of life, the accession of strength of purpose which comes to a man when those problems of life and death which have distressed him become resolved in a new faith in, and devotion to, a God of Love and Righteousness, cannot be better exemplified than in the lives of some of those who come to our Homes without hope and there win an altogether new and transfiguring faith. The growth of a sense of responsibility towards others is one striking evidence of this new life. We have rarely heard of more moving generosity than the gift of Rs. 786 by the lepers of one large Home during this year for the relief of a distressed community whose need reached their ears, and on whose behalf they made such notable and sustained sacrifice from their slender living allowances.

That the general public has derived benefit by the work of the Mission cannot be doubted. One cannot have contagious cases that can be numbered in thousands in our Homes without advantage to the healthy community. And when it comes to the advanced crippled case, who is no longer contagious, the public advantage derived from our Homes does not cease, even though it be an advantage different in character. We hear of repeated outcries in the cities that the beggar problem should be tackled by more organised effort. We would remind the public that our Homes are very appreciably reducing the problem of a type of beggar peculiarly offensive to many. Calcutta, for instance, has many leper beggars from the Chhattisgarh Divi-

sion of the Central Provinces. (It is interesting to note what a small proportion of Calcutta beggar lepers are Bengalis.) In that Division we have Homes with over a thousand inmates, and but for them the further influx of beggars to Calcutta would be very considerable. Those interested in the beggar leper problem can do no better than support the Mission's work, which is seeking to care for lepers *before* they drift, by the compulsion of their needs, to the crowded streets of large towns.

We asked whether the children cared for were being saved for really effective citizenship. One has only to visit **Saving** village schools or dispensaries, where the **the Children** teachers or compounders at work were once children in our Homes for the healthy children of lepers, to have an illustration of the value of this effort. One year's work cannot prove its effectiveness, if taken alone; but as children are brought up to lives of health instead of disease, and as they go out to trained service in nation-building, the fruits of the effort made are seen. One Home alone, for instance, has sent out over forty school teachers, all children of destitute lepers, all now saved for lives of definite usefulness.

The final question which we asked in seeking to assess the value of the work being done by the Mission was whether **Growth of a** the year has shown any growth of public opinion **Public** in India in regard to the leper problem. And **Conscience** that is a question of crucial importance. Only as the effort of friends from abroad comes to be more and more supplemented, and at last superseded, by the effort of Indians sharing the same ideal of service will the Mission's work be really completed. It is not meet that India's leper problem should be finally solved by any effort other than India's own. For the very struggle to solve it is an essential exercise in character-building in the life of the nation. And what the Mission to Lepers ardently desires to see is that its own scattered and limited efforts should but point the way to an Indian effort far more comprehensive in its scope, and kindled and maintained at the same flame of religious faith in the eternal value before God of all men which has fired the

Mission's endeavours. We would like, therefore, to be able to answer this last question with as positive an affirmative as we have done the others. But we are bound to hesitate and to qualify. On the one hand the representatives of the people, through their Legislative Councils, have continued to show an increasing appreciation and support of the work. In the last twelve months two provincial governments have come to see the strategic wisdom of helping to support the healthy children in our separate Homes as well as the lepers in our asylums; in another province a special public appeal completed its twelve months' course and revealed the encouraging fact that of half a lakh of rupees raised over 94 per cent. of the total came from Indians of all classes whose interest had been enlisted. But on the other hand there is a good deal of evidence of instability of effort in independent local projects; in other cases there is indifference of local opinion towards projects begun for the benefit of those localities. The compiling of paper schemes continues to have a considerable attraction; but their practical application too often never follows. On the whole we come to the conclusion that much seed falls on stony ground, but that some at least does find lodgment in good soil. And until that seed issues in its natural fruition we must patiently and gladly continue at our task, offering our service as proof of our goodwill for India's well-being, and seeking to make it more worthy of the One in Whose name it is undertaken.

NEWS OF THE WORK IN THE DIFFERENT PROVINCES

It is quite impossible, and equally unnecessary, to give in this Report a general account of the work at each of the thirty-seven Mission Homes in India, or of the sixteen aided ones. Only fragmentary incidents can be selected for narration; at one place medical work may be singled out for mention; at another some social activity; at another a glimpse into the religious life of the people. And it will only be as the reader fashions from these fragmentary glimpses a kind of mental mosaic that a general idea will be obtained of the many sided activities and endeavours that go to make up the life of a representative Leper Home.

BENGAL

Bankura

The inmates busily engaged in building their own operating theatre is, perhaps, the most significant event of the year at this Home. Facing p. 30 is a photo of an operation, the amputation of an arm, being performed in the church! But now, with the encouragement and guidance of a keenly interested Honorary Superintendent, Mr. J. T. Jackson, a simple operating theatre is being added to the dispensary, almost entirely by leper labour.

Excitement was caused at the beginning of the year by a neighbouring village catching fire. The lepers turned to as firemen—as well as crippled legs and hands would permit. ‘One of the houses concerned was occupied by a widow and children,’ writes Mr. Jackson, ‘and the lepers made a very handsome contribution of rice towards her support from their own limited rations.’

Last year thirteen cases became symptom-free; and during the same period one relapse was reported. The main part of the asylum continued to be full and ‘we have several times had to turn men away we should like to have admitted.’ The Jatia Wing for cases of good social standing continues to have a fluctuating population; and work for the healthy children gives reason for encouragement. Additions to the Boys’ Home were begun, but not completed, during the year.

Raniganj

One is tempted to give to the Raniganj Home space out of proportion to its size, for the Rev. F. W. Ross, the Honorary Superintendent, always has something new to report in his effort to build up the life of the institution:

‘Things are going on finely here, and while there is nothing exactly of mind-shattering interest, it’s a downright pleasure to be amongst such a crowd of cordial and talented people. About the latter adjective there’s no doubt, we seem to have an

inexhaustible supply of it. . . . This morning we had a swimming competition. To-morrow the Scouts have a paper chase on, and next Saturday will be a sports' day. In fact "Every day and in every way . . . !"

The latent talent to which Mr. Ross refers has been captured by him for the welfare of the Home in a remarkable fashion. The lay-out of the **Progress All Round** place, in contrast to the past, is now that of a well-kept park, gay with flowers, with lily pond and rose pergola complete. Weaving, introduced at first for the leper men, has been taken up by the women who 'in speed and quality of work have left the men far behind.' Silkworm culture has been introduced and a hundred mulberry trees planted in anticipation of its development. There is a patrol of Leper Boy Scouts and another of Rovers, 'all as keen as mustard.' The night school work is going strong and

'During the year recreation rooms have been provided in both compounds. They have supplied a real need, and I shall take steps to improve them in the coming year. When stress is laid upon work, it is only right to provide means for play. Badminton was started for the women, but their interest in that flagged. Indoor games such as ludo, draughts and ping-pong have become popular in both compounds. A daily paper and a monthly magazine in Bengali are taken.

'Altogether eighty-one in-patients received special treatment during the year, six of whom are now symptom-free, but for varying reasons the departure of three of them will be delayed. Over eighty per cent. of the above cases have improved. General health has been good. Seventy-three people have attended as out-patients at Raniganj, an increase on last year.'

One cannot refer at length to the auxiliary work of the out-patient clinic at Rajbandh which is manned by the members of the staff at Raniganj, though not financed by the Mission, and which has had so phenomenal a success. This success, one feels sure, is intimately bound up with the spirit in which the work has been undertaken.

'Speaking personally,' confesses Mr. Ross, 'I do not find my sense of revulsion against the havoc wrought by leprosy lessened by familiarity. Rather the opposite.

The Inner Significance of the Work Only a strong sense of what a Christian's duty is impelled me to take on the responsibility of Rajbandh (an out-patient treatment centre) while continuing an energetic forward move at Raniganj. To deny that it has sometimes been in the nature of a burden would be insincere, but the feeling of having shirked the task would have been a greater burden. It is not a matter on which I feel inclined to enlarge, but it seems to me that if behind the disfigurements and the sufferings we cannot see the image of our Lord we miss the real significance of the work.'

Aided Stations—Calcutta, Chandraghona and Kalimpong

At Calcutta the new little chapel of St. Francis of Assisi provides not only a retreat for worship but also a waiting hall for the leper patients at the Maniktola Dispensary. This work is not a responsibility of the Mission's, but is carried on under the superintendence of the Church Missionary Society, to which body the Mission to Lepers makes a grant for a worker to minister, in such ways as are open to him, to the beggar lepers of the city.

The small aided Home at Chandraghona, in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, possessed, at the end of the year under review, 'the happiest lot **The Lepers'** we have had,' Dr. Teichmann reports. One inmate, in **Carpenter** the past a carpenter, had to have his leg amputated and made his own crutches. 'He makes ward lockers and other things for hospital use. . . . I got an inspiration that silkworm culture would be just the thing for the more crippled lepers. I am busy growing mulberry bushes (when the goats don't get in and eat them up) and I hope we shall have sufficient to cultivate the worms next spring.'

A new piece of work to be aided by the Mission is that at Kalimpong where Dr. MacDonald Smith of the Church of Scotland Mission has begun a most interesting work for the hill people, chiefly Bhutanese. 'Most of them are in a low state of health when they come to us, and any accompanying causes of debility are sought out and treated. Very few now have ulcers, and the general appearance of some has marvellously changed under treatment.'

BIHAR AND ORISSA

The special appeal for work in the Province which was still being prosecuted when last year's report was written realized in all, at the end of a year's course, just over Rs. 50,000. We are very grateful for this substantial help from residents of the Province, and the sum has provided a fund for the execution of various projects, besides helping towards maintenance costs.

Cuttack

The year has been an encouraging one and the patients have been keen to improve both body and mind.

'Thirty-two inmates have been discharged "symptom-free,"' reports Mr. S. F. Robinson, the Honorary Superintendent, 'and others are on the road to recovery. During the last month or so we have had a great influx of lepers from all parts of the province and now all available accommodation has been filled and we have reluctantly been compelled to turn men and women seeking admission away.

'As far as funds permit facilities are provided for carrying on original research work in the pathology of leprosy and during the year under review certain investigations into the nature of the bile pigments present in the serum of **Reading, Writing and Research** lepers were undertaken. It is proposed to develop still further this aspect of our work as funds become available for the purpose.

'We have recently started classes, both male and female, for those who were eager to learn to read and write. The attendance is quite good; about 45 in all are attending classes daily. They are taken by lepers. It is so encouraging to see how the inmates fall in with any suggestion that we make to them.'

The Leper Girl Guides continue to increase in numbers and usefulness.

'We do not lay too much stress on the tests, but are glad that seven Guides have won their second-class badges during the year. Some of the members do their good turns by teaching other Guides to read, and four have finished the **The Guides Keep Busy** first primer. Each Guide has her own garden and good results have been gained. The gardens would have brought credit to

Guides who are less handicapped than these. So far the only badges gained are for gardening, but a few have started on the work for the needlework badge.

'At Christmas time the Guides invited the women patients and a few outsiders to a play on the Life of Ruth. It was much appreciated, and a collection was taken to help the Company funds.'

Purulia

During the year under review the Rev. E. B. Sharpe, the Superintendent of this the Mission's largest Home—it has now over 720 inmates, besides 70 in the Homes for healthy children—went on furlough and the older inmates were glad to welcome back a former superintendent, the Rev. E. Cannon and also Mrs. Cannon, who returned specially from England to fill the break for a year. An additional English nursing sister has also been welcomed, Miss Grimshaw, who comes to the work after service in Persia.

Mr. Cannon contrasts the asylum he knew eight years ago with the institution to-day :

'Eight years ago the hospital staff consisted of one sub-assistant surgeon, who had been here for many years and was hopelessly out of date as regards the latest scientific treatment of the disease. Now I find an English doctor (Miss Wardman), two English nurses (Sisters Thornton and Grimshaw), and two Indian doctors. Thus every case of leprosy is now being dealt with by the most scientific and up-to-date methods, and the results are extremely good. For instance, last year 14 lepers were declared "symptom-free," 144 were stated to be "much improved," and 595 had "improved." Of those under treatment during the year only 28 grew worse, and the deaths numbered only 13. Such splendid results speak volumes for the work of the medical staff. Eight years ago there was none of this, or very little, to report, although the new treatment by injections had been begun and many were improving as the result.

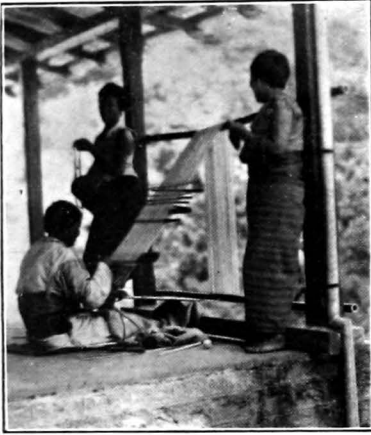
'The Treatment Block is entirely new, and one of the first things I took part in was the dedication by the Bishop of Chota Nagpur of an enlargement to this, and of a new tuberculosis ward for lepers suffering from that disease. In my time there was a ward for extremely bad and moribund cases where, I regret to say, they were not looked after and nursed as they should have been in consequence of the lack of staff. Now I find this old ward is made into an operating theatre, and two fine hospital wards for men and women have been built, with twelve beds in each, which are fully occupied, and where the patients are carefully and lovingly nursed by the sisters and leper nurses. The fact that there are now twelve leper nurses, men and women, is an enormous advance on former methods. Another new feature is a dressing station for the lepers who are suffering from ulcers; here the ulcers are medically treated and bandaged.

'As regards the spiritual side of the work, which was always a strong point in this Home, one is most thankful to see that these suffering people are as ready as ever they were to accept Christ as their Saviour. It has been a real joy to me once again to preach the Gospel of Happiness and Joy and Hope to the crowded congregations that assemble in the "Church of the Good Samaritan" as it is now called.'

During the year there has been the loss of Dr. Landeman, who died at the end of the hot weather after a long period of weakness. Dr.

Dr. Landeman Landeman had served with a sympathy quickened by the fact that he himself shared in the lepers' 'fellowship of suffering.' His qualities of character will long be remembered, not the least of which was his uncalculating generosity.

THE MEDICINE OF WORK



WEAVING

Bhutanese leper women weaving, without patterns, cloth with most elaborate designs at the new aided Home at Kalimpong.

GARDENING

At work on vegetable cultivation at the Cuttack Leper Home.



BUILDING

The two new hospital wards at Chandkuri are being erected by leper labour under the supervision of masons.

'THEY ALSO SERVE WHO ONLY STAND AND WAIT'



Old inmates at Chandag Heights. The waiting time of one has ended since this photo was taken. He had been an inmate for over thirty years.



The senior elder at the Mandalay Leper Home, where he has been a crippled inmate for over 35 years.



The forty-three blind lepers at the Chandkuri Leper Home.

'Dr. Landeman,' writes one, 'had a most generous self-effacing disposition. Indeed he was, during some years of his career, too generous with his services, for he allowed his strength to be overtaxed, loyally working under uncongenial conditions for the good of others while he neglected his own good. And in the disbursement of his own slender income he was royally liberal. At one time he came into a small legacy, and the first thing he did was to give a tenth of it to the work at Purulia. He was constantly giving little loaves of bread or sweetmeats to the leper children, and his kitchen fire often had upon it a dish being cooked for some hospital patient as well as his own meal. From time to time he insisted on giving considerable anonymous contributions to the funds of the Mission to Lepers, in spite of protests. "By refusing you only compel me to distribute with show what I would prefer to give quietly," he would say.'

The medical work was helped by the completion of the addition to the Treatment Centre and Research Room, a photo of which appears facing p. 22, and by the building of a ward for men with combined tuberculosis and leprosy. And the pressure upon accommodation was temporarily relieved by the completion of five new houses, with a total accommodation of sixty. Of these houses, two were erected by the gifts of Scottish friends who contributed to them as a memorial to King Robert the Bruce, whose six-centenary was celebrated last year. Another was given by Mrs. Mitchell of Liverpool, and the other two by Mr. and Mrs. Ogilvy of Canada.

The Commissioner of the Division, Mr. J. A. Hubback, I.C.S., was numbered among the distinguished visitors of the year, and from his remark we quote the following encouraging sentences :

'The medical organization under Dr. Wardman is admirable and provides not only for the treatment of the inmates and a large number of out-patients for leprosy itself, but also for the comfort and care of the inmates suffering from this disease.

'The recent extension in the laboratory and the new Tuberculosis Ward are being found exceedingly useful. It is suggested that a waiting-shed for out-patients would be a great boon, and I shall be glad to help on the idea.

'The whole layout is admirable, and the pleasant surroundings must contribute much to the general air of cheerfulness which strikes every visitor, though one realizes that the spirit of devotion, which pervades the institution, has the major share in this result.'

Other Homes

The Mission's Homes at Bhagalpur and Muzaffarpur would appear, by the absence of special news from them, to have had a singularly uneventful year. Statistics show an increase of inmates, and at Bhagalpur a new doctor, after a period of special training at Purulia, was appointed.

At the aided Home at Saldoha, the Santal lepers continue to develop their agricultural colony, irrigation and enthusiasm combining to produce

Self-Government most encouraging results. Although the Santals are considered backward they show a considerable aptitude for self-government along simple lines, and the good spirit prevailing in the colony, and the solid achievements in community building, must be largely the result of the policy of government adopted.

The other aided Home in the Province is the State one in Mourbhanj

and it is encouraging to hear that His Highness the Maharaja is proposing to engage in considerable developments.

BOMBAY

Miraj

'Surely this is a satisfying work,' writes Dr. R. C. Richardson of the Leper Home at Miraj. The number of cases who are reported to have become symptom-free are, in proportion to the total treated, higher than in any other Home in India, and Dr. Richardson will begin to find other workers making pilgrimage to Miraj to learn the secret of his success! Evidences of eagerness for spiritual guidance as well as physical healing also are reported; and Mrs. Richardson continues to mother the healthy children in her own affectionate way. Two new buildings at the Leper Home are being erected.

Nasik

The Leper Asylum compound at Nasik turned into a refuge for untouchables was the surprising but significant event of a night in April this year when the city was disturbed by riot over the question of entry to the temples by outcastes. They knew that with Miss Harvey, the resident Honorary Superintendent, they would find a protector.

'The untouchables are very sore and may yet assert themselves,' writes Miss Harvey. 'We had a party of about fifty taking refuge in the Asylum compound the night of the riot, with their babes and wives and bullocks and carts. I sent for the police and a huge man appeared with two slim youths unarmed. They looked as though a puff from the mouth would blow them away. I christened them "The Thistledown Corps." However, the report went forth, "Police and the Deputy have come" and that was enough. The night passed off quietly. The Lord give those in authority wisdom and patience at this critical time.'

Refuge from a Riot

The appreciation of 'those in authority' of the work being done is voiced in the comments last autumn of Colonel F. P. Mackie, who at the time was acting as Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay.

'The asylum compares very favourably with many others I have seen and is conducted in a spirit of freedom and comradeship. The Asylum is scrupulously clean and well kept and the inmates enjoy a freedom often denied to those in other institutions. The self-sacrifice and devotion of Miss Harvey is beyond praise and every effort should be made to assist her in carrying out her self-imposed duty.'

The inmates have continued to develop their gardening activities with considerable zest, and Miss Harvey still carries on her unwearied work in spite of frailty of body and the burden of her seventy-six years.

Pui and Poladpur

These two out of the way Homes are both under the honorary superintendence of the Rev. R. B. Douglas, but the developments which are being engaged in at Poladpur may make it possible later to concentrate effort at the one station. Two new wards have been erected in place of worn-out ones, and a house for a resident doctor is under con-

struction. At Pui His Excellency the Governor, while motoring up to Mahableshwar from Bombay this summer, very kindly broke his journey to speak a word or two of cheer to the staff and the inmates.

'The outstanding feature of the year's work in connection with these two Homes has been the new buildings at Poladpur,' writes Mr. Douglas. 'Two new houses of four rooms each have been erected in place of old and dilapidated buildings which had to be pulled down. While severely simple in design they are neat and substantial. They have called forth admiring comments from the villagers who say there is not a house to compare with them in Poladpur, though it contains some quite well-to-do merchants. We may surely rejoice that it is possible to provide decent houses for the outcast lepers instead of the miserable shack or the shelter under a tree which might otherwise have been their lot.'

New Buildings at Poladpur

'There have been several deaths among our Christian lepers at Poladpur. One who passed away was of Brahman origin, a man of some education, who had taught a number of his fellow inmates, both children and adults, to read and write. Another was a woman of exceptionally strong and bright character. She was one of those who had learned to read and had greatly prized the gift of a Marathi Bible, one of a number provided by a friend in Edinburgh. Her happy smile always gave us a welcome and her cheerfulness and intelligence infected the other women and helped to make the asylum a home for them all. She is greatly missed. She has left a son who, after undergoing treatment for five years, has been pronounced symptom-free.'

Other Homes

The Mission managed asylums near Poona and Belgaum continue their quiet and useful work. Funds were made available during the year by the Mission for a house of prayer at the former of these asylums, and the work is now in hand. A spirit of 'mutual helpfulness among the inmates' is reported. The Sholapur asylum reports an uneventful year; and the financially aided leprosarium at Vengurla continues to do work of distinction. Those in charge of the Home give credit for the happy atmosphere to one or two Christian inmates who have a fine influence, Harnabai among the women and 'Brother Lawrence' among the men; but those who visit it give credit to an enthusiastic staff which never loses sight of the individual in the mass. Both are right, the total influence for good making the title of the institution 'Friends Leprosarium' unquestionably justified.

BURMA

Mandalay

The year has seen the departure of the Rev. H. Crawford Walters, who for some years so energetically and ably superintended the work at this Home. 'The work I shall regret leaving most will be the Leper Home,' he wrote just before completing his twenty years of service in Burma. During the period of his honorary superintendence the Home very largely increased in size and usefulness. New wards for children and for early cases, a fine medical block, a beautiful church—all these are additions of recent years. And during the period now under review a new large ward—'our

Best and Biggest Yet

biggest and our best yet.' During the year numbers increased from 267 to 312, and the inmates were able to rejoice in the honour done to Miss Margaret Robertson, who works among the leper women and children, and among the healthy boys and girls, and who this summer received the silver Kaisar-i-Hind medal.

Moulmein

At this station the Rev. R. Halliday, who for some years had been Honorary Superintendent of this Home, was also honoured with the gold Kaisar-i-Hind medal this year. He is now on furlough and has been succeeded by the Rev. W. G. Evans, who reports an encouraging year. Plans are complete for a new chapel, and it is hoped that this next year will see the erection of this building.

CENTRAL PROVINCES

Champa

With its 510 inmates and 49 substantial buildings, set beside well-kept avenues of shady trees, the Home at Champa to-day affords a striking contrast to the little bamboo hut in which the first two lepers were cared for twenty-eight years ago by the present Honorary Superintendent, the Rev. P. A. Penner, who took them in, for Christ's sake, and shared his slender resources with them. Mr. Penner still continues to direct and inspire this exemplary work, and he now has the joy of seeing lepers not only come in and receive care, but also go out well and strong.

'During the last year,' he writes, 'a number of patients could be dismissed as symptom-free cases. It is a great joy and big pay to see such who would have been doomed to life-long misery and ostracism, had they not come here, leave the Home for some village or the Untainted Home for Children, with smiling faces and a hearty salaam!'

The spiritual ideal that has always characterized the work is becoming increasingly reflected in the character of the inmates.

'Among the encouraging features of the work, two stand out prominently. The one is a real interest on the part of some lepers for their fellow sufferers' spiritual

welfare, and the other the willingness to help such who are in distress. Our lepers all know that in regard to religion no compulsion is tolerated. And yet, without any orders from "higher up" there is a spirit of testimony abroad that is decidedly heartening. Our last quarterly meeting abundantly proved this. As to sacrifice, our lepers put many well to do Christians, both Indian and European, to shame. The Church treasury is, as a rule, not suffering from consumption. Recently a gift of Rs. 300 was sent to the exiled and famine sufferers in Russia. Once previously this year they sent Rs. 468 for the same cause. The Bible and Tract Societies are never forgotten. And quite recently there is a desire on the part of some to buy land for untainted and symptom-free young people. Thus, though there are sufficient discouragements connected with a work of this kind, yet encouragement like those mentioned and others like them, are so numerous that it is decidedly "worth while."

All this giving is from lepers who only receive an allowance of unpolished rice and two rupees a month with which to make their other purchases! 'Blessed are ye poor; for yours is the Kingdom of God.'

Chandkuri

In the same Division of the Province is another thriving and vigorous Home, now with 619 inmates, if the healthy children for whom separate provision is made are also reckoned. There are also nearly 200 out-patients attending for treatment.

It was a very happy day this spring when the inmates welcomed back the Rev. J. S. Schultz and Mrs. Schultz from their furlough, as it is they who, in that remote spot, devote themselves so completely to the lepers' good. Mr. Schultz is able to report much that is encouraging:

'Two hospital wards for serious cases are now under construction; and an American nurse, fully supported by a generous church in New Albany, comes to us in the autumn; an extension to the Healthy Girls' Home has also been made; and the new well seems to be a success, with 25 feet of water still in it at the end of the hot season. We have also secured some twenty odd acres of land purchased by gifts we secured in America. One little girl under ten years of age got so interested in the lepers that within a year's time she found it possible to save up enough money to buy two acres!

'For this land the lepers are very grateful; practically all are cultivators and for them to get busy in the fields was a real pleasure. In their own homes they had done this work and to be able to do it again was as a rounding out of their lives.'

Mr. Schultz contrasts the vigorous activities of to-day with the indolence of the past, before the new treatment and a new outlook on the part of those engaged in the service of the leper came to give new life:

'Our lepers have become a busy group. Unless it be a very rainy day a visitor will see perhaps less than a hundred lepers in their homes in the morning and afternoon hours. Forty-three of our lepers are blind and these cannot do much, if anything, as many of them have neither hands nor feet. The blind and others who are unable to work make up about 20 per cent. of our population. The others all work regularly. Some 32 per cent. do really heavy work and are employed as regular day-labourers. The other 48 per cent. do all sorts of work which may come along. The leper men, who used to be known for their laziness some ten years ago, have now only one non-leper worker on their side. It was a long uphill pull and it took years of patient effort to get the lepers this far. To-day, the leper who is able to work but does not do so is considered a disgrace by his fellow inmates. Years ago it seemed to be a special punishment to have to work! To-day the inmates are all the happier and healthier for it. I remember how in the beginning I used to dig ditches with them and how difficult it was to get them out and make them stay at their jobs. Now, when I get over to the Asylum by 6.30 or 7.00 a.m., everybody is busy already and nobody thinks of leaving until a gong rings at 10.30 for them to stop. In bringing about this change and attitude some of my Indian co-workers have been a tremendous help in rendering excellent assistance.'

Tribute is also paid to the loyalty of the medical staff, and especially of the Christian Indian doctor. 'Ever so often, after working hours are over, he will be found in the Homes among the lepers doing ordinary nursing and dressers' work such as brushing the teeth of those whose hands were recently amputated.'

Dhamtari

The note of individual friendship between the Honorary Superintendent, the Rev. J. D. Graber, and the various inmates is so dominant in this growing Home, that it is appropriate to quote a few of Mr. Graber's notes about his leper friends :

'As one cultivates an acquaintance with these 190 lepers he finds that each one has his own personality and individuality, for better or worse, even as less unfortunate people living outside an institution. For instance,
Katik, Buttu and Paltu Katik likes colour. When he dresses the floor he uses red and yellow and black mud to build up mosaics and designs. His pink headgear and his varicoloured clothing in general cannot be mistaken even from a distance.

'Buttu is the cripple. His legs are twisted and turned not unlike scythe handles. But he is a clown, and when he comes hobbling along, supporting himself with both hands on the large stick held straight in front of him, and begins to make witty remarks, the most despondent will break into laughter.

'Paltu is a musician and to him harmony must have her perfect work. From his large toe, the only toe left on his right foot, to the hair on his head, all must be in order. His spirit sings continually, even when his lips are silent. There is no man in the entire institution who reflects so much of the "Joy of the Lord" as does Paltu. He is an oasis in my Sunday school class and shows by his perpetual smile, punctuated by enthusiastic remarks in the village dialect, that he understands clearly what is being presented. He understands as few do what we mean by a Christian experience.'

Other Homes

The Mission has other Homes at villages near Ellichpur and Mungeli, and aids the asylums at Raipur and Rajnandgaon. Numbers again increased at Ellichpur, where encouragement is being met with both on the physical and the spiritual side. Mrs. Wyder writes of two Brahmans who urgently desired to be admitted to the fellowship of the Christian Church.

'Some months ago a leper, Brahman by caste, took up his abode with us in Kothara. He was a well-educated man, spoke English fluently, and had been in Government service. However, he put off coming until very weak indeed and there was not much chance of the injections working him any good. . . . After a time he asked to be baptized. He was kept waiting as one felt he knew too little of the step he wanted to take. But now this one desire filled his mind, and time after time he asked that the rite of baptism be given. At last Mr. Wyder felt he could delay no longer and baptized our Brahmin friend. In the afternoon of the same day he passed away !

'The Brahmin who was baptized last Christmas is a bright case. He is very fond of reading and is just now enjoying *The Life of Christ* by Pandita Ramabai. It is usual to see him the centre of a group of bright-faced Christians, to whom he reads the book above quoted.'

At Jahargaon, Mungeli, a very encouraging year is reported by the Rev. D. Rioch and Mrs. Dr. Rioch who have honorary charge. A laboratory has been introduced, enabling more accurate work to be done in the diagnosis and treatment not only of leprosy, but of other intercurrent diseases.

'The grounds have been much improved.' writes Mr. Rioch. 'Flower-beds have

been sown ; and young shrubs brought from jungle and gardens are already looking healthy. Small trees have been planted and the roadway is being built up. Most of all this work has been done by the inmates. The lepers love to have visitors around and with justifiable pride show off their gardens with crops of corn and vegetables. It is marvellous how they can accomplish so much with often only stumps for hands and feet.

The Lepers' Gardens

'The technician in charge has been most interested in visiting among the villages. He has taught the villagers about leprosy, he has sought out lepers and has taken treatment to them, when he found they were too weak to come to the leper dispensary.'

MADRAS

It seems at times almost a hopeless task in this Presidency to attempt to keep pace with the urgent requests for increased accommodation, so rapidly do the new buildings fill up. Yet the challenge cannot be ignored, for every increase that can be made means both relief to a greater number of sufferers, and protection to a greater number of the public. In the last seven years in the Mission's own Homes in Madras the number of inmates has increased by three hundred, and yet we are constantly faced with lepers appealing to come in. The Government has very generously co-operated in all extension schemes, and we are most grateful. Unaided, our work could not possibly have increased as it has done.

Calicut

'In spite of the fact that last year four new wards were added for early cases the asylum is as full and overcrowded as ever,' writes the **Further Extension Needed** Honorary Superintendent, the Rev. A. Strecheisen. And the Surgeon-General, Major-General C. A. Sprawson, also emphasized the need for further extension on his recent visit. 'The asylum,' he wrote, 'is doing excellent work and needs expansion.' We hope that at least we will during the coming year be able to add to the accommodation for the women.

It was with much regret that staff and inmates said good-bye to Dr. P. Chandran, who for eleven years had been resident physician. Failing health had necessitated the change, though to the end Dr. Chandran rendered valuable service, and showed a deep sense of responsibility for the physical, moral and spiritual well-being of the inmates. Dr. Chandran has been succeeded by Dr. W. F. Joseph.

'New activities have been added for early cases,' writes Mr. Strecheisen. 'We received from one of the firms at Calicut the gift of a second weaving loom. Our weaving experts are thus enabled to train young apprentices in this craft. Most of the bed-sheets of the asylum are supplied by our own weavers. In addition, a class of young carpenters has been started who do their best to supply the asylum with all kinds of furniture. I may also mention that all the annual repairs have been done by our patients themselves under the supervision of their own maistries.'

A considerable measure of self-government by the patients is the means adopted for developing *esprit de corps*. A *panchayat*, consisting

of ten male inmates and the housefather, meets regularly and keeps its **The Panchayat** own book of minutes. Lest the numerous references in **Sits in Judgment** the Report to cheery goodwill in the Homes should create the impression that all human frailties disappear in a leper asylum the following minutes of the 120th meeting may be quoted as a corrective:

'1. The minutes of the last meeting were read and passed.

'2. The duties for the next month were arranged.

'3. A complaint that there was a serious quarrel between Mammu, a Muhammadan young man, and Govindan, a Hindu, in which Mammu assaulted the other, using abusive language ending in blows. Both parties and witnesses were called in and examined.

'The *Panchayat*, after careful inquiry, found that Mammu was the aggressor in the quarrel and that even after they were separated from further fighting Mammu attempted to hit the other once more. For this offence the *Panchayat* decided to punish Mammu. After trying to make him convinced of the fault, the following punishments were proposed to be carried out immediately:

'1. That Mammu should tender his apology to Govindan and ask pardon;

'2. That he should be given *kangi* diet (rice with water) for a week;

'3. That he should be deprived of his supply of *betel*-nut.'

We trust that the rigorous diet, and the forfeiture of the beloved *betel* brought Mammu to a more chastened frame of mind!

Manamadura

The second chapter of a remarkable romance of self-sacrifice was begun at Manamadura on Saturday, November 23rd, 1929, when Mr.

The Romance of a London Postman

Francis Cardinal, a London postman, laid the foundation stones of two new wards. Mr. Cardinal, through circumstances which it is impossible to summarise here, had previously saved enough of his earnings to make the erection of a ward for twelve women possible. Taking leave, and using army gratuity savings to buy his ticket, he came out to India to lay the foundation stone in 1927, and then, fired with the need for further extension, he immediately set about collecting more funds.

'On the occasion of his former visit, in November 1927,' writes the Rev. C. S. Vaughan, 'Mr. Cardinal suddenly announced that he was going right back to London at once to start a fund for another ward which he found to be greatly needed. He could not be dissuaded from this, so the day after he had laid the corner stone of the Fletcher-Cardinal Ward he set out on his homeward way, reported for work before his leave had expired, and put the money he was to have spent on further travel in India into his new fund. He wrote a small booklet on what he had seen at Manamadura and published thirty-five thousand copies. These he sold at a penny a copy for his fund. In this and in other ways he began to interest his fellow postal workers until they assured him that they would build a ward to be known as the "Union of Post Office Workers (Britain) Ward." Mr. Cardinal found it easier to start this movement than to set it, for when he set out for India he had collected funds for two wards.'

Again returning to India with a fare paid for out of systematically saved earnings, he laid these two further foundation stones, and has once more returned to England, where he is devoting his spare time towards

the securing of funds for wells for irrigation and other means of improving the work. Following a profound call in his heart to render this service, Mr. Cardinal is never weary of quoting a passage of St. Francis de Sales to express his own experience: 'The heavenly rays of inspiration not only light our path and make it plain, but kindle vigour in our heart to follow on.'

The devoted Honorary Superintendent, Rev. C. S. Vaughan, has had a very busy year of building, and this summer the much needed hospital block was completed and opened. A photo of this appears facing p. 22. Since January of this year no less than 38 patients have been discharged as free of active signs of the disease. The Home is, as usual, crowded out and a further building programme is under consideration.

Ramachandrapuram

The return of Miss Hatch from furlough was the great event of the year for the inmates of this Home. Thirty-one years ago Miss Hatch found a servant of hers to be suffering from leprosy, and then discovered that both his mother and his sister had thrown themselves down a well and committed suicide because they, too, were victims of the disease. Accepting this challenge to service, Miss Hatch set about building up the work that is to-day so striking a testimony to what 'faith with works' can achieve. Not only in the cheery appearance of the inmates is the result manifest; it is seen also in healed patients returning to their homes, and in the rescued children of lepers now engaged in useful occupations.

'We are glad to report,' writes Dr. Joshee of the last year's work, 'that ten lepers are symptom-free, twelve have the disease arrested and nine are much improved. Thirty more are improving. Thirty-five are stationary. Ten got worse, making a total of 106 who are taking treatment.'

To Miss Hatch, now well over seventy years of age, and safely back in the land of her adoption to spend the remaining days of her life in it in 'active retirement,' it must be a special joy to see the now grown-up children of lepers who have been saved to serve their country. School-teachers, compounders, evangelists, craftsmen, all call in to see their 'Mother' in her modest house by the main street of the little town, and give her news of their progress, and offer her their affectionate greetings.

Vizianagram

An incident which Miss Flora Clarke, the Honorary Superintendent of the Vizianagram Leper Home, records illustrates well what it means to a leper to be healed of his disease through the agency of our Homes.

'While the train waited at Waltair station,' Miss Clarke writes of a journey she made in January, 'I had a happy experience. Three Europeans and three missionaries were in the compartment. The door burst open, and an Indian man hurried in, made his way to me and said in an excited manner, "Salaam Amma, Salaam! You remember me? You gave me a certificate and said I might go to work. I was at your hospital and took the injections.

**The Rejoicing
Coolie**

I showed the certificate. They gave me work. I am a licensed coolie" and proudly he pointed to the badge on his arm. "How are they all—the lepers, doctor, preacher? Please give them my salaams. My grateful thanks to you, my mother, for all your kindness. I tell every one about your God, the good God. I ask God to bless you. I thank you again and again!" And clasping his hands after the Indian fashion he prostrated himself at my feet. It was all most unexpected. A thrill of joy passed over me as I looked at the beaming face and the badge he wore with such pride. If there is any joy greater than that which comes from brightening others' lives the writer has yet to experience it.'

Increased gardening and agricultural activities are reported, twenty acres now being under cultivation. The latest addition has been the planting of a mango grove, for which all the digging and preparing of the soil was done by the inmates.

Salur, Vadathorasalur and Aided Homes

Work at Salur and at Vadathorasalur have continued encouragingly, and at the latter station building work is now proceeding both upon **Building Additions** additional accommodation for the leper women and upon a Home for the healthy children. This latter addition is being given by the Mission's Secretary in Canada, the Rev. J. H. Konkle, and his wife, as a memorial to their only child.

'Although the attendance in the out-patient clinic is much less than in previous years,' writes Dr. Annaswamy, the resident physician, 'yet it was encouraging to see that those who regularly attended obtained good results. Out of 460 new cases as out-patients for this year there were only 60 cases who came regularly for injections. The total number of injections given to the in-patients is 7,400 and to the out-patients about 3,000.

'When we had eighty on the roll,' (the accommodation is for 72, but the inmates, by pooling rations, regularly take in others above that number)' a poor boy, a B3 case, sought admission. He was an orphan boy. Out of pity I allowed him to remain in the asylum and get food from the patients. He did so for a few days. Then a lady visited our Home. She had pity on this poor boy and supported him till there was a vacancy in the asylum. Now the boy is very happy, showing great improvement. He is very intelligent, keen to learn Bible stories and Christian songs. He has asked us for baptism, but he needs to wait for one or two years till he comes of age.'

Grants-in-aid were continued to the asylums at Kodur and Narsapur.

PUNJAB

Subathu

Continued pressure on the accommodation at this Home marked the year, and also an attempt to meet that pressure by the erection of further buildings provided for by both Indian and English friends. But 'there still seems to be no end to the number of lepers who turn up seeking admittance from the hills around,' writes Mr. G. H. Watson, the Honorary Superintendent.

The embarrassments of a superintendent thronged about with appealing lepers are added to when insane applicants insist upon claiming personal relationship, as did the woman of whom Mr. Watson writes as follows :

RECENT BUILDING ADDITIONS



The recently completed Treatment and Research Block at the Purulia Leper Colony. Members of the healthy and leper staff are shown in the foreground and also two ladies training for work in South India.



The new Hospital Building for sick cases at the Manamadura Leper Asylum, Madras Presidency, opened this summer.

‘MAN SHALL NOT LIVE BY BREAD ALONE’

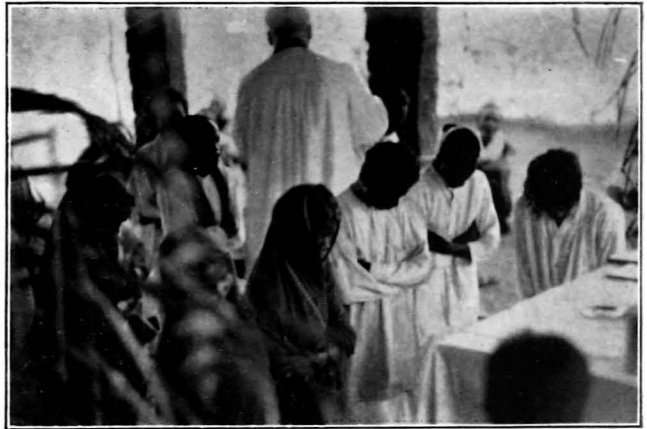


‘From the unreal lead me to the real!
‘From darkness lead me to the light!
‘From death lead me to immortality!’
—*Brihad—Aranyaka Upanishad.*

Lepers at prayer at Neyyoor.

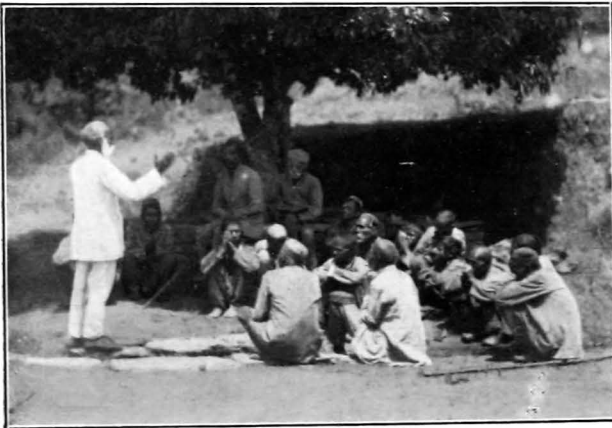
‘Bread of the world, in mercy broken,
‘Wine of the soul, in mercy shed,
‘By whom the words of life were spoken,
‘And in whose death our sins are dead,
‘Look on the heart by sorrow broken,
‘Look on the tears by sinners shed;
‘And be Thy feast to us the token
‘That by Thy grace our souls are fed.’
—*R. Heber.*

A communion service at the
Vadathorasalur Home.



‘The surgeon cuts with the knife and
burns
‘Yet the patient loves him!
‘Even so, my Lord, though endless pains
afflict me,
‘I will not cease to look for Thy Mercy!’
—*Nammalvar.*

Seekers at the Chandag Leper
Home.



'A poor demented young leper woman was brought to my residence as she was found hanging about another bungalow here, deserted by her relatives. We could not persuade her to walk to the asylum with anyone. Then she agreed to go with me, and we toddled along slowly—owing to sundry stops—for ten or fifteen minutes; and then she ran back. By nightfall she was still here at my bungalow; then we hoped she had gone down, but after dark she again settled down on our verandah. For pity's sake we had to allow her to stay and give her a blanket as it was a wet and cold night; and next morning several strong lepers carried her down. She amused us all by her telling the patients that she was the Superintendent's adopted sister! On the strength of that assumption she issued orders to the others. Our Christians were good to her and shielded her from being teased, but she seemed to like our house, and tried to return frequently. She did succeed in spending another night on the verandah. After several unsuccessful attempts to run off, she evaded the others and disappeared, still carrying her blanket which she clung to night and day always. One is sad to think of what may have happened to the poor thing.'

**The Adopted
Sister**

Tarn Taran

This asylum also reports a year with a greater number of patients than previously, last year closing with 228 leper inmates and 90 healthy children. Medical work has been prosecuted with increasing vigour; seven cases were discharged as symptom-free, and three became symptom-free who are still under observation. Occupational interests have been further encouraged, and while gardening still constitutes the major occupation, the asylum has its own leper 'pundit, mullah, padri, carpenter, bedstringer, wood-chopper, barber, shoemaker, etc.' Enthusiasm for football has been encouraged by the presentation of the 'Atkins Cup' to be competed for annually by football teams formed among the inmates.

The work among the healthy children continues happily. The boys have been initiated into the art of rearing silkworms, and recently they secured a first prize in the provincial exhibition of silks. Two-thirds of the total required for the new girls' home is now assured, equal contributions having been made by the Mission and by the Punjab Government. A gift of Rs. 6,000 from some wealthy resident in the Punjab would complete the Rs. 18,000 required for the full scheme.

The most notable visitor of the year was Sir Henry D. Craik, C.S.I., Commissioner of the Lahore Division, from whose remarks the following sentences are quoted:

'I visited the Asylum to-day in company with Mr. and Mrs. Atkins and Dr. and Mrs. Das. It is some years (at least sixteen) since I was here last and I was very glad to have the opportunity of renewing my acquaintance with this admirable institution.

'Like practically all other visitors, I was greatly impressed by the contented and cheerful appearance of all the inmates. So far as human care and affection can do it, their lot has been made easy for them; and one is glad to think that, apart from their terrible affliction, their lives are free from care . . .

'It is impossible to express properly the admiration I feel for the noble work that is being done here by Mr. and Mrs. Atkins and by Dr. and Mrs. Das.'

Other Homes

Numbers also show an increase at Rawalpindi, where the year passed uneventfully. Small financial grants have continued to the aided asylums at Ambala, Chamba and Palampur.

UNITED PROVINCES

Allahabad (Naini)

'The asylum is again overflowing,' comes the report from this large asylum of the Mission, with nearly five hundred leper inmates. A big family to cater for, and especially on Christmas Day, the *Burra Din* to which all inmates eagerly look forward! A visitor's impressions of the scene at Christmas gives a picture that is typical of what is going on at many different Homes of the Mission on that great occasion.

First came the distribution of Christmas presents:

'There were mufflers, shirts, waistcoats, cardigans and clothes of all descriptions and colours; and the kiddies had not been forgotten, for there were dolls among a heap of other toys. All these clothes and playthings had been sent from England, Australia, Canada, Africa and America: in fact from almost every part of the English-speaking world.

'But I felt a strange catch in my throat when, on turning the corner of a hut, we came across a gallant fellow rattling away merrily on a kettle drum, apparently oblivious of the fact that he was incapable of *gripping* the sticks.

The Blind Drummer He was blind, but his face expanded into a broad grin when his companions told him a friend had come to see him. How vigorously he rattled away! . . .

'The ringing of a bell, announcing that the Christmas dinner was ready, turned everyone's footsteps in the direction of a neatly marked out space under some trees. And what a dinner! Huge cauldrons of rice and vegetables, stacks of chapattis, dishes of sweets and baskets of guavas; an enormous quantity of each. . . .

'The feast opens in a quiet and orderly manner. Then somebody cracks a joke and a ripple of laughter goes down the line as it is handed on. . . .

'Looking at them one felt that Fate's blow had not been so severe after all. The capacity for joy had not been chilled and that was a great blessing. Each one, doubtless, had his own tale to tell of bitterest disappointment and agony; but there was no evidence of these at the Christmas dinner.

'Here's one man come a little late. A wooden stump acts as one leg, but as he passes he braces himself up and salutes in military fashion with a smartness which speaks years of training. Surely a soldier. I turn to Mr. Higginbottom, and detect that his eyes have grown a trifle wistful as he watches the cripple take his place in the row. At my question his face brightens again, and even shows pride as he relates the human drama he has been momentarily reflecting upon.

And the Ex-Policeman

'Did I think a soldier? No, the man was a policeman. He came to the institution about four years ago, having had to leave the force. His wooden leg had been made by his companions, and he himself was earning a living by making clothes for others. Patience had enabled him to learn the art of tailoring, and with his one sound leg he was able to work the treadle of his machine quite easily.

'If philosophy teaches men to resign themselves to their fate, particularly when it is a woeful fate, then here surely are the greatest philosophers the world has ever known.'

Mrs. Higginbottom, who superintends the work for the children in such a way that one recent distinguished Indian visitor wrote: 'I envy Mrs. Higginbottom the love of the children to her as to a mother,' continues to show a deep interest in the care of the one hundred and fifty children who are free of their parents' disease, some through being rescued before infection had been contracted, and some as a result of curative treatment. Seventeen of the boys recently had the great experience of a Scout trek through part of the Himalayas. Others are reported to be doing well at the trades which they have learnt. Some are away at boarding schools. And others again are only just beginning to learn their alphabet. The school buildings have become so crowded that extensions to them have had to be undertaken, and are now in progress.

Other Homes

The Mission also has Homes in the Province at Chandag Heights, Meerut and Rurki. They are relatively small, containing only some 160 inmates in all. And none of them has had a very eventful year. The necessity for concentration of effort resulted in the Mission's grant-in-aid to the asylum at Saharanpur being discontinued at the end of last year, and the help given to the aided asylum at Moradabad is also being cut down, and will cease entirely after a period has elapsed to enable local adjustments to be made.

OTHER PARTS OF INDIA

In Travancore the Mission has Homes at Neyyoor and at Alleppey, and at the former of these stations proposals for development are now being put into execution.

'There is nothing of very special interest to report from our Leper Home this year,' writes Dr. T. Howard Somervell, the Honorary Superintendent, 'except that the good spirit and happiness of the inmates still prevail and an average of about one patient every month finds his way home cured. Of those who were sent home in this way after being found negative for six months, a few returned to us with signs of the disease a year or two later, but a far greater proportion seemed to be permanently cured. We are hoping that by next year we will have built a new Leper Home with plenty of land for patients to get exercise and do useful work. The patients are all very happy and a really good Christian spirit prevails in the Home. Last month we had a Communion Service during which two of our lepers were baptized and two others received into the Church. But the happy spirit of the inmates has one drawback; that is, when they are cured and told to go home they are nearly always unwilling to do so. It is partly for this reason that we are anxious to get a place where they can work hard, which we will endeavour to make self-supporting.'

A New Project

In the Nizam's Dominions annual financial aid is given towards the maintenance of the exemplary work at Dichpali engaged in by the Wesleyan Mission. On another page will be found extracts from the medical report, which indicate what it is possible, and what it is not possible, to do where facilities for good work in the way of plant are

supplemented by an adequate and skilled staff. One of the changes that the experience of time indicates should be made is that of the abandonment of indoor and sedentary occupations in favour of outdoor agricultural ones. 'As time goes on,' Dr. Lowe writes, 'we are finding that indoor occupations, weaving, etc., are not suitable for leper patients. We have extended and developed the garden and farm work and now every patient is expected to do, and usually does, certain hours of work every day.'

The Mission has a very small Home in Dhar, in Central India, and during the last year the new Honorary Superintendent, the Rev. H. E. D. Ashford, has thrown himself into the work enthusiastically, and numbers have doubled in the last few months.

'In looking over my return for last year,' writes Mr. Ashford, 'I see that in the month of August, 1929, we had ten patients present, whereas now I can report twenty-one. This is not a very great increase but it is significant of a steady growth and also of a deep impression among the sick ones that the home is a home indeed where they are being helped physically, socially and spiritually.'

'Following our work in agriculture we opened up a school in a small way. This school has already become part of the institution, not something thrust on the sick, but one of the privileges of the Home in which all can share.'

'I hope for greater things in 1931.'

Work is also aided by the Mission at the Kangpokpi Leper Colony in the Manipur State of Assam, where there has been, in the last year or two, a rapidly growing community. During the year a first grant-in-aid was also sanctioned towards work in Shaikh Othman, Aden, though the grant is not likely to be made use of till the autumn.

* * * * *

To those who only see the Report of the Mission's work in India it may be mentioned that this is not the only country in which the service of the leper is being engaged in by the Society. In China, Korea, Siam, Japan, and in various countries in Africa active work is in progress, and the call made to the Mission to engage in further effort is urgent and insistent.

THE WORK AMONG THE CHILDREN

No aspect of the work of the Mission is more hopeful for the future than that engaged in for the children of lepers. Whether they come still free of symptoms of the disease, brought in the arms of their leper parents, or whether they already bear the marks of leprosy, the work is still hopeful, for it is among the early and young cases that the best medical results are achieved. Nothing can be more heartening than to see such early cases becoming well and growing up to lives of healthy citizenship. Mr. Penner, to give an instance, draws a picture of what the difference has meant to one of the girls at Champa :

'One of our girls, Malti Singh, was writing. Stealthily I came up to her and looked over her shoulder as she was writing a beautiful Hindi. When she noticed me, she arose and said, "Salaam, Papa." "Malti," I said, "if you had not come to this Leper Home, had not received your treatments, had not become symptom-free, where would you have been?" A wonderful smile was her only reply, but it said more than her words could have said. Malti Singh is now in the Katni Girls' High School, enjoying a Government scholarship. Her report cards are excellent. Her one ambition is to become a nurse. God willing, her desire shall be granted.'

What It Means to be Cured

Mr. Douglas writes of other children saved at Pui and at Poladpur :

'Two of the untainted girls, having finished their ordinary school course, are now in Poona undergoing training as teachers; one untainted and one symptom-free boy are being trained in the American Mission Industrial School at Ahmednagar; the younger children are in school at various stages. At Pui we have a considerable piece of forest land granted as a free gift by Government some years ago, the larger part of which has been cleared and brought under cultivation. Those of the lepers who are able work on these fields, but we have made a new departure by giving work on this land to two symptom-free lads. We hope that these lads may be trained to earn their living in this way and that this may be the beginning of a small colony for the untainted and symptom-free boys.'

One of the healthy boys rescued at Purulia has this year passed first in the Province at the Government examination for securing qualification as a compounder. Others who had previously passed **First in the Province** are now doing useful leprosy work not only in Bihar but also in other Provinces. In abundant measure is the value of this part of the work apparent.

There were, at the close of last year, no fewer than 445 children in our Leper Homes with the disease in a less, or more, advanced stage. The number of healthy children for whom separate provision is made was no less than 798. It is a happy day when a child who has been receiving treatment receives the joyful news that he can move to the Home for the healthy children. The whole future of his life becomes radiant with new possibilities.

Mention has already been made in another part of the Report of the

new Home for healthy children being erected at Vadathorasalur, and of the scheme for a new Home for the healthy girls at Tarn Taran, for which another Rs. 6,000 is still required.

The strategic wisdom of supporting the work for the healthy children has this year been recognized by both the Governments of the Madras **Fresh Govern-** Presidency and of the Central Provinces. In the former **ment Help** case two-thirds of the costs are now generously being met by Government, and in the latter case a maintenance grant of Rs. 2 *per capita per mensem* is being made. We welcome this additional and most valuable help. We also welcome the considerably increased help received from school children in India for the work among the children of lepers. Sums have been raised which represent real hard work, and real sacrifice, and which are a challenge to those of us who are older.

OUR FINANCES AND OUR FRIENDS

So considerable a work as that of the Mission is only maintained by the constant support of loyal friends. If one reckons only two meals a day **4,818,000** for all those in our own Homes, then even for that item **Meals a Year** alone we need funds for 13,200 meals a day, or 4,818,000 a year. But there is much more than food that is required. Medical supplies, clothing, housing, staff charges—all these are considerable items of expenditure, though when our costs are worked out at a *per capita* rate it will be seen that the total costs for each patient are kept very low.

We rejoice that the figures of financial support during 1929 were encouraging. For the year 1928, expenditure was approximately **Rs. 7,86,586**. In 1929 it was **Rs. 8,35,093**: and happily, **Increased Income** in contrast to the previous year, income exceeded expenditure, though they were non-recurring sources such as legacies and a special appeal in Bihar and Orissa which largely accounted for this.

Contributions made direct to the individual Homes and not to central funds of the Mission increased considerably from **Rs. 33,811** to **Rs. 53,400**; and among the chief sums that helped towards this substantial increase were grants of **Rs. 2,500** from the Wadia Charities for Miraj, **Rs. 2,500** from the U.P. Red Cross Society to Naini, Allahabad, and special gifts made direct to particular Homes by friends abroad for new buildings.

Of the **Rs. 8,35,093** which constituted the total expenditure in 1929, **Rs. 3,50,274** was contributed by provincial governments or, to a much smaller extent, by local public bodies. We note with pleasure the growing association of the Indian people in the work, by means of the contribution of public funds through their legislative councils. We have also already made mention of the Bihar and Orissa appeal, in which, at the end of its twelve months' prosecution approximately **Rs. 50,000** had been raised, of which over 94 per cent. was given by Indians.

We are still, however, very greatly dependent upon the gifts of friends in other lands. No other single source of income is so large as **Our Friends Abroad** that which comes from the head office in London, and which is made up of contributions received from many distant lands. Those of us who have had opportunity of seeing at what sacrifice of money and time so much of this income has been gathered cannot but give thanks that the needy leper of India has such loyal friends in remote corners of the globe. And our gratitude passes on to the One Who is the inspiration of so practical a concern in the hearts of His disciples for those whom they themselves will never see, and who are not even bound to them by the kinship of a common nationality.

If there has been an increase of financial help we feel that there has also been an equal increase in the help rendered by those who, by their own generous service, direct the work locally at the various stations. Never have there been at so many places enthusiastic honorary superintendents whose leadership is making its constructive mark upon the work. The Mission's activities began by its provision of funds to missionaries of various denominations who sought to serve the leper but had not the financial backing they required. From that has grown up the co-operative work of to-day by which the Mission to Lepers bears financial and general administrative responsibility, but whereby the local superintendence is honorary, being undertaken by missionaries of many different societies. In this way a very high percentage of the Mission's funds goes direct to the care of the leper, and only a very low percentage is required for overhead charges. For the loyalty and devotion of so many honorary superintendents we are deeply grateful.

To all those who have offered us wise counsel, or who have given of their expert knowledge, or who have with their own hands laboured with needle or with pen, we give thanks. To bodies such as the Provincial Branches of the Indian Red Cross Society or of the Council of Women for their gifts of hospital supplies we are deeply grateful. And to a large and loyal Indian staff, ranging from the doctors down to the humblest worker, we are also indebted for their steadfastness at a task that does not offer any prizes either of wealth or of ease.

Above all we offer our thanksgiving to God for His guidance of the work, and for the evidences of His blessing upon it.

In confidence and with prayer we go forward to another year's work. Though we may not know what the future holds, we know that the time for service is ever present, and that God is the same, yesterday, to-day and forever.

EARLY CASES AND LATE



A group of merry leper scout boys at Raniganj, all getting treatment before the disease is hopelessly advanced.



An improvised operating theatre at the Bankura Leper Home, the church being used for an urgent amputation case. The leper inmates are now providing the labour for the building of a proper operating theatre.

THOSE WHO ARE FIGHTING THE DISEASE



The doctor of the Cuttack Leper Home at work in the laboratory.



A class of leper girls at the Allahabad (Naini) Leper Colony undergoing a course of training as laboratory assistants.

MEDICAL TREATMENT

Other publications deal with the forms of treatment given for leprosy, and it is not within the scope or purpose of this report to deal with the technicalities of the medical work. It must suffice to give the statistics of results of treatment in the Homes in India, and to quote from the report of Dr. Lowe at the aided Home at Dichpali, which gives a better summary of the present value, and limitations, of treatment than any received from the Mission's own Homes.

The statistics for last year in Mission Homes are as follows :

Leper Patients Who Received Treatment ...	...	3,976
Became Symptom-free ...	...	221
Showed Definite Improvement ...	...	2,324

Below are some quotations from Dr. Lowe's report :

'During 1928 treatment by potassium iodide was given very largely, but results did not justify the continuance of this as a general treatment and since March, 1929, it has been given up, except in a few cases. Treatment by the hydnocarpus preparations, principally the oil and esters of the oil, have been used during 1929. In addition thyroid extract has been given in a large number of cases as a tonic and an adjuvant in treatment. The results of this change in treatment have been a marked improvement in the general physical fitness of the patients as a whole. This has, undoubtedly, been caused partly by the discontinuance of potassium iodide and the consequent cessation in most cases of leprous reaction and fever which often weakens the patient. This improved general condition of the patient has also been aided by the more careful regulation of the diet. Wheat bread has been given to all patients during the last few months of the year. Potassium antimony tartrate, adrenaline, and ephedrine have been continued as treatment for leprous reaction and trichloroacetic acid has been more widely used than before for local applications to leprous lesions. Experiments are now being made with carbon dioxide snow as a powerful counter-irritant for the persistent skin lesions.

'It is difficult to give statistical returns on an annual basis which reflect accurately the results of treatment. This is because the ordinary period of treatment necessary in the average case of leprosy is much more than one year. Only very early cases are likely to clear up within one year and consequently the more severe cases appear in the annual returns year after year while the early cases only appear once. A leprosy hospital tends to get silted up with the very bad cases, the early cases leaving comparatively quickly. The annual statistics suffer accordingly.

'We might therefore make one or two general statements. •

'1. Leprosy treatment is a long slow process and patients and doctors who expect miracles are doomed to disappointment. In the words of Dr. Muir, leprosy treatment is only half a loaf but it is better than no bread at all and we must use that half loaf to the best possible advantage.

'2. Practically all cases of active leprosy improve under treatment properly carried out for a sufficiently long time, but the best results of treatment are seen in the early cases in young people. Early cases in young people will sometimes clear up in a few months or one year, but when the disease reaches the B 2 and B 3 stages it often takes several years to eradicate the infection and in some cases even then the infection is apparently still present although it may be inactive. We have in this Institution now

patients who have been under treatment for six, seven, and even eight years in whom bacteriological examination still shows the lepra bacillus. In most of these cases the disease is practically if not entirely inactive and we think that the suggestion that is being made by some leprosy workers may be true, namely, that these bacilli are dead forms and are not necessarily of much clinical importance. We have already discharged several such patients and we are considering whether we shall not discharge more of them as we have in this hospital a large number of patients in this condition with some acid fast bacilli in the skins but with no other signs of any active leprosy.

'This statement of the results of leprosy treatment is admittedly a critical one. We consider that the publication of too optimistic reports of the results of leprosy treatment may do harm to the cause we have at heart, namely, that of eradicating the disease of leprosy. If doctors and patients are led to expect too much, disappointment is bound to follow and leprosy treatment will fall into disrepute. In this statement we have made a point of mentioning the shortcomings of the treatment. We believe that in the long run the cause we serve will not suffer as the result of a frank statement of the difficulties. In spite of these difficulties even now leprosy treatment is well worthwhile and we hope that as the result of the vast amount of work that is now being done by medical men all over the world new and better methods of treatment will be evolved.'

**STATISTICAL DETAILS OF LEPER HOMES
ON 31st DECEMBER, 1929, AND OF
INCOME RECEIVED IN INDIA FROM
1st SEPTEMBER, 1929, TO 31st AUGUST,
1930**

**Asylums and Homes for Untainted Children in India Owned,
Managed, or Aided by the Mission to Lepers**

STATISTICS OF INMATES, 31st DECEMBER, 1929

ASYLUM (Lepers 1921 Census)	LEPERS			Total Leper Inmates	Untainted Children	Total Inmates
	Male	Female	Children			
Assam 4,310						
A. Kongpokpi ...	66	26	8	100	21	121
Bengal 15,897						
M. Bankura ...	93	73	11	177	23	200
A. Chandraghona ...	9	1	1	11	6	17
M. Raniganj ...	74	60	5	139	28	167
	176	134	17	327	57	384
Bihar and Orissa 12,649						
M. Bhagalpur ...	122	38	5	165	10	175
M. Cuttack ...	140	67	1	208	1	209
A. Mourbhanj ...	49	31	...	80	...	80
M. Muzaffarpur ...	33	9	...	42	11	53
M. Purulia ...	331	350	43	724	71	795
A. Saldoha ...	122	85	39	246	14	260
	797	580	88	1,465	107	1,572
Bombay 9,709						
M. Belgaum ...	29	5	1	35	...	35
M. Miraj ...	112	38	5	155	30	185
M. Nasik ...	50	51	4	105	23	128
M. Poona ...	67	38	4	109	10	119
M. Poladpur ...	69	62	2	133	18	151
M. Pui ...	18	20	1	39	5	44
M. Sholapur ...	36	11	1	48	3	51
A. Vengurla ...	49	17	3	69	...	69
	430	242	21	693	89	782
Burma 9,765						
M. Mandalay ...	200	64	30	294	18	312
M. Moulmein ...	98	16	6	120	...	120
	298	80	36	414	18	432
Central India						
M. Dhar ...	9	1	1	11	1	12
Central Provinces 8,025						
M. Champa ...	227	256	7	490	56	546
M. Chandkuri ...	190	278	24	492	97	589
M. Dhamtari ...	91	94	6	191	34	225
M. Kothara ...	43	15	4	62	3	65
M. Jahargaon, Mungeli... M. Patpara ...	17	65	...	82	2	84
A. Rajnandgaon ...	3	8	2	13	2	15
A. Raipur ...	14	29	...	43	...	43
	38	34	3	75	...	75
	623	779	46	1,448	194	1,642

ASYLUM (Lepers 1921 Census)	LEPERS			Total Leper Inmates	Untainted Children	Total Inmates
	Male	Female	Children			
Hyderabad 4,214						
A. Dichpali ...	284	63	80	427	12	439
Madras 15,753						
M. Calicut ...	119	51	8	178	1	179
A. Kodur ...	18	9	...	27	6	33
M. Manamadura ...	204	49	39	292	29	321
A. Narsapur ...	56	30	20	106	6	112
M. Ramachandrapuram	69	27	10	106	27	133
M. Salur ...	72	14	17	103	12	115
M. Vadathorasalur ...	42	20	15	77	5	82
M. Vizianagram ...	63	13	1	77	2	79
	643	213	110	966	88	1,054
Punjab 2,737						
A. Ambala ...	40	28	5	73	5	78
A. Chamba ...	16	3	...	19	...	19
A. Palampur ...	40	13	1	54	1	55
M. Rawalpindi ...	78	14	...	92	17	109
M. Subathu ...	107	36	...	143	9	152
M. Tarn Taran ...	145	81	2	228	90	318
	426	175	8	609	122	731
Travancore 2,058						
M. Alleppey ...	24	13	2	39	...	39
M. Neyyoor ...	53	15	2	70	4	74
	77	28	4	109	4	113
United Provinces 12,649						
A. Almora ...	34	20	1	55	19	74
M. Chandag ...	18	28	1	47	...	47
M. Meerut ...	29	21	...	50	3	53
A. Moradabad ...	21	3	...	24	...	24
M. Naini ...	196	205	21	422	150	572
M. Rurki ...	28	21	2	51	3	54
A. Saharanpur ...	16	10	1	27	...	27
	342	308	26	676	175	851
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,171	2,629	445	7,245	888	8,133

SUMMARY

TOTAL OF MISSION HOMES	3,299	2,227	283	5,809	798	6,607
TOTAL OF AIDED HOMES	872	402	162	1,436	90	1,526
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,171	2,629	445	7,245	888	8,133

The Mission to Lepers also makes provision for Christian teaching at the following Asylums in India and Ceylon:
Gobra, Calcutta; Dehra Dun; Gaya; Hendala, Ceylon; Matunga, Bombay; Sebore; and Trivandrum.

At Chingleput, Madras, the Mission to Lepers makes financial provision for the superintendence of the Government Settlement there.

M = Mission Homes, or those managed by it. A = Homes aided by the Mission to Lepers.

DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED IN INDIA FROM 1st SEPTEMBER, 1929, to 31st AUGUST, 1930

(This list does not include contributions made direct to particular Institutions)

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
<i>Per Secretary for India</i>							
Raja D. N. Mullick Bahadur Trust	2,400	0	0	St. James' Church, Delhi ...	213	1	0
<i>Per Honorary Treasurer, Indian Auxiliary</i>				Dhanbad Coalfields, Christmas Offering	210	0	0
<i>Per J. A. Hubback, Esq., I.C.S., Commissioner of Orissa *</i>	3,682	8	0	Raja and Ruling Chief of Talcher State *	200	0	0
<i>Per M. J. Dixon, Esq., I.C.S., District Magistrate, Darbhanga *</i>	3,000	0	0	Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co.	200	0	0
Messrs. Indra Singh & Sons *	2,000	0	0	Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Toplis * Church of Scotland, Wellesley Square, Calcutta ...	175	11	9
<i>Per H. J. Mainwaring, Esq., I.C.S., Collector, Muzaffarpur *</i>	1,095	0	0	Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co.	150	0	0
<i>Per A. G. K. Lal, Esq., S.D.O., Dumka *</i>	1,150	0	0	Messrs. Anderson Wright & Co.... ..	150	0	0
<i>Per Dy. Collector, Puri *</i>	1,000	0	0	A. C. M. Cursetjee, Esq. ...	150	0	0
Messrs. Begg Dunlop & Co.	1,000	0	0	Messrs. Gladstone Wylie & Co.... ..	150	0	0
Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.	1,000	0	0	South Branch, Y.M.C.A., Calcutta	150	0	0
Messrs. Birkmyre Bros.	1,000	0	0	St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta	145	13	3
Messrs. Martin & Co.	1,000	0	0	<i>Per S. N. Sen, Esq., S.D.O.,</i>			
Raja and Ruling Chief of Gangpur State *	750	0	0	Godda *	120	0	0
A. M. Clow, Esq.	665	2	2	Miss V. Opie	102	0	0
Messrs. James Findlay & Co.	500	0	0	K. H. Cama, Esq.	100	0	0
Messrs. Bird & Co.	500	0	0	Mrs. Garnett	100	0	0
Messrs. Octavius Steel & Co.	500	0	0	'Anonymous'	100	0	0
Messrs. Ralli Bros.	500	0	0	'A Zoroastrian Office' ...	100	0	0
Messrs. Geo. Henderson & Co., Ltd.	500	0	0	C. P. N. Singh, Esq.* ...	100	0	0
Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.	500	0	0	Staff and Pupils, Oak Grove School, Jharipani	100	0	0
Messrs. Macneill & Co.	500	0	0	Baldeva Sahay, Esq., M. L. C.*	100	0	0
Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.	500	0	0	Tea Estates India, Ltd. ...	100	0	0
Messrs. Duncan Bros.	500	0	0	'In memory of Bucha' ...	100	0	0
Messrs. Kettlewell Bullen & Co.	500	0	0	Mrs. E. M. Thompson ...	100	0	0
The Imperial Tobacco Co.	500	0	0	Charu Deb Bannerji, Esq....	100	0	0
Sir J. E. K. Studd	500	0	0	Mrs. M. Reid	100	0	0
Raja and Ruling Chief of Baudh State *	500	0	0	R. K. Modi, Esq.	100	0	0
Hirajee K. Kola, Esq.	450	0	0	The Angus Co., Ltd.	100	0	0
The Burma Shell Oil Co.	300	0	0	Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co. ...	100	0	0
Raja and Ruling Chief of Sonapur State *	300	0	0	Messrs. Place, Siddons and Gough	100	0	0
The Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.*	250	0	0	Messrs. McLeod & Co. ...	100	0	0
The Buckingham Carnatic Co.	250	0	0	Messrs. Jessop & Co., Ltd....	100	0	0
Messrs. Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd.	250	0	0	Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co.... ..	100	0	0
Messrs. Barry & Co.	250	0	0	Messrs. Thomas Duff & Co. ...	100	0	0
Messrs. Best & Co.	250	0	0	Planters' Stores and Agency, Ltd.	100	0	0
Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.	250	0	0	Staff, St. Stephen's College, Delhi	100	0	0
<i>Per N. T. Porter, Esq., I.C.S., Dy. Commissioner, Hosangabad</i>	235	8	0	Dr. G. Dinker Rao, M.D. ...	100	0	0
				Right Rev. E. A. L. Moore ...	100	0	0
				Sir George Rainy, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S.	100	0	0
				Raja and Ruling Chief of Nilgiri State *	100	0	0
				Lodna Colliery Co., Ltd.*... ..	100	0	0
				Messrs. William Jacks & Co. ...	100	0	0
				Messrs. Davenport & Co., Ltd.	100	0	0

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Messrs. R. Sim & Co., Ltd....	100	0	0	V. D. B. Taraporevala, Esq.	30	0	0
Messrs. Burn & Co., Ltd. ...	100	0	0	W. E. G. Daniels, Esq. ...	30	0	0
Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Bombay	100	0	0	Church of the Ascension, Purulia ...	30	0	0
E. White, Esq. ...	90	0	0	<i>Per</i> Rev. Willis J. Brown ...	30	0	0
St. John's Duplex Fund, Bangalore ...	82	4	0	Miss G. A. Masters ...	30	0	0
'G' ...	75	0	0	Nicholson Syrian Girls' School, Tiruvella ...	30	0	0
'Anonymous' ...	75	0	0	<i>Per</i> Mr. Abdul Hussain * ...	29	10	0
F. W. Roberts, Esq. ...	75	0	0	<i>Per</i> Major Utting ...	28	0	0
'A Sympathiser' ...	75	0	0	J. B. Argyle, Esq.* ...	25	0	0
Preo Nath Ghose, Esq. ...	75	0	0	Boarders' Junior U.F.C. Sunday School, Royap- puram ...	25	0	0
Rani of Dighapatia ...	75	0	0	W. R. E. Taylor, Esq. ...	25	0	0
St. Thomas' Church, Howrah	75	0	0	T. J. Brook, Esq. ...	25	0	0
Miss K. Rothwell ...	75	0	0	Miss E. J. Pinder ...	25	0	0
'A Christian Friend' ...	75	0	0	Wesleyan Girls' School, Dharapuram ...	25	0	0
Danish Mission Church Con- gregation, S. India ...	72	10	0	Rev. E. L. King ...	25	0	0
St. John's Church, Banga- lore ...	70	12	0	Miss K. E. Tucker ...	25	0	0
St. Mark's Church, Banga- lore ...	68	15	9	H. H. D'Cruz, Esq. ...	25	0	0
W. Woods, Esq. ...	65	0	0	C. Dickens, Esq. ...	25	0	0
<i>Per</i> Dr. Annaswamy ...	62	6	0	Rustomji P. Bharucha, Esq.	25	0	0
Jadunath Sarkar, Esq. ...	60	0	0	Khagendra Nath Sen, Esq.	25	0	0
M. Wilsone, Esq. ...	52	0	0	Messrs. Arnhold & Co. ...	25	0	0
S. J. Shapoorjee, Esq. ...	51	0	0	Miss S. Ghose ...	25	0	0
R. E. Russell, Esq., I.C.S.	50	0	0	Mrs. H. L. Biswas ...	25	0	0
<i>Per</i> Dr. K. Carlsen ...	50	0	0	George A. Goldstraw, Esq.	25	0	0
Gramophone Co., Bombay	50	0	0	'A Sympathiser' ...	25	0	0
The School of the Epi- phany, Cawnpore ...	50	0	0	K. R. Bomanji, Esq. ...	25	0	0
Dr. A. L. Nair ...	50	0	0	Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Shepherd	25	0	0
Mrs. C. Raymond ...	50	0	0	S. K. Basu, Esq. ...	25	0	0
'Anonymous' ...	50	0	0	M. A. Hughes, Esq. ...	25	0	0
Messrs. Becker, Gray & Co.	50	0	0	S. Burn, Esq., I.C.S. ...	25	0	0
Messrs. Birla Bros. ...	50	0	0	National Missionary Society	25	0	0
Messrs. Lyall Marshall & Co.	50	0	0	E. G. E. Padden, Esq. ...	25	0	0
Messrs. David Ezra... ..	50	0	0	Staff and Pupils, Mission High School, Nasirabad... ..	24	5	0
Bazonji Hormusji Allbless, Esq. ...	50	0	0	Girl Guide Training Camp, Kirkee ...	24	0	0
T. W. Dowding, Esq. ...	50	0	0	Mission High School, Dhari- wal... ..	23	13	0
C. R. Brandt, Esq....	50	0	0	'Anonymous' ...	23	0	0
'David' ...	50	0	0	<i>Per</i> Mrs. F. E. Miller ...	21	4	0
'Anonymous' ...	50	0	0	Minoo Shapoorjee Tody- walla, Esq. ...	21	0	0
Messrs. Ed. Keventer, Ltd.	50	0	0	Messrs. Marshall Sons, & Co.	20	0	0
K. C. Mukherji, Esq. ...	50	0	0	All India Mission Tablet Industry, Bowringpet ...	20	0	0
P. H. Kampton, Esq. ...	50	0	0	'Anonymous' ...	20	0	0
Nirmal Kumar Jain, Esq.*	49	8	0	Church of Scotland Raja Gopal Girls' Day School, Royapuram ...	20	0	0
From Sale of Nilgiri Souve- nir Booklet, 'Fragrant Memories' ...	48	0	0	St. Andrew's Church, Hubli	20	0	0
<i>Per</i> Mrs. Garnett-Jones ...	46	14	0	<i>Per</i> Rev. J. J. Franklin ...	20	0	0
Stanley Girls' High School, Hyderabad ...	42	10	4	Pupils, Rambagan and Hati- bagan Schools, Calcutta	20	0	0
Diocesan Mission School, Calcutta ...	40	0	0	Girls' High School, Worriur	20	0	0
Pupils, Victoria Girls' School, Lahore ...	37	7	3	Indian Christian Church, Baramati ...	20	0	0
<i>Per</i> Dr. M. Wardman ...	36	2	3	Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Calcutta	20	0	0
<i>Per</i> Rai Sahib Pasupati Ghose, S.D.O., Patna* ...	35	0	0	Messrs. Stewarts and Lloyds, Ltd. ...	20	0	0
<i>Per</i> Mrs. Nicholls ...	32	0	0	P. M. Robertson, Esq. ...	20	0	0
Union Church, Kharagpur	32	0	0	Major P. R. Vakil, I.M.S. ...	20	0	0
Students, Diocesan College, Calcutta ...	31	0	0	Miss J. A. Evans ...	20	0	0
Mrs. J. N. Bhattacharjee ...	30	0	0				
Messrs. Mackenzie Lyall & Co.	30	0	0				

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Diocesan Mission Girls' School, Calcutta ...	20	0	0	H. J. Macey, Esq. ...	10	0	0
Patients at Manamadura Leper Home ...	19	9	1	'Two Friends' ...	10	0	0
Baptist Girls' Hostel, Cuttack	17	0	0	Marathi School, M.E. Mission, Bombay ...	10	0	0
Ananda Lal Mitter, Esq. ...	15	0	0	Diocesan Collegiate School, Calcutta ...	9	11	0
Girls' Boarding School, Fyzabad ...	15	0	0	Per S. D. O. Angul* ...	9	3	3
Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha ...	15	0	0	Per Rev. A. M. Auner ...	8	14	0
B.M.S. Girls' School, Entally, Calcutta ...	15	0	0	Per G. Arulmani, Esq. ...	8	6	0
G. K. H. Rehman, Esq. ...	15	0	0	Presbyterian Church, Kharar ...	8	5	0
R. F. Kharas, Esq. ...	15	0	0	Mrs. M. Fraser ...	8	0	0
'Anonymous' ...	15	0	0	Per Dr. A. Roy ...	7	8	9
A. R. Bharucha, Esq. ...	15	0	0	High School, Kharar ...	7	2	0
Mrs. J. Kitchin ...	15	0	0	C.S.M. Industrial School, Kilpauk ...	7	0	0
Baptist Church, Entally, Calcutta ...	15	0	0	Mrs. Preston ...	7	0	0
'Anonymous' ...	15	0	0	Leper Boys, Purulia ...	6	7	3
F. J. Currian, Esq. ...	15	0	0	Boys' Boarding School, Damoh ...	6	6	0
T. B. W. Bishop, Esq., I.C.S.	15	0	0	Per Mrs. Hubbuck ...	6	0	0
Mrs. Wakely ...	13	6	0	Teachers' Credit Society, Kharar ...	5	8	0
S. P. N. Sharma, Esq. ...	12	0	0	Per Satish Chandra Chakravarty, Esq. ...	5	2	6
Kanan Devan Hill Indian Church, Munnar ...	11	0	0	A.B.M. High School, Pyinmana, Burma ...	5	0	0
Girls' High School, Cawnpore	11	0	0	G. Arulmani, Esq. ...	5	0	0
Easter Collection, St. Stephen's Church, Delhi	10	8	0	'X' ...	5	0	0
Observation Boys' Bible Class, Purulia Leper Home ...	10	8	0	F. N. Heins, Esq. ...	5	0	0
Mrs. M. Morgan ...	10	4	0	Miss M. Simmons ...	5	0	0
Rai Brij Raj Krishna *	10	0	0	Dennis Jones, Esq. ...	5	0	0
Shaligram Marwari, Esq. ...	10	0	0	Mrs. Grace ...	5	0	0
Queen Victoria Girls' School, Agra ...	10	0	0	Miss T. V. Mayall ...	5	0	0
Srimati Kishori Mohini Dasi	10	0	0	2nd Form, La Martiniere School, Calcutta ...	5	0	0
Junior Sunday School, Kinnaird High School, Lahore	10	0	0	H. G. Woodward, Esq. ...	5	0	0
'Anonymous' ...	10	0	0	E. A. Christenson, Esq. ...	5	0	0
F. A. Wilson, Esq. ...	10	0	0	G. D. Merler, Esq. ...	5	0	0
'A Friend' ...	10	0	0	J. Bede, Esq. ...	5	0	0
Mrs. A. Stoutt ...	10	0	0	Mrs. H. D. Kor ...	5	0	0
Dr. F. Leach ...	10	0	0	Sister M. E. Leary ...	5	0	0
R. C. Brown, Esq. ...	10	0	0	'A Parsee Sympathiser' ...	5	0	0
Mrs. Acton ...	10	0	0	'Anonymous' ...	5	0	0
Church of Scotland Sunday School, Nagpur ...	10	0	0	E. J. Finch, Esq. ...	5	0	0
E. Vattacharji, Esq. ...	10	0	0	Ram Raghbir Lal, Esq. ...	5	0	0
Rai Bahadur D. N. Bhattacharji ...	10	0	0	Miss E. White ...	5	0	0
Mrs. J. D. Bose ...	10	0	0	Boy Scouts, Kharar ...	4	1	0
Mrs. L. G. Harris ...	10	0	0	Miss E. Wilson ...	4	0	0
R. Dawson, Esq. ...	10	0	0	Mrs. C. P. Mitter ...	3	0	0
C. Martin, Esq. ...	10	0	0	A.N.E. ...	2	0	0
Miss Ghose ...	10	0	0	S. K. Basu, Esq. ...	2	0	0
Robert Thompson, Esq. ...	10	0	0	Mrs. I. Vernon ...	2	0	0
'In memory of my beloved sister, Mithoo, N.F.M.'	10	0	0	Kunjalsingh Kuvarsingh Thakur, Esq. ...	2	0	0
C. W. Adams, Esq. ...	10	0	0	Per Debendra Nath Sarkar, Esq. ...	1	10	9
Mother's Union, Indian Church, Munnar ...	10	0	0	'A Friend' ...	1	0	0
				'A Friend' ...	1	0	0
				N. C. Bannerji, Esq. ...	0	8	0
				Total Rs.	39,424	6	4

Contributions marked (*) are for work in Bihar and Orissa.

For Summary of Total Income and Expenditure in India for 1929, totalling Rs. 8,35,093, see opposite page.

A REPORT
OF THE
FIFTY-SEVENTH YEAR'S WORK
IN INDIA
OF
THE MISSION TO LEPERS

'The object of the Society shall be to provide for the spiritual instruction and temporal relief of lepers and the children of lepers in India and such other countries to which its operations have been or may be extended from time to time and, in so far as lies in its power, to assist in bringing about the extinction of leprosy.'

—*Extract from the Constitution and Rules.*

Issued by
the Indian
Auxiliary

*With Statistics of Homes for 1930
and Particulars of Contributions
received by the Indian Auxiliary
from 1st September, 1930 until 31st
August, 1931*

THE MISSION TO LEPERS

INTERNATIONAL AND INTERDENOMINATIONAL

(FOUNDED 1874)

Head Office: - - - - 7 BLOOMSBURY SQUARE, LONDON, W.C. 1.
General Secretary: W. H. P. ANDERSON, 7 BLOOMSBURY SQ., LONDON, W.C. 1.
Secretary for India: - - - A. DONALD MILLER, PURULIA, BIHAR, INDIA.

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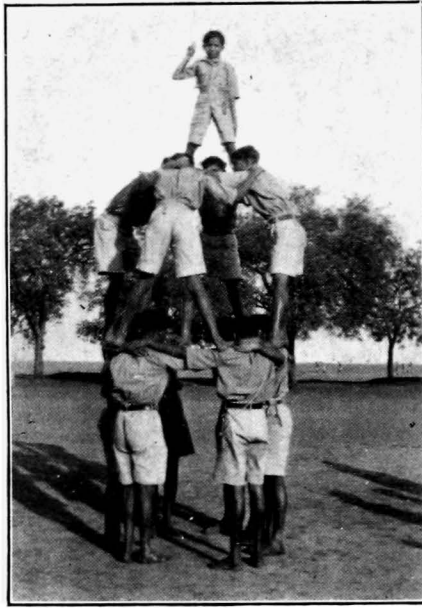
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LEPER SCOUTS AND GUIDES

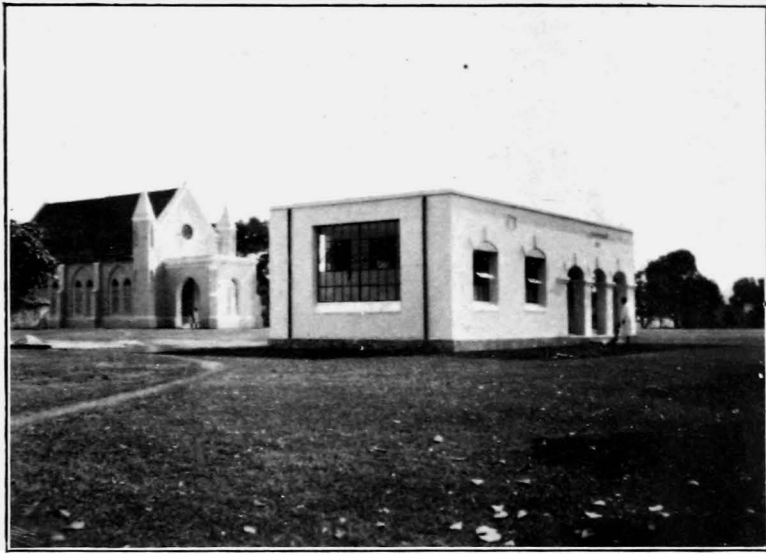


Leper Scouts at Chandkuri give an unconventional salute.



The Leper Guides at Cuttack with their captain and lieutenant.
This company has the distinction of being the first
one of its sort in the world.

LEPER INMATES TURN BUILDERS



The new operating theatre at the Bankura Home, added on to the Dispensary and built very largely by leper labour.



The new hospital wards at the Chandkuri Home, the unskilled labour for which was provided by the leper inmates.

REPORT OF THE FIFTY-SEVENTH YEAR'S WORK IN INDIA OF THE MISSION TO LEPERS

September, 1930—August, 1931

IF the Report of the Fifty-Seventh Year's Work in India of the Mission to Lepers begins with a citation of statistics it is not because numbers are considered to be of chief importance. Can one tabulate happiness, or strike a balance that reveals the difference between the condition of needy lepers before they sought the Mission's help, and their condition afterwards? Yet these, the intangible values, are the most significant. The quotable statistics only constitute the bare warp upon which the weft of service is woven and the variously patterned fabric of the Mission's work built up.

The main figures are as follows. On 31st December, 1930, there were 6,047 sufferers from leprosy resident in the Mission's Homes in India and Burma.

Statistics There were 781 children of lepers, free from symptoms of the disease, being separately provided for. In addition there were 1,424 inmates in Leper Homes aided by the Mission, but for which it is not finally responsible. And for the work during 1930, including the erection of new buildings, an expenditure of Rs. 8,36,638 was incurred, of which Rs. 4,56,519 was subscribed by voluntary contributions, the balance of Rs. 3,80,119 being received from public bodies, chiefly Provincial Governments. Much the greater part of the amount received from voluntary contributions came from subscribers outside India.

New buildings in the Mission's Homes which were completed during the year under report included a set of hospital

New Buildings buildings for the sick cases at Chandkuri, C.P.; a new hospital ward for women with combined leprosy and tuberculosis at Purulia, Bihar; a home for the healthy children of lepers at Vadathorasalur, Madras; church buildings at Moulmein in Burma and at

Khondwa, near Poona; a doctor's residence and a new dispensary and treatment block at Poladpur, Bombay; an operating theatre at Bankura, Bengal; a laboratory at Subathu, Simla Hills; and additional accommodation for further patients at Purulia, and at Manamadura, Madras. Other minor building operations were completed, and although the financial situation has necessitated a lull in fresh projects, there were a number of schemes begun but not completed at the end of the period under review.

No new developments of any spectacular character took place in the treatment of the disease. During 1930, 4,699 inmates were under treatment, the balance being advanced cases beyond hope of benefit. A total of 3,127 cases improved in varying degree, 325 became symptom-free (or 'quiescent,' to use the term now suggested by the Manila Conference of leprologists held this year), and of these 325 cases 242 were discharged, the remainder continuing in the institutions for a period of observation. Hydnocarpus oil still constitutes the basis of direct treatment, but the year has provided experience which serves to emphasize the great importance of other factors in the treatment of the disease. 'Faith, oil and work, but the greatest of these is work,' is a slogan with more than a modicum of truth in it. Certainly all three factors have their essential place, and the value of occupational therapy is being increasingly stressed.

That this emphasis upon work is not neglected is indicated by the fact that leper labour, supervised only by a minimum of healthy skilled artisans, produced the new hospital wards at Chandkuri and Purulia, and the operating theatre at Bankura, photographs of all of which appear facing pp. 3 and 10. When one knows the crippled condition of so many of those who engaged in the work, and the disabilities under which they laboured by reason of their deformities, one cannot but have admiration for the pluck and goodwill and cheer which they manifested. And one cannot but realize that such work is also a tribute to the administration of those institutions. We recall the repeated comment of Dr. Wade, the Chief Patholo-

gist at the great Cullion Leper Colony in the Phillipine Islands, which he made at one of the Mission's Homes when he was on his visit to India. 'All this co-operation means good administration,' he said. He had been seeing hundreds of inmates out in the fields planting the rice, others busily at work at injections and routine treatment, others nursing, some record-keeping, and others again engaged upon the erection of new buildings.

If oil and work have their big part to play, no less a part has faith. The most successful institutions of the Mission are **The Part of Faith** those in which there are abundant evidences of an active faith. With all the discouragements and embarrassments of inadequate finances to meet the many needs of those who come seeking help, there are honorary superintendents and doctors of the Mission's Homes who still are achieving good results because an enlivening faith quickens every effort. This exercise of faith, in God and for man, builds up assets that cannot be set down on any balance sheet. To watch the metamorphosis that takes place in a new arrival, to see his dull despair changing first to a contented resignation and then to an active hope as he himself catches the spirit of faith which he sees manifest around, is like watching the sunrise after a clouded, stormy night. To bring men and women who are lonely and forsaken, and who have lost faith and hope, into contact with the re-creating figure of Jesus Christ, needs no apologia. Those who are engaged in the service of the leper can do no more than seek to express by deed, and to those who choose to hear, by word, the Gospel which has meant so much to them. But Christ Himself does more; and again and again the appeal of His love brings not only a new fragrance into the lives of broken lepers, but a new victorious spirit by which, even in their adversity, they find new life.

The work, of course, has its disappointments and failures in various directions. Judged by the standard of what is ideally possible, one sees very easily where the work might be better. The shortcomings are obvious. But judged, on the other hand, against the background of the actual past of those who come to the Mission's Homes, there is abundant

reason for thankfulness. And the pages that follow seek to give glimpses into the work at the different Homes, and to show that those, who by their help are making the present work possible, are not engaged in a fruitless task.

The Mission is indebted in manifold ways to all those who during the last year have rendered any kind of assistance. **The Mission's** Missionaries of many denominations

Thanks have superintended the Homes with devotion and understanding; but for them, the work that is being done would be impossible. The high percentage of total income which goes direct to the care of the leper himself is only possible because of the honorary services of so many missionary superintendents. The entire costs for the care of the six thousand odd lepers in our Indian Homes and for the seven hundred healthy children, including clothing, food, medical attention, maintenance of buildings, general secretarial expenses and local staff charges, worked out at less than nine rupees per capita per mensem, a total which speaks for itself.

To all those who have laboured in other lands to organize help, and to those who have given so liberally to the work, whether in India or abroad, we are deeply grateful. We appreciate, too, the invaluable co-operation of the different Provincial Governments, representing the people of India. We acknowledge with gratitude all who have by encouragement, advice, or other service made our task easier. And we give thanks to God that at the end of another year's work we can look back upon a period of continued growth and development, and can move forward into the future with the confidence that so long as there remain tasks to be done, lepers that need care, children that call out for rescue, and a public that requires protection, there will not lack those who, in the service of God and their fellows, will provide a way for the challenge to be met.

GLIMPSES OF THE WORK THROUGH- OUT INDIA

The tale of the year's work at one Home is very much the same as at another. The seasons come and go with their changing occupations; days of festival are marked out for special rejoicing; new arrivals come; treatment goes on from week to week; the most broken find at last release from 'the body of this death;' early cases see their symptoms disappearing, and in time go back, with grateful hearts, to their own homes; there is the daily witness of worship for those who seek to come near to God; there are games and sports, schools and entertainments, the weekly issue of supplies, the periodic distribution of clothes. Each Home has much in common with all others, and in the pages that follow are given glimpses of different aspects of the work; here one aspect is touched upon, there another; and all unite, like the individual strands of some multi-coloured fabric, to make up the general pattern of the whole.

BENGAL

Bankura

In last year's report there appeared a photograph of an operation at this Home being performed in the church, for lack of a suitable building. Now the patients have joined in the erection of their own operating theatre and a photograph of it appears facing p. 3.

'The year has marked a further advance towards providing useful manual work for able inmates and towards the attainment of our aim of a really efficient leper hospital. The operating room sanctioned last year has been built during the year by leper labour. We are now provided with a modern operating room which is fully equipped for most general operations likely to occur in a Leper Home of our size, and it is also fitted for general eye work. The saving effected on the building by the willing co-operative labour of the inmates themselves has enabled us to equip the operating room better than was first estimated.

'Our needs have not ceased. We are in need of some simple wards for surgical and medical cases where special nursing is required. We also need more land for cultivation and a better water supply so that a new avenue of employment can be opened out for patients whilst undergoing treatment.'

Early this year Mr. J. T. Jackson, who had superintended the work with such devotion for some years, left Bankura, and we all regret his departure, realizing what he has done for the work. 'The leper work,' he wrote just before leaving, 'is a privilege the appreciation of which grows with the years. There is a joy and fellowship in it which radiates from the Master Himself Who is the inspiration of all our endeavours.'

Raniganj

Raniganj has also seen the departure of a very able and enthusiastic honorary superintendent, the Rev. F. W. Ross. It was fitting that just after the close of his service he should be honoured with the K.-i.-H. medal, for his work was of a notable character.

'The Home is full,' writes Mr. Ross' successor, Rev. E. S. Allwood, 'in numbers and activities. Patients take a very real interest in the garden and in both compounds and the constant supply of vegetables and flowers testifies to the industry and interest of those who live in the Home. We continue with silk and lac cultivation.

'A new interest this year has been the carpentry class and under the guidance of a trained carpenter boys and men are learning this useful trade.

The Governor's Guard of Honour 'We are proud of our Scouts, the more so because some months ago they were chosen as the guard of honour for H.E. the Governor of Bengal on the occasion of his visit to Panagarh.

'Our people are not self-centred for they think of the sufferings of others. During this year they have helped famine-stricken people as well as the numerous suppliants who come to the doors of the Home for food and help.

'There is an increasingly fine Christian spirit in the Home. Generous financial help is given towards the support of the pastor and all the women, Hindu and Christian, now gather together each Monday evening at the newly-established Bible Study class.

'No report would be complete without a tribute to the Rev. F. W. Ross who sailed for England last January. He was a big brother to all and it seemed as if the family circle was broken when he left us.'

Aided Stations

The Mission gives a grant-in-aid to the small Home at Chandraghona in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, where the year has seen increasing activity among the patients.

'The lepers we have with us belong to different races, Bengali, Magh, Tipperah and Chakma, but they get on very happily together and there is a very willing spirit amongst the majority. Two are arrantly lazy and I cannot get

Two are Arrantly Lazy much work out of them but the others work well. One, a Bengali, is a good carpenter and he is training two of the others. They have made several almirahs, tables, benches, etc., and now I am getting them to work to build a pucca chapel. The carpenters are making the doors, etc., and the others broke up the bricks and carried them from the river bank. We have had to get help from rajmistris, etc., to do some of the work but the lepers are doing the major part.'

Aid is also given to the Leper Hospital at Kalimpong where the building work has been rapidly going ahead. The twenty-fifth ward has been begun and—

'As soon as the 25th ward is finished, the erection of a church will be commenced. Already preparations for this are well in hand. How has that come about? Not

The Great Provider through any appeal for funds on our part. A dear friend, friend of all good causes, visiting Kalimpong was so impressed with the great possibilities of the leper work that he decided that we must have a church. He, therefore, undertook to find the money, and now it is in the bank ready for use. When the plans and estimates were received, it was discovered that the money received exceeded the estimate by two rupees! That is to us absolute proof that we have a Great Provider who knows our needs and undertakes for us. It is, moreover, proof that God has set His seal on this work.'

The Mission to Lepers also provides the salary of a worker in Calcutta to move among the beggar lepers of the city, and serve them in such ways as are possible. Mr. P. A. N. Sen, of the C.M.S., superintends his work, and also the clinic to which these lepers may go for treatment. He writes very encouragingly of what is being done both for their physical and spiritual benefit: 'I wish I could express to you their zeal and earnestness. Many of their lives have been changed, many have been witnesses for Christ Jesus in the slums and bustees of this city. It has really been a band of missionary-minded lepers often bringing new sufferers to hear the Gospel preached and to receive treatment.'

BIHAR AND ORISSA

Cuttack

The development of a fuller life for the inmates has been the chief work during the last year, and evidences of that development are to be seen in the formation of three leper Scout patrols, the rapid growth of the Guide movement among the leper girls and women, and the introduction of five looms in the new weaving shed erected through the generosity of the Commissioner, C. L. Philip, Esq., I.C.S.

'Last December a troop of Boy Scouts was formed,' writes Mr. S. F. Robinson, the honorary superintendent, 'consisting of three patrols, Eagle, Swift and Horse.

They are very keen on scouting and look forward to the parades. **Eagle, Swift and Horse** We hope that through this training they will be a good influence to other inmates. We believe this has already been made manifest.

'The Guides who now number 34 thoroughly enjoy their parades and take a keen interest in all the games they play. Some of the Guides have attained the ripe age of 40 to 50 years, but age does not prevent them from getting all the joy and pleasure out of the games.

'Good work is being done in the School and quite a number of inmates have learned to read and write since they attended about 18 months back. It should be remembered that the inmates are tutored by educated leper inmates.

'The Medicals have continued very good work and we are happy to report that during the last twelve months 24 inmates (22 men and 2 women) have been declared "symptom-free" and discharged with certificates. On being

'They would rather remain in' discharged they are asked to report to the Asylum in the event of a fresh outbreak of the disease, but so far we have not heard of any relapses. They left the Asylum very grateful for what had been done for them. Due to the happy atmosphere that abounds in the Home and the comfort and the attention they receive, it is not always easy to say that "you must go out now you have been cured." They would rather remain in. Many more inmates are under observation and we hope to be able to discharge them soon.'

Purulia

'We hadn't any room last month, and we've less now' was the graphic, if Irish, way in which the Rev. E. B. Sharpe recently described the pressure on accommodation at the large Purulia Leper Colony. There is accommodation for 757 inmates, but more cases had been squeezed in, and other applicants were waiting patiently under the tree at the entrance.

These applicants at the entrance, and the change that comes into their

lives if it be their fortune to be admitted, are described by Mr. Sharpe in language that is not exaggerated. The applicant so often comes, he says, feeling that his lot is—

'Just fate—destiny, blind and irresponsible and impenetrable. In such a mind he comes to us, his face hard and bitter and hopeless in its disillusionment. There is the quick movement—all too quick to be prevented—and the broken life is stretched out in the dust at one's feet and imploring tones are heard, "I have no one to help. Take me." "Get up. Get up." "What strange words are these? My life is in the dust. Why should I leave it?" And so, crouching thus, the conversation is continued, and slowly, without thinking, the poor stricken soul raises itself, as dreamlike the thought of care and interest and attention from others, and even a dim idea of comfort, food and raiment begins to dawn. A few orders are issued, and that same day the wounds are cleansed; the first proper meal for weeks is partaken of; the first clean bedclothes for years are rested upon. Still it is a dream, until slowly as the days pass it begins to dawn that all this care and attention is inspired. No money is asked for. No praise is looked for. Yet daily a Book is read and prayer is made to a loving Father in heaven above—a Saviour God Who has suffered and died, yet lives again. Slowly the old hard thought of fate and evil destiny and a meaningless existence, with only darkness or inscrutable justice at the end, gives way and a new life comes slowly to the birth.'

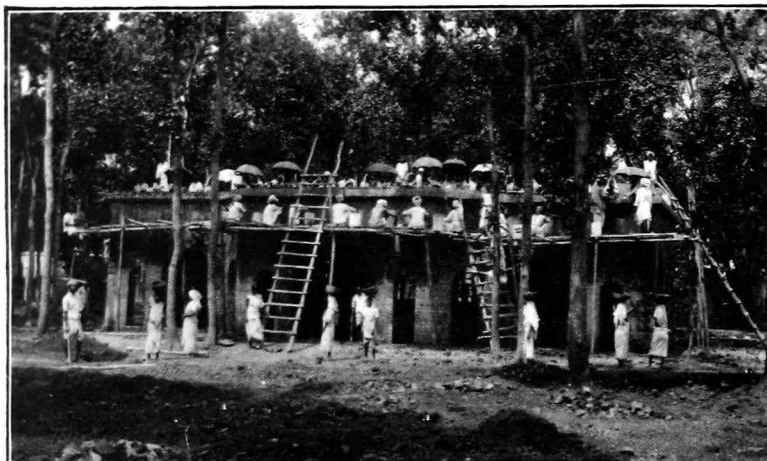
All cases, of course, are not of the advanced and broken type. An increasing number of earlier cases come for treatment, and when they are infective cases they are always given preference.

'The results of treatment this year,' writes Dr. Marie Wardman, the chief medical officer, 'are distinctly encouraging. But they must not be looked on merely as due to this year's work, but as the fruit of all the efforts for improvement made in the past four or five years. Forty-three have become symptom-free, of whom seventeen are still continuing treatment till their six months' probation period is over before being discharged. In addition 70 cases of the mixed type have become bacteriologically negative and have remained so during their probation period of treatment, but are mostly unfit for discharge owing to trophic ulceration.'

During the year under review there have been numerous changes of personnel. The Rev. E. Cannon, who had acted for the Rev. E. B. Sharpe during his furlough, returned to England after a busy year's work. Mr. and Mrs. Sharpe returned this spring, and a new nurse, Miss Krogh, arrived. Miss Thornton, the nursing superintendent, went off on furlough after five very strenuous years of fine pioneer work, taking with her Miss Grimshaw, whose health had unhappily broken down. And during the year Dr. Raghunath Rao, who had been medical officer at the Cuttack Leper Home, took up his duties as a research worker.

Additional buildings have been going up during the period under review, largely erected by leper labour. A nursery for the youngest healthy children is nearly finished, and a new home for infective leper boys is well on its way to completion. At the very beginning of the period reviewed the Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum, Rai Bahadur C. C. Mukherji, O.B.E., opened a new ward for men, and in July the new T.B. hospital ward for women with combined leprosy and tuberculosis

WORK THE ALLY OF TREATMENT



Leper inmates at work upon the nearly completed boys' ward at the Purulia Leper Colony.



The new ward for women with combined leprosy and tuberculosis at the Purulia Leper Colony. The manual labour required for this building was supplied by leper inmates, and the skilled labour by workers who are themselves the children of lepers, and who have been brought up in the separate Home for Healthy Children. The Indian nurses of the ward are also leper inmates of the institution.

AFTER WORK, PLAY



A group of leper inmates at Vizianagram enjoy a country dance.



A tug-of-war between patients at Calicut helps in the tug-of-war against leprosy.

was opened by Mrs. (Dr.) A. D. Miller, the wife of the Secretary for India of the Mission.

On the spiritual side there is much reason for encouragement. The generosity of the inmates out of their very, very slender living allowances is illustrated in Mr. Cannon's account of the last Harvest Festival Service :

A Harvest Festival

'The thanksgiving service has been described so many times that there is no need for me to do so again. I need only say that we enjoyed the celebration tremendously; the church was very prettily decorated, the happiness of the people was apparent to everybody; they made offerings of rice and money with an open-handed self-sacrifice which was a great lesson to many people at home living in much better circumstances and in full health; and their *sankirtans* and hymns of thankfulness and praise to God were continuous throughout the day. The offerings of the people, men, women and children, amounted to Rs. 111-5-6 and 1 ton $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. rice. It was a wonderful sight to watch the long procession of people carrying baskets on their heads, decorated with flowers.'

Other Homes

The honorary superintendents of the Mission's Leper Homes at both Bhagalpur and Muzaffarpur have been on the sick list for the last four months, and any kind of development at the institutions has been impossible. The ordinary work, however, has continued for the care of 170 lepers at Bhagalpur, and 50 at Muzaffarpur.

At the aided institution at Mourbhanj the work suffered a very great loss in the sudden death in August of this year of the honorary superintendent, Miss K. R. Allanby. For many years Miss Allanby laboured for the welfare of the lepers and brought to the work sound judgment, and a finely loyal spirit.

The other aided institution in the Province is the leper colony at Saldoha, where the Santali inmates, who constitute the great majority, have continued to develop the extensive agricultural work, and where two inmates in particular, one a Christian woman, and one a Brahman man, have had a specially good influence :

'We thank God,' says Mr. Bagger, the superintendent, 'for the progress in the medical work owing to the arrival of a trained doctor and, not least, to a young Brahman leper trained in the laboratory work and with a heart for the suffering people. His faithful work has already borne fruit in the general improvement of the condition of the patients and arrest of the disease in twelve cases.'

'And we think of Kapura Kisku, the leper schoolmistress. Forced away from her school work by the disease, she came here to get treatment, and she had not been here long before she realized that God had a special work for her amongst her fellow-sufferers. "The singing mother" the children very soon named her, for she sang herself and her message about the Redeemer into their hearts in their own native tunes. Always wandering about, never getting tired, now sitting with the women while they cook their rice, telling them about Christ, now praying with a sick one who cannot attend the service, or talking with a newcomer who does not yet feel at home. She got typhoid and we all felt sorry; but she had hardly recovered before she again greeted us with her smile and a song, and we felt as if the sun had broken through the clouds.'

The Singing Mother

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Miraj

Numbers at the Miraj Home go on increasing, and in spite of new wards a number of patients are having to be accommodated in rough temporary structures. Proper accommodation exists for 129 patients, but in August of this year there were 170 inmates. The increased pressure has come very largely on account of the reports that have spread of good medical results. There is no propoganda to equal an enthusiastic discharged patient who goes out to 'blaze abroad the matter.' Good reports come of the healthy children, several of the older ones now being high school students, others attending industrial or agricultural schools.

Nasik

Miss Harvey, continuing the work for the lepers in which she has so long engaged, writes of the increasing sense that is hers of the value of the rescue of the children.

'The thing that impresses one more and more is the hopefulness of the work among the untainted children of lepers. By this work hundreds of children are saved from a horrible fate, and, instead of keeping the ball of leprosy rolling, are bringing fine healthy children into the world.

A Never Ceasing Fascination 'When we had to find partners among healthy people in the early days of the work, we found the untainted girls fought shy of, but now they are in demand. They are well educated and domesticated and trained with the idea of making them good wives and mothers.

'The boys become carpenters, domestic servants, tailors, railway workshop workers in various capacities. The more intelligent ones get work in the police and in mission schools as teachers and as catechists also. What a contrast this to the life of uselessness and misery they would have led, begging and growing worse and creating more lepers. The marvel of their rescue never ceases to fascinate me.'

Poona

The outstanding event of the year at this Asylum has been the opening of the new chapel, to the building of which the honorary superintendent, the Rev. D. S. Sawarkar, had given much thought and time. One of the visitors at the formal opening has given a description of the scene :

'Khondwa with its solitude and the distant hills lends itself to an impressive occasion. It is, in the general impression, even picturesque ; and the crouching figures of the lepers themselves give a sort of Old Testament suggestion to the scene.

'It is a pity that those friends who contributed so generously through the London office of the Mission to Lepers could not have seen us by some sort of television. We were in the open air, the platform by the front of the new chapel, **A New Chapel** chairs on three sides of a square for visitors and workers, then two compact groups of patients sitting on the ground, one male and one female ; and behind this, on one side, another cluster of patients, presumably spectators and sympathizers. As for the singing, it was Indian fashion, and, on the part of the male patients, a very hearty performance.

'If one were speaking only of the dramatic value of the occasion, the singing would, in fact, be the first of our two chief impressions. It had something Job-like about it. It was so obviously an outpouring and a relief to these poor people. And

from the numbers engaged it was plain that the relief was shared by more than the Christian patients. Suffering is a great remover of barriers. In their common tribulation Christian and non-Christian can gratefully use the hymns of the Church.

'And the other impression was of the shrouded figures, squatting on the ground in close formation, apart, yet in their separation curiously suggestive of Biblical scenes and dignified with the dignity of patient suffering.'

During the year numbers have continued to increase and in August of this year there were 125 inmates as compared with 75 four years ago. Mr. Sawarkar reports that 'peace and goodwill prevail in the Asylum; the spirit of mutual helpfulness is growing.'

Poladpur

Further progress has been made in modernizing the Leper Home at Poladpur, with its 120 inmates.

'Last year,' writes the Rev R. B. Douglas, the honorary superintendent, 'we had to record the building of two new cottage wards at Poladpur. This year has seen the completion of a new house for the manager and a dispensary. Both are neat and commodious buildings and we are very grateful to all those who, by their effort and their gifts, have made possible these important additions to the equipment of Poladpur.'

'Christmas seems a long way off now, but I recall it because of one trifling incident which casts a light on the life in the Leper Homes. With the aid of the motor

The Leper's Little Joke

I was able this year to do what had never been possible before, to hold service with the Pui lepers in the morning, going on to Poladpur in time to distribute Christmas gifts there in the evening. Each leper received a warm woollen scarf such as they delight in, while many of the old and sickly ones got other comforts, such as warm socks and stockings, in addition. As I was sitting at a table in the open looking over the manager's accounts I heard a voice attracting my attention and, looking round, saw it was one of the leper men who was calling. He had folded his scarf—a long, brightly-coloured one—in two and draped it over his shoulder like a chaprassi's sash. Where it crossed his chest he had fastened a hexagonal piece of tin neatly cut out from an old kerosene can which shone like a brass badge of office, and he was salaaming and grinning with delight at his little joke. So the gloom of the leper's life is lightened at Christmas and not only then, but throughout the year.'

Other Homes

Besides the Homes mentioned individually above, the Mission has asylums in the Presidency at Belgaum, Pui and Sholapur, and in each of these the work continued with no notable events to mark out the year. At Sholapur an unused room has been turned into a brightly colour-washed social hall, furnished with Indian musical instruments, papers and literature. A classroom for the teaching of reading and sewing has also been opened, and Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler are, in a happy spirit of friendship, endeavouring to provide the inmates with numerous new interests.

'For the future of this little institution we are dreaming dreams and seeing visions of a place physically attractive in every aspect. The lepers themselves are working these changes; digging rock, hauling dirt, planning gardens, pulling weeds, carrying water, planting trees—all to make beautiful the outside of the only home some of them know.'

The little company of some 35 lepers at the Belgaum Home is faithfully cared for by Mr. W. C. Irvine, who has had charge of the Home during nearly all the time of its existence. There is a small Christian community among a majority of Hindu inmates, and the Christians show eagerness to share their faith with others. A country road passes by the grounds of the Asylum, and on an evening one may witness a little group of lepers sitting inside the fence singing their Christian lyrics to the passers-by, and witnessing to the faith which has meant so much to them in their affliction.

Aid is also given to the Leprosarium at Vengurla, where Dr. Goheen does much useful work. Writing of one of the inmates who has recently died, he said,

'Rose Mary was one of those rare sweet, unselfish personalities that so greatly enhance the joy of living for others. After a residence of five or six years in the Leprosarium it was found that her disease had become arrested without leaving any noticeable defects. She was given permission to leave three years ago but preferred to stay and was gladly kept on as a house mother. "Auntie," she was called by men, women and children alike, and loved as few are in this world. Without warning God called her home one day recently and many a heart is sad, but one can be grateful for the possession of so sacred a memory.'

CENTRAL PROVINCES

The number of lepers cared for by the Mission in this Province continues to increase, and at the end of last year there were no less than 1,385 inmates in our Homes, and 169 healthy children for whom separate provision was being made. Most of the work is concentrated in the Chattisgarh Division, where the disease is particularly prevalent; but there has been a rapid growth also of the work in Berar at Ellichpur (Kothara).

Champa

After another period of strenuous service Mr. and Mrs. Penner left their big family of 500 for furlough this spring. 'The lepers shed quite a few tears when they left,' wrote Dr. Bauman, who is acting in Mr. Penner's stead. Writing just before he left for furlough, Mr. Penner said:

'Personally, I feel that much of what has been done should have been done better and that I have not been as faithful as I ought to have been, but of one thing I am sure and have a clear conscience about—that the aim was to serve the Master in this ministration of the lepers.'

Although so big a company of men and women, drawn from backgrounds that are anything but good, is bound to present problems of administration and discipline, yet generally speaking 'the morale continues excellent.' Building work has come to a standstill, and the rather limited nature of the site makes it difficult for the inmates to

engage in that best of occupations, agriculture. Horticulture, however, has been developed, and the cultivation of vegetables. During the year the inmates, from their very tiny living allowances, gave no less than Rs. 300 for the relief of persecuted Russians, apart from contributions to different good causes in India.

Chandkuri

Far away from the highway of life there stands the Leper Home at remote Chandkuri, with five hundred and fifty of the cheeriest lepers that you can meet in India. The honorary superintendent, the Rev. J. S. Schultz, has, during the years of his administration, approached his task with a vision and whole-hearted energy that has resulted in rapid strides being made.

During the year a missionary nurse, Miss Kroehler, was added to the staff, and this autumn a missionary doctor, Dr. Gass, will be arriving to replace Dr. Lang. In the interval during which there has been no missionary doctor, Dr. J. Mukherjee has undertaken the full burden of the medical work with great loyalty.

'Saturday, 24th January, 1931, will long be remembered as one of the "red-letter days" in the history of the Chandkuri Leper Home. A week or so previously notice

A Red-Letter Day

had been received that Lady Butler would visit the Home on that day and inspect the newly-formed Guide Company.

'Her Excellency played with the healthy girls and also with the leper girls, and she was very kind to all. She did not hesitate to touch the leper children and made them feel that she was a big sister to them.

'After spending some time with the girls and the leper women, Lady Butler went round the whole institution and showed a deep interest in the welfare of the inmates and the work generally. The following is a copy of the remarks Lady Butler entered in the visitors' book on leaving :

"I have had the greatest pleasure and interest in visiting the Chandkuri Leper Asylum to-day. I came to inspect Guides and Bluebirds, and stayed to see all over the grounds, buildings, hospital and church.

"This is a wonderful institution and wonderfully run. The people look as busy and happy as the children, and the proportion of cures is most encouraging.

"I wish Mr. and Mrs. Schultz and their staff the very greatest success in the future and congratulate Mr. Schultz most warmly."

Scouts have also been introduced and there are now 49 enrolled. 'During a recent cholera epidemic in two nearby villages, the Scouts proved themselves worthy of their name. They cleared up the mud-puddles, dug graves and helped bury the dead.'

Other events of the year have been the opening of the two new hospital wards (built largely by leper labour), a photograph of which appears facing p. 3, the completion of the big new well which it is hoped will end the water difficulty during the summer months, the building of additional accommodation in the healthy girls' quarters, the development of dairy-farming by the purchase of nine good milch-cows which give on an average from 16 to 28 lbs. of milk per head per day, and the increased emphasis upon

Cultivation Work Develops

cultivation work. During this last year of organized cultivation the inmates raised 31,400 lbs. of *dhan*, 4,400 lbs. of *alsi*, and 3,000 lbs. of *dal*, apart from vegetable cultivation.

'Field-work is perhaps far less monotonous than many other sorts of work lepers can do. It changes throughout the year and never have we had any difficulties in getting the lepers out into the fields. How I feared at first whether their interest would last; but the third year is on and the interest seems to be the same if not a keener one.

'Practically all the labour is done gratis. Every patient who is able to do field work and is not engaged somewhere else, renders from 4 to 5 hours of work in the fields throughout the greater part of the year. Others who work from 8 to 10 hours each day as supervisors, ploughmen, etc., etc., get from half to one anna per day.

'The cost of operation, including seeds, hire of oxen, ploughs, etc., comes to about Rs. 600 for the year. Our total income at present averages about Rs. 1,500 per year, leaving the institution a nice profit and at the same time giving it happier, healthier and more contented patients.'

A fine gesture of gratitude and goodwill was the contribution by the leper inmates of Rs. 496 (a very large sum when one remembers their financial position) towards the budget deficit of Mr. Schultz' home church in America.

Dhamtari

The Home at Shantipur, near Dhamtari, has discovered a new project for its inmates in the making of bricks. The soil of the site of the Home is suitable, and all that was required, writes the Rev. J. D. Graber, the honorary superintendent, was 'a little organization and division of labour, and a little enthusiasm injected by personal interest and supervision.'

'A few able-bodied patients were detailed to preparing and pugging the clay. They were required to do their work very early in the morning so that the bricks could be moulded before the heat became too intense. We had four pairs of men working, each with a country mould. Old men with crippled hands and feet could still stack the bricks after a day of drying in the sun. In this way two kilns of bricks were prepared, enough to build a compound wall for the caretaker's house. Leper labour was used for every detail of the construction of this wall except for the actual laying-up of bricks, for which a regular mason was employed.

Makers of Bricks

'This project has a number of distinct advantages; it furnishes work for a large number of patients in varying stages of physical health and vigour; it is inexpensive in operation, and the finished materials are not perishable; and, to a limited extent, can always be used in further construction and development of the lepers' own institution.'

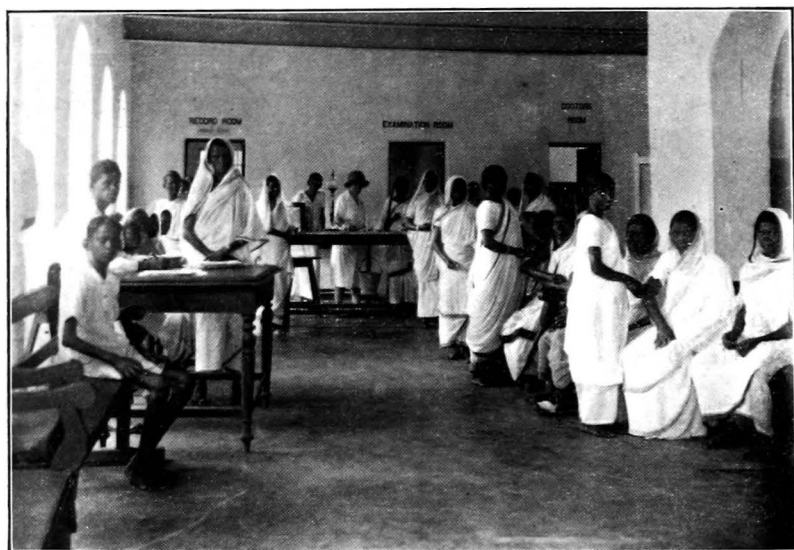
Jahargaon (Mungeli)

Reports from this Home indicate that a good spirit prevails, revealed in the repeated acts of generosity on the part of the inmates.

'The lepers have been faithful in their giving. On different Sundays they have contributed to some special purpose. On Bible Sunday to the Bible Society, and to the Hospital on Hospital Sunday, and for every cause laid before them they are happy in doing their small part. A short time ago I put before them the need of one of their number who has a son free from leprosy,

Eager Givers

THE NEEDLE THAT BRINGS HEALING



Women inmates receiving treatment at the Purulia Leper Home. All the women giving injections are themselves early cases. Last year 21,469 injections were given at this institution.

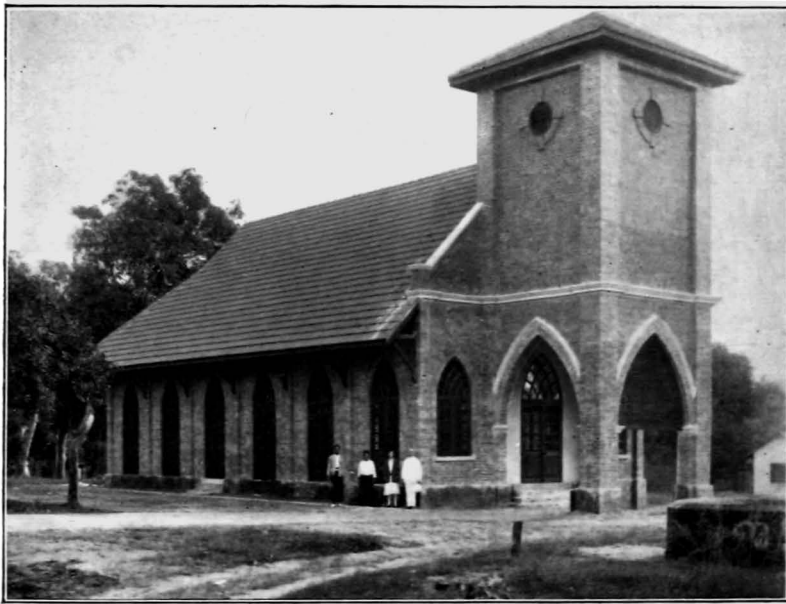


A travelling roadside clinic in the district around Vellore, attended by many lepers. On one road recently 238 lepers were treated in one day.

'LIFT UP YOUR HANDS IN THE SANCTUARY,
AND PRAISE THE LORD'



The new chapel at the Khondwa Leper
Asylum, near Poona.



The new church at the Moulmein Leper Home in Burma.

and for whom the father wanted a scholarship to be able to place his boy where he could learn a trade. The leper folk said at once, "We will give two rupees a month for this." In speaking to them one day of a new church that one of our Christian communities was about to build they immediately said, "Can we not have a part in this?"

Other Homes

The Mission also has Homes in the Central Provinces at Kothara, near Ellichpur, in Berar, and at Patpara, in the Mandla District. Kothara had a great time at Christmas:

'Early in the afternoon the lepers and guests assembled for sports. These caused much amusement to the onlookers. It was too funny to watch the obstacle race as, for instance, the figure of a stout man trying to get through the rung of a ladder, laid its length on the ground, in a hurry! Prizes of a copper or two were given to the winners,—a great joy to those poor people. Therefore, all who possibly can, try to run, even with crutches! No one would think they were sick for they look so happy and laugh so heartily.

Sports for the Lame

'As the sun disappeared behind the hills in the west the church bell rang and soon the inmates of the whole leper village, together with the guests and missionaries, were assembled in the building that was beautifully decorated. One leper had made a star in which one could place a light. This was altogether his own idea and work. Before the Christmas tree, and around it, presents of new clothing for the lepers and playthings and other gifts were piled up—making a lovely sight.

'There had been much preparation beforehand in singing and learning Scripture verses and it was very touching to hear even those deeply afflicted with leprosy, and unable to stand, describe in Bible language the Birth of Christ, the Saviour of the world. To the astonishment of all, even the Hindus and Muhammadans had a share in this part of the programme. And then, again, those radiant eyes as the gifts were distributed! I cannot forget the picture of one girl—the whole evening her face spoke of unutterable joy.'

The Patpara Home has the distinction of being the smallest Mission one in India, with only a dozen inmates. Buildings have been improved during the year, and good reports come of healthy children who have been saved, some of them now having become school teachers with healthy children of their own.

Financial help was continued to the aided asylums at Raipur and Rajnandgaon, and to the latter station a substantial special grant was made for building additions and improvements.

MADRAS

Continued pressure on accommodation has marked the year at most Homes in this Presidency, and the size of the work could be multiplied many times, if funds permitted. As it is, additional accommodation was opened during the year at Manamadura and Vadathorasalur, and other additional accommodation was under construction at Calicut and Ramachandrapuram. There are now nearly 900 leper inmates in our Homes in Madras.

Calicut

The work at this station continues to develop on all-round lines, and encouraging reports are received of the different activities for the spiritual, physical, and social welfare of the 190 patients.

'On a side verandah of one of the wards,' writes Dr. Joseph, the resident medical officer, 'may be seen a number of leper carpenters at work with their tools, busy making shelves for their wards. On the verandah of another ward,

A Variety of Occupations as we pass along, a tailor with his sewing machine may be seen making a shirt for his companion, his assistant squatted beside him with a pair of large scissors in his hands cutting a coat for one of his friends. Farther up, in the corner of our new set of buildings, we hear the tumultuous buzz and burr of the weaving looms and the spinning wheel. There in the weaving shed are turned out all the bed sheets required for our patients' use.

'The compound in the wet weather is all green with vegetable gardens. Most of the able bodied men go out to work either in their respective gardens or in the asylum compound. The produce finds a ready market in our asylum kitchen which gives them an impulse to work all the more with pleasure. Thus, in a place where most people expect the doleful cry of suffering, a visitor finds joy and hope.

'In the evenings as shadows lengthen groups of patients may be seen at different places in the open, either on their knees at prayers or reading the holy script or holding some discussion on religious points. Boys are seen on the maidan at play with their football and a few others are in the garden engaged in making designs for flower beds. These interests make them forget the severity of their ailments and give them real comfort and joy.'

Plans are prepared for two new hospital wards for sick cases and it is hoped that they may be built during this next year. An additional ward for women with the disease in an early stage is nearing completion. Funds are also urgently required for a laboratory. 'At present,' writes Dr. Joseph, 'the back verandah of our dispensary is utilized as a temporary laboratory, furnished with a humble cupboard, one table, and a set of test-tube racks made by our carpenters, where we take tests and engage in microscopical work, etc., as best we can.'

Manamadura

Although there is only accommodation for 252 inmates at this Home, there were 298 patients in residence at the time of writing this report. And many other lepers seek admission who have to be refused. During the year two new wards, the Union of Postal Workers (Britain) Ward, and the Emily G. I'Anson Ward, were opened, and the staff was strengthened by the addition of an English nurse, Sister Trafford.

A Training Centre for the District The Home serves as a training centre for public health officers, and during the year 26 medical men, 11 district health officers, 41 sanitary inspectors, and one district leprosy officer attended for training.

The patients have co-operated in the various projects for the development of the institution, and the Rev. C. Stanley Vaughan, the honorary superintendent writes :

'It is one of the blessings of our institution that we happen to have just the right kind of man to hand. If we need a carpenter we have always had a good one to call

upon; a mason is almost always on our rolls. Mr. Nelson, our headmaster, is a fully qualified teacher of good grade and we have others. Our latest addition is connected with our physical training. A head constable undergoing treatment has taken in hand the formation of a patrol of Scouts.

'A campaign instituted last year by Mrs. Vaughan to teach patients to grow and eat ripe tomatoes has, this year, attained at least a half success. Almost every garden

The Tomato Campaign

has a fine show of nice red tomatoes. The question of getting them eaten is only partially solved. Success is in sight; a beginning has been made and the children find them attractive—so attractive, indeed, that an occasional schoolboy here at home, and in our own garden, is found experimenting along that line without our permission or knowledge. A little tot, still too young to eat much but who gets some juice daily, gives her verdict by the long loving look she bestows on the bottom of the cup each time, to make sure it is really the bottom.'

A spontaneous expression of the patients' goodwill was manifested early this year. The Mission's Secretary in New Zealand made a visit to the Leper Homes in India this winter. Just after he had left Manamadura for his return boat from Colombo news came through of the terrible earthquake in the North Island. Immediately, and with no sort of suggestion from those in charge, the inmates made a special collection and added other funds which they had collected earlier, and sent over Rs. 60 to Mr. Crawshaw for distribution, at his discretion, upon relief work.

Ramachandrapuram

The spirit of happy camaraderie which is so manifest at this Home continues unabated. The visitor feels that he is moving among a big family, in which the members of the staff are elder brothers and sisters and Miss Hatch the mother. The Home continues to grow in usefulness, and additional accommodation is being erected. A second medical officer, Dr. Augustine, has been appointed in addition to Dr. Joshee, and this has made possible the opening of out-patient clinic work, both at the Home itself and at outstations.

'For the visitor it is "garlands, garlands all the way, and arches mixed in my path like mad." What a welcome these folk give one! Paper streamers hang from tree to tree, triumphal arches confront one at intervals, the paths are strewn with a carpet of leaves, songs of greeting are specially composed, formal addresses of welcome are read with pomp and circumstance, and eager excitement to do the hospitable and gracious act is everywhere evident. How all this reveals a desire on the part of the patients to show one who represents the multitudes of subscribers in many lands that the care and generosity of these far away friends is very gratefully appreciated!'

**"Garlands,
Garlands, All
the Way"**

Vadathorasalur

The year has seen the addition of much needed additional accommodation for women, and also the provision of a separate special Home for healthy children, the gift of the Mission's Secretary for Canada, the Rev. H. N. Konkle. In her speech at the opening of this Home for the children, Dr. K. Carlsen, the honorary superintendent, struck the note

which proclaimed the spirit in which the work for the children is undertaken :

'What we are going to achieve through the gift of this home is dependent on what we are able to put into the work. The material will vary very much, but it is our hope that all those who go in and out of here may grow up to become useful citizens, who will serve their people and country with all their might. It is easier to build a house than to build character, and we should never dare to enter upon such a task as this, if we did not have access to the creative forces of prayer and faith in the living God as revealed to us through our Lord Jesus Christ. He is the great Builder of character and the Saviour of men.'

Dr. Annaswamy, the resident medical officer, reports encouragingly about the medical treatment :

'The treatment has been carried on this year with increasing success and efficiency. We have spent more of our time in treating complications. We have given 4,600 injections to the in-patients and 2,441 to out-patients. In spite of our improved treatment, the out-patient clinic has decreased very much this year. We have not discharged any case symptom-free, although there are some to be discharged soon. Many of our inmates have improved very much by the treatment. There has been no death.'

Vizianagram

Miss Flora Clarke gives a kind of cinematograph picture of the life in the Home that she founded, and which is still under her charge :

'See the lepers as they wend their way to the neat dispensary. See how eager they are to receive the injection treatment and how carefully the doctor administers it. Many are the expressions of gratitude, none refuse the needle that helps, if it does not cure. Take a walk round the magnificent compound and see the lepers at work sweeping the grounds, watering the trees and plants, guiding the plough, digging the ground and preparing it for the crops, carrying water and planting a hedge round the compound to protect it from cattle and goats. Note the contented expression on the faces of these unwanted outcasts and see the pride they take in their homes and gardens.'

'It is the Sabbath day; all are gathered in the beautiful church building. How quiet and reverent they are and how earnest are the prayers and hymns of thanksgiving. It is the Communion service; see those poor stumps of arms stretched out to clasp the cup as with difficulty they raise it to their lips in memory of Him Who said "This do in remembrance of me."

'It is the Christmas season; a splendid meal provided by special funds from kind friends in America, the lepers clad in their clean white garments, the gifts of friends of the Mission in England. Look at the happy, smiling faces as they tell the story of the Christ Child and thank God for His wonderful Christmas gift. The programme is varied, one man vigorously beats a drum, purchased with part of the special gift money, others rattle cymbals, others very deftly strike sticks in each other's hands as they whirl round and round, all are glad and happy and there is no mistaking the Christmas sentiment as, without any thought of caste or creed they sit in rows on the ground, heads bowed while the blessing is asked, then all partake of the bountiful meal of rice, meat-curry, vegetables, dal, etc.'

Other Work

The Mission also has a Home at Salur, with some 130 inmates. It is in some ways the most beautifully laid out Home in India, though it

was planned some twenty-five years ago by the present honorary superintendent, the Rev. Dr. F. V. P. Schulze. Pressure on the accommodation continued through the year. Financial help was also given to the aided institutions at Kodur and Narsapur.

Help for the first time was given this year to the leper roadside clinics conducted in connection with the Vellore Women's Medical School.

Help for Roadside Clinics From Vellore a motor travelling-dispensary journeys on different days of the week along the various roads radiating from the city. A large proportion of the patients who attend at the halts are lepers. 'Last week the entire clinic reached 550 patients and about 300 were lepers,' wrote Dr. Ida Scudder in a recent letter; and in another, 'on the Arni Road they treated 238 lepers in one day!'

The Mission continued to meet the cost of superintendence of the Government Leper Settlement at Chingleput.

PUNJAB

Tarn Taran

During the year progress has been made in equipping this Home more adequately for the demands made upon it. Though the year closed without either the new Healthy Girls' Home or the operating theatre and treatment room completed, the schemes are well in hand, and both buildings should be in use in a few months. The good work done by Mrs. Das for the women and children has recently been recognized by the Punjab Government in the award of a certificate of approbation. Dr. A. P. Das, the resident medical officer, has been acting as honorary superintendent in the absence of the Rev. C. H. Atkins.

Subathu

A laboratory, from funds given by the Punjab Branch of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, was erected at this hill leper asylum during the year, and a new doctor appointed. The main Asylum is more than full, and applicants for admission have frequently to be turned away. At the bungalow on the hill top for patients able to meet their own living expenses there have been a few cases resident, but accommodation has not been taxed. Mr. G. H. Watson, who during the last six years has vigorously superintended the work, has gone on furlough. He has seen a rapid growth of numbers in the Home under his administration. When he came there were less than 60 inmates. When he left there were over 170.

Other Homes

Work continued uneventfully at Rawalpindi and at the aided stations of Ambala and Palampur. At the aided station of Chamba out-patient work is increasing. 'Great benefit has resulted from the new treatment,' writes Dr. J. Hutchison, 'and the news is spreading far and wide,—

bringing in more than we can provide for at present. Some of the out-patients come from long distances in the mountains, even two days' journey in some cases.'

UNITED PROVINCES

Allahabad (Naini)

The year 1930 closed with no less than 693 lepers and their children being cared for in the Naini Leper Asylum, or in the separate Home for Healthy Children.

Last autumn additional classrooms at the Healthy Girls' Home were opened by Lady Dalal, but otherwise the year has, from a building point of view, been a quiet one.

Mrs. Higginbottom, with adventurous spirit, and with special gifts received personally from America, took 132 of the healthy children to the hills for the hot season. There had been an epidemic of whooping cough, and the onset of the hot weather prevented a rapid recovery of strength. There was considerable excitement at the foothill terminus station of Dehra Dun when Mrs. Higginbottom, who had gone in advance to make arrangements, awaited there the first batch of sixty-five young children.

'They arrived tired, wilted by the heat and just thin and frail. I had hot milk and cookies and fed them on the station platform while passengers, porters and station staff gathered and watched. They stood and stared as I called the names of some of the children (not all) and handed them their milk while I held two babies on my lap. Suddenly I heard one say, "Why she even calls them all by name!" It is a joy to see appetites return, sore eyes get well, and energy revive.'

Other Homes

The smaller Homes at Chandag Heights, Meerut, and Rurki had an uneventful year, caring largely for advanced cases, though the modern treatment is given to all suitable cases. The Mission's financial help also continued to the aided Asylum at Almora and laboratory apparatus was installed with a special grant made by the Mission.

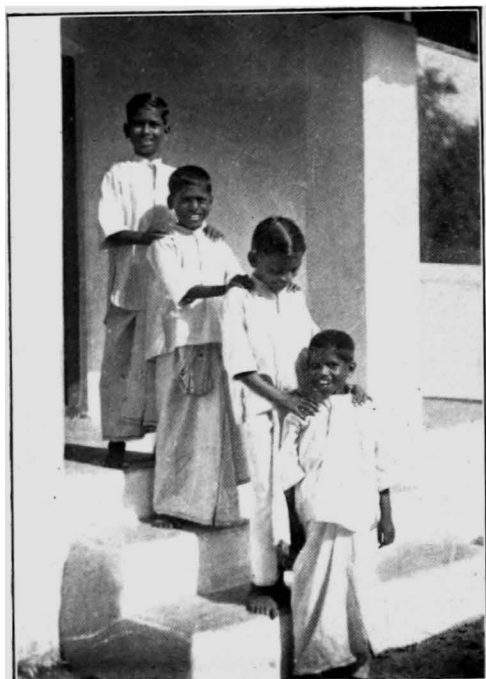
OTHER PARTS OF INDIA

Burma

In Burma the Mission has two Homes, one at Mandalay and the other at Moulmein. One does not wish to stress that side of the work which, by its very nature, makes poignant reading, but when so much is said in the pages of this report about the hopeful aspects of the work, it is right to help preserve a balance by giving a little space to an account of some of the worst cases at Mandalay, whom the Rev. H. Crawford Walters recently described.

'Come into the Bestall ward. In this ward there are the worst cases; and when you have said that about leprosy you have said a tremendous lot. I would advise

'A MERRY HEART DOETH GOOD LIKE
A MEDICINE'



The first four boys in the new Healthy Children's Home at Vadathorasalur. Two of them were earlier in the Leper Home and have become symptom-free as a result of treatment.



The leper scouts at Raniganj get busy and happy on anti-malarial work; of those in the photographs, three have now become symptom-free. The other two are now nearly well again.



HOW THE CHILDREN ARE SAVED



A recent arrival, with ulcers dressed, and clothed in clean garments, hands over her baby to the sister for care in the Healthy Children's Home at Purulia. The primitive push-cart is one of numerous ones in the Home made by inmates for their more crippled companions.



Healthy children of lepers, rescued like the one in the top picture, listen to a good story at Bankura.

The Blind Lepers

anyone whose faith in God is not a living thing to keep outside of that ward, because you see things there that make you question and make you wonder. Leprosy in itself is bad enough, reducing a man's body to a wreck ; but put on the top of leprosy blindness, and I find it hard to think of any worse physical state than that—a blind leper. When I left Mandalay there were five such lepers—blind lepers ! It is amazing how the grace of God can bring peace and hope into the souls of those poor marred bodies. I remember once standing at the deathbed of a leper who had been in the home for many years. The disease had done its very worst with him, and as that old leper passed over, he lifted up his shrivelled, distorted hands and repeated these words, dear to so many Christians, " In My Father's House are many mansions, if it were not so I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you." That is a great hope for a sufferer like that to have, is it not ?'

At the Home at Moulmein a new church (a photograph of which appears facing p. 17) was opened early this year by J. J. Anderson, Esq., I.C.S., the Commissioner of the Division. The inmates took part in the opening ceremony, about which the Rev. W. G. Evans, the honorary superintendent at the time, wrote :

' Special mention should be made of the leper quartette.

' There was complete harmony of the four parts that would have done credit to singers in America and Europe ; and there was complete harmony of races as well, for the quartette was made up of a Burman, Sgaw Karen, Chin **Burman, Karen, Chin, European** and European, and all were lepers. But to me a still more amazingly wonderful thing was the piece they sang, which may seem trifling to you, but when one considers their condition and that they are compelled by circumstances to be almost severed from the rest of the world, my heart was made very tender as I heard them sing " Brighten the Corner where you are " to their fellow-lepers.'

The Indian States

The Mission is also connected with Leper Homes in the States of Hyderabad, Travancore, and Dhar, Central India. Financial help has been continued to the Leper Hospital of the Wesleyan Mission at Dichpali in Hyderabad, where there is specialization upon early cases, and where 38 young men and women were discharged during 1930.

' They returned to their old life without disability,' wrote the Rev. G. W. Kerr, who has been superintendent of the hospital from its inception except when he has been on furlough. " Those in contact with them will not be endangered. The probability is that most, if not all, of these patients will never see any indications of disease again. Even if under some severe strain the disease should recur in any of them the treatment is always available, in most cases now near their home.

' Dichpali is a busy hive of activity, its gardens and fields becoming more beautiful and more profitable likewise. Work, too, is one of the divine amelioratives, and since we have introduced it more systematically the spirit of the place is happier. We have never had so little petty discipline as in this last year. Posiga, with his mind and hands busy over a little bit of work, does not trouble so much over the chicken that Ramannah ran off with last week.

' Dichpali stands for the service of Christ in the person of the suffering. Its inmates welcome the sound of His name and are eager to hear of Him. Last Christmas Day twenty-four of them were baptized into Him. Some of these have already gone from

here and all of them will ultimately go, but their witness to the "double cure" will be such as only they can give.'

At the close of the period under review a new scheme was just being embarked upon in connection with the Mission's Homes at Neyyoor in Travancore. A separate colony is to be built specially for early cases, with facilities for occupational interests as well as treatment. The existing Homes for men and women are crowded out. 'The happy spirit that prevails is still a marked feature in both Homes,' it is reported. Five out of the 81 inmates were discharged symptom-free last year, which is an encouraging proportion.

Activity at the small Mission Home at Dhar, Central India, has been stimulated by the enthusiasm of the honorary superintendent, Rev. H. E. D. Ashford, and also by the introduction this summer of a new well which has enabled patients to engage in some garden and field cultivation. The condition of the buildings has also been improved, and plans are prepared for a new central assembly hall and dispensary.

The Mission also continued its financial help to the aided Asylum at Kangpokpi, Assam.

MEDICAL TREATMENT

This Report is of a general character and no attempt can be made to give a detailed survey of the medical work done. It may be of interest, however, to indicate briefly the results achieved and to quote one or two statements that indicate the sort of progress that is being made in rendering treatment more effective.

Reference has already been made to those results of treatment during last year which it is possible to tabulate. In the Homes in India the statistics were as follows :

Inmates Under Treatment During The Year	...	...	...	4,699
Improved in Varying Degree	...	...	...	3,127
Became Symptom-free	...	...	...	325
Symptom-free Cases Discharged	...	...	...	242

'There are no further outstanding advances in treatment,' said Dr. R. G. Cochrane, General Secretary of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, and also Honorary Medical Adviser to the Mission to Lepers, when speaking at a meeting of the Mission at the end of the year. 'One can make this statement that the chief prop of treatment is still a derivative of hydnocarpus, or chaulmoogra oil. . . . During the past year a slightly different technique has been devised. It appears that if the oil, or esters, are injected into, instead of under the skin, one finds the local lesions clearing up more quickly. That is the only new thing that one has to report regarding treatment. One can definitely say, however, that modern methods in the treatment of leprosy will bring a greater number of cases to a state of health. Further, it is quite true to say that this disease, which has been the curse of mankind for generations, has now come within the scope of preventive medicine, and we have measures which if put into effect will ultimately bring it under control.

'I want to make one last statement regarding methods of segregation. Recently there have been rumours that people are beginning to say that the method of treating lepers in large colonies is not so good as treating lepers in out-patient dispensaries, and I want to say this morning that there is, and there ever will be, a very large scope for the Mission's work in treating lepers in large colonies and camps. There is a place for out-patient work; but to-day we must endeavour to keep the balance between out-patient work and in-patient work. If we lose our balance and concentrate on one or the other, we shall find the problem not being efficiently tackled. The infective leper wherever possible should be isolated in a hospital or colony. First, because unless he is segregated he is a danger to the healthy community; secondly, because the treatment takes such a long time to show definite results, that as an out-patient he is very liable to become discouraged and to stop coming to the dispensary; and lastly, because it is only in a hospital or colony that you can show him what can be done. In a well-run leper hospital, he will see other patients going out as healed from the disease and he will also hear about the love of the Lord Jesus Christ. The right place for the segregation of lepers should be recognized—not compulsory, but voluntary, segregation. This should be combined with a comprehensive out-patient scheme for the treatment of those cases who need not be segregated, or who cannot avail themselves of hospital care.'

Although there are no outstanding advances in treatment, there has been real progress made in securing better results. More differentiation

between the treatment of individual cases has been made, experience showing that 'mass-treatment' along lines that are identical for all cases is quite inadequate.

In other directions—the control of lepra-reaction, for instance, or treatment of intractable ulcers—progress has been made. And while the more closely the disease is studied in large numbers of patients, the more do the difficulties of securing first-rate results in all cases become evident, nevertheless the increasing volume of knowledge is undoubtedly placing in the hands of the leprologist of to-day weapons with which to attack the disease which doctors of only ten or even five years ago altogether lacked.

THE FUTURE

The preceding pages tell of work done, and of progress made. What of the future?

Opportunities increase with each succeeding year. Improved treatment has opened out fields of service that were entirely closed during all the long years when leprosy was regarded as altogether incurable. But these opportunities can only be seized if support of the work is not only maintained but increased. Propaganda by different organizations has had its effect in increasing pressure upon our accommodation. 'If you can't deal with the consequences of your own propaganda, then please don't go in for any more in this district,' implored one superintendent, who was having sent to him for care and treatment all the cases that the propaganda party was discovering.

There remains so much to be done, both in the treatment of early cases, the care of advanced ones, and the rescue of the children, that more and more support must be obtained within India if the task is to be worthily accomplished. The supporters in other lands are unflagging in their interest, and it has been largely through their efforts that the work to-day has been built up. But India should no longer be content to see so much support coming from foreign lands for the support of her lepers, while she does so much less. Even when one includes Provincial Government grants the income received within India is less than that received from private contributions from abroad. There is a call to those in India, who have the welfare of their land at heart to come forward with unstinted liberality. Only so can there be hope of bringing about the day when India shall be free of so unhappy and terrible a scourge.

**Asylums and Homes for Untainted Children in India Owned,
Managed, or Aided by the Mission to Lepers**

STATISTICS OF INMATES, 31st DECEMBER, 1930

ASYLUM	LEPERS			Total Leper Inmates	Untainted Children	Total Inmates
	Male	Female	Children			
Assam						
A. Kangpokpi ...	79	36	6	121	36	157
Bengal						
M. Bankura ...	105	81	13	199	19	218
A. Chandraghona ...	19	1	...	20	6	26
M. Raniganj ...	81	65	8	154	24	178
	205	147	21	373	49	422
Bihar and Orissa						
M. Bhagalpur ...	113	25	1	139	3	142
M. Cuttack ...	150	66	17	233	2	235
A. Moubhanj ...	43	28	...	71	...	71
M. Muzaffarpur ...	50	7	...	57	8	65
M. Purulia ...	332	338	58	728	71	799
A. Saldoha ...	134	85	46	265	26	291
	822	549	122	1,493	110	1,603
Bombay						
M. Belgaum ...	25	7	2	34	...	34
M. Miraj ...	109	34	16	159	31	190
M. Nasik ...	35	51	1	87	26	113
M. Poona ...	71	40	2	113	8	121
M. Poladpur ...	57	62	...	119	22	141
M. Pui ...	18	18	...	36	3	39
M. Sholapur ...	34	13	3	50	6	56
A. Vengurla ...	48	15	4	67	...	67
	397	240	28	665	96	761
Burma						
M. Mandalay ...	182	68	40	290	21	311
M. Moulmein ...	88	15	8	111	...	111
	270	83	48	401	21	422
Central India						
M. Dhar ...	23	5	2	30	14	44
Central Provinces						
M. Champa ...	237	262	3	502	63	565
M. Chandkuri ...	199	281	66	546	68	614
M. Dhamtari ...	88	93	6	187	32	219
M. Kothara ...	38	14	8	60	3	63
M. Jahargaon, Mungeli ...	16	64	...	80	1	81
M. Patpara ...	3	7	...	10	2	12
A. Rajnandgaon ...	15	35	...	50	...	50
A. Raipur ...	50	36	1	87	...	87
	646	792	84	1,522	169	1,691

ASYLUM	LEPERS			Total Leper Inmates	Untainted Children	Total Inmates
	Male	Female	Children			
Hyderabad						
A. Dichpali ...	269	58	62	389	27	416
Madras						
M. Calicut ...	117	51	11	179	1	180
A. Kodur ...	20	7	6	33	2	35
M. Manamadura ...	217	52	31	300	29	329
A. Narsapur ...	36	21	16	73	10	83
M. Ramachandrapuram ...	77	25	11	113	14	127
M. Salur ...	90	17	4	111	12	123
M. Vadathorasalur ...	46	21	11	78	6	84
M. Vizianagram ...	65	13	5	83	2	85
	668	207	95	970	76	1,046
Punjab						
A. Ambala ...	35	20	...	55	...	55
A. Chamba ...	16	6	...	22	...	22
A. Palampur ...	50	16	1	67	1	68
M. Rawalpindi ...	78	28	...	106	17	123
M. Subathu ...	131	42	...	173	6	179
M. Tarn Taran ...	126	77	2	205	78	283
	436	181	3	628	102	730
Travancore						
M. Alleppey ...	18	13	3	34	...	34
M. Neyyoor ...	60	20	1	81	6	87
	78	33	4	115	6	121
United Provinces						
A. Almora ...	39	29	2	70	17	87
M. Chandag ...	20	29	2	51	...	51
M. Meerut ...	28	19	7	54	7	61
A. Moradabad ...	21	3	...	24	...	24
M. Naini ...	254	246	19	519	174	693
M. Rurki ...	24	20	2	46	2	48
	386	346	32	764	200	964
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,279	2,685	507	7,471	906	8,377
SUMMARY						
TOTAL OF MISSION HOMES	3,395	2,289	363	6,047	781	6,828
TOTAL OF AIDED HOMES	884	396	144	1,424	125	1,549
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,279	2,685	507	7,471	906	8,377

The Mission to Lepers also makes provision for Christian teaching at the following Asylums in India and Ceylon:

Gobra, Calcutta; Dehra Dun; Gaya; Hendala, Ceylon; Matunga, Bombay; Sehore; and Trivandrum.

At Chingleput, Madras, the Mission to Lepers makes financial provision for the superintendence of the Government Settlement there.

M = Mission Homes, or those managed by it. A = Homes aided by the Mission to Lepers.

DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED IN INDIA FROM 1st SEPTEMBER, 1930, to 31st AUGUST, 1931

(This list does not include contributions made direct to particular Institutions)

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
<i>Per Secretary for India</i>							
Raja D. N. Mullick Bahadur Trust	2,400	0	0	Messrs. Barry & Co. ...	125	0	0
<i>Per Honorary Treasurer, Indian Auxiliary</i>							
Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co. ...	1,000	0	0	Christ Church, Simla ...	125	0	0
Messrs. Begg Dunlop & Co. ...	1,000	0	0	'A Well Wisher' ...	125	0	0
His Excellency The Governor of Bihar and Orissa ...	1,000	0	0	E. White, Esq. ...	120	0	0
Trustees, N. M. Wadia Charities, Bombay ...	1,000	0	0	Hem Chandra Bose, Esq. ...	115	0	0
Messrs. Birkmyre Bros. ...	500	0	0	S. J. Shapoorjee, Esq. ...	102	0	0
Messrs. Octavius Steel & Co., Ltd. ...	500	0	0	Miss V. Opie ...	102	0	0
Messrs. J. Thomas & Co. ...	500	0	0	Oak Grove School, Jharipani ...	100	0	0
Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd. ...	500	0	0	Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Ltd. ...	100	0	0
Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. ...	500	0	0	Dr. G. Dinker Rau ...	100	0	0
Messrs. Ralli Bros. ...	500	0	0	St. John's Church, Peshawar ...	100	0	0
Messrs. Geo. Henderson & Co., Ltd. ...	500	0	0	Planters' Stores and Agency Co., Ltd. ...	100	0	0
Messrs. Bird & Co. ...	500	0	0	Messrs. W. Jacks & Co. ...	100	0	0
Kumari Shri Bakuverba ...	500	0	0	Sir George Rainy, K.C.I.E. ...	100	0	0
Messrs. Kettlewell Bullen & Co., Ltd. ...	500	0	0	Messrs. Thomas Duff & Co., Ltd. ...	100	0	0
Sir Kynaston Studd ...	500	0	0	Messrs. R. Sim & Co., Ltd. ...	100	0	0
Residents of Orissa ...	488	2	0	Messrs. McLeod & Co. ...	100	0	0
Hiraji K. Kola, Esq. ...	450	0	0	The Angus Co., Ltd. ...	100	0	0
Messrs. Macneill & Co. ...	300	0	0	R. K. Modi, Esq. ...	100	0	0
Burma-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co., Ltd. ...	300	0	0	Tea Estates India, Ltd. ...	100	0	0
Mrs. Irene Moysey ...	271	8	0	The Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd. ...	100	0	0
Raja and Ruling Chief of Keonjhar State ...	250	0	0	Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co. ...	100	0	0
The Buckingham and Carnatic Co., Ltd. ...	250	0	0	Messrs. Purbhoodas Jeewandas, Bombay ...	100	0	0
The Imperial Tobacco Co., of India, Ltd. ...	250	0	0	M. Timoir, Esq. ...	90	0	0
Messrs. Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd. ...	250	0	0	Members of Holy Trinity Church, Yercaud ...	88	0	0
Messrs. Martin & Co. ...	250	0	0	Mrs. J. A. Hubback ...	85	0	0
Messrs. Duncan Bros. & Co., Ltd. ...	250	0	0	All India Mission Tablet Industry ...	81	5	0
Messrs. T. Stanes & Co., Ltd. ...	250	0	0	Preo Nath Ghose, Esq. ...	75	0	0
St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta ...	205	3	3	Miss K. Rothwell ...	75	0	0
Charu Deb Bannerji, Esq. ...	200	0	0	'A Zoroastrian' ...	75	0	0
Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co. ...	200	0	0	Messrs. Jessop & Co., Ltd. ...	75	0	0
Messrs. Shaw, Wallace & Co. ...	150	0	0	St. John's Church, Bangalore, Duplex Fund ...	70	12	0
Messrs. Parry & Co. ...	150	0	0	St. James' Church, Delhi ...	69	8	6
Messrs. Anderson, Wright & Co. ...	150	0	0	St. Mark's Church, Bangalore ...	66	8	6
'A Well Wisher' ...	150	0	0	<i>Per</i> Dr. Annaswamy V. Rao Cinnamon Garden Church, Colombo ...	64	0	0
				W. Woods, Esq. ...	55	0	0
				<i>Per</i> Dr. M. Wardman ...	51	0	0
				T. W. Dowding, Esq. ...	50	0	0
				Messrs. Place, Siddons and Gough ...	50	0	0
				'Anonymous' ...	50	0	0
				The Hon'ble Mr. B. J. Wadia ...	50	0	0
				Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co. ...	50	0	0

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Messrs. Birla Bros., Ltd. ...	50	0	0	Rev. and Mrs. E. L. King...	25	0	0
Messrs. Best & Co. ...	50	0	0	H. A. D'Cruz, Esq....	25	0	0
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fazl Ali	50	0	0	Indian Christian Church,			
Rev. E. C. Dewick ...	50	0	0	Baramati ...	25	0	0
Dr. A. L. Nair ...	50	0	0	Messrs. Arnhold & Co. ...	25	0	0
St. Thomas' Church Sunday				South Branch Y.M.C.A.,			
School, Howrah ...	50	0	0	Calcutta ...	25	0	0
Messrs. Lyall Marshall &				R. A. Yates, Esq. ...	25	0	0
Co. ...	50	0	0	Mrs. H. Stuart ...	25	0	0
Messrs. Gladstone Wyllie &				Sir Fazulbhoj Currimbhoj,			
Co. ...	50	0	0	C.B.E. ...	25	0	0
Messrs. A. and J. Main &				'A Parsee' ...	25	0	0
Co., Ltd. ...	50	0	0	Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Shep-			
Messrs. Burn & Co., Ltd. ...	50	0	0	herd ...	25	0	0
Bazonji Hormusji Allbless,				Rustomji P. Bharucha, Esq.	25	0	0
Esq. ...	50	0	0	B. K. Basu, Esq., I.C.S. ...	25	0	0
Alfred H. Watson, Esq. ...	50	0	0	Anglo-French Drug Co.			
P. H. Compton, Esq. ...	50	0	0	(Eastern), Ltd. ...	25	0	0
Mrs. E. W. O'Brien ...	50	0	0	George A. Goldstraw, Esq.	25	0	0
Messrs. Bennett Coleman &				D. D. Nanavati, Esq., I.C.S.	25	0	0
Co. ...	50	0	0	Per Rev. Geo. Franklin ...	24	0	0
Miss G. R. Rich ...	50	0	0	Wesleyan Girls' High			
'Anonymous' ...	50	0	0	School, Woritur ...	22	0	0
J. A. Shillidy, Esq., I.C.S.	50	0	0	M. S. Todyvalla, Esq. ...	21	0	0
Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. C.				Pupils, Nicholson School,			
Mullick, I.C.S. ...	50	0	0	Tiruvalla ...	21	0	0
Mrs. J. N. Bhattacharji ...	50	0	0	Dr. J. Sen ...	20	0	0
Mrs. B. M. Bose ...	50	0	0	'Anonymous' ...	20	0	0
Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd. ...	50	0	0	St. Andrew's Church, Hubli	20	0	0
S. K. Basu, Esq., M.A. ...	50	0	0	Mrs. H. B. Nichols ...	20	0	0
Raja of Athgarh State ...	49	8	0	Messrs. Marshall & Co.			
Sunday School, Spring Hill				(India) Ltd. ...	20	0	0
School, Kotagiri ...	43	0	0	Messrs. Stewarts & Lloyds,			
A. M. Clow, Esq. ...	39	14	0	Ltd. ...	20	0	0
English Congregation, St.				W. E. Price, Esq. ...	20	0	0
Paul's Church, Morada-				C.S.M. Rajagopal Girls' Day			
bad ...	38	14	3	School, Royapuram,			
Hudson Memorial School,				Madras ...	20	0	0
Cawnpore... ..	36	0	0	E. F. Oppenheim, Esq., I.C.S.	20	0	0
Pupils, Rambagan and Hati-				Tennant Sloan, Esq., C.I.E.,			
bagan Schools, Calcutta	35	0	0	I.C.S. ...	20	0	0
Pupils, Duff School, Cal-				'Anonymous' ...	20	0	0
cutta	33	8	0	Major F. J. Utting ...	20	0	0
Three Parsi Sympathisers...	31	0	0	A. J. Dash, Esq., I.C.S. ...	20	0	0
Per Rev. W. G. Evans ...	30	6	0	Kalipada Pal, Esq. ...	20	0	0
Children's Service, St. John's				N.Z. Pres. Mission High			
Church, Naini Tal ...	30	0	0	School, Kharar ...	18	5	0
G. E. Owen, Esq., I.C.S. ...	30	0	0	American College, Madura	18	0	0
Holy Trinity Church, Sialkot	30	0	0	Per Mrs. J. Garnett-Jones	17	7	0
Messrs. Mackenzie Lyall &				B.M.S. Girls' School, Cuttack	17	5	0
Co.... ..	30	0	0	Chambers Memorial Girls'			
V. D. B. Taraporevala, Esq.	30	0	0	School, Gonda ...	15	0	0
Doveton-Corrie Protestant				Union Hall, Kotagiri ...	15	0	0
Boys' High School,				Messrs. J. B. Norton & Sons	15	0	0
Vepery, Madras... ..	28	14	2	Dr. and Mrs. J. Kitchin ...	15	0	0
Union Chapel, Kharagpur	27	0	0	T. B. W. Bishop, Esq., I.C.S.	15	0	0
M.E. Sunday School, Cawn-				R. F. Kharas, Esq. ...	15	0	0
pore	27	0	0	Rev. David Reid ...	15	0	0
Hotel Mount Everest, Dar-				Miss A. E. Douglas ...	15	0	0
jeeling	26	0	0	M. Nethersole, Esq., I.C.S.	15	0	0
J. F. Sale, Esq., I.C.S. ...	25	4	0	Per J. Hyde, Esq. ...	14	3	0
Sudhir Memorial Christmas				Per Mrs. F. G. Pettifer ...	14	0	0
Carol Party, Bhowani-				Danish Church, Melpattam-			
pore, Calcutta	25	0	0	bakkum	13	7	0
'In Memoriam, Brojo				Indian Church, Nasik ...	12	14	3
Madhab Bose'	25	0	0	M. C. Gora, Esq.	12	0	0

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Sunday School, Bhowani- pore, Calcutta	12	0	0	Indian Congregation, Church of the Ascension, Purulia	7	13	0
Boys' Boarding School, Damoh	11	12	0	S. F. Robinson, Esq.	6	0	0
S. Elizabeth School, Delhi	11	8	0	Dorabji Nariman, Esq.	6	0	0
G. Bannister, Esq.	11	5	9	Girl Guides, Ednah B. Alder- man Memorial School, Jagdulpur	6	0	0
Seth Virji Ganji Liladhar, Esq.	11	0	0	Church of Scotland Industrial Mission, Kilpauk, Madras	6	0	0
Children's Service, St. John's Church, Peshawar	10	8	0	Mrs. Hungerford	5	4	0
J. N. Jayokaram, Esq.	10	2	0	H. D. Mitter, Esq.	5	0	0
J. D. Bose, Esq.	10	0	0	Leper Inmates, Moulmein Leper Asylum	5	0	0
M. B. Bakshi, Esq.	10	0	0	H. L. Sarda, Esq.	5	0	0
Church of the Holy Name, Poona	10	0	0	Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha	5	0	0
Junior Sunday School, Kin- naird High School, Lahore	10	0	0	Dennis Jones, Esq.	5	0	0
'Anonymus'	10	0	0	Miss T. V. Mayall	5	0	0
F. Leach, Esq., M.D.	10	0	0	Horidas Mitra, Esq.	5	0	0
Fred. J. Currier, Esq.	10	0	0	G. K. Devadhar, Esq., C.I.E.	5	0	0
T. Urabe, Esq.	10	0	0	V. J. Bede, Esq.	5	0	0
'X'	10	0	0	T. N. Heins, Esq.	5	0	0
Mrs. B. Acton	10	0	0	H. G. Woodward, Esq.	5	0	0
W. R. E. Taylor, Esq.	10	0	0	M. J. Thomas, Esq.	5	0	0
H. J. Macey, Esq.	10	0	0	G. D. Merier, Esq.	5	0	0
Mrs. Grace	10	0	0	G. B. Trivedi, Esq.	5	0	0
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Mrs. L. G. Harris	10	0	0	Hiralal T. Parekh, Esq.	5	0	0
Tara Pada Bannerji, Esq.	10	0	0	Mrs. M. Fraser	5	0	0
T. V. Eates, Esq.	10	0	0	B. D. Nagarwalla, Esq.	5	0	0
'In memory of my beloved sister, Nathoo, N.F.M.'	10	0	0	S. C. Chakravarti, Esq.	5	0	0
T. Sinclair Kennedy, Esq.	10	0	0	Miss McGill	5	0	0
Messrs. Duncan Stratton & Co.	10	0	0	Miss Badgley	5	0	0
'Anonymus'	10	0	0	S. K. D. Gupta, Esq.	5	0	0
Rev. Verner A. Stewart	10	0	0	Miss S. Ghose	5	0	0
C. S. M. Rajagopal Chetty Girls' School, Madras	10	0	0	A Parsee Sympathiser	5	0	0
E. Pakenham-Walsh, Esq., I.C.S.	10	0	0	Danish Mission Church, Madras	3	12	8
Miss A. M. Swete	10	0	0	Leper Boys, Purulia	3	8	6
Miss Macready	10	0	0	High School, Angul	3	7	0
Miss B. M. Wilkinson	10	0	0	Miss E. Wilsone	3	0	0
Miss F. E. Hawkins	10	0	0	Class IV, Diocesan Collegiate School, Calcutta	3	0	0
Collection by Miss Ghose	10	0	0	Per S. C. Biswas, Esq.	2	13	3
The Hon'ble Sir Ernest Hotson, C.S.I., O.B.E., I.C.S.	10	0	0	S. K. Basu, Esq.	2	0	0
A. L. Mitter, Esq.	10	0	0	O. C. Guha, Esq.	2	0	0
Indian Congregation St. Paul's Church, Morada- bad	7	15	6	Kunjil Singh K. Thakur, Esq.	2	0	0
				A Poor Man	2	0	0
				Dhirendra K. Roy, Esq.	1	0	0
				Total Rs. ¹	23,834	12	7

¹ For Summary of Total Income and Expenditure in India for 1930, totalling Rs. 8,36,638, see next page.

A REPORT
OF THE
FIFTY-EIGHTH YEAR'S WORK
IN INDIA
OF
THE MISSION TO LEPERS

'The object of the Society shall be to provide for the spiritual instruction and temporal relief of lepers and the children of lepers in India and such other countries to which its operations have been or may be extended from time to time and, in so far as lies in its power, to assist in bringing about the extinction of leprosy.'

—*Extract from the Constitution and Rules.*

Issued by
the Indian
Auxiliary

*With Statistics of Homes for 1931
and Particulars of Contributions
received by the Indian Auxiliary
from 1st September, 1931, until 31st
August, 1932.*

THE MISSION TO LEPERS

INTERNATIONAL AND INTERDENOMINATIONAL
(FOUNDED 1874)

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General Secretary: W. H. P. ANDERSON, 7 BLOOMSBURY SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.1.
Secretary for India: , A. DONALD MILLER, PURULIA, BIHAR, INDIA.

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REPORT OF THE FIFTY-EIGHTH YEAR'S WORK IN INDIA OF THE MISSION TO LEPERS

September, 1931—August, 1932

In the early records of the finances of the Mission to Lepers there is an entry, dated May 28, 1875, reading, 'To **Statistics** coolies marking site, 5 annas.' It records the **Old and New** first payment made in the building of the first leper asylum erected by the Mission. And ten months later, on March 31, 1876, is the first entry of charges for the maintenance of the first inmate—'Ten days' rations for one leper in Chamba, 15 annas 6 pies.'

The very insignificance of these figures is the significant thing about them. They make vivid the small beginnings out of which has spread the extensive work of to-day. For on December 31, 1931, no less than 6,225 men, women and children, all sufferers from leprosy, were resident in our 37 Indian Homes. In addition there were 760 healthy children of infected parents, for whom special separate provision was made. To 15 other asylums, for which the Mission is not finally responsible, grants-in-aid for maintenance costs were made. And 4,418 out-patients attended our dispensaries for treatment. Total attendances for treatment in 1931 would be represented by a very high figure indeed, though no complete return is available. The statistics of our largest Home are, however, suggestive—27,784 injections, 51,740 attendances at the dressing stations, and 17,771 attendances at the eye clinic. Whatever else these figures fail to convey, they do clearly represent a substantial measure of work, and reveal the remarkable growth of the efforts of the Mission since that day in May, over fifty-seven years ago, when two coolies took their two-and-a-half annas each for staking out the site of the first buildings to be erected by the Mission. And it must be remembered that, though this Report only covers work in India, the efforts of the Mission have now extended to nineteen other countries in the world.

As ever larger numbers are cared for, two problems of very considerable importance become acute. The first is

financial, the second is human. And any appraisal of the year's work must include a careful survey—which can only be briefly summarized in this Report—of financial resources for ever-increasing demands, and of ability to keep sight of and concern for the individual among the mass.

The total expenditure for the work in India during 1931 was Rs. 7,94,017. This was less than that of the previous

Finances year by some Rs. 42,000. Lower market prices, and a slowing down of building work accounted for the reduced expenditure, in spite of increased numbers cared for. Help from distant lands of the earth continued to be given with marvellous liberality, remembering the general conditions prevailing and the fact that the great majority of the contributors are poor people. Almost half of the total income in India (even including Government grants-in-aid) comes from countries abroad. It is noteworthy, however, that an 'Indian Christian Friend,' with fine generosity, real sacrifice and quiet anonymity, made a gift that realised over Rs. 6,000. We commend so excellent an example.

Though from April 1st some of the Provincial grants that we receive have been substantially reduced, we have not contemplated retrenchment. Offers by the patients to help meet the situation have been both heartening and humbling. At one Home, where meat is a 'luxury' only given twice a month, the inmates, after much discussion as to how they could help, decided to ask the Superintendent to give them meat only once a month. At another large Home, where an apparently irreducible cash allowance is given to patients for the purchase of essential articles of food, the inmates volunteered a cut of 25 per cent., which, proving to be quite impracticable, they still asked might be 12½ per cent.

If one must constantly keep watch upon the financial problem involved in the care of such a large body of needy

The Personal folk, an equal vigilance is demanded to ensure **Touch** that size does not spell a dreary submergence of the individual, and a standardization that ignores personal idiosyncracies. An intensely vital feature of the work is its respect for the individual, and a remembrance that, in spite of brokenness of body, 'a man's a man for a' that!' It is a joy

A TALE OF THREE GENERATIONS



The Grandmother
—a patient at
Manamadura,
crippled and
blind and beyond
treatment.



The Mother—also
a patient, but with
deformities that can-
not be removed.

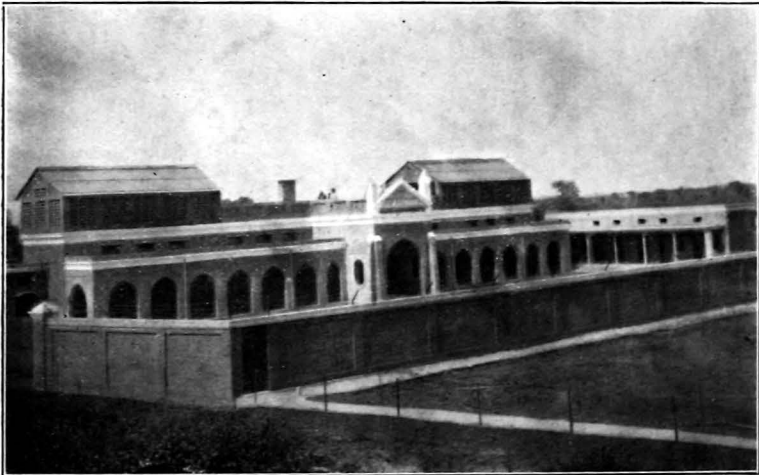


The Twin Daughters—brought
with their mother, and both free of
leprosy. One developed symptoms,
was immediately treated, and after
eighteen months became well. They
are in the Healthy Home, preparing
for useful citizenship.

EVIDENCES OF GROWING WORK



Among the new buildings erected during the year are these additional quarters for women patients at the Calicut Home, Madras Presidency.



Another building to be erected was this Home for Healthy Girls at Tarn Taran, in the Punjab, opened this spring.

to hear some superintendents, Indian and European, talk with intimate knowledge, and with affectionate interest, of patient after patient; and it is not surprising that at these Homes there is a buoyancy of spirit, a camaraderie, a bond, that marks them out as places of abundant happiness. 'Purulia is an atmosphere, not an institution,' wrote one leprologist recently who had made a visit of several days to this Home. 'Everywhere there are smiling faces and everywhere one sees evidence of a courage that has risen above disabilities that are great. The impression of mutual respect, courtesy, and affection between staff and patients is very striking.' That is what we seek for all our Homes, that they be not institutions, but 'an atmosphere.' Rather the loss of a meticulously correct efficiency than the forfeiture of that common endeavour of sick and healthy, intelligent and stupid, at the diverse tasks of building in each Home a corner of the Kingdom of God.

The quotations that follow later in the Report repeatedly bear evidence of concern for the individual, and real interest in him as a man and not simply as a case of leprosy. This fact was particularly noticed by His Excellency Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency, the Governor of the Punjab, on the occasion of his visit to the Tarn Taran Home this year. 'The Mission workers,' he said, 'bring to their task a keen personal interest, a kindly touch, and a spirit of enthusiasm and self-sacrifice which it would be quite beyond the power of any Government organisation to evoke.'

If there be any to deserve such praise, then surely Miss Rosalie Harvey, who died in the spring of this year, was chief.

A Warrior at Rest Seventy-seven years old, and, until within a very short time of her death, still carrying on at the leper work which she had begun in the last century, Miss Harvey's ministry at our Nasik Home was nothing short of magnificent. Her story has been told elsewhere. We simply pay our tribute here in saying that William Blake's lines were perfectly illustrated in her life:

'Love seeketh not itself to please
Nor for itself hath any care,
But for another gives its ease
And builds a Heaven in Hell's despair.'

Among new buildings to be completed during the period under review are the large healthy girls' home at Tarn **New Buildings** Taran, additional women's quarters at Calicut and at Poladpur, a nursery building for the youngest children at Purulia, and a house for the older boys who have the disease in a contagious form, a manager's house at Miraj—where the chapel building was also extended—European lady workers' houses at Purulia, Manamadura and Vadathorasalur, a building for small children at Vizianagram, Indian staff quarters at Bankura, and a ward for cases with combined leprosy and tuberculosis at Chandkuri. Water supply has been improved at Calicut, Manamadura, and Purulia, and various other improvements were engaged in at numerous Homes. We are deeply grateful to all the friends who have made these additions and improvements possible.

In a later part of the Report there is a review of the medical work. It is encouraging that 450 cases are reported **Medical Work** to have become 'arrested without deformity' during 1931, of whom 311 have actually been discharged, well and able to go back to their homes and to a life full of hope instead of fear. It is also interesting to note that in addition to 5,524 in-patients treated, no less than 4,418 out-patients received treatment for periods exceeding three months. Perhaps one of the most significant statements in the medical review is this:

'But seventy-five per cent. of the treatment lies in the hands of the patient himself, and without his full co-operation there is little hope. It is only by sympathetic and understanding training, often through long months and years, that the patient can be taught to do his part; and this is where the idealism and personality of the Mission superintendent, doctor and nurse are most severely tested.'

The work for the children is always of special interest and hopefulness, and each year sees boys and girls going out **Saving the Children** into the world well-prepared for useful citizenship. Some have been saved before being attacked by the disease, little children who have been brought with their leper parents seeking admission. Others have had the disease, but have responded to treatment given to them, while, living under good conditions, they have received their

education. We hear of one boy who has just passed in the first division his matriculation, another now in the university who will stay there till he has passed his Inter. Arts examination, and then work for a time as teacher to earn money to complete his studies. A third boy, coming for treatment and becoming symptom free, has now graduated both in Arts and Divinity, and is engaged in useful service. Instances could be multiplied, and the photographs facing p. 4, giving a vivid history of three generations, sum up the value for the future of India of this work of rescue.

It is the faith of Christ in the redemptive possibilities of all men that gives inspiration to the work and accounts for **The Dynamic** its successes. To omit to state that would be **of the Work** to leave the Report incomplete, and to leave unrecorded the work's greatest asset. We set down in humility, and yet in confidence, that we believe our Lord is present in the Homes, giving patience and sympathy and strength to the workers, and hope and cheer to the sick. The honorary superintendents of the Homes, missionaries of various societies, to whom we owe so much, are united in their witness that it would be impossible for them to achieve any lasting constructive work without His presence. The personal tribute of one superintendent is representative. Having written of the immensity of the task being enough to 'cut the nerve of any present purely medical effort,' he continues, 'Only constant effort, continuously inspired by a personal living experience of Christ, can hope for any fruit such as will make any thinking man wish to continue in the work.' And a patient summed up the experience of many of his fellows when he inscribed in large letters over the door of his room for all who came to read, 'My best friend is Jesus.'

To all friends who have, in whatever way, helped to make possible the work which is briefly detailed in the pages which follow we offer our warm thanks. **Our Gratitude** The constancy of their co-operation encourages us to go forward without fear into the future, and we shall seek to continue to merit that confidence and sympathy which has been shown so notably in the past.

A PILGRIMAGE TO THE HOMES

At a recent opening of a new ward at one of our Homes the Hindu vice-chairman of the District Board was invited to perform the ceremony. In his speech he said, 'In the old days we used to make our pilgrimages to Benares and Puri and other sacred places in search of our vision of God. But more and more, since I have lived in this town, have I come to see that it is to this Leper Home that we come to make our pilgrimage; hither do we come to obtain our vision of God.'

We, too, would seek in imagination to make pilgrimage in the following pages to some of the many Mission Homes, scattered through the various Provinces, and by obtaining glimpses of different aspects of the work, come to discover that the City of God can be built in the quiet isolation of a Leper Home.

'Where'er the gentle heart
Finds courage from above,
Where'er the heart forsook
Warms with the breath of love;
Where faith bids fear depart
City of God, thou art.'

BENGAL

Bankura

Improvement and additions have been effected during the year.

'The extension of the weaving school building has been completed and the new school opened. There is now a trained teacher in charge of the school. There will now be three looms in the weaving room and the patients can work at the looms all day. Improvements have been made at our Home for healthy boys. During the year a new house for the house master has been built in the compound. It is now possible to carry on developing the garden, and in a short time the boys will be able to grow all the vegetables that are needed in the Home.'

So writes the Rev. R. A. Roberts, who superintended the work for the first six months. Mr. C. T. Ball, the present honorary superintendent, reports effort to make gardening work more effective by the introduction of fencing against 'goats, the chartered libertines of the Indian Police Code,' as he describes them.

'Except for a few days at a time the wards have been full throughout the year, and many times have I had to tell those whom we might otherwise have helped that the capacity of all the buildings was exhausted. Some have lingered at the foot of the trees, possibly a little uncertain whether they had heard aright, or whether hard words would be softened in a day or so or whether Death would make room for them. I had already told one patient who asked for a home that we had no room, and he was turning away partly

sad and partly incredulous, when news came that one of the older patients had that moment died, and there was, therefore, accommodation.

'In some ways the most interesting group of all are the smaller boys, too young to appreciate all the handicaps of their lot, most of them full of life and spirits, with a healthy distaste for the routine of their school and ready to lend a hand in whatever jobs one wants them to do. There is one youngster, Janjhal by name, who has evidently all the making of a foreman; while I was fencing their garden recently he picked up the routine of barbed wire stretching in a couple of minutes, and was very scornful of his less nimble witted companions.

'We are fortunate in having the services of a versatile Christian worker from our Mission Station at Sarenga. A short while ago he was discovered to have a large anæsthetic patch on one leg, and has fortunately come along for treatment while there is ample hope of checking the disease. Before he worked as a colporteur at Sarenga he was a police constable, and now gives us the benefit of his experience in both capacities, helping the catechist in the morning prayers and daily services, and the schoolmaster in the morning drill.'

Raniganj

It is a tribute to this little Garden Home with its 150 inhabitants that it has been selected by the Government Agricultural Department as an experimental and demonstration centre for the neighbourhood. When this is what becomes of a Leper Home with inmates commonly regarded as useless members of society, we need not go further to find human illustrations of deserts blossoming as the rose.

The Rev. E. S. Allwood, the honorary superintendent, records other activities also, which indicate how alive is this institution :

'The District Board sent their medical officer and the Mines Board of Health sent their sanitary inspectors for training at the Home. We continue with carpentry, tailoring, weaving, sericulture and gardening; we do all our repairs. The patients generously support any such public funds as the Flood Relief Fund.'

The average attendance at the out-patient clinic is 225, and is increasing.

'The Scouts render valuable assistance in giving injections.

'Seventeen out-patients come regularly from a distance of 16 miles. The District Board has a treatment centre in their village and we suggested that they should take the treatment at that centre. They choose to come so far to us because "We want to have treatment from a Christian institution."

'Visitors tell us when they come to see us that our patients are smiling, obviously happy and very much "at home."

'There are several reasons for this. The doctor and his staff regard the patients as brothers and sisters. The patients look upon the place as their own, and busy themselves in keeping it bright, clean and beautiful; the houses, the roads, the gardens, and the adjoining fields are family property, well kept and tended. There is a stronger reason still—it is written at the entrance of his room by one of the patients, "My best Friend is Jesus." There has been striking evidence during the year that our patients, Christian and non-Christian, realise this, that their best friend is Jesus.'

The Reasons for Success

Other Work in the Presidency

The Mission's aid to the Homes at Chandraghona continued during the year.

'I am getting more and more a believer in the gospel of hard work,' writes Dr. G. O. Teichmann. 'They have been keeping happier and healthier and get fewer reactions now that they all have some definite work to do. The little chapel that we started last year was completed in time to be dedicated on Christmas Day. They were very pleased to be in the house that their own hands had built.'

The Gospel of Hard Work

One patient is being taught to become a compounder.

'He helps me to give injections and now I am giving him lessons in English. He is showing great keenness to learn and I have great hopes of him.'

Another, a pleader's clerk, has become the schoolmaster.

'In the mornings and afternoons he teaches the five children of the lepers who live on the hill, and in the evenings he has a class for six of the older lepers who are anxious to learn to read and write.'

Help also was continued to the Hill Home at Kalimpong, with its mixture of patients from Bengal, Sikkim, Nepal, Bhutan and Tibet, and to the work in Calcutta, supervised by Mr. P. A. N. Sen.

BIHAR AND ORISSA

Cuttack

Further progress is recorded of this Home:

'We have had an average of 240 patients in residence and it is gratifying to note that of these 118 showed marked improvement.

'A weaving shed was erected last September fitted with four looms, and in addition to furnishing employment to the patients, *saries* and *dhoties* have been woven for the use of the men and women patients.

'Through the generosity of His Excellency the Governor of Bihar and Orissa, who made a contribution of Rs. 500 to the Asylum for small improvements last year, we were able to add to our pathological laboratory the Erythrocyte Sedimentation Test Apparatus. We are now able very easily and rapidly to ascertain the Reaction Level of a patient.

'The good results that have followed the work of the Asylum have become so well-known throughout Orissa that we have more applications for admission than we can accept. A few months ago, a woman came to us who had

The Persistent Mendicant

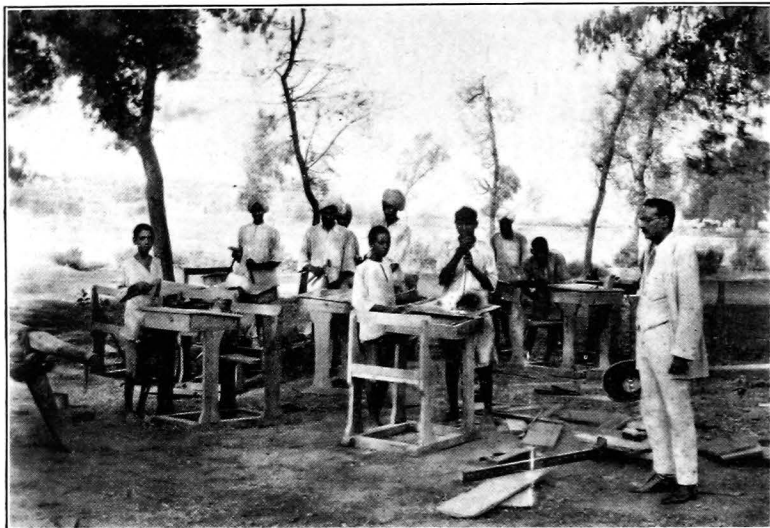
walked here all the way from the Native State of Baudh, about 100 miles away. A religious mendicant came begging us to admit him. We were too full to take him in, but he persisted in staying under a tree outside the Asylum for several days in the hope that a vacancy might occur. Thinking that we were hard-hearted, he went all the way up to the Purulia Asylum (over 200 miles away). There, too, there was no vacancy, but he managed to persuade the Rev. Mr. Sharpe to give him a letter asking us to take him in here if we had a vacancy. Furnished with this letter, he appeared before us one morning. We were so impressed with his perseverance that we felt that we ought to make room for him at least in the "Insane Ward." He is now happy and full of smiles, and he gives every promise of becoming a burnt-out case in the near future.'

Purulia

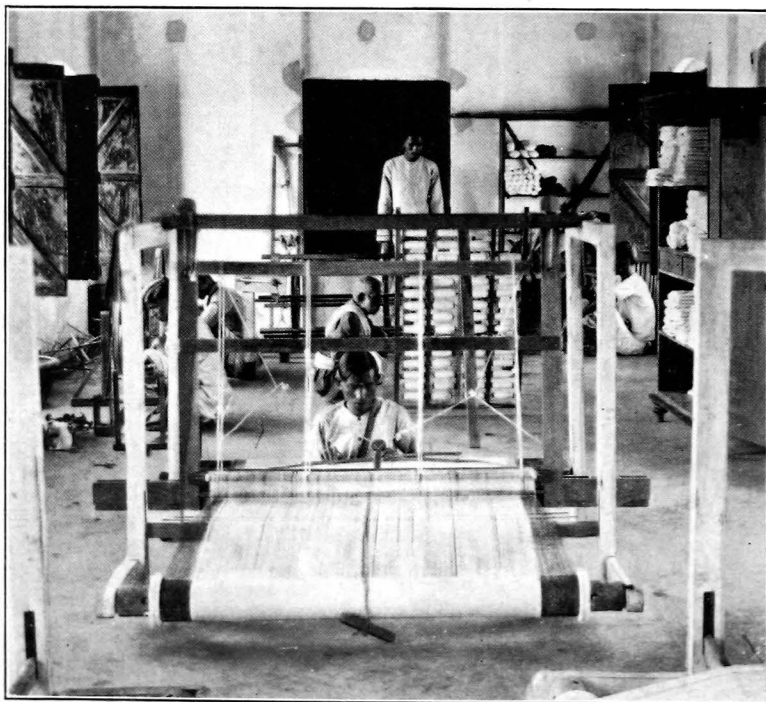
No fewer than 758 patients were resident at this, the Mission's largest home, at the end of 1931, and somehow or other more have been packed in since.

A special nursery building for the tiny children was completed

'IN THEIR HANDICRAFT SHALL BE THEIR PRAYER'

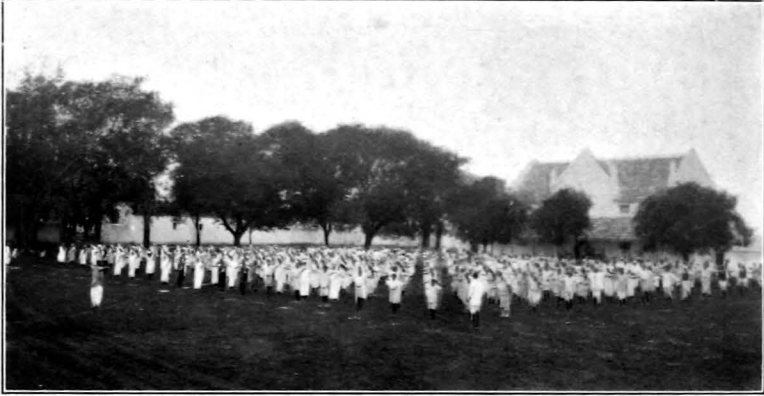


Vocational education at the Healthy Boys' Home at Tarn Taran is provided. In the photograph they are seen making desks for a school in the district.



An occupational interest for inmates of the Cuttack Leprosy Hospital, recently extended by the introduction of additional looms.

ANTIDOTES TO INTROSPECTION



The morning drill for the patients at the Chandkuri Home.



The evening music at the Poona (Khondwa) Home.

last winter; a month or two later greatly improved quarters for the boys who already have the disease in a contagious form were opened; and since then there has been built a new bungalow for lady workers. Other improvements have been engaged in—nearly all the building work is done by the patients themselves—and an effort has been made to improve the water supply.

'The digging of the big well down by No. 21 Men's Ward,' writes the Rev. E. B. Sharpe, the superintendent, 'has been a sheer inspiration to me. Through all sorts of hard rock and earth the *Bhais* (the inmates are always referred to as 'the brethren'), entirely voluntarily, have dug 45' down a hole 12' in diameter, and yesterday four of our mistris began the work of building up with 15" brickwork the sides—a horribly hot job that will take at least ten days. The well has five feet of good water after one night, and for the last three weeks has supplied all the water needed at the hospitals and dressing stations. But to me the inspiration has been to see daily twenty to thirty *bhais* hauling the ropes, drawing up the baskets of earth and rock, or, far down below, with pickaxes and cold chisels, splitting the rock or filling the drums of water to be hauled to the surface. Even the non-Christian early cases of No. 1 and 2 wards after a time caught the infection and worked most gallantly. No picnic with the shade temperature up to 109° one day, with much humidity!'

The medical work, of such large dimensions, has taxed our resources. We regret that Dr. Marie Wardman had to leave for England on account of her health, a few months before she was due for furlough, after she had done so much in building up the present medical organization. An additional burden has, therefore, fallen upon Dr. Raghunath Rao and Dr. Ashutosh Roy. Sister Thornton returned from furlough during the year, and she and Sister Krogh continue at their many tasks. Special clinics have been developed for eye cases, and for the treatment of ear, nose and throat complications. Disappointment has been experienced in the return of some ex-patients who have discovered evidences of renewed activity in the disease which treatment had arrested. On the other hand, there have been reasons for encouragement in the improvement manifest in so many treated cases.

A real loss to the community was the death of Monoshi, the senior Elder among the patients. He had been an inmate for many years, and an Elder for the last fifteen. Writing to a friend a week before Monoshi's death, Mr. Sharpe said:

'He is wonderfully cheerful through all, and just as sane and sensible as ever. A little Bengali letter from you would be a delightful surprise for him, I am sure.'

Then the next week: 'Don't write that little letter to Monoshi
The Senior Elder Passes On Prachin! His Father took him home yesterday morning while Miss Thornton was taking hospital prayers. The previous evening I was praying by his bed, and came back afterwards feeling he would soon be gone. His passing is a real loss to the Church here. He has been a true elder—spiritual, of sound judgment, valued, with a deep sense of his own unworthiness yet with a true faith in the Lord Jesus. We thank God for his life here. We thank God for taking him.'

Other Homes

There is little to report of work at the Homes at Bhagalpur and Muzaffarpur. Mr. Perfect is back again at the former station and has had staff difficulties to face, which have hindered the work. Mr. Lorenzo is also back at Muzaffarpur from his serious illness, and reports encouragingly about the Home.

A third return of a very special character was that of Mr. E. Bogh to the Saldoha Leper Colony, one of the aided institutions. Mr. Bogh founded the colony ten years ago, and by his unswerving devotion to his pioneer task came to be known universally as the 'Sadhu Sahib.' But his health broke down and it was not expected that he would be able to return. But after an interval of several years he has been able to resume charge, and the comparison that he is able to make between past and present is of significance:

'The most striking feature on my return has been the progress of the medical work. Very seldom I hear about "hopeless" cases now, and the general condition of health is not to be compared with that of the first years, and we have now obtained the services of an efficiently trained and wholeheartedly working medical officer, who is endeavouring to raise the work to standard.

A Happy Return

'Also in the general management much advance has been made along the line of self-government. The system of a chief and a sub-chief for each village is acting very finely, supplemented by the work of the caretaker, and much progress has been made in the employment of the inmates. A new portion of the jungle has been cleared this year, and large areas are now laid out for field work.

'We have to advance further along the road of outdoor treatment. The first clinic was started last year, some miles to the west of the Colony, and more than 200 patients are now treated every week. We intend to start a new one some miles to the east this year, and the colony will by and by become only the basis of the work for the cases which will have to be taken in and looked after in every way.'

The usual financial aid was given towards the maintenance costs of the Mourbhanj Leper Asylum.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Belgaum

That a good spirit prevails at this small Home is evidenced by the following incident:

'Word came from our Secretary in India that we were to economise as far as possible. I gathered our lepers together, spoke to them of the need to economise, and encouraged conversation as to how it could be accomplished. **Ready Sacrifice** Two or three proposals were made and accepted, and others were evidently not at all acceptable. On their own initiative they proposed that they should do without meat once a month (it is supplied twice), effecting in this item a saving of Rs. 80 to Rs. 90 (over £6) in a year.'

Miraj

'There is nothing very special for report,' writes Dr. Richardson from this Home of the Mission, where the year has seen the enlargement of the chapel and the building of new quarters for the manager.

‘And yet many might say several important things. The more than a score who have gone home, since last September, cleansed from the awful disease, would say that something important has happened for them, so also those who have confessed their faith in Jesus Christ and have publicly proclaimed it by receiving baptism would think that something important had taken place, at least for them. When men and women have been shut off in an Asylum (away from all that is dear to them in life) for several years, and then are told that they are free and may go anywhere they please, the effect, in some cases, is startling. In some cases they can scarcely wait for their certificate, they are in such a hurry to get to their loved ones. In other cases they have been so happy here (more happy than they had ever been before) that they do not want to leave. They want to stay and work to show their thanksgiving. To still others this Asylum is the only real home they have had and they have no place to go to when they are told they have no disease and must leave the Asylum. The Christian spirit has been very evident throughout the year, seen in the number who have become Christians, seen in the spirit of helpfulness. The able-bodied men have formed themselves into groups, and these groups go to some helpful task about the place each day. They have accomplished wonders during the past few months. This is all voluntary work.

‘The more we send out symptom-free the more patients come for admission. The number of inmates is now 181.

‘The people gave Rs. 30 to the British and Foreign Bible Society during the year, and a few of those almost well have gone with the caretaker preaching and singing the Gospel Story in nearby villages.’

Nasik

One event of very great importance marked out the year at this Home, and that was the death of the honoured superintendent, Miss Rosalie Harvey. Seventy-seven years of age, living in a little house adjoining the Home, she laboured for her family of diseased folk until within a few weeks of her death. It was her compassion that began the Home thirty-four years ago, and it was her loyalty, common-sense and devotion that built up the work that exists to-day as one of the memorials of a great, though little known, servant of India.

‘How good God was to her,’ writes Miss Betteridge, her close friend and successor as honorary superintendent of the Home, ‘to allow her to carry on almost to the end. More and more I tried to get her to rest more and work less—her age required this—but all the answer she would give me was, “And should I be happy in resting?”’

Those who seek a fuller account of the work for the leper folk of this notable woman can find it in the publication *Aayi*—‘Mother’—which gives the story of this one aspect of her full life.

Poladpur

The effects of the appointment, last year, of a resident doctor who had specialized in leprosy treatment have been quickly manifest:

‘Dr. Ubale remarks,’ writes the honorary superintendent, the Rev. R. B. Douglas, ‘that in the beginning patients used to come for treatment with very sad faces and some used to tremble at sight of the syringe, but all are now quite cheerful. Since treatment began thirty-eight new patients have been admitted to Poladpur and

the number of inmates now stands at 142 as against 124 in October. So far we have been unable to get sufficient land at Poladpur for cultivation, but the inmates have their flower and vegetable gardens. The building of a boundary wall and the laying out of roads has provided work for some. Those under treatment all have daily physical exercises for which they are divided into three companies, two of men and one of women. Volley ball has become a popular game with the men and boys, some of whom have become quite expert.

'Of the untainted children one has finished her course at the Training College for Women Teachers in Poona and now has a post in Wai. Another—her younger sister—has gone to Nasik for training as a nurse and will shortly be self-supporting. One boy who finished his carpentry course during the year is now with his elder brother in Bombay. Another has gone for training to the college for men teachers at Ahmednagar. Two who showed symptoms of leprosy had to be sent back to Poladpur and are now under treatment there and are very happy.

'One new women's ward of four rooms has been built at Poladpur, the gift of Mrs. Isaac Smith. One of the rooms has been set apart as a sick-room and similarly two rooms have been set apart on the men's side.'

Other Homes

A quiet year, with no notable events to report, has been experienced at the Homes at Poona (Khondwa), Pui and Sholapur. In all there are in the Bombay Presidency 646 inmates of the Homes for which the Mission to Lepers is responsible. Financial aid was also given to the work at Vengurla. And provision was made for 89 healthy children of inmates of the Homes.

CENTRAL PROVINCES

In this Province, where the Mission has in its own Homes over 1,400 patients, apart from the healthy children, the latter part of the period reviewed was one of stress because of the substantial (and, we trust, temporary) reduction in the Government grant-in-aid. In spite of this, no reduction was made in the numbers cared for.

A conference of more than local interest was held at the Chandkuri Home at the beginning of the year. It was for the leading members of the Indian staffs in the Hindi-speaking area of the Mission's activities, and it well served its purpose of deepening a sense of responsibility and fellowship. 'We came,' said one delegate, 'just workers in the homes where we were employed; we go back members of a team all pulling together.'

Champa

Extensive gardening efforts have marked recent months.

'We must mention the new life and interest among our inmates in raising vegetables. An indescribable zeal appeared, and splendid work has been done in cultivating vegetables. It has made the asylum look as though Allahabad (the Home at Naini, Allahabad), so famous for agriculture, had been transferred to Champa.

The amazing list of donations made by the church in the Home shows what readiness to make sacrifice prevails:

'The leper church,' writes Dr. Bauman, the present honorary superintendent, 'gave Rs. 25 each to the British and Foreign Bible Society, North India Book and Tract Society, and the National Missionary Society. Two hundred rupees was given to the Field Committee of the Champa church, to be given as a loan to Christians to get them started in farming and towards self-support. To Home Mission work, Rs. 140; to the Christian Hospital, Champa, on Hospital Sunday, Rs. 27; to the Indian Conference, Rs. 10. The congregation pays for all repairs on the church. The tiles were relaid and new ones bought to replace the broken ones. The church is giving Rs. 8 per mensem and each leper one pice per mensem out of their cash allowance, totalling another Rs. 8, towards the school in Champa.'

Remarkable Giving

The Commissioner's remarks are significant:

'This is my first visit to the institution, and, like every other newcomer, I have been immensely impressed with the atmosphere of cheerfulness and hope prevalent among the members of this colony of unfortunate sufferers, who before they came here were derelicts and outcasts. Mr. and Mrs. Penner, and those associated with them in their work, have truly built well, both literally and metaphorically. The more urgent needs of the asylum are a piped water supply, an operating theatre, and two hospital wards. Like every other institution, the Asylum is passing through a period of severe financial stress, but I trust affairs may soon take a happier turn, which will make it possible to find the funds for these extensions. The Asylum is tackling what is easily the most important problem in Chhattisgarh, and is deserving of every support and assistance.'

The Commissioner Speaks

Chandkuri

It is difficult to know what to select for report at this vigorous Home. The arrival of Dr. Herbert Gass last autumn completed the team of happy fellow-workers—an international group. Perhaps the most vivid evidence of the value of the work is in the photographs that appear on the cover and facing pp. 11, 30 and 31, all of this Home. The patients at work, the healed young men, the Scouts at exercise, all show the worth of what is being done. Special emphasis has this year been given to the training of the young, and the more hopeful cases. Nurse Kroehler recounts her adventures in seeking to build up a nursing staff of the material she had to work upon—peasant, and often illiterate and partially crippled inmates.

'I was quite thrilled with the success of the first demonstrations of bed-making, bathing, and other first principles of nursing. We soon came upon the lesson on "Temperature, Pulse and Respiration." Here I had to interrupt my routine to stop to teach them to read the English numbers, for thermometers are not "made in Hindi," and started to use the flash-card system for this. I soon realized, almost to my horror, that only a few more than half knew how to count further than thirty. That rather took me by surprise, but they were not to be discouraged and wanted me to teach them. I finished teaching the more advanced the lesson in full, and am still teaching the others how to count. Men of thirty feel quite thrilled to think that they can almost count to fifty now!

'With several totally illiterate people in the classes; with none who have more than primary school education; with the necessity of teaching English in order to understand the Hindi text; with the still more amazing necessity of having to teach

A Strange Nursing Class

grown folks how to count;—yes, we are really starting at the bottom rung of the ladder. But we have our ideals, and once we get them thoroughly impressed on the minds of the students, with all the interest and enthusiasm which they show in learning, we are going to make real, service-loving, others-serving, happy nurses.'

Dr. Gass writes of the training of compounders :

'The class of young boys whom we are training to be compounders affords me much joy. It is a pleasure to teach them, and they show good aptitude for both the practical and theoretical sides of their work. Some are outstandingly good. The leaders of the class come from our own untainted Homes; products of Chhattisgarh, whom many of the Hindus consider incapable of learning, are proving their worth. We hope to discover their special aptitudes and train them for special work such as operating room assistants, dressers, dispensers, etc. At first we are attempting to give them a general knowledge of these fields. Their practical work consists of a rotating service, whereas their theoretical work consists in classes where a co-ordination is attempted, and the meaning of things is impressed upon their minds.

'Our discouraging moments are really only those when we see the hopelessly deformed and disabled patients with ulcers that never want to heal. Our hospital wards are full of them, and we are using every bit of verandah space to keep them. At least they are made comfortable, and we try to get them home as soon as possible so as to make room for others that need hospitalization.'

The Rev. J. H. Schultz also writes of the healthy boys, both at school and at play :

'I am now proud of our Chandkuri boys! When it comes to playing matches (football, baseball, etc.), I have no fear for our teams. Last year our boys took the **Best of all** District Football Championship and are still holding it! And this meant to beat some strong teams, particularly one, a strong town team of Bhatapara. Best of all, the boys have won the reputation of playing "clean" games.'

The more intelligent boys are given an opportunity of developing by being sent on to boarding schools and even to the university.

'Your boys,' wrote the principal of one boarding school to Mr. Schultz concerning six of them, 'did good work; your boys always do; we like them. Out of over 100 boys in school your boy, Masidas, stood at the head of the whole school.

'Another Chandkuri boy,' writes Mr. Schultz, 'is Reuben. He is at present in the Intermediate Department of the Nagpur University. Friends paid his way through High School and made him a loan to see him through the Intermediate Department of the University, after which he will teach for a few years to pay off his debt and then resume his studies in the University. For the last year he stood at the head of his class.'

The Guide and Scout movement has done much for the leper boys and girls.

'This is my second visit to the Chandkuri Leper Settlement,' wrote Lady Butler on the occasion of her second visit. 'I came to see the leper Guides who were asking to be enrolled last January. I am delighted at their **Lady Butler and the Guides** progress. These poor women who are still under treatment can now sing, read, do knots, embroider emblems, and I am assured that they now show a restored confidence in life. I also saw the Scouts, who were splendid. I am very glad of this second chance to testify to Mr. Schultz's marvellous work and devotion, and to congratulate the Society on their success.'

The death of the senior woman elder came as a great loss. She

had been in the Home for years, and exercised a profound influence upon the life of the Home, especially in the women's quarters.

'Bayan died yesterday. Some weeks ago she broke a leg and then got pneumonia. A Christian to the end! And, of all the British subjects I have met, there was none who could have been more loyal to her Emperor than she.'

Dhamtari

Although in the Chhattisgarh Division, the Dhamtari (Shantipur) Leper Home has made a name for itself particularly in Berar, from which part of the Province numerous patients come for treatment.

'Shantipur has become popular in Berar because of several of the inmates who have been dismissed from the home symptom-free. One wealthy inmate, who paid all his own expenses, returned to his people cured, and through his influence many more have come. Some of them are fond of football, basket-ball, badminton and tennis. Beside the regular work in the fields they insist on exercising in every possible manner, in order to help make the treatments as effective as possible.

'Only recently a family of four, including the father, mother, fourteen-year-old daughter, and a poor afflicted four-year-old son, were admitted into the Home. All are leprosy, and have been sent to us by the Tahsildar of the area in which the family lived. They came from a village in Berar, over 300 miles west of Shantipur.'

As is the custom at all the Homes, every effort is made to make the community as self-governing as possible.

'All work of the lepers is detailed by the Asylum Council and every able-bodied leper (here able-bodied should perhaps be defined as everyone who is able to get about) is given a task. It may be a sitting job of weeding the
The Organisation of Work walks. It may be carrying refuse or pieces of bricks and stones. If possible it is working in the fields and helping to repair or construct buildings. They also have industries, such as brickmaking, carpentering, masonry, etc. We are hoping that during the coming year, and without any expense to the institution, they may be able to erect kitchens in connection with their houses, in order to relieve the overcrowded condition of some of the units. Constant emphasis is laid upon work as an essential element in aiding the treatment of the disease. Many have accepted the suggestions and have gone to work with a will. A few inmates whose unfortunate dispositions get them into trouble at times try the patience of the others, but they are dealt with in a manner not to spoil the prevailing good spirit of the institution.'

Sometimes, though happily rarely, tragedy comes into the Home, and in seeking to give an every-sided picture of the work at the different stations, we record one tragedy at Dhamtari :

'In April of this year Chainu Chamar, leper, hanged himself at nine o'clock at night. He had showed symptoms of unsound mind during the day and wandered away. But he returned to the Home, and in the evening, when his
The Darker Side room-mates were visiting in another quarter, he twisted his turban into a rope, tied it to one of the timbers of the verandah, made a noose in the other end about three feet from the floor, put his head into it, tightened the noose and slumped himself down, and strangled himself to death before his fellows returned and could free him from the tight noose. It seems that melancholia suddenly overtook him and he took his own life. There are many others upon whom the disease has relentlessly preyed, but even though they are lying helpless, hopeless, and some of them blind and in constant pain, they manifest cheerful dispositions, regret that they must be such a care, and are happy in their Christian faith.'

Kothara, Ellichpur

A happy and progressive year has been experienced. The Home was honoured by a visit from His Excellency the Governor, Sir Montagu Butler. 'I wish the Mission every success in its devoted task,' concluded the remarks of His Excellency in the visitor's book.

'One of the latest features,' writes Mrs. Wyder, 'in the school line in Kothara is an English class! We don't know just how capable the teacher is, but the youths and aspiring young men in the asylum are willing to give a few coins of their pocket-money to get the knowledge the other has! So the parts of the body, head, foot, hand, eye, etc., are proudly repeated in the English language and the scholars think they are making rapid progress!'

'Numbers of inmates have remained very high. All the houses are full to overflowing, and we have had to make cattle-sheds into abodes for patients who will not, or cannot, be turned away.'

Other Homes

At the Mission's Homes at Jahargaon, near Mungeli, and at Patpara (which has the distinction of being the tiniest of all our Homes in India) work continued normally. And to the aided Homes at Rajnandgaon and Raipur financial help was sent as hitherto.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

In this Presidency, where, in the six Mission's Homes, there are now over 900 inmates, the year has been one of quiet development; additional accommodation, better equipment, the provision of staff quarters, all have been provided. 'I can think of nothing more noble than this work of grappling with a disease that used to be considered incurable, and which made anyone who was so unhappy as to be afflicted with it an outcast among human people,' wrote His Excellency Sir George Stanley, the Governor, when he visited the Manamadura Home this year. Leprosy is one of the major medical problems of the Presidency, and we would like to see individual residents in it contributing more generously to the work. At present, apart from the Government grants-in-aid—for which we are deeply grateful—nearly all private support comes from friends abroad.

Calicut

Further building work has been engaged in. The new quarters for women were completed and a hospital building begun. Continued effort was made to secure a better water supply, and, at last, after numerous fruitless borings, a well is being constructed on a site where there is every prospect of securing an abundant supply.

The new ward for women, given by a lady friend in England, was opened by Dr. Stanley Jones, who was visiting Calicut at the time. In the visitor's book he wrote:

'I am delighted with what I saw at the leper home. There is a sense of hope

in the air. . . . Christ makes the difference. I pray that God's blessing may rest upon all who do this work in Jesus' Name. This home is a delight.'

It is encouraging that local help, particularly from the Christian young men of the place, is growing.

'In aid of the Asylum,' writes Dr. W. F. Joseph, 'the Puthiara Y.M.C.A. enacted a Biblical drama, and the amount realized thereby was utilized in furnishing the Asylum with ten new wooden cots. On the day of presenting them to the Asylum, the members of the Y.M.C.A. came here with a musical party, and the pastor in charge of the S.I.U. Church, Calicut, preached on the subject of love and service. The Y.M.C.A. often entertains our patients with music and our patients like it immensely.'

**Welcome
Local Help**

'A number of the Christian students of the College at Calicut delivered magic lantern lectures to our patients. The special feature is their variety, combining secular with Biblical pictures, which is a source of pleasure and attraction to all sects of patients.'

'A special feature of this year is the inauguration of the Boy Scout movement in our Asylum. We have 11 boys at present and one scoutmaster, who are being trained up by the scoutmaster of the Malabar Christian College, who comes here occasionally to give instruction. The Boy Scouts are all really proud to have become members of the movement. A new spirit of doing some service or some good thing every day has become their routine practice, and we hope that this atmosphere of goodwill will prevail in the whole Asylum always, and help us in our task.'

Manamadura

Work has continued vigorously, and constantly is subject to the embarrassment of applicants seeking admission for whom there is no accommodation. As it is there are over 300 inmates.

It is interesting to note how the patients have themselves sought to help—

'Some months ago,' writes the Rev. C. S. Vaughan, 'a patient came for admission. He was an elderly man, and in addition to leprosy in an advanced stage had other complications. There was no room for him in the asylum. The patients pleaded that he might be allowed to remain, and offered to contribute just a little more than a half-penny a month each for his support. In this way he was kept on and cared for, and made as comfortable as possible. But he did not live long. After he had gone other similar cases were selected, so that it has come to be something of a custom for the patients to have a very sickly patient, man or woman, for whom they are caring in this way.'

The following incident is profoundly significant and illustrative of the leaven at work in the Home.

'To those who know India's social laws the status of a scavenger is fixed. We usually have several of the scavenging class in the asylum, and one of their number has always acted as the scavenger. He went on leave, and it was impossible to get a substitute from among the other scavengers while he was away. Volunteers were called for, and the only volunteer who came forward was a fine Christian man of respectable social status and of considerable means. He volunteered to do the work and did it. By so doing he left an example which speaks louder on the problems of social service than many sermons could do.'

**A Splendid
Example**

The improvement of the water-supply, engaged in during the year, is largely consequent upon the deep interest in the work taken

by Mr. Francis Cardinal, a retired London postman. He has secured funds that have enabled several borings to be made, and the installation of new wells. An abundant supply of water will prove an incalculable asset to the future development of the Home, in enabling intensive cultivation work to continue during twelve months of the year.

Twenty-seven cases during the year were discharged with the disease arrested without any deformity having occurred. We refer the reader to the photographs facing p. 4, revealing a striking history of three generations of inmates of this Home.

Ramachandrapuram

Hopeful accounts come from this Home of what transformation can be achieved in the lives of those who come despondent, and fearful for the future. For instance, we are told of one boy who came fifteen years ago, having had to leave school because of the anæsthetic patches that had manifested themselves, and of facial disfigurement. He became the Home's poet, playwright and artist. At last, discharged when the disease was no longer active, he became an itinerant troubadour of the Gospel, trusting in God for his support. At the same time he continued his reading, and hopes soon to take his Matriculation.

The patients show a spirit of hospitality and generosity which reflects their gratitude for the hospitality extended to themselves.

'They have always been taking out a handful of their rice,' writes Dr. D. L. Joshee, 'and setting it apart and keeping it for the maintenance of any leper who seeks

Hospitality admission when the Home is full and there is no vacancy. The Hospital Church, including the helpers, has also been able to contribute enough to maintain a Christian teacher in a village school at Kotipalli.'

The Home is notable in receiving so much support from the Indian Christian Church in the district:

'We receive contributions from the various churches and also from societies connected with the church—women's societies, Christian Endeavour societies, Sunday schools, etc. Church members who know of the disease and its devastating effects, show real love and sympathy and co-operation by at once helping the sufferers to get them into the Home. Further, when inmates sent by them are symptom-free they gladly receive them back into their fold and use them to strengthen their fellowship.'

This last office of friendship is of special value. How melancholy is the tale, too often to be told, of discharged patients who find no welcome back into the world!

Vadathorasalur

The year has seen the coming of a Danish nursing sister to strengthen the work, and the building of a house for her. The foundations of a House of Prayer were also laid, a building for which the patients and the staff have yearned for some time.

‘BY LOVE SERVE ONE ANOTHER’



Miss Rosalie Harvey, who died this year at the age of seventy-seven, with a group of men in the Leper Home at Nasik, which she founded and superintended until her death.



Delegates to an Indian Workers' Conference for the Hindi-speaking area. The delegates represent Mission Homes with over 2,000 inmates; the group includes doctors, housefathers, compounders, teachers.

A CONTRAST IN TWENTY-FIVE YEARS



The Salur Leper Home has just celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary. Above are shown the first huts erected by Dr. Schulze in response to the appeal of lepers who came to him for help.



A corner of the Leper Home as it is to-day. 'The lay-out of this institution is delightful,' wrote the Director of Public Health for the Madras Presidency recently.

'The patients with one accord came forward to sacrifice a part of their meals. "God helps those who help themselves." We have tried, and still are trying, to contribute our mite and we eagerly look forward to Him for further help.'

There is a strong evangelistic fervour among some of the patients.

'Our men and women,' writes Dr. Annaswamy Rao, the medical officer, 'are largely illiterate; but they live by simple faith and so they are happy Christians. A few young men, together with a member of the staff, do good voluntary preaching work, and are still keeping it up by going out one evening in a week to carry the Gospel message to others.'

Medical work is satisfactory—

'As far as possible we try our best to keep the medical side of the work on a level with the other recognized institutions. We have given 6,669 injections to in-patients, and to the out-patients 2,900. Among the inmates, 60 cases have improved under treatment very much, 20 slightly improved, and 20 remained stationary. We have discharged 15 cases symptom-free. Only one death, and that, too, of sunstroke.'

Salur

The twenty-fifth anniversary of this Home was celebrated last winter, and the founder, the Rev. Dr. F. V. P. Schulze, still is carrying on the work. The beginning of the work is typical of the founding of so many of the Homes. Writing of the first case who came to him for help Dr. Schulze says:

'As the poor man was without toes and even without fingers, I offered him shelter in my own compound, and promised him food and clothing. He gladly accepted my offer, and soon a hut was built for him.

**Twenty-five
Years Ago** 'Not long after there came another leper, also with crippled hands and feet, and when he saw how the first leper was cared for he asked for admission too. "Yes, you shall also have a hut." So the second leper came in. After a few days another came, showing his wounds and looking over longingly at the two huts. "Yes, you shall have one, too." So the third came in. Then came the fourth, the fifth, the sixth and the seventh, and my small savings had come to an end. What now? There came the eighth. "Call upon Me," says our Lord. I did so, and took the poor man in. My prayer was soon answered. There came help from Germany first, then from Edinburgh; other friends also sent gifts, and my heart grew full of joy.

'It seemed now was the time to provide a properly organized Home for these poor people, and the Mission to Lepers agreed to help in the development of the work.' The photographs facing this page provide an interesting contrast between the first huts and the present Home.

Other Homes

The work has continued quietly at Vizianagram, where a building for the young children was erected during the year. The Mission's grant to the Church of Scotland Mission for the cost of superintendence of the Government Settlement at Chingleput continued, as did its help to the aided stations at Kodur and Narsapur. At this latter station a good deal of reorganization was engaged in by Dr. Pring, to establish it upon sound medical lines.

PUNJAB

Sabathu

Mr. G. H. Watson, the honorary superintendent, returned from furlough this year, and was welcomed with flags and banners by the patients.

'We were welcomed by the people when I went down last Thursday, with flags and banners, and even *Nazranas* from a few. They explained the latter gift by saying that in their Native States they always give a gift to their returning Raja! So I shall use the Rs. 12 thus presented for some sort of special feed to the whole company of patients.'

Pressure on accommodation has continued unabated. Over 150 patients have been constantly in residence, and more seek admission.

'We suffer from reduced support financially and an ever-increasing demand for shelter by poor lepers, who have travelled from far and near on these Himalaya mountains, who come having "heard our name." How can such be refused admission? One man crawled here from Sirmoor State—his foot was a mass of ulcerations, and on inspection it was found packed with crawling maggots. Two women arrived from Busgair State, which borders on to Tibet. The next night the elder woman walked outside in the dark, and fell from the roof of a shed close by, that was level with the path on the near side. How can we refuse to take in this case who has now got a bruised and bleeding head and body? Yet she makes the ninth case over and above our regulation number of 150!'

Medical work has been helped by the new laboratory given by the Punjab branch of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association :

'Our new laboratory is well used. Our doctor has two patients who are able assistants, who do quite a lot of work with Kahn test, preparing microscopic slides, making distilled water and Ethyl Esters, etc.'

The happiness of the patients is repeatedly commented on by visitors. A military officer, who recently visited the Home, wrote:

'Only those who have had a similar experience to mine can appreciate the good that is being done, or the fortitude of these poor people, or their incredible cheerfulness; the whole way round these 150 patients, there was nothing but salaams and smiles.'

Tarn Taran

This city of the Sikhs, with its gold-roofed temple, has a bathing pool with supposed healing properties for lepers, and many afflicted folk therefore visit the place. The name of the place means roughly 'Salvation by swimming,' and refers to swimming in the sacred pool. Not long ago a leper, thus seeking to find release from his disease, was drowned, as his strength failed as he swam across the pool.

And a mile or so out of the town is the Leper Home, which is seeking in another way to bring physical and spiritual salvation to those who turn to it. During the year nine cases became free of active signs of the disease, and many showed improvement. And the Christian spirit inspiring those who engage in the work has been the means of spiritual regeneration too.

'If anyone is in doubt as to the value of missionary work,' wrote Mr. F. U. Brayne, I.C.S., the Commissioner of the Lahore Division, 'he should visit this institution and he will never have any doubt again. The kind care and skill with which Dr. and Mrs. Das devote themselves year after year to this work is a lesson in itself of what unselfish work can be inspired by religion.'

A notable gift by an anonymous Christian Indian, referred to previously on p. 4, provided much help for the new Healthy Girls' Home, which was opened this February by H.E. Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency, Governor of the Punjab. His Excellency's speech has been briefly quoted in the opening pages of the Report.

Fresh occupational enterprises have been engaged in successfully. Silk cocoon rearing has proved very profitable. For the healthy boys carpentry has been taken up on well-organized lines.

'It is self-supporting,' writes Dr. Das, 'not getting any monetary help from the Mission.' A photograph of the boys making desks appears facing p. 10.

But the chief occupation is still the gardens, and a visitor who at Christmas time was appointed judge for the best garden, and the best-kept house, thus describes what he saw:

'It was wonderful to see what men and women with poor stunted hands and feet could do with the spade. Often they tie their tools to their legs to dig the ground. Many of them had bordered their gardens with flowers, and one had even made a satisfactory well. In judging the gardens the state of their hands and legs was taken into account.

'A striking feature of the judging of the houses was the fact that the Christians had the neatest and cleanest houses. Many and strange were the designs wrought on the walls. Rampant lions and crowing birds were popular paintings. In one of the houses was a train painted on the wall, and in the carriages a number of notables from newspaper photos, including W. G. Grace, the cricketer, and the Bishop of London. The author of this was, apparently, prepared for emergencies, as he provided the train with a stray spare wheel. In the Christian houses were appropriate texts and pictures from the life of the Saviour.'

**The House
Wonderful**

We are happy to be able to report that Dr. A. P. Das received the Kaiser-i-Hind medal this year, in token of the loyal work which he has done through so many years.

Rawalpindi

No outstanding event can be reported of the Home at Rawalpindi, but there has been much pressure on the accommodation. The loyalty of Christian students in the Gordon College, in rendering voluntary service, is notable:

'As usual, our college boys help in the two Sunday services, and two lads are going out daily for a daily "family worship" for the Christians. The asylum helped one of these go to Coonoor for a course in teaching the Bible, under the auspices of the Sunday School Union. We do not maintain a paid evangelist, but rely on volunteer helpers from the College.'

Other Work

Small grants-in-aid are given to the asylums at Ambala and Palampur, and these were continued as last year.

UNITED PROVINCES**Naini, Allahabad**

The work at this large Home, with over 500 inmates, was maintained undiminished, both for those suffering from leprosy and for the healthy children.

Mrs. Higginbottom has been specially concerned in the work for the children, and good accounts come of numerous children thus saved who are now holding responsible positions in workshops and as mechanics.

'The work of separation of children still goes on under Mrs. Higginbottom,' wrote Lieut.-Colonel R. S. Townsend, the Civil Surgeon of Allahabad. "It is the most interesting fact of the work and should receive great support. It is being done not with expensive buildings, but with minimum expense. What strikes me more than anything is that the whole place is worked in a practical spirit. I feel that I have learnt much from the enthusiastic spirit of the Honorary Superintendent and medical officers, and I shall carry away from Allahabad pleasant memories of their zeal and personal friendship.'

A member of the Laymen's Foreign Mission Inquiry Commission, Dr. W. P. Merrill, wrote thus after a visit to the Home this winter:

'I have just visited the Leper Home at Allahabad, and found it one of the most beautiful and perfect demonstrations of essential Christianity I have ever seen.

Essential Christianity The Higginbottoms have changed it from a collection of dreary huts into a garden of flowers and a dwelling of happy and healthy children, who would have been lepers save for this work. It all reminded one of Jesus—the children, the lepers, the human touch, the kindness and love, the evident presence of God.'

Other Homes

'There is peace and joy in the Home,' writes the Rev. L. C. Perfumi, of the Meerut Home, where a new dispensary was completed during the year and equipped. At Chandag Heights Miss Mary Reed still carries on her work in the outpost station up in the Himalayas. At Rurki the small Home there had an uneventful year. And to the aided asylum at Almora the Mission's grant has continued, as also for the healthy children, for whom the Mission makes substantial provision.

Dr. Manohar Masih is able to report encouragingly about the medical work at Almora, and also about those who during the last few years have been discharged following treatment:

'All those who have been discharged from here during the last three years are doing their usual work, some gardening, a few as carpenters and the majority of them as farmers. With a few exceptions all come for periodical examinations, and among them none has so far shown any relapse.'

OTHER PARTS

Aden

Since Aden comes into Indian jurisdiction, we mention here that the Mission to Lepers has commenced to help work there at Sheikh Othman:

'The Leper Hospital was opened in April,' writes Dr. D. W. R. Petrie. 'The building is an old Government Post House, which has not been occupied for many years. It stands in a large state garden, and it is hoped that a good deal of garden work will be available for such lepers as are benefited by muscular exercise.'

'The hospital is capable of holding twenty-five cases—sixteen men and nine women. At present there are no women lepers in, but the male part of the hospital is well filled.'

'Dr. Napier, my colleague at the Keith Falconer Mission, is at present in charge of the work, and has helping him a young Indian graduate from Bombay. This has been a great help in the work, and has only been made possible by the grant which your association has given.'

Assam

At the aided Home at Kangpokpi, Dr. W. R. Werelius has taken charge this year; the medical work has been encouraging, and a good water supply has been introduced.

Burma

The Mission's Home at Mandalay closed the year with over 300 inmates, including the healthy children separately accommodated at the Bailey Hostel. We are glad that Dr. Roy, the resident medical officer for the last twenty years, was honoured this summer with the Kaiser-i-Hind medal. Reductions in the Government grant have made the financial situation difficult, but the work has been maintained at its full, and the numbers served continue to be high.

An instance of the value of the work of rescuing the children is shown in the case of one girl now studying in the Judson College, Rangoon. She took her matriculation at a very early age, and shows altogether exceptional promise. Numerous girls from the Home are now well-certificated teachers doing most useful work.

At the Home at Moulmein, where demand for admission exceeds the accommodation available, discrimination has been shown in giving preference to the most contagious cases. Mr. Halliday speaks of the good spirit prevailing in the Home, and of the generosity of the inmates in giving their mite to various causes:

'Out of their offerings they have made small contributions to the Blind School, Orphanage, Hospital, Mission to Lepers, British and Foreign Bible Society, and the Burma Baptist Convention.'

Central India

The work at the small Home at Dhar has continued happily, and a beginning has been made in building a new dispensary. An old building has been reconditioned for worship. The inmates, content

to sit on the floor themselves, felt they must have a chair and table for their minister, and, writes the Rev. H. E. D. Ashford:

'Out of their penury they finally among themselves collected enough money to get a rough table and two chairs, and I can truthfully say that, although much furniture for religious worship has been bought with more money, yet it has seldom been bought with more sacrifice.'

Mr. Ashford also speaks of the inspiration he receives from one of the healthy boys, Yohan Premdoyal, whose father is in the Home:

'From his very birth he has known what it is to be alone and to long for a father and mother's love. This lack in his own life has made him anxious to help other boys when they are experiencing the pain of the first separation from their parents. One sees him trying to comfort the new arrival in the hostel, and to do so many kind deeds to try and make the newcomer feel at home. Only yesterday I went over to the hostel and found him hard at work, preparing hot water and bandage for a new boy with a cut on his head. His teachers report that the same spirit characterizes his school work. He is always the first to do a good deed and the last to leave a task until he is really satisfied that it has been completed. In the last year he came first in his class at school, and in all races and athletic sports he stands without a peer among the boys of his own age.'

**The Right
Sort of Boy**

Hyderabad

Financial aid is given to the large Leprosy Hospital at Dichpali. The Rev. George Kerr, the superintendent, feels, as he sees the great value to the patients of open-air work and of the supply of abundant vegetables, that institutions should more and more become 'Leprosy Agricultural Colonies.'

'In these days I am Farmer George,' he writes. 'Our new rice fields are flourishing and our people never were so busy and so happy and so well.'

Mr. Kerr also testifies to the value of medical treatment, not only temporarily, but permanently:

'Yesterday a Muhammadan lady came bringing her sister with her for treatment. The taint was evidently in the family. She herself had received treatment for a period in 1924 and had recovered. The disease had not reasserted itself in any degree, and during the intervening time she had had two children.'

**Permanent
Results**

'To-day, a husband and wife came to visit us, bringing their four healthy, happy children. Twelve years ago the mother had come here as a leper girl. Four years of treatment and parole in the Healthy School served to clear up all symptoms, and we assented to her marriage with a healthy young man. The years since have brought their justification of our confidence and the vindication of treatment.'

Travancore

The Mission has Homes at Alleppey and at Neyyoor, in Travancore.

The Home at Neyyoor is developing rapidly.

'The prevalence of leprosy is such,' writes Mr. E. A. Harlow, 'that we have daily applications for admission in Neyyoor, and our out-patient clinic has grown enormously. The accommodation in Neyyoor, which a few years ago was for about sixty lepers, is now increased by ingenious im-

Constant Growth

provements and extensions to ninety-five, but at this figure we must absolutely call a halt, as our small acreage will not permit of even the smallest further extension.

'Another piece of land having been secured, however, not too far away, we have already laid the foundations for complete accommodation for at least a further one hundred and fifty, together with a combined chapel and administration block. We hope this will be working towards the end of 1933.

'The inmates of the Leper Homes are of many castes and creeds, but it is here that we see more clearly than perhaps in any walk of life the complete harmony existing between people of entirely different outlook. The common affliction binds them together and religious differences are forgotten.

'Mr. Devadason works earnestly among them, and brings spiritual uplift through his example and inspiring words. From Hindu priests to devil dancers the wide range of human individuality is seen in the Leper Homes, where among them all the Spirit of God works quietly, along with the healing of the body through the science of medicine.'

MEDICAL TREATMENT

A Review of the Year's Medical Work

BY E. MUIR, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Ed.)

(Honorary Medical Adviser, Indian Auxiliary)

The Mission to Lepers is one of the agencies of Christian work which appeals to us all. Anyone who has visited a typical Mission Leprosy Home and also a typical Government Leper Asylum cannot but be struck with the contrast between the two institutions. In the former we find kindly sympathy and assiduous helpfulness on the part of those in charge, which are so conspicuously absent in the latter, except where their charge has been committed to missionaries. The Local Government of India recognize this, and either subsidize Mission Homes, or else, in many cases, hand over the management of their institutions to Christian missionaries to manage for them.

The Mission to Lepers is a progressive body—of that, perusal of the last few annual reports leaves little doubt. The 'Asylum,' a resort for those without hope of recovery, has given place to the 'Home' and 'Hospital' within the last few years. Some twelve years ago treatment consisted of palliatives alone; the following statistics for the past year tell a very different tale:

Mission to Lepers for India—Statistics of Treatment

Inmates who received treatment for three months and upwards	...	5,524
Much improved	... ..	1,877
Slightly improved	... ..	2,023
Inmates who became worse	... ..	399
Had to stop treatment or left	... ..	759
Cases arrested <i>without</i> deformity	... ..	450
Cases discharged <i>without</i> deformity	... ..	311
Cases arrested <i>with</i> deformity	... ..	337
Cases discharged <i>with</i> deformity	... ..	81
Cases arrested <i>without</i> deformity in a previous year, but relapsed during the year	... ..	31
Number of out-patients treated	... ..	4,418
Cases arrested or became symptom-free (from among out-patients)...		29

In many of the institutions the majority of the patients now come with the distinct object and hope of getting better, and for many of them that hope has not proved a vain one.

Though many of the homes are constantly being enlarged, their accommodation cannot cope with the demand for admission, and one of the saddest duties of the superintendent is often to turn away those who have travelled long days of painful and wearisome journeying, for lack of room.

What strikes one when one visits such Homes as Purulia, Raniganj, Chandkuri and many others, is the look of hope and cheerfulness on the faces around one; the cheerfulness of having daily work to do and being able to do it. The sympathetic organization of labour according to ability to do it is one of the most important parts of the treatment. Leprosy can be treated successfully only by the expert, but the doctor must also be an expert in the treatment of all the scores of ailments which complicate and amplify leprosy if he is to make any headway. Such doctors are not lacking on the staff of the Mission to Lepers in India, and their number and usefulness increases year by year.

But seventy-five per cent. of the treatment lies in the hands of the patient himself, and without his full co-operation there is little hope. It is only by sympathetic and understanding training, often through long months and years, that the patient can be taught to do his part; and this is where the idealism and personality of the mission superintendent, doctor and nurse are most severely tested.

The out-patient clinic in connection with the leper home is a new feature of recent years. Last year four out of every nine cases treated were out-patients, and the numbers would be far larger were the staff available.

RETROSPECT AND PROSPECT

We have reviewed in summary fashion the work of the year that has just passed. But it cannot be viewed alone if its significance is to be understood. One must look further back, and one must look into the future. One must see the year's work as part of the fruit of the travail of those pioneers whose faith was more than pious aspiration, but also

' . . . an affirmation and an act
That bids eternal truth be present fact.'

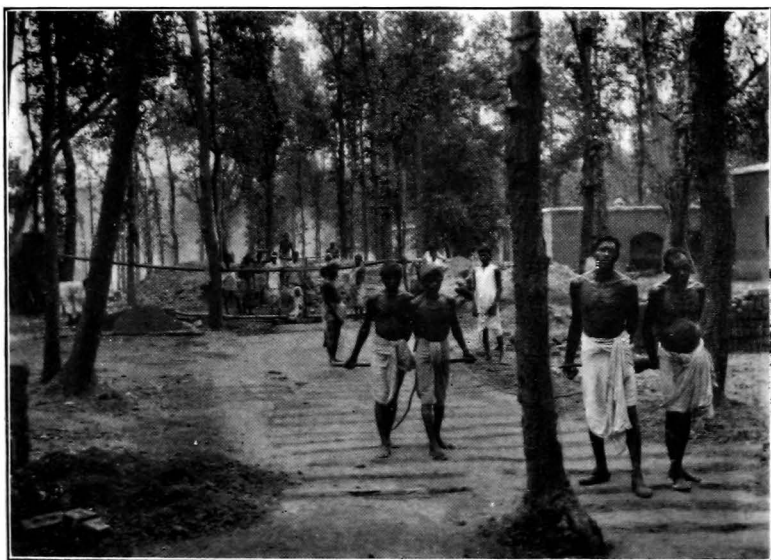
One must see William Carey, 130 years ago, thrilled with horror as he saw, too late to avert the deed, the burning alive of a leper, and then, in the faith that there was a better way, pleading the leper's cause until Calcutta's first asylum was established. One must see Wellesley Bailey, moved by the leper's lot sixty years ago, doing what he could in his spare time for a handful of the diseased folk in Ambala, then building the first Mission Home at Chamba, and devoting his life to the slow building up of The Mission to Lepers which he founded. Against that background of a loving faith whose aim always exceeded its immediate means must be seen the great company of men and women cared for to-day in the Mission's Homes, and the smiling, happy multitude of rescued children, either still in the care of the Mission or now out in world, useful citizens of India.

And we must see, too, the year's work as part of a continuous and increasing constructive effort for the future. The child rescued to-day may be the leader of years to come. The provision in a Home to-day for some contagious case may be the means of protecting from infection neighbours who, all unwittingly, will be saved, together with their children, from a most terrible disease. The work to-day upon the improvement of treatment, the slow elimination by prolonged test of the less efficient method by the more efficient, may be the means of winning for India and for the world a more sure and swift defence against the ravages of so bitter an affliction. And the example to-day of service rendered

PATIENTS AT WORK



Patients at work on the new wards at Chandkuri for cases of combined leprosy and tuberculosis.

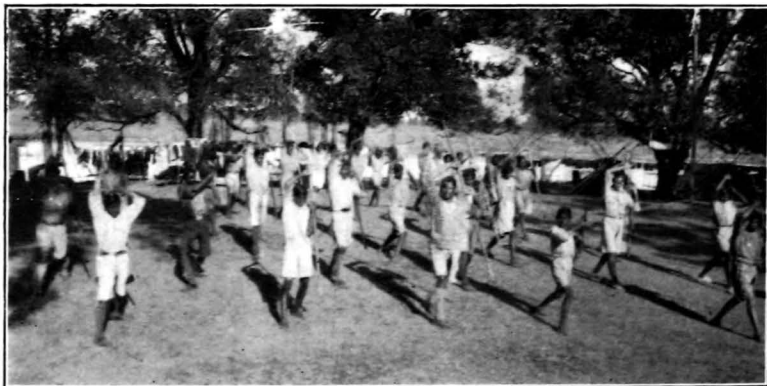


Inmates of the Purulia Home engaged in the construction of an additional well.

SAVING THE CHILDREN



Young hopefuls of the Punjab. Boys in our Healthy Home at Tarn Taran.



The Scout Movement in the Leper Homes has grown considerably in recent years. The photo shows the Chandkuri group at 'lathi-kela.'

in the spirit of brotherhood, of fellowship offered in the name of religion, and of faith maintained in the redemptive possibilities of the most unpromising of human material, may be the means of revealing to India wherein lies the certain secret of the achievement of her own honour and dignity and peace.

**Asylums and Homes for Untainted Children in India Owned,
Managed, or Aided by the Mission to Lepers**

STATISTICS OF INMATES, 31st DECEMBER, 1931

ASYLUM	LEPERS			Total Leper Inmates	Untainted Children	Total Inmates
	Male	Female	Children			
Assam						
A. Kangpokpi ...	53	20	4	77	20	97
Bengal						
M. Bankura ...	102	75	15	192	20	212
A. Chandraghona ...	18	...	...	18	11	29
A. Kalimpong ...	50	15	5	70	3	73
M. Raniganj ...	75	64	11	150	18	168
	245	154	31	430	52	482
Bihar and Orissa						
M. Bhagalpur ...	129	30	1	160	2	162
M. Cuttack ...	158	67	17	242	...	242
A. Mourbhanj ...	46	37	...	83	...	83
M. Muzaffarpur ...	36	12	4	52	4	56
M. Purulia ...	345	348	65	758	71	829
A. Saldoha ...	144	95	42	281	22	303
	858	589	129	1,576	99	1,675
Bombay						
M. Belgaum ...	29	6	1	36	...	36
M. Miraj ...	113	35	15	163	28	191
M. Nasik ...	47	63	2	112	30	142
M. Poona ...	78	42	6	126	9	135
M. Poladpur ...	61	62	1	124	13	137
M. Pui ...	14	17	1	32	2	34
M. Sholapur ...	36	13	4	53	7	60
A. Vengurla ...	44	17	3	64	1	65
	422	255	33	710	90	800
Burma						
M. Mandalay ...	173	79	40	292	23	315
M. Moulmein ...	91	14	10	115	...	115
	264	93	50	407	23	430
Central India						
M. Dhar ...	16	10	3	29	3	32
Central Provinces						
M. Champa ...	225	267	3	495	65	560
M. Chandkuri ...	203	269	67	539	71	610
M. Dhamtari ...	103	88	7	198	28	226
M. Kothara ...	60	21	25	106	3	109
M. Jahargaon, Mungeli ...	16	64	1	81	...	81
M. Patpara ...	5	3	...	8	2	10
A. Rajnandgaon ...	16	35	...	51	...	51
A. Raipur ...	48	45	1	94	...	94
	676	792	104	1,572	169	1,741

ASYLUM	LEPERS			Total Lepers Inmates	Untainted Children	Total Inmates
	Male	Female	Children			
Hyderabad						
A. Dichpali ...	274	45	75	394	11	405
Madras						
M. Calicut ...	130	55	15	200	1	201
A. Kodur ...	27	13	8	48	3	51
M. Manamadura ...	211	64	21	296	26	322
A. Narsapur ...	16	11	8	35	...	35
M. Ramachandrapuram ...	78	23	6	107	9	116
M. Salur ...	83	19	4	106	12	118
M. Vadathorasalur ...	52	38	12	102	12	114
M. Vizianagram ...	67	14	...	81	4	85
	664	237	74	975	67	1,042
Punjab						
A. Ambala ...	42	17	...	59	...	59
A. Chamba ...	18	7	...	25	...	25
A. Palampur ...	41	17	1	59	1	60
M. Rawalpindi ...	57	35	...	92	26	118
M. Subathu ...	114	36	3	153	5	158
M. Tarn Taran ...	139	85	2	226	80	306
	411	197	6	614	112	726
Travancore						
M. Alleppey ...	23	15	3	41	...	41
M. Neyyoor ...	71	23	1	95	7	102
	94	38	4	136	7	143
United Provinces						
A. Almora ...	42	30	3	75	16	91
M. Chandag ...	25	27	...	52	...	52
M. Meerut ...	30	20	...	50	8	58
M. Naini ...	243	250	34	527	162	689
M. Rurki ...	17	17	...	34	9	43
	357	344	37	738	195	933
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,334	2,774	550	7,658	848	8,506

SUMMARY

TOTAL OF MISSION HOMES ...	3,455	2,370	400	6,225	760	6,985
TOTAL OF AIDED HOMES ...	879	404	150	1,433	88	1,521
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,334	2,774	550	7,658	848	8,506

The Mission to Lepers also makes provision for Christian teaching at the following Asylums in India and Ceylon :
Gobra, Calcutta; Dehra Dun; Gaya; Hendala, Ceylon; Matunga, Bombay; Sehore; and Trivandrum.

At Chingleput, Madras, the Mission to Lepers makes financial provision for the Superintendence of the Government Settlement there, and at Vellore, Madras, financially assists the Roadside Leprosy Clinics.

M = Mission Homes, or those managed by it. A = Homes aided by the Mission to Lepers.

DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED IN INDIA FROM 1st SEPTEMBER, 1931, to 31st AUGUST, 1932

(This list does not include contributions made direct to particular institutions)

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
<i>Per Secretary for India</i>							
Raja D. N. Mullick Bahadur Trust ...	2,000	0	0	Messrs. Parry & Co., Ltd.	100	0	0
'Gatliff Legacy' ...	1,680	0	0	Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co. ...	100	0	0
Set Virji Canji Liladhar, Esq.	101	0	0	Sir George Rainy, K.C.I.E.	100	0	0
<i>Per Honorary Treasurer, Indian Auxiliary</i>				Oak Grove School, Jharipani ...	100	0	0
'An Indian Christian Friend' ...	6,015	1	0	St. Matthew's Church, Madras ...	100	0	0
Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd. ...	500	0	0	R. K. Modi, Esq. ...	100	0	0
Messrs. Bird & Co., Ltd. ...	500	0	0	Tea Estate (India), Ltd. ...	100	0	0
Messrs. George Henderson & Co., Ltd. ...	500	0	0	A. M. Clow, Esq. ...	100	0	0
Messrs. Ralli Bros. ...	500	0	0	P. C. Tallents, Esq., I.C.S.	100	0	0
Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd. ...	500	0	0	S. Indra Singh, Esq. ...	100	0	0
Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. ...	500	0	0	R. P. Ward, Esq., I.C.S. ...	100	0	0
Messrs. Begg Dunlop & Co.	500	0	0	St. James' Church, Delhi ...	95	4	9
Messrs. Kettlewell Bullen & Co., Ltd. ...	500	0	0	Miss V. Opie ...	75	8	0
Hiraji K. Kola, Esq. ...	300	0	0	Miss K. Rothwell ...	75	0	0
Burma-Shell Oil Storage & Distributing Co., Ltd. ...	300	0	0	Messrs. Jessop & Co., Ltd.	75	0	0
Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.	250	0	0	All India Mission Tablet			
His Highness The Raja and Ruling Chief of Keonjhar State ...	250	0	0	Industry, Bowringpet ...	69	8	0
The Imperial Tobacco Co., Ltd. ...	250	0	0	'A Parsee' ...	51	0	0
Messrs. Birkmyre Bros. ...	250	0	0	St. John's Church, Bangalore ...	50	0	0
The Buckingham and Carnatic Co., Ltd. ...	200	0	0	'Anonymous' ...	50	0	0
Messrs. Balmer Lawrie Co., Ltd. ...	200	0	0	Messrs. Best & Co., Ltd. ...	50	0	0
Charu Deb Bannerji, Esq.	200	0	0	Messrs. R. Sim & Co., Ltd.	50	0	0
Messrs. T. Stanes & Co., Ltd. ...	200	0	0	Messrs. Martin & Co. ...	50	0	0
Sir Kynaston Studd, Kt. ...	200	0	0	Messrs. Birla Bros., Ltd. ...	50	0	0
S. J. Shapoorjee, Esq. ...	153	0	0	Messrs. Place, Siddons and Gough ...	50	0	0
Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co.	150	0	0	'A Zoroastrian Office' ...	50	0	0
Messrs. Macneill & Co. ...	150	0	0	Messrs. Ed. Keventer, Ltd.	50	0	0
Messrs. Anderson Wright & Co. ...	150	0	0	R. Chandra, Esq. ...	50	0	0
Messrs. Duncan Bros. & Co., Ltd. ...	125	0	0	Rev. E. C. Dewick ...	50	0	0
St. Paul's Cathedral Church, Ranchi ...	121	0	0	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fazl Ali ...	50	0	0
Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co. ...	120	0	0	Messrs. Gladstone Wyllie & Co. ...	50	0	0
E. White, Esq. ...	120	0	0	Messrs. McLeod & Co. ...	50	0	0
Hem Chandra Bhowse, Esq.	100	0	0	W. Woods, Esq. ...	50	0	0
Messrs. Thomas Duff & Co., Ltd. ...	100	0	0	The Angus Co. ...	50	0	0
Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Ltd. ...	100	0	0	Bazonzi Hormusji Allbless, Esq. ...	50	0	0
				Messrs. Bennett Coleman & Co., Ltd. ...	50	0	0
				Manchersa K. Mehta, Esq.	50	0	0
				Hormusji N. Khambatta, Esq. ...	50	0	0
				Sorabji Dadabhojy Sett, Esq.	50	0	0
				Sunday School, St. Thomas' Church, Howrah ...	50	0	0
				Dr. A. L. Nair ...	50	0	0
				Mrs. J. N. Bhattacharjea ...	50	0	0
				Dr. Miss A. J. Anderson ...	50	0	0
				Messrs. Cama, Norton & Co. ...	50	0	0
				Rajah of Athgarh State ...	49	8	0
				Christ Church, Mussoorie	45	0	0

	Rs.	A.	P.
Mrs. B. Acton	43	0	0
Spring Hill School, Sunday School	40	0	0
English Congregation, St. Paul's Church, Moradabad	38	2	0
St. John's Church, Trichinopoly	37	12	10
Bitragunta Church, Madras	34	10	6
Christ Church, Cawnpore	30	0	0
Jadu Nath Sarkar, Esq. ...	30	0	0
V. D. B. Taraporevala, Esq.	30	0	0
Mrs. J. A. Hubback	30	0	0
St. George's Church, Agra	25	0	0
St. Martin's Church, Jhansi	25	0	0
Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., Ltd.	25	0	0
Messrs. Burn & Co.	25	0	0
Rev. E. L. King	25	0	0
Anglo-French Drug Co. (Eastern), Ltd.	25	0	0
Ahmed A. Fazelbhoj, Esq.	25	0	0
Hon'ble Mr. Justice D. D. Nanavati	25	0	0
E. G. E. Paddon, Esq.	25	0	0
Sir Dorabji J. Tata, Kt. ...	25	0	0
C. G. Kale, Esq., B.A., B.Sc., B.E., A.M.I.E. ...	25	0	0
S. K. Basu, Esq.	25	0	0
S. Burn, Esq.	25	0	0
The English Congregation, United Church of Northern India, Indore ...	25	0	0
Jamsetji P. Jeejeebhoy, Esq.	25	0	0
Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, K.C.S.I.	25	0	0
Per M. J. Thomas, Esq.	22	1	0
Wesleyan Girls' High School, Worriur	22	0	0
H. Chamberlain, Esq.	21	0	0
Christian High School, Kharar	20	0	0
Messrs. Marshall Sons & Co. (India), Ltd.	20	0	0
Messrs. Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd.	20	0	0
E. F. Oppenheim, Esq., I.C.S.	20	0	0
Mugreeram Bangur, Esq.	20	0	0
Per Mrs. H. B. Nicholls ...	20	0	0
Pupils, Hatibagan L.P. School	20	0	0
W. E. Price, Esq.	20	0	0
Mrs. H. L. Stuart	20	0	0
Tenant Sloan, Esq., I.C.S.	20	0	0
C. S. M. Rajagopal Chetty Girls' School, Madras ...	20	0	0
C. S. M. Rajagopal Chetty Girls' Day School, Madras	20	0	0
H. Montgomery, Esq., I.C.S.	20	0	0
S. Andrew's Church, Hubli	20	0	0
Nellore Church, Madras ...	19	10	3
Mrs. N. Pettifer	16	4	0
Indian Christian Church, Baramoti	16	0	0

	Rs.	A.	P.
St. Andrew's Church, Gorakhpur	15	10	3
Mission Girls' School, Sholinghur	15	1	0
Danish Church, Bethany, Mel-Pettambakham ...	15	1	0
Union Hall, Kotagiri	15	0	0
Children's Service Fund, St. John's Church, Naini Tal	15	0	0
Major F. J. Utting	15	0	0
Rev. Dr. David Reid	15	0	0
Messrs. J. B. Norton & Sons, Ltd.	15	0	0
Messrs. Mackenzie Layall & Co.	15	0	0
Dr. and Mrs. Kitchin	15	0	0
R. F. Kharas, Esq.	15	0	0
Miss A. E. Douglas	15	0	0
Rustomji P. Bharucha, Esq.	15	0	0
R. C. A. S. Hobart, Esq., I.C.S.	15	0	0
Nicholson Girls' School, Tiruvelli	15	0	0
Children's Service, All Saints' Church, Kharapur	14	12	6
Boys' Boarding School, Damoh	14	10	0
Entally Baptist Church, Calcutta	14	0	0
M. C. Gora, Esq.	12	0	0
Dr. J. K. Mukherji	12	0	0
H. J. Macey, Esq.	12	0	0
Set Virji Kanji Liladhar, Esq.	11	0	0
Gardhandas Dhanji, Esq. ...	11	0	0
'X'	10	0	0
Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha ...	10	0	0
T. B. W. Bishop, Esq., I.C.S.	10	0	0
'Anonymous'	10	0	0
T. V. Eates, Esq.	10	0	0
Bilaspur Church	10	0	0
H. P. Mody, Esq.	10	0	0
T. Molony, Esq.	10	0	0
The Hon'ble Sir Ernest Hotson, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S.	10	0	0
'In Loving Memory of my Beloved Sister, Mithoo, N.F.M.'	10	0	0
J.S.L.	10	0	0
S. N. Guzdar, Esq.	10	0	0
Mrs. A. L. Davis	10	0	0
B. D. Nagarwalla, Esq. ...	10	0	0
S. E. Umrigar, Esq.	10	0	0
'R.K.B.'	10	0	0
Christ Church, Trivandrum	10	0	0
Teachers of Wesleyan Mission Girls' School, Dharapuram, Madras ...	10	0	0
The Oxford Mission, Calcutta	10	0	0
A. J. Moore, Esq.	10	0	0
D. D. Captain, Esq.	10	0	0

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
F. E. Hawkins, Esq. ...	10	0	0	J. Sen, Esq. ...	5	0	0
Per Dr. M. Wardman ...	9	14	3	M. H. Sorabji, Esq. ...	5	0	0
Baptist Church, Howrah ...	8	0	0	O. C. Guha, Esq. ...	4	5	0
'J.T.C.' ...	7	8	0	'The Khanapur Assembly'	4	0	0
Mrs. Garnett-Jones ...	7	2	0	Per Miss Hubback ...	3	6	0
Messrs. Frank Ross & Co.	6	0	0	Tainted Boys' Bible Class,			
St. Andrew's Church,				Purulia Leper Home ...	3	4	9
Urmedpur ...	5	5	3	F. J. Curriion, Esq. ...	3	0	0
Dorabji Nariman, Esq. ...	5	4	0	Miss E. Wilsone ...	3	0	0
Leper Inmates, Moulmein				Indian Congregation, St.			
Leper Asylum ...	5	0	0	Paul's Church, Morada-			
V. J. Bede, Esq. ...	5	0	0	bad ...	2	15	6
Tarapada Bannerji, Esq.	5	0	0	Per Debendra Nath Sarkar,			
'A Parsee Sympathiser' ...	5	0	0	Esq. ...	2	10	0
'A Parsee Lady' ...	5	0	0	St. Philip and St. James'			
Kunjal Singh K. Thakur,				Church, Pak Bara ...	2	7	3
Esq. ...	5	0	0	Observation Boys' Bible			
G. B. Trivedi, Esq. ...	5	0	0	Class, Purulia Leper			
A. G. Dravian, Esq. ...	5	0	0	Home ...	2	6	10
Mrs. A. W. Smellie ...	5	0	0	S. K. Basu, Esq. ...	2	0	0
Miss H. Pramanick ...	5	0	0	Mrs. Manubai Sharma ...	1	0	0
Inmates of Bethesda Leper							
Asylum, Narsapur ...	5	0	0				
Miss K. P. Contractor ...	5	0	0				
				Total Rs. ¹	22,532	1	11

For Summary of Total Income and Expenditure in India for 1931, totalling Rs. 7,94,017, see next page.

A REPORT
OF THE
FIFTY-NINTH YEAR'S WORK
IN INDIA
OF
THE MISSION TO LEPERS

'The object of the Society shall be to provide for the spiritual instruction and temporal relief of lepers and the children of lepers in India and such other countries to which its operations have been or may be extended from time to time and, in so far as lies in its power, to assist in bringing about the extinction of leprosy.'

—*Extract from the Constitution and Rules.*

Issued by
the Indian
Auxiliary

*With Statistics of Homes for 1932
and Particulars of Contributions
received by the Indian Auxiliary
from 1st September, 1932 until
31st August, 1933.*

THE MISSION TO LEPERS

INTERNATIONAL AND INTERDENOMINATIONAL
(FOUNDED 1874)

Head Office: - - - - 7 BLOOMSBURY SQUARE, LONDON, W.C. 1.
General Secretary: W. H. P. ANDERSON, 7 BLOOMSBURY SQUARE, LONDON, W.C. 1.
Secretary for India: - - - A. DONALD MILLER, PURULIA, BIHAR, INDIA.

INDIAN AUXILIARY

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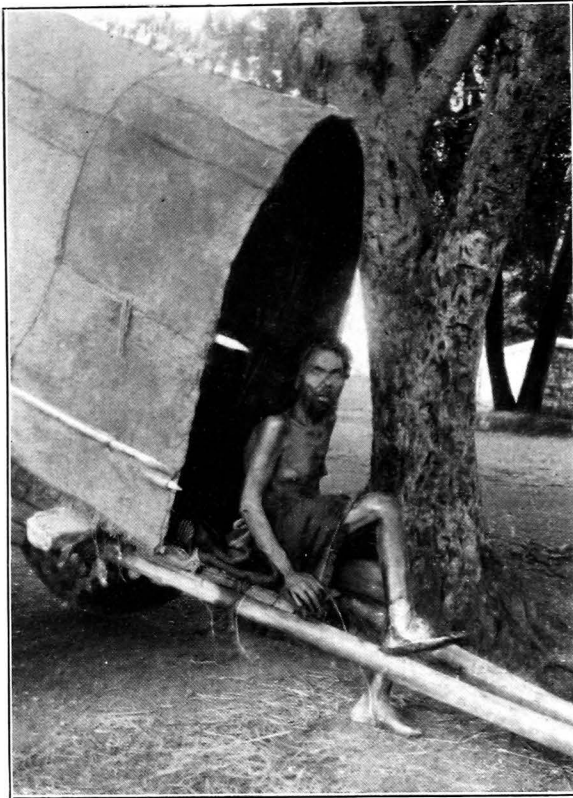
HONORARY SECRETARY

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BANKERS

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA, CALCUTTA BRANCH

FROM DEFEAT TO VICTORY



A patient arrives—

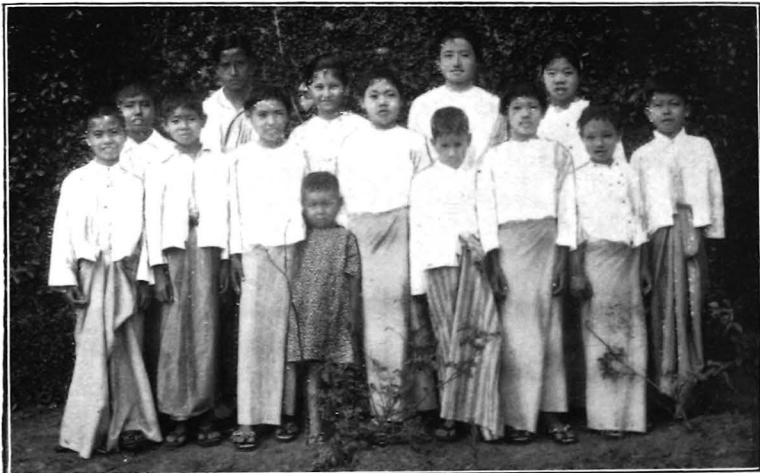


and another, his disease arrested, departs

LEPER PARENTS, BUT HEALTHY CHILDREN



Outside the nursery at Purulia. These were children brought in by leprosy parents, under-nourished, and running grave risk of infection



The healthy children of the Mandalay Home. Altogether, eight hundred healthy children are being provided for in India and Burma

REPORT OF THE FIFTY-NINTH YEAR'S WORK IN INDIA OF THE MISSION TO LEPERS

September, 1932—August, 1933

It is with profound thankfulness that we are able to record that in a year of world-wide depression the Mission to Lepers has been able to care for a greater number of patients in its Homes in India than in any other of the fifty-nine years of its history. At the end of 1932, 6,509 sufferers from leprosy were accommodated in the Homes in India for which the Mission is financially responsible; and 801 healthy children of leper parents were being cared for. Five years ago the figures were 5,581 and 769 respectively, and ten years ago 4,652 and 565. So that in the last ten years responsibility for the care of nearly 2,000 more patients, and over 200 more healthy children, has been shouldered. This is progress for which we cannot but be deeply grateful.

The financial help given to aided institutions for which the Mission is not responsible has also steadily increased during the last ten years. And whereas ten years ago scarcely an out-patient was attending for treatment, at the end of 1932 nearly 3,000 were attending at clinics attached to Mission Homes. These are facts which do not depress but encourage.

Nevertheless there is a depressing side. And that is the inability to cope with all the clamant demands made upon us.

Unmet Needs India at present must answer the charge of so largely allowing the immense problem of her neediest, most friendless lepers, to fall upon the shoulders of men and women from other lands who strive, and even agonize, to provide for these broken folk whose claim for help can be so hardly denied. 'This thing begins to haunt me,' writes one superintendent of a large Home with over five hundred inmates. 'Last Thursday there were 24 patients lying prostrate before me, begging and some crying, all asking to

be admitted.' A little earlier he had written of two applicants who, refused admission because the Home was more than full, committed suicide outside the institution. Where else were they to go, and what other hope had life for them? Death was the only way out.

But if 'death is the end of every worldly sore' it need not be the only end. There is a better way. To bring not death, but new life, is the way that challenges all who would share with others the good things which they possess. And it is an attempt to follow this better way which the Mission is making. That is why, although there be reason for depression at the sight of waiting, hungry, needy applicants for admission, there is reason for gladness within the Homes. For there one sees what can be achieved with the most unpromising of human material.

There is, first of all, the achievement in social re-building. The one link a man has with the other inmates when he enters a Home is that his physical need is the same as theirs. He has no sense of social obligation. Often he has lost self-respect. Almost always he is deeply depressed. He is a lone, isolated figure.

But with goodwill, friendship, and encouragement the situation, quickly or slowly, changes. Schools, games, duties, begin to figure in his life. He begins to feel that he has something to give as well as take. And at last you will find him, a crippled, but withal a cheery, member of a happy community doing what he can for the common good. Here is a fine example of what can be achieved; it comes from the Home at Raniganj in Bengal:

'Some months ago we received the very cheering news that friends in Dublin were contributing a sum of money to enable us to build an operating theatre and sick room.

'So our patients soon offered their contribution.

'Dublin was giving the money, the Governor of Bengal was equipping the theatre and they—why they would plan and erect the building.

'One patient, who has served in the P.W.D., Madras, led the way—he designed the plan.

'But what about bricks? Who was a reliable and reasonable supplier? Who? "We'll make the bricks." But what about moulding

frames? Arrangements must be made to get frames. So the next morning one was produced—just right, and with “L.H.” embossed—just the thing! Where did this come from? “Why, we made it!”

‘Then the women made the brick dust, collected small stones from the river bed for the reinforced concrete and carried the bricks to the building site, some of them taking as many as ten and twelve at a time.

‘And whilst men and women were on the building there were doors and windows to think of. The time was coming when the building, almost completed, would be ready for the finished work of carpenters. So what about the doors and windows?

‘Well, as the building has been rising and rising, it has been noticed that, day by day, a few yards away, our carpentry class has been keeping very busy and this morning I saw them finishing the last door and window!

‘In this way the work has gone on, with more offers of service than we needed and without any outside labour on the building.

‘*Our Operating Theatre.* “So built we—and all was joined together—for the people had a mind to work.”’

And then there is the medical achievement. In a later section of the report there is a review of what has been accomplished. It will be seen from the statistics that during 1932, 570 cases became arrested without deformity, and that of the 6,367 cases who received treatment for at least three months, 4,210 were definitely benefited. For those whose condition improves the achievement is notable; for those in whom the disease is arrested through treatment before deformity has begun it means the re-making of life. Of those 570 cases referred to above 455 were able to go back to their homes, no longer haunted with the deepening shadow of a most terrible disease.

For the most advanced cases the amount of suffering which is relieved in the larger Homes which have adequate hospital and operating facilities is incalculable. The advanced untended leper is the most pathetic object that human eyes can see; and it means the difference between a living death and life for him to receive skilled and loving care. The writer of this report is not himself a doctor and he can therefore pay tribute to the selfless devotion of doctors and nurses in their work for the most repulsive cases. The relief which comes with the amputation of diseased limbs, the joy that follows

the restoration of sight, the content which comes to the one who, facing death, knows he is surrounded by friends, cannot be imagined.

The saving of the children is a third achievement of the utmost significance for the future.

'The Mission to Lepers,' writes Dr. Muir later in this Report, 'is the only organization in India that has emphasised in a practical **Saving the Children** way the care of children and their separation from their leprous parents. All recent work tends to show the supreme importance of such work. Statistics show that 40 to 50 per cent. of children who remain in contact with their leprous parents develop the disease, while there are only 2 to 4 per cent. of conjugal infections.'

These children are not only saved from leprosy but for citizenship. They show varying intelligence, and attempt is made to give opportunity according to merit. Here is a typical report, taken from the Manamadura Home in South India:

'One of the boys, now a printer, has married one of the girls. There is also an oil engine driver working in Dindigul, and a boy specially trained in poultry and mat-making, assisting the caretaker at Dayapuram along these lines. Another boy who has passed the eighth standard and was not able to secure a place in the Training School this year is serving as an office assistant and running errands, etc., between the bungalow and the Asylum. Another boy is a carpenter, who has finished his course in Pasumalai and is working on there. Still another is just entering upon his course. One boy is in the Normal Training School in Pasumalai preparing to be a teacher, and another who has finished his eighth standard before attaining sufficient age for training, is taking a year in the High School. We shall hope next year to have some of the girls for Normal Training and for other suitable callings.'

Less easy to record, but no less real a fact, is the achievement in the realm of the spirit. Its evidence is largely shown **Spiritual Regeneration** in the results of those other aspects of the work which are themselves so dependent upon a right spiritual condition. You cannot get far with treatment so long as a man feels his disease to be his *karmaphala*. You cannot do much in creating a good social spirit until your patients have come to realize that all men are brothers. Our

task would be but ill-achieved if it left out all consideration of the essential spiritual nature of man. And so those who engage in this task continue to witness—to those patients who choose of their own free will to hear—to the power of the Lord Jesus Christ to be Life unto those who welcome Him in their hearts. And there are many who testify to an experience of Him which has made life for them new and beautiful and good.

Turning to matters of money and bricks and mortar, we have to record that for the work in India in 1932, Rs. 7,30,484 was spent. Of this total more than half the

Finances sum was given by voluntary contributions, and of that amount by far the greater part came from lands far away from India. We are grateful for the Government grants-in-aid, representing an important contribution from the people of India, but we would like to see a greatly increased company of Indian lovers of their own land join those who already voluntarily so generously support the work. We are glad that, in spite of a decreased income, lower prices have enabled the work to go forward and increase. Evidence of growth is seen in new wards at Poladpur; additional accommodation at Calicut and a better water supply; improvement of hospital facilities at Purulia; the beginning of additional accommodation at Raniganj, and also of an operating theatre; a new dispensary at Dhar; and various additions to staff quarters at Manamadura, Ellichpur and elsewhere. To the Indian donors of wards at Calicut and Raniganj we tender our warm thanks.

There are so many whose help to the work has been notable that it is difficult to single out individuals for

Our Friends mention. We cannot, however, leave unrecorded our appreciation of the visit from England of Dr. Robert G. Cochrane, the Mission's Honorary Medical Adviser at headquarters, who spent several months of hard work at Purulia, and paid visits to other important Homes. And we are always the debtor of missionaries of many societies for their honorary superintendence of the Mission's Homes. We are grateful also to innumerable friends for expert advice freely given, for advocacy of the

Mission's cause in magazine and paper, and for loyal financial support of the work.

One of the most notable workers in the modern anti-leprosy movement died at the end of 1932 at the Home at Dichpali where she had laboured for many years, ever since she and her husband had founded it. Dr. Isabel Kerr did a great work in a noble spirit:

'The good heart was united to the clear brain. She was both the humanist and the scientist, the clinician and the laboratory worker, the doer and the dreamer. She gave much thought and time to the problems that face the leprosy research worker, and she helped in the slow work of sifting the accidental facts from the vital, the more efficient means from the less, the principles of permanent importance from the casual phenomena. She always had experimental work on hand, and carefully supervised its execution. She has left her stone well and truly laid in the house of knowledge.

'The roots of Mrs. Kerr's fruitful life were deep in the soil of the kingdom of the spirit. She did not wastefully expose those roots; but the rich flowering and fruitage of her life showed most surely that they drew their nourishment from the spring of the Water of Life. Hers, one knew, by certain intuition, was an "abiding" life. She abode in Christ, and Christ abode in her. Because of that reciprocal abiding there was the quiet serenity of the untroubled heart. Because of it was the rich fruitfulness of achievement. And because of it there is today, even though Mrs. Kerr has passed from us, and her body has been laid to rest in the Home she so greatly served, the continuing memory of her presence, bringing inspiration and sweetness and the joy that is peace.'

Such a life epitomizes in deed what the Mission to Lepers in aspiration seeks to be. More important than anything it may achieve in itself is the ideal for which it stands and imperfectly represents. It seeks to unite faith and service, and to demonstrate that only that which is rooted in the spiritual can bear fruits that are of abiding worth.

And with that ideal it goes forward to its sixtieth year of work, grateful for what it has been possible to accomplish in the past, and confident that in the future it has an increasingly important part to play in the building up of the Kingdom of God in the heart of the life of India.

AROUND THE HOMES

It is not possible within the limits of this general report to give any detailed account of the activities of the Homes in each Province. All that is attempted is a selection of items, which, taken together, give a composite, if incomplete, picture of the sort of life which goes on from day to day in the various institutions.

BENGAL

The two Homes of the Mission in Bengal have been kept very full, and many applicants for admission have had to be turned away. It is not surprising to hear of Bengali lepers, unable to find accommodation in institutions in their own Presidency, wandering away to the north of India in their search for a Home.

Bankura

Mr. C. T. Ball, the honorary superintendent, writes of the pressure at this Home:

‘For some who have sought our shelter there was no room whatever, although it is true that faith and persistence of the type usually associated with importunate widows found a way when there appeared to be none. Only a few months back one man came along with a sturdy frame, and a determination to be cured. He had first appeared at another Home many miles from here, and there learned there was no room. He decided however, that though he could get nothing if he remained, he could at least take a recommendation elsewhere, and I decided that since he had tramped many miles for a week his faith demanded stretching a point, although I had previously told several people, quite correctly, that the wards were full. There are, of course, limits to that sort of thing but this particular man continues to show the same energy of mind and body, and turns out willingly for whatever work there is for him to do. The Home is not for him merely a refuge from the discomforts of the world without, and he stands as good a chance as any other patient of getting the better of his affliction.’

Importunity Wins

‘At the beginning of the year we discharged four of our men patients who, so far as one could discover, had got the better of their disease. To say they were cured prompts all sorts of contentious queries, but at least they have gone out with every assurance of having won the fight for health and recovery.’

Of the women’s work we get the following humorous picture:

‘There are others who for many years have formed part of the family, and will do so to the end of their days. The oldest in the women’s wards came along first of all about such time as the present superintendent was proudly displaying his first pair of knickers. When our young son arrived last year she greeted the news with enthusiastic hopes that there would be scores to follow, and though I can’t say that I altogether shared her hopes for the future, it was characteristic of one of the extremes to which her somewhat mercurial temperament carries her. Sometimes her advancing years make her a bit of a trial to the companions of her room, and I find that good humoured chaff has medicinal properties

The Women

of great value. Curiously enough it's with the women's wards rather than with the men that one finds the greater variety of temperament and behaviour, or at any rate it seems rather curious to a man. One lady rejoicing in the disarming name of "Peace" finds herself a little too frequently the centre of bellicose disturbance, but I would sooner pass on the tale of devotion she gave to her sister during the last months of a long and painful illness.'

Raniganj

The work at this station continues to be of a very happy and encouraging character. On page 4 reference has been made to the splendid resource and determination of the patients in building their own operating theatre. Another addition, not yet complete, is the building of a ward, given by a Cutchee gentleman, for patients of good social standing.

Recreation, as well as work, is organized, and there are few idle hours, except for the greatly disfigured.

'An excellent performance of *Pilgrim's Progress* was given by the patients and watched with considerable interest by neighbouring villagers. *Sankirtans* were conducted throughout the village and town.'

The work of the medical treatment of the inmates is added to by the treatment each week of many out-patients, the numbers averaging over 200 per week. Inmates in whom the disease is arrested by treatment—and there were 17 declared 'arrested' last year—are often able to go back to their homes better equipped for work than they were before the disease attacked them.

**Discharged
Patients Make
Good**

'Amongst those who have been discharged as symptom-free,' writes the Rev. E. S. Allwood, honorary superintendent, 'three have gone back to their villages and are school teachers; two of them are Scout leaders in their villages. One of the three was illiterate when he first came to us but attended our night school and is now a teacher himself in his village. They write to us expressing thanks for all the help received here.'

Other Work

The Mission's grants continued, and in one case increased, for the aided Homes at Chandraghona, Chittagong Hill Tracts, and at Kalimpong. The latter Home was honoured by a visit from the Governor.

'H.E. Sir John Anderson, the Governor of Bengal, when visiting Kalimpong, came specially to see the Leper Hospital which he had seen in the distance from Government House, Darjeeling, because of its commanding position. His Excellency was deeply interested in the lepers, and we were cheered and encouraged by his visit. Owing to the continued stringency in Bengal it has not been possible for Government to give any grant as yet to this work but His Excellency expressed the hope that it might soon be possible.'

Financial help was also given to the Church Missionary Society for its work among the pauper lepers of Calcutta, and for its out-patient clinics.

BIHAR AND ORISSA

Cuttack

A year of good progress is reported. The Home has been crowded out and ways have had to be devised of admitting the most urgent cases.

'Old cook houses and other disused rooms were turned into wards,' writes Mr. S. F. Robinson, the honorary superintendent, 'and after a little re-shuffling of the inmates we were able to accommodate 280 fairly comfortably.

A 300 Miles' Tramp Prior to this we could only take 260. The extra available space soon filled up and we are now in the same position as hitherto, refusing admittance practically every day. Although having accommodation for only 280, there were three old men I could not refuse admittance to, so made them a corner in the hospital ward. One had very bad feet and walked from a distance of over 300 miles, which took him three months! begging along the way. Another crawled in on his hands and feet a very far distance, which took him several weeks. How could we shut the door to such as these? Our number on the roll is 283 men and women and we cannot possibly take in another. This time last year we had only 252.'

Medical work has been encouraging.

'I am glad to report that during the year under review, sixteen men and women have been discharged "symptom-free" and five "burnt-out" cases have been discharged.

'One lad, twelve years of age, came to us about eighteen months ago, looking very sickly and under-nourished. He was discharged last month "symptom-free," looking very fat and happy.'

On the social side emphasis has continued upon creating interests and occupations.

'We have now fifteen second class Guides and several others will soon be qualified for their second class badge. They have taken a great interest in their various tests. In March last, the Guides acted a play entitled *Pilgrim's Progress* and quite a large number of friends attended, which cheered the inmates up wonderfully.

The Scouts continue their weekly parades under the leadership of one of the theological students of the Cuttack Christian Training College. Their number has now reached 34 and they seem a happy band of lads. They are carrying out the Scout Law of Good Deeds by drawing water for the hospital patients and helping in sundry ways.

Guides and Scouts

'The Weaving School is showing much progress and for the first time since its inception we have been able to distribute the half-yearly clothing to the whole of the Asylum and still we had clothing in hand for the next distribution. All these *dhoties, saris* and *gamchas* were made by the lepers.

'The usual work in the schools and the cultivation of the land is going on as before.'

Purulia

Pressure on accommodation has continued constantly and now, with in-patients and out-patients, over a thousand cases are receiving regular treatment.

'The mournful task of almost daily refusing admission to those we know our medical staff could greatly improve has now gone on for quite two years past.

'The number of out-patients still goes steadily on increasing and our patients have been coming regularly from an area over a hundred miles wide for the weekly treatment. Their eagerness and faith in what is, after all, a very slow treatment—judging from results—is pathetic.'

The number of injections given during 1932 was no less than 38,128. Careful comparisons were made of the effects of different modifications of anti-leprotic treatment, and more attention was given to general physical examinations.

Striking Figures At special clinics for the treatment of concomitant diseases or predisposing causes the figures speak for themselves. At the ear, nose and throat clinic the attendances numbered 5,558, at the eye clinic 9,401, and at the dental clinic 3,862. The attendances at the dressing stations totalled 60,492. A great help during the first part of 1933 was the presence of Dr. Robert G. Cochrane, whom the older patients affectionately remembered from of old, and whom the newer ones soon learned to love. Dr. Cochrane, on a visit from England, put in several months of hard and useful work at the Home. The new resident missionary doctor, Dr. Lorne Whitaker, is expected in the winter and will be warmly welcomed. At present Dr. A. Roy and Dr. R. Rao hold the fort, and Mrs. (Dr.) Miller has given her help, particularly to cases requiring surgical attention.

Early in the year under review the Bishop of Chota Nagpur took over the superintendence while the Rev. E. B. Sharpe was on holiday for a few weeks. It is interesting to note what struck him most.

'But I would like,' he writes, 'to mention the thing which impressed me most of all—Miss Thornton's work with the Leper Girl Guides. To see a large number of

The Dancing Guides these girls, many of them with half a hand gone, or some other deformity caused by the terrible disease, dancing and exercising to the strains of the gramophone, with constant outbursts of laughter and every sign of enjoyment; and then think of what their death-in-life in their own villages would have been, was indeed a thing to move anyone to thankfulness and admiration. It combined with the feelings one had when worshipping with some five or six hundred of these afflicted folk to make one feel that this work is one of the finest fruits and exhibitions of Christianity that could be shown.'

An addition during the year has been the linking up of the hospital wards with the sister's room and operating theatre by the colonnades of which a photograph appears facing this page. The costs were met from balances in the Bihar Fund, contributed by people of the Province. They are a great boon to Sister Thornton and her leper nurses, and to patients requiring to be moved.

Writing just at the end of the period under review the superintendent, the Rev. E. B. Sharpe, wrote:

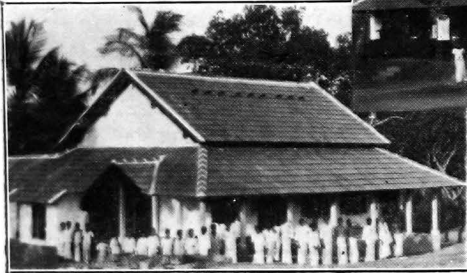
'Six patients were discharged last month having been at least nine months disease arrested. Apart from these I transferred eight women, who had been bacilli negative for a year at least, from the main Women's Wards to the Convalescent Wards. Also three boys and girls were transferred from the Infectious Case Children's Wards to the Observation Children's Wards, and two boys were moved from the Observation to the Healthy Boys' Home. As four girls were moved from the Observation to the

AN 'INTERNATIONALE' OF NEW BUILDINGS



The buildings on the left were given by Canadian friends, the building in the middle foreground by New Zealand supporters; British and Indian help provided for the other buildings in the Hospital Section of the Chandkuri Home

A ward given by an
Indian friend in Calicut



A hospital ward at the same
Home given by a Canadian
lady



The recently completed colonnades, linking up hospital wards at the Purulia Leper Home, were given by Bihar friends

BLUE BIRDS AND CUBS



The Chandkuri Blue Birds at Morris Dancing



'Are we downhearted?'

Healthy Girls' Home in July you will realize how much, with all the slowness of treatment there undoubtedly is, we can thank God and take courage for.'

'In this and other Leper Mission Homes you have something happening. There is no doubt whatever about that. Each patient who comes gets a dry roof overhead, clothes, regular simple food, ordinary and special medical treatment, and a disciplined life where spiritual issues are kept in the front place.'

Saldoha

At this aided Home in the Santal Parganas there has been much to give reason for encouragement.

'More than 300 lepers,' writes Mr. E. Bogh, 'have been under the daily care of our good staff and had their happy home in the colony, and more than 400 patients been treated in out-door clinics. It has been a daily encouragement to stand amidst our helpers who have been working wholeheartedly and faithfully, always ready for service when there is relief to be given to any patient suffering.'

'We feel that we are more and more reaching the stage where we are utilizing the splendid natural conditions given for finding employment for almost everybody here. More and more the jungle has disappeared and the low lands prepared for paddy-cultivation and the high land for oil-seeds and fibre crops. And all our young people are now engaged in the workshops and all the children in the school-work. That is at present one of our main endeavours, to raise our educational and industrial standards so that we shall be able to prepare patients more efficiently for life outside now that the improved medical aspect allows more and more to leave the Colony.'

'But amidst our happy service we feel still one very heavy burden in the work of every day—what to do for all those whom we cannot receive?'

Other Homes

A scheme is afoot at the Bhagalpur Leper Asylum, though it has been delayed, for the building of a missionary nursing sister's bungalow, with crèche attached for the rescue of young children. It is hoped to complete the scheme this winter. We regret that the reason for delay is the continued ill-health of the honorary superintendent, the Rev. H. Perfect. A new resident medical officer, Dr. Chakravarti, began work this summer at the Asylum.

An encouraging year has passed at the Muzaffarpur Leper Home.

'Our patients now work,' writes the Rev. G. L. Lorenzo, 'they have fields in which they raise corn, wheat, vegetables, etc. It took us some time to teach them to work, as most of them had an idea that as they are lepers they are not supposed to work, and it is the duty of the public and the leper asylum authorities to support them. But with patience we were able gradually to rid them of this idea and now all who are able work very happily. Besides farming they drill every day, clear their compound, and do some other work, such as making ropes and cords for their cots. The dressers, watermen and *chowkidar* are all lepers and they do very satisfactory work. We also have started a day school for the young men which is conducted by an educated leper.'

'The caste spirit which was separating one another is dying, and a spirit of brotherhood is taking its place among men of different religions and castes. Especially among the young men there is a wonderful spirit of self-sacrifice, love and service.'

The Mission's usual grant to the aided Home at Mourbhanj continued.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

It is not surprising that the number of lepers given in the 1931 census for this Presidency considerably exceeds the number in 1921. While these figures are inaccurate in themselves, since many cases must escape detection by the untrained census officers, they have a relative value, and carry their warning. In the Central Division alone, which is the worst, 5,686 lepers are shown in the census report. The only institutions in that Division are the three mission asylums at Nasik, Poona and Sholapur. In the whole of the Presidency the Mission is responsible for seven Homes, with over 650 inmates, but it is more than time that a more concerted effort was made by the people of the Presidency itself to face the problem.

Khondwa, Poona

This Asylum, under the honorary superintendence of the Rev. D. S. Sawarkar, has had a useful year of service. It was visited this summer by the Surgeon-General, Colonel H. R. Nutt, M.D., F.R.C.S., V.H.S., I.M.S., and in his remarks he stressed the need for enlargement.

'I found the institution well-maintained and the inmates well-cared for. Modern treatment is carried out for active cases. There is, however, much need for a clinical laboratory with a microscope and proper equipment. . . .

Developments Planned 'There is much need for further accommodation, especially for those early cases that can be benefited by modern methods of treatment. When funds permit, it would be well to arrange for a separate leper hospital in the immediate precincts of the present institution with a suitable room and equipment to carry out the necessary surgical treatment.'

We are glad that the Mission is able to contemplate the immediate erection of new wards, or cottages, for twenty-four additional cases, a hospital ward, a laboratory and operating theatre, and some staff quarters. This will meet the need for a separate wing for early cases, and will much help the visiting honorary physicians, Dr. R. Innes, and Dr. A. Rankin, and the resident house physician, Dr. Gaekwad, in their work.

Miraj

There has been great pressure on accommodation, and the Rev. Dr. R. C. Richardson, the honorary superintendent, contrasts the old days with the present.

'Things have greatly changed from the time when we could scarcely persuade a leper to come into the Asylum. The state of things now obtaining is that so many are begging to come in that we have been compelled to refuse admission to thirty in about as many days. Of course the great reason for the change is that so many are now being cleansed from the dread disease—during the past year twenty-two more have been sent away, having been freed from the symptoms of the disease. They have gone away to be useful citizens of the land

in which they had been a menace. From being despised and shunned and dreaded by their fellows because of their awful disease, they have gone forth with hope and joy to mix with all men and enjoy the company of their loved ones from whom they had been so long separated. Not only are lepers begging to be received into the Asylum but they are now willing to pay for their support and treatment where they have the money. There are now quite a few paying for their support and others paying as much as they can and many others working to pay their expenses. All the inmates who are able are doing some work around the institution and consequently everyone is happy because he is busy. The fields and gardens around the place are well cared for and show the attention bestowed on them. Besides growing much grain for bread used by the inmates, much fruit and vegetables have been grown during the past year which has reduced the cost of upkeep.

'Since there are two school-masters among the patients it has been easy to carry on school for the younger members of the Asylum. Music and singing and the daily religious service have all helped to make life worth living by keeping their thoughts off their disease and on higher and eternal things.'

Nasik

Medical re-organization has marked out the year at this Asylum, and after some difficulty, both with patients and over the appointment of a suitable resident physician, a doctor is now appointed who, we hope, will help the work to develop along up-to-date lines. Thanks are due to Dr. Mukherji of the Chandkuri Home for taking up temporary residence at the Nasik Home during the process of medical re-organization.

'We are trying to make the front compound of the Home look attractive,' writes Miss Betteridge, 'but we have two very heavy handicaps—one the hardness of the soil (it is mostly *murrum*) and the other the scarcity of water. I told the people I wanted a *doonea* hedge on both sides of the drive, and when the ground was ready I should come up and plant seed. They prepared the ground and then cut down all the branches of the thorn trees and fixed them on both sides of the prepared ground so that the young plants as they came up might be protected. The young plants are thriving and we are all watching them grow. Also, we are trying to get a little beauty around the entrance to the Church.

'The grounds of the Leper Home are looking their best just now for a good deal of the land is under cultivation. Most of the inmates have their own little plot and their vegetables are flourishing.'

Miss Betteridge writes encouragingly of the healthy children at the Polworth Home, especially of one who asked that she might be given work in her school holidays.

'In the hot weather holidays she came to ask for work as she wanted to earn money with which to buy a Bible. Needless to say the tasks were set and the Bible earned and she is now using it daily.'

Pui and Poladpur

Both these Homes in the Kolaba District are under the honorary superintendence of the Rev. R. B. Douglas, who is able to report the completion and dedication of the Sir Walter Scott Memorial Ward at Poladpur this summer. Friends in Scotland had given this ward during the year that

**Sir Walter
Scott and
Poladpur**

celebrated the centenary of the death of Scotland's great writer and lover of men. The Poladpur Home afforded a particularly suitable site for the memorial ward, since it was close by this Home that Scotland's first missionary to India, Donald Mitchell, died, rather more than a hundred years ago. The balance of funds from Scotland are being used for the rehabilitation of the church building.

A visitor from Bombay has written his impressions of a recent visit.

'There I saw something of the misery that leprosy could cause and, on the other hand, the incalculable good that is being done quietly and unobtrusively by those who are giving up their lives to the healing and comforting of those sick ones. I saw a doctor, who in another sphere might have gained name and wealth, utterly forgetful of self and caring only that his patients should be cleansed. I saw his assistant, at one time a leper but now cured, giving himself up to pass on to others the gift of health he had received. And this impressed me most, there was the pathetic eagerness of the lepers themselves in their hope of restoration, a hope which bore with a stoical fortitude continuous treatment and injections that would have "knocked out" any of our strong men. There was no thought in their minds of making "trade" of their misfortune as, in the city, we sometimes tend to think. Health and restoration was what they wanted that they might once again be able to earn their own livelihood.'

A demand for accommodation for patients of good social standing is beginning; and it is one that might well be met by friends resident in the Presidency.

Other Homes

Great interest has been shown by the patients at the Sholapur Leper Asylum in seeking to make a rather uninviting site attractive. They, encouraged by Miss Labaree, the honorary superintendent, and Mr. and Mrs. Gaekwad the resident supervisors, have made much progress in developing attractive flower gardens, making tree-lined paths, and increasing the area under cultivation of crops. The new occupations have also done much to help the patients' condition, and it is not surprising that there has been an increasing number of applicants for admission.

The Home at Belgaum has had a quiet year.

'To visit a Christian Leper Home is a good tonic,' writes Mr. A. E. Storrie, the honorary superintendent, 'it makes you count your blessings. However heavy your burden was, it appears light, after seeing the load these poor **'A Good Tonic'** afflicted ones carry. I do not remember, in the course of many years, a case of a leper blaming God for his trouble or of a single instance of an inmate murmuring against God; but I can distinctly remember some lepers who have thanked God that it was because of their leprosy they had been brought to the Asylum and here they had heard of the wonderful Saviour, who brought light into their darkness, hope into their despair, joy into their pain, and liberty in their bondage.'

At this Home, too, there has been increased interest in agriculture.

'This year for the first time some of the men have joined together and asked for an extra piece of ground where they can grow enough sweet potatoes to supply all the inmates. If only we could get another well for the necessary water supply they could carry on their agricultural efforts throughout the year, with great benefit to themselves.'

The Mission's help has continued as usual to the aided Leprosarium at Vengurla.

BURMA

Mandalay

The large Home at Mandalay, with nearly 300 inmates, has had a busy year's work, and the deep devotional spirit shown by some of the patients is noted by the honorary superintendent, the Rev. H. Vincent Shepherd.

'For twenty-eight years Ma Aye Kin has lived and still lives in our Home,' he writes. 'A better Christian it would be hard to find. Her devotion to those who have cared for her would be hard to beat. Her words are few but her life speaks volumes. Her one great sorrow was when her greatest friend Daisy died. Daisy's state was one of the most pitiable I have known. Many would have turned away not able to bear the sight depicted by the ravages of disease on her body. In Aye Kin she found a devoted friend and nurse to the very end. Before Daisy died she planted a mango seed. It has grown into a tree, and there has been much joy this season when Aye Kin and others beheld fruit for the first time—three huge luscious mangoes. "Who is going to eat the fruit?" I asked. What was three among so many? How jealously that tree has been guarded and watched and watered. How every leaf has been loved. How pleased Daisy would have been to have beheld this lovely fruit. "Who are you going to give the fruit to?" again was the question. "Oh, we are giving them to the sickest in the Home. Has Po Min not been with us thirty-five years—he is blind and frail now. He knew Daisy and we know that Daisy would love us to give them to him.'"

The work for the healthy children also continues encouragingly.

'We are indeed glad to report progress amongst the untainted children. One of our number succeeded in getting a post as teacher, another as children's nurse, and yet another is on the eve of entering a government hospital to train as nurse. All the children are attending school and doing well. They are a happy band.'

Moulmein

We regret that the Rev. R. Halliday, who had at different times served for many years as honorary superintendent of the Moulmein Leper Home, died at his station this summer. He had always shown a real sympathy for the leper. In his last report he refers to the happy spirit of co-operation among the patients, in his tribute to Dr. Martha Gifford.

'Miss M. J. Gifford, M.D., D.T.M., has continued her good work as medical officer during the year. She has managed to infuse such a spirit of co-operation into the inmates that they are ready both to submit to necessary treatment for their own good, and to help in doing things for others. It is a joy to see them cheerfully going about their appointed tasks in the morning, when they are busy clearing the compound of unsightly growths and felling and cutting up useless trees. When a leprosy

worker was spending some days at the institution recently, he was agreeably surprised at the fine co-operation given as he went about his work. A local firm made a small grant of timber, and necessary furnishings for the hospital ward were made by the inmates.'

CENTRAL PROVINCES

The main foci for leprosy in this administrative area are in the Chattisgarh Division and in Berar. The 1931 census reveals no less than 3,830 lepers in Chattisgarh and 4,162 in Berar. In the former of these areas the Mission is carrying on a vigorous work; in it there are Homes with over 1,400 inmates, and in addition a considerable number of children are being saved from their parents' disease. In Berar, on the other hand, we have only one Home, near Ellichpur, with a hundred inmates. There is a big scope for the development of leper work in this badly infected area.

Chandkuri

This progressive Home has had another active year marked by steady development in various directions.

Writing of the social side of the work the honorary superintendent, the Rev. J. S. Schultz, says:

'This year's crops showed again an increase over the previous years. So far our rice and wheat crops,—sowing the same acreage each year—have shown nearly a 25 per cent. increase each year. Rice we thrashed this year 586½ bushels, peas 770 lbs., and linseed 4,050 lbs. We also had some 16 acres in *juwar* (fodder) which we fed green to our cattle.

'Our dairy has again given us full satisfaction, (except in one matter, that for the second year in succession, out of eight calves only two were heifers). For the first nine months we milked eight cows. At the end of April we got four more cows. Altogether these cows gave us 50,654 lbs. of milk. All the milk goes to the patients and the children in the Homes. The first eight cows and our Holstein bull were bought by friends in America. Of the four bought this year, two were paid for by New Zealand friends; one by friends in the U.S.A., and one by our patients themselves. The reader may think that our patients have a lot of money to buy a cow costing over Rs. 400. What happened is this. Before we got the additional four cows, the milk supply for the patients in hospital was seldom sufficient. So instead of having the usual Christmas meal, our patients suggested that the total amount available for this meal be used for buying a cow. This was not sufficient for paying for one cow in full but ways and means were found to bring up the balance.

'The hospital gardens have many new flower beds and new plants. Above them tower the many eucalyptus trees in their majesty. These, too, were put out by the patients and cared for by them. Around the morgue a rose garden of some fifty stalks was started and it is doing very well. And last, but not least, keen gardeners have gone in for chrysanthemum growing. They put out nearly 700 plants in pots in February. Out of these some 450 survived the hot season and the various transplantings. Their plants are excellent.

'During the year the patients started a large mango grove. They put out 125 grafted trees and except for a few, all the plants stood the trying test of the first hot season. It took a lot of care and attention on the part of our patients.

'The patients' orange grove, which was started a few years ago, is making

excellent headway. Within two or three years our patients should be eating the fruits of their labours, and this in abundance.'

The Scouts, Cubs and Guides have contributed much to the gay, glad spirit of the Home. India's Chief Guide, Lady Butler, wrote after her last visit:

'I visited Chandkuri today after some time and had a splendid hour with the Guides and Scouts. The progress made by the Leper Guides and their happy interested faces has given me great pleasure. All that the Guides and Scouts did to entertain me was wonderful; they have greatly advanced in every way and at all times their cheerfulness is delightful to behold. I had not time to go over the hospital and the other buildings as I did before, but I can see that everything is as splendid as ever with good cheer on all sides. I warmly congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Schultz, Dr. Gass and all the staff, including Mr. and Mrs. Falls.'

On the medical side the hospital wards have been greatly over-crowded with urgent cases.

'From July 1st, 1932 to the same date 1933,' writes the chief medical officer, Dr. H. Gass, 'we were obliged to do 325 operations. This does not include opening of

Medical Work abscesses and extraction of teeth. The majority of the operations were amputations of major and minor character. This is the usual story of an institution where there are a great percentage of N 3 cases. Many of these operations were life saving procedures, because of the danger of ascending and rapidly spreading sepsis. Ranking second in number were operations on eyes, among these were cataract extractions, iridectomies, trachoma expressions, and canthorrhaphies. An attempt is being made to prevent blindness.

'Our hospital wards are always full. At the close of the year every bit of verandah space was being utilized, and yet patients are on the waiting list. Patients that should by all means be in hospital are on the outside because of lack of room.'

The appreciation of patients for services rendered is illustrated in a story from the nursing sister, Miss Kroehler:

'Every time I near the house in which Dularin lives, I have to be on my guard. When she sees me, she runs toward me, and if I did not hold her hands, I'm sure she would just embrace me. She is so happy! And it is good to see her so happy, when we remember how resigned she was to her "fate" of being a blind leper the rest of her life, not knowing that it was merely a removable cataract that blinded the sight of both her eyes. She does enjoy God's beauties once more, and is not one of the many blind lepers now.'

The work for the healthy children is of an exceptionally encouraging character, as is evidenced by the following record:

'Reuben, last year in the Intermediate Department of the University, has finished and passed with honours.

The Children 'Philemon was fortunate in securing a scholarship for the Government Normal School at Bilaspur. This excellent school admits but 25 pupils every year. There were nearly 400 who hoped to get in and out of this number Philemon was one who got in.

'Five of our boys are at present studying in the English Middle School at Mahasamund. Two other boys are studying in the Vernacular Middle School at Bistrampur, a new type of school specializing in village uplift work. One boy is in the Tailor School, one is at a Masonry School at Bistrampur and two are learning carpentry at home.

'From among our girls two are in an English Middle School, three in a Vernacular Middle School and four in an Industrial and Vocational School.

'Three of our boys are in our own Compounders' Training School. They will finish after one more year.'

Champa

This Home runs Chandkuri close for numbers, having 513 inmates compared with Chandkuri's 587. The continued pressure on accommodation has been terrible. It was of this Home that we wrote in the opening section of the Report, when we told of twenty-four cases waiting for days outside for admission and of two who had committed suicide. No wonder that the Rev. Dr. Penner wrote that 'this thing begins to haunt me.'

Within the Home the good spirit prevailing is indicated by the patients' response to an appeal of the superintendent on behalf of persecuted Russian Mennonites.

'In April of this year I once more gave a description of the conditions as they were then and asked the lepers (515) whether they were willing to contribute something for these sufferers. Listen to the response. That evening without my knowledge the lepers had a meeting at which each leper gave to this fund as much as he felt he could give.

Generous Giving

This totalled Rs. 34-2-0. The following Sunday's collection was also allotted for this purpose which gave Rs. 3-12-0. From their church treasury a donation of Rs. 100 was sanctioned. This brought the total donation to Rs. 137-14-0. This, however, was augmented with another gift. Some months before this meeting a gift of Rs. 75 had come in from a friend in England for anything that the lepers of this Home might choose to buy or erect. This had remained unused in the treasury inasmuch as there did not seem to be full unity as to how to spend this money. When the matter of suffering came up, there was a unanimous vote that this gift be also sent to the famine sufferers. This brings the total up to Rs. 212-14-0, which I believe is well worthy of being known to those who think that lepers are only rice Christians.'

It was a happy day for the Home when the residents were able to welcome back from furlough the one who was its founder over thirty years ago and is still its superintendent.

'On January 5th we were privileged to meet our leper family about whom we had so much to say when at home. The distance from the bungalow to the leper

Welcome Back home is about fifteen minutes' walk. As we neared the familiar premises a large sign of welcome already gave us a feeling of being once again at home. Near the entrance to the church the Boy Scouts stood at attention. The church itself was well filled with the leper folk and healthy Christians and others. We recognised all of the inmates except those who had been admitted during our absence. The welcome service was very cordial, but simple and without formality. Dr. Bauman, the acting superintendent, gave us a hearty welcome in a few well-chosen words. Mr. Lawrence, the caretaker, assured us that the lepers were happy to have us return to the work.

'Mrs. Penner and I endeavoured to show our joy at being back in dear India with a few words of thanks for God's wonderful leading during these hard times. Our faces, we hope, also proved to the lepers that it was a privilege to be again among them.'

Dhamtari

The Home at Shantipur is justifying the faith of those who built it a few years ago big enough to accommodate a much larger number than had been resident at the old asylum in Dhamtari town.

'The men's unit is getting overcrowded,' wrote the Rev. Bishop Lapp after the summer vacation. 'When we arrived home we found 253 lepers in the home and still more coming, many of them from Berar. There are also more coming from the surrounding villages. We are more selective than we were, but it is also hard to turn away the helpless ones that come to us.'

Those of the patients who come from Berar have had to travel hundreds of miles, our one Home in that area being more than full.

'They are most persistent in taking treatment. They continually clamour for larger injections. The young men and women who have come to us are very hopeful cases. They are willing workers, and enter heartily into every organized athletic activity of the Home.'

Cultivation work has been developing well, the patients converting more and more of the hard waste land on the site into fruitful fields.

'Over fifty acres are under cultivation. The major part of rice and other cultivation is done by the lepers some of whom at a small wage work the whole day in the fields. Others are required to work at least two hours every day. The more afflicted members of our family are required to get away from their houses into the open air during the working hours.

General Progress

'Mr. David, the caretaker, has a keen appreciation of beauty and has done creditable service in landscape gardening. He has planned and carefully supervised the construction of a garden east of and adjoining the church compound.

'There has been a revival of interest in school work within the Leper Community. At present there are 32 men and 14 women studying in the day schools established for them.

'While many of the lepers are devoted Hindus with *Gosains* and *Bawas* as religious leaders yet they are, quite at their own wish, regular in Church attendance, and also faithfully attend Sunday school, mid-week prayer meetings and the daily devotional meetings. The respect they show for Christian teaching is admirable on their part.

'Blind Nandlall is worthy of mention as the Home's evangelist. He has passed a course in Bible training, reads the Braille in Hindi very well, has written out the four Gospels with his own hand, has other books in Braille which he reads, and borrows many other books which his family members read to him. He has a powerful memory, knows his Bible well and since he has become personally acquainted with the lepers is able to make appeal to their consciences. He is greatly respected in the Homes and his influence tells strongly for Christ.'

Kothara, Ellichpur

The work at this station in Berar continues encouragingly, and a manager's house and stores have been recently built. The value of early treatment in saving young lives for useful service is revealed in the following note:

'I am sure you will be glad to know that Durpatti Premi, the little girl who was healed of leprosy and sent to our orphanage school in Chikalda in 1923, is now

in Katni taking teacher's training in the C.M.S. seminary there. She is a very bright young woman. I had a letter from her yesterday in which she expresses her gratitude at being allowed to study and says she is giving her whole heart to the task of becoming a good teacher.'

Other Homes

At Jahargaon, near Mungeli, the work has continued without special incident. The inmates have shown generosity in their contributions to various causes from their tiny allowances; and their gratitude for the provision of their own wants is shown by the incident recorded below by the honorary superintendent, the Rev. H. S. Saum.

'Recently when I had distributed their semi-annual clothing of *saries* and *dhoties*, and had talked with them a few minutes, I said, "You may go now." All sat quietly in their places. Presently one of the women said that they wanted me to offer prayer. I did so. The request struck me as so fitting, and I regretted that I had not thought to volunteer it. Having earnestly prayed for them, and also offered thanksgiving for the provision that is made for them and all such unfortunates, I dismissed them. I was again impressed when I noticed some of them wiping their tear-wetted eyes. It is really a pleasure to work with these unfortunate folks when they show this good spirit, and love the Lord whose mercies they appreciate.'

The Mission's smallest Home of all, at Patpara, continued its work during the year; and the usual grants-in-aid were given to the aided institutions at Raipur and Rajnandgaon.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

The Mission to Lepers is happy to have its part in the efforts made so vigorously in this Presidency to meet scientifically and humanely the great leprosy problem that confronts it. In the Presidency it has Homes with over 950 inmates, it helps to support two other institutions, and makes grants for the superintendence of the Chingleput Settlement, and for out-patient clinic work in the Vellore district.

Calicut

At the Mission's Home at Chevayur, near Calicut, continued progress is recorded.

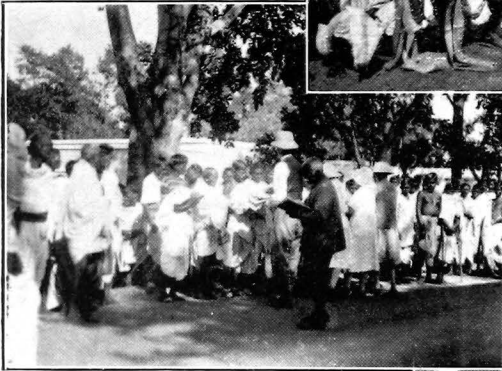
'With the Chevayur Leper Hospital, this year has been one of general progress on all sides,' writes Dr. W. F. Joseph. 'New sets of buildings have come into existence. A new well has been sunk to meet the most urgent need of water supply during the hot season, when all the existing wells dry up. The activities of the patients in doing cultivation work, weaving, carpentry and tailoring have become a part and parcel of their daily duties.

'Mr. Nataraya Mudaliar, a wealthy man of Calicut, on his visit to our weaving-school one day, was surprised to see the cloths and bedsheets turned out, and this prompted him to grant a small extension to the weaving shed and present two more looms to our Asylum.

'Cultivation work goes on in full swing during the wet weather and steady improvements are being made to our cocoanut plantation, There is no country-

CHRISTMAS CELEBRATIONS

Patients making paper lanterns and decorations for the Burra Din



New clothes are essential

Even leper children are not forgotten by Father Christmas



The Christmas curry is eaten al fresco

A LEPER HOME BECOMES A RURAL WELFARE CENTRE



Some of the splendid cattle at the Chandkuri Home, which are kept under simple but scientific conditions by the patients. They are the wonder of the countryside



The healthy boys give a health talk in a neighbouring village

vegetable that is not cultivated and nursed by our patients and they consider it a pleasure to do this work. It is charming to see their gardens flourishing under their care. Flowering shrubs and crotons are in plenty, and the Asylum looks beautiful during the monsoon.'

There have been two valuable additions to the buildings; one building being given by a Calicut, and the other by a Canadian, friend. Mr. Tripuranthaka Mudaliar gave a residential ward for twelve women patients in memory of his wife; and Mrs. McNaughten, the Canadian friend, gave a ward for men requiring hospital treatment. We are deeply grateful to these supporters.

Sixteen in-patients and one out-patient became symptom-free during the year. An account is given of what the treatment meant to three patients.

Generous Donors
 'Mr. J., a catechist under the Basel Mission, was discharged after two years' stay in the Home. On admission he was found to be in utter despair. It was a very painful separation to leave his large family and come and live in a leper hospital. A week's stay in the hospital with its happy atmosphere, however, made him forget his cares and anxieties. He began to put forth his whole heart and soul in preaching the Gospel to his fellow-patients and he seemed to believe that it was the divine will that he should work among lepers, and that he was brought like Jonah to do this work. His two years' stay in the Asylum was one of very useful service to the great Master. He buried all his sorrow and cares under the Cross of Christ and worked with a will. When the day of his discharge was at hand his joy knew no bounds. He was given an out-station to do mission work in and he is now once again among the healthy as one of them, performing satisfactorily the work that he is entrusted to do. His life in the Asylum took him close to God, as he often used to say. May God bless him and keep him safe.'

The Difference Treatment Makes
 'A. V., a clerk of the Tirupathis Municipality, was another arrested case that was discharged this year. He was a C 3 case on admission, but he made such rapid progress under the special treatment that he could be discharged within two and a half years, to the great joy of his friends and relatives. He has now rejoined duty and we often get letters from him about his well-being. His cure was considered as a surprise among his co-workers and friends. He is now as happy as ever.'

'L., a junior intermediate student from Mangalore, who was an early infectious case on admission a year ago, was also permitted to resume his studies. He has now rejoined the college and gets on well with his studies once again. He continues to take injections once a week at his own place.'

Manamadura

During the year under report the honorary superintendent since the foundation of the Home, has suffered a good deal of ill-health, and he pays tribute to the loyalty of the Indian staff during months of enforced absence.

'The staff, loyally, and to the best of their ability, have gone on with the work and I would record my appreciation of their service.'

'The year has given us three houses for the staff on a site near the hospital,' continues Mr. Vaughan, 'yet in a separate enclosure of its own. These houses were opened and occupied on 1st February.'

It is most encouraging that twice during the year groups of twenty-three patients have been discharged with the disease arrested.

'Treatments have been continued throughout the year and from time to time groups of patients have been discharged with certificates either as "symptom-free" or "disease fully arrested." We have had very few recurrent cases from those who have been sent out. Each group is very carefully selected by the medical officer and tested repeatedly. Following this, one of the physicians from the Mission Hospital, Madura, comes and inspects the patients and counter-signs the certificates so that all possible care is exercised in the discharges made. Twice during the year a group of 23 patients has been thus sent out, with smaller groups at other times.'

Reference is made on page 6 to the hopeful work for the healthy children.

Ramachandrapuram

This Home has during the year been able to help much in making life new for a group of youthful and early cases.

'We have now some college students and so we call their wards the College Wards: and another row is called High School Row. These students are a help to us in many ways. We are glad that they can have good times on the playgrounds and in their treats. Our house-doctor and house-father live on the other side of the road, but join them in various games.'

**'College Ward
and High School
Row'**

'This is a great cheer to those boys who have come long distances from their homes. They come from north and south, east and west—from Berhampore Madras, Musalipatam, Bangalore and other places. Some of these boys even play at noon in the cool season, till the perspiration flows down them like water. They do good garden work, which helps build up their constitution. They eat plenty of plantains and use tomatoes for their curries. They consume large bottles of cod-liver oil. Dr. Muir is emphasising the importance of building up the resistance of patients so that specific drug treatment may be of real value. There must be continuous vigilance in the investigation and treatment of all concurrent infections.'

It is encouraging that this year sixteen of these early cases have been certified 'symptom-free.'

The District Medical Association, with an attendance of 61 doctors, met at the Home for demonstrations. And on another visit a doctor wrote as follows:

'5th January, 1933. The day of my visit to the Leper Home was a very auspicious day. I had the pleasure of seeing eleven people who are symptom-free about to leave the institution carrying with them bundles and steel trunks and also looking very happy. In a number of faces the light of Jesus Christ was shining. This is a place where care is taken for the soul as well as for the body. I was delighted to see this splendid service.'

The healthy children continue to make good progress in their studies, and among those who have now gone out into the world are preachers, teachers, dispensers, nurses.

Vadathorasalur

During the year a beginning has been made in erecting a House of Prayer, for which the patients have for a long time looked forward.

The Healthy Children's Home, opened a couple of years ago, has quickly proved its value, and there are now twenty-one children in it.

'The youngest child is about eighteen months old. Out of the children three Christian boys and three girls are sent to boarding schools. The other Hindu children of school age attend the Local Board School. The nursing superintendent and the matron take special care of the children, both for their body and soul. There has been very little illness in the home and the children are very healthy. They are the happiest family we have ever seen.'

The care of body and spirit is blended into one service.

'As usual special emphasis was placed on exercise, agriculture and out-door work,' writes Dr. Annaswamy, the resident medical officer. 'We had in our fields crops such as *cholam*, ground-nut, *gram*, etc. Those patients who could do active work in the field did as much as they could. We were much disappointed by the scarcity of rain. It was a joy to see the pride of the patients when they were busy in the fields in-gathering the crop.

'We have morning prayer-meetings in which both the staff and the patients gather together. Stories from the Bible are taught at that time. There is a sing-song service every evening. The Sunday school, Christian Endeavour, and the weekly cottage prayer meetings in the ward are being conducted regularly and the patients take active part in all these meetings. Some of the patients were enrolled in the catechumen class and are attending the class regularly with much enthusiasm.'

Dr. Carlsen went on furlough early this year, after a very useful period of administration, during which the Home has grown in many ways. She is succeeded by Miss E. Lillelund, the resident nursing superintendent.

Vizianagram

Miss Flora Clarke, the founder and the present superintendent of the Home, finds the work abundantly worth while, even though it is not always easy.

'There are some very sad cases. It is indeed wonderful to have these poor despised, diseased, and deformed men, women and children gathered together in a comfortable home where they receive not only physical blessings but learn about the leper's Friend and His gracious invitation to come unto Him and find healing for their souls.

'The work is not all smooth sailing; there are discouragements but it is wonderfully worth while and all who in any way lend a hand have the promise of the Master, 'Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these ye have done it unto Me.' For the privilege of service where the need is great, we render heartfelt thanks.'

The Christian inmates celebrated this spring the tenth anniversary of their Christian Endeavour Society, which has done much good work for the welfare of the institution. It has now received its certificate as a senior society.

'In March the lepers celebrated the tenth anniversary of their Christian Endeavour Society. It was a time of rejoicing to all. The compound, trees, and buildings were gaily decorated with an array of coloured flags and streamers. The lepers, adorned in their best garments and pretty woollen mufflers from New Zealand, made quite an interesting picture. An elaborate programme, consisting of recitations,

singing, repeating of Bible stories, dramas, and sleight of hand was successfully carried out to the delight of all. Apart from the lepers, who were present in full force, there was a large audience of the church members from Vizianagaram. At the close of the programme the lepers all went to a large open space where they partook of bread and plantains and coffee provided at their own expense. Their invited guests went to the home of the compounder and evangelist and were treated to coffee and Indian sweetmeats. The lepers provided the funds for the same from their pocket money. Each leper is allowed an anna a month for pocket money. It is wonderful what they can do when they all club together and help.'

Other Work

The Mission's Home at Salur has had a quiet uneventful year. Financial assistance has continued to be given to the aided institutions at Kodur and Narsapur. And help has been given again to the Roadside Clinics round about Vellore, where the lady doctors of the Vellore Hospital do so much.

The way in which the leper folk show gratitude for what is done for them, and win their way into the hearts of those who serve them is shown by the following testimony by one of the doctors:

'It is a surprise to me, even,' writes Dr. P. Jeffery, 'when I realize how much the lepers are on my mind and heart these days. I find myself longing to see them come in full force for their injections week after week, and it has given me deep joy to have the numbers rise from forty or fifty to the eighty-three lepers we found among our two hundred and thirty patients last Saturday.

'So much my friends'

'They are so much my friends that I suffer when I realize I lack the master touch that can so swiftly restore mind and body to them. One leper whose fingers and toes were twisted and ulcerated had come late in his illness for treatment and a few weeks ago he said, "You talk of a God of Love, but there is no God for the lepers." I knew all the philosophy I knew could not answer this with an argument, the only reply I could give was that unfailing hand of friendship which might communicate the spirit of One whose faith was higher than the Cross on which He died. I think from the joy in his soul these past two weeks that Chenglerayan Naidu has begun to catch that spirit. Since I have begun really to look into the faces of the lepers, I have noticed that often there is a depth of yearning, and a hunger of soul there which it is not easy to find in the faces of the other roadside patients. And when we leave our haunt under the trees, it is the lepers who have waited to say goodbye and thank you, in that all inclusive Indian word, *Salaam*.

'Are we saying, "Live and let live!" No, let's make it, "Live and help live!"'

The need for hospital accommodation in addition to the work of the roadside clinics is emphasized by Dr. Ida Scudder.

'... One day some months later, we saw Doraswami standing by the side of the road holding a little lad of two by the hand and as the ambulance halted he came up to me saying "Amah, he is my little brother—and he has got 'it' too. Can you cure him?" Tears were in the lad's eyes and his earnestness appealed to one's heart. Oh, that we had a hospital in which to place those children who so sorely need our help. Once a week under a tree by the roadside eight miles from their home seems so hopelessly inadequate.'

PUNJAB

Rawalpindi

'All through the year,' writes Dr. D. McAuley, the resident medical officer, 'the Home has been overcrowded, and a need for more accommodation is being felt more and more, as we have to turn away many a needy patient for lack of accommodation. It is very gratifying to see that the patients have now begun to look at life from an altogether different and brighter angle. The hopeless and desperate look, so obvious formerly, is gradually disappearing, giving place to a hopeful and self-respecting appearance.'

Appreciation is expressed of the work done for the patients by members of the local Students' Christian Association.

'The patients greatly enjoy their talks, and appreciate heartily the loving attention which these young men give them.'

Sabathu

The work at this Hill Asylum has continued with sustained pressure on the accommodation, the number of patients exceeding the 150 for whom buildings are provided. In the spring a new doctor, Dr. A. K. Sircar, took up the work, and some progress has been made since that time in medical reorganization.

An interesting service took place after the ashes of Dr. Carleton, who died in America last year, had been borne at his request to Sabathu, to be interred at the place where he had worked for so many years, and which held his heart until he died.

'We wended our way down to the spot that our friend had selected in his lifetime as the place where he wished his remains to lie,' writes Mr. G. H. Watson. 'There were about 150 Hindus and Muhammadans present, as well as a few Christians and fifty lepers from the asylum which he had done so much to carry on.

'After reading the committal words, an old leper patient named Bala, who had known the late doctor long ago, placed the bronze casket in the concreted little grave; and then we closed in prayer. Many men had brought their tribute of flowers or a wreath to lay on the grave, but it was pathetic to see one poor ragged man limp along with a couple of marigolds and throw them reverently in the grave. . . . In the cemented concrete above they fixed the huge river stone which twenty lepers had carried up from the river-bed far below the spot. Later, a slab is to be sent, so that it may be affixed on the stone.'

An Unusual Service

Bala himself, who had been at the Home since 1897, was not long before he followed Dr. Carleton through the dark valley.

'He was quite part of the institution and we shall miss him much. I don't remember seeing so many patients at the graveside of any one here, save at Dr. Carleton's funeral, as we had when Bala's remains were committed to the earth. Most of the leper patients brought a flower to throw into the open grave or place on the top.'

Tarn Taran

Dr. A. P. Das, the resident medical officer for many years, has been seriously ill this summer, but is able to write encouragingly of

the work, and of the efforts to develop an all-round life for the patients. There are over two hundred inmates of the Home.

'All suitable cases avail themselves of the treatment. To make the work easy the patients are divided into six batches and one is treated on six different days. The death rate of cases under treatment is 1·69. Among the untreated cases it is 13·91.

Patients come from the trans-frontier border, and it is observed that the Kabulis respond most promptly to treatment. Groups of patients have been taken for demonstration by the Punjab Leprosy Officer in teaching medical students. And at the end of the year under report doctors of the Amritsar District were taking training in the institution.

The work for the healthy children is always encouraging.

'Healthy children are separated from their parents as early as possible, and a keen watch is kept on them for any signs of the disease. Within the last ten years out of 63 children separated from their parents, three showed signs of the disease, out of which two have been cured, and have come back in the home.'

Other Work

Small grants were given as usual to the aided institutions at Ambala, and at Chamba. At the latter station out-patient work is increasing although the patients often have to walk many miles through steep hill country. Dr. J. Hutchinson writes of these cases very hopefully.

'I am greatly encouraged in my clinics; practically every one of those attending is improving. Today there were 30, all from distant villages and all engaged in farm work. It seems to have been found by each of us superintendents independently how valuable every form of manual labour is in the treatment. Many are rapidly throwing off the disease and they come full of hope and with smiling faces. I tell them that two hands are at work in their cure—*One* from above and the *other* before them, and they must believe in both for a cure.'

UNITED PROVINCES

Chandag

Miss Mary Reed, within a year now of her eightieth birthday, is still conducting the work at this far-off hill station in the Himalayas. And she still finds joy in her service, in spite of its responsibilities for one who might well consider that the time had come for her to rest.

One of her rare visitors described the Easter Sunday morning that he spent with her this year thus:

'A glorious morning, windless, cloudless, the snows immaculate, virginal, in their clear purity against the pale blue sky. The cuckoo is the first bird to call across the valley, and soon there is a chorus of praise from a thousand trees. To greet us as soon as we get up comes a bowl of fragrant yellow roses, sent across by Miss Reed with her Easter greetings. What a privilege to share in the joy of the Resurrection in this fair, fair corner of God's world!

**Easter on the
Heights**

'We were soon across at Miss Reed's bungalow, traversing as we went that narrow ridge upon which the pure white Bethel stands, a gleaming landmark across wide valleys to great hills beyond. Already some of the women were there, busy with decorations of flower and leaf. To the north Nandadevi nobly reared its head 25,000 feet above the sea, and to the east the five peaks of Panchula cut clear and jagged into the sky. . . .

'Then followed our service in the women's chapel. The decorations had been happily carried out; the women were in their best; the sunlight shone in upon us. Dr. Masih translated for me as I preached on "She, supposing Him to be the gardener," and we sang our hymns of Easter praise. We were slower to disperse than on Good Friday. The friendly warm sun smiled on us as we passed out into the open, and when we had greeted the women we returned again to Sunnycrest Cottage, where we sang hymn after hymn, and where Miss Reed, with remarkable memory, quoted to us at length from the poets. "Jesus, Thou fount of loving hearts" closed our singing together, and then we remained long in friendly talk.'

Naini, Allahabad

The pressure on accommodation at this large Home, with over 500 leper inmates, continues. The honorary superintendent, Mr. Carey Weisiger, writes of the way in which some of the healthy children have been prepared as laboratory assistants by one who, himself a patient, has used his knowledge and gifts to turn his adversity into opportunity.

'Nine of these boys and girls hold positions as laboratory assistants in places outside Naini. One girl, Phulmoni, is the farthest away and works in the C.E.Z.M.S.

A Good Record Hospital in Rainawari, Kashmir. Very satisfying reports have been received concerning her work, though at first she was frightened to go so far off to such a strange place. Three other girls have gone to distant Punjab. Two, Mercina and Kamola, are in the Mission Hospital, while Salome Yunas is in the Memorial Hospital, Sialkot. Recently gone south to the Mission Hospital, Dahanu Road, Bombay, is Sosan, while a boy, Chhedi Lal, is nearby in the Maratha Mission, Ahmednagar. Three more boys have gone out, David, a leper, to the Leper Asylum, Ramachandrapuram; Albert to the Mission Hospital, Kachhwa Road, United Provinces; and Lachhan to the Mission Hospital, Tilda, Central Provinces.'

'In addition to these, six are working in the Jumna Dispensaries across the Jumna River in Allahabad. Another, a girl named Shanti, has received training but she is a cripple and so is unable to work regularly. Ten more young people are in training.'

Football has become popular among the patients.

'There are eighteen men's wards at Naini and these are organized into a football league which holds matches on a small field across the road from the Asylum. Great fun and interest is derived from these matches. Most of the players are incapacitated in some way or other, but even in spite of the loss of toes they seem able to get around and kick the ball. Championship matches are frequently held, and on such occasions various flavours of soda water are served to the thirsty combatants.'

The medical report is cheering.

'An encouraging report for the past six months has been received from Dr. Daniel A. Bothaju, the resident physician, for the medical work. The total number of patients under regular treatment is 325. Of these over two-thirds have shown

improvement, while forty-one have been clinically cured. No change has taken place in the condition of twenty-one, and twenty-nine patients have definitely retrogressed.'

Other Homes

The Mission's small Home at Rurki was closed this spring. This does not, however, mean retrenchment. Accommodation for the patients was provided by arrangement with other Homes where better facilities for treatment exist, so that the step taken was made only in the interest of the patients themselves.

The Asylum at Meerut had an uneventful year; and the aided Home at Almora has been making steady progress. The number of patients has increased, out-patient work has grown, and—

'Through the interest of our Deputy Commissioner and his wife, and a contribution from them for the purpose, we have purchased a loom and wool and are having the women patients taught the making of blankets. It is hoped that when they have learned we will be able to make all of our blankets in the Asylum, thus giving the patients some task they can do and also providing articles that are needed in the institution itself.

'The number of lepers now stays around 75. For lack of funds we have to refuse admission to many who ought to have the opportunity of treatment, and the influences of the life here. Some of these get the treatment as out-patients; but many cannot do so and are turned away unhelped. The spirit of the patients and staff has been one of co-operation, and there is usually a smile and a *salaam* that speaks the appreciation the heart feels for the kindness and the sympathy that these sorely afflicted folk feel. Their attitude becomes to some a sermon lifting them out of the "blues" by suggesting that they be grateful for their uncounted blessings which are more numerous than their troubles.'

OTHER PARTS OF INDIA

The Mission has Homes at Neyyoor and Alleppey in the Native State of Travancore, and at Dhar, Central India.

Speaking of the Home at Neyyoor, Travancore, Mr. E. A. Harlowe pays a striking testimony to the great things Christ has wrought in the lives of patients.

'The best thing I can say about our work in Travancore is the tremendous power that the lepers have through Jesus Christ. I have seen these lepers, themselves hardly able to crawl about, ministering to others who are even more helpless, either through weakness or sickness accompanied by leprosy. The spirit of service and the spirit of Jesus Christ has been there to such an extent that we from the western countries marvel how it can be done.'

The Spirit of Service

The work at Dhar has progressed encouragingly under the sympathetic superintendence of the Rev. H. E. D. Ashford.

'A new *esprit de corps* has entered into the members of our family. They have come to realize that they stand or fall together, that any disgrace or success affects every member of the home.

'Growing out of the new family consciousness came the desire for a family head and the lepers by popular vote chose Tuniya as their *patel* (chief). This choice was all the more remarkable because Tuniya is totally blind. The new *patel* takes his

duties very seriously and uses other peoples' eyes and his own keen ears to keep in touch with conditions in the Home. He is very kind to all who conform to his rule, and very strict with those who by word or deed would cast reproach on the Home.

'The development in the efficiency of the Home has kept pace with the development in the *esprit de corps*. We had been terribly handicapped in our medical work on account of not having a dispensary, but through the generosity of kind Canadian friends that handicap has been removed. We can now boast a dispensary, fairly well equipped and capable of meeting all the demands of the Home. Dr. Taylor, our medical chief, is very well pleased with the same and has used it as his operating theatre when patients demanded surgical attention.'

The Mission has contributed towards the maintenance of the Dichpali Leprosy Hospital since its foundation in 1917, and it was with very great regret that news was received of the death of Dr. Isabel Kerr at the end of last year. Reference has been made to Mrs. Kerr in the opening pages of this Report (see page 8). The Rev. George Kerr is turning the hospital more and more into an agricultural colony, with very great advantage to the patients.

'The Government has increased our land holding up to 250 acres, recently adding 50 acres, of which half is an irrigation tank and the other half is land suitable for rice cultivation. We are now making a serious attempt at growing the rice used in the Institution—a very considerable quantity. Already we grow most of our vegetables. There were fifty-six varieties in the gardens last season. Extensive fruit-tree groves are being planted. Instead of this manual labour being a burden, it is undertaken by our patients with alacrity. Field work is a familiar toil to most of them. Some, however, being weavers by caste, prefer the more sedentary work of weaving cloth for use in the Home.

**Fields and
Friendliness**

'A fine spirit of harmony prevails, disaffection and strife are practically unknown. . . . Doubtless a "fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind." All suffer under the same disability, all share the same hope, and all unite in good-will and gratitude. The quiet service of love among them has its own effect. An eager audience can always be had when the secret and spring of this service is told. The story of the Physician of Men has amazing fascination here. Many of these men and women thank God their steps were drawn hither, and when they go it is to "noise the matter abroad."

The Mission's help also continued to the Leper Home at Kangpokpi, in the Manipur State of Assam, and to the work at Sheikh Othman, near Aden.

MEDICAL TREATMENT

A Review of the Year's Medical Work

BY E. MUIR, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Ed.)
(Honorary Medical Adviser, Indian Auxiliary)

'After expansion—consolidation': this is the natural course of things. While the Homes of the Mission to Lepers in India still show expansion along certain lines, as more in-patient accommodation has been provided, the most notable feature of the year is more along the lines of consolidation. There is a marked increase (20 per cent.) in the number of cases in which the disease has become arrested *without deformity*. This means that cases have been treated earlier and also that more labour and skill are being used in the care and prevention of ulcers and abscesses. Think of the irony of a patient rid of the infection but maimed for life with the stigmata of the disease, no longer leprous but doomed to ostracism as a leper for life. How important then are the skill and care which will restore him to his kith and kin whole and sound.

Equally important is the after-care of those who have recovered after years spent in the sheltering influence of the Homes; when discharged once more into the outside world the strain may be too great and relapse may occur. In the after-care of tuberculosis the Papworth Colony in England by providing employment graded to the strength of the patient has smoothed the way to complete and confirmed strength. We need something along similar lines for the after-care of those discharged from the Leper Homes.

We cannot yet say that we have any sovereign remedy for the treatment of leprosy. Advance is at present being made rather along the lines of more uniform and consistent application of such remedies as we have. Fresh light is beginning to break through on some of the factors which control the spread of infection and it is likely that while due importance will continue to be given to treatment, more and more stress in future will be put on preventive work. It is easier to prevent the disease in ten cases than to remove it in a single one.

The Mission to Lepers is the only organization in India that has emphasised in a practical way the care of children and their separation from their leprous parents. All recent work tends to show the supreme importance of such work. Statistics show that 40 to 50 per cent. of children who remain in contact with their leprous parents develop the disease, while there are only 2 to 4 per cent. of conjugal infections. If we take the number of children who remain in contact

NEW LEGS FOR OLD



At work on amputation cases in the men's hospital ward at Purulia



Some of the legless patients there



Three men discuss their new stumps at Chandkuri



Two women at Purulia with artificial legs—but not artificial smiles

TREATMENT



A roadside clinic near Vellore

At work at a dressing station



Giving the injections at Manamadura

Games at Ramachandrapuram



with infectious leprous parents (that is with the more advanced cutaneous cases), the number infected would probably be nearer 100 per cent. Children are obviously less resistant to leprosy in their earlier years, and the chief stress in any campaign against leprosy must be laid on the separation of children from their leprous parents at birth, however that may be accomplished.

The Mission to Lepers in India is now, as in the past, showing its broad-mindedness in readily and willingly adapting itself to new methods once these have been shown to be of real value, and often it has led the way in the practical demonstration of these new methods.

Statistics of Treatment, 1932

(a) In-patients

Inmates under treatment at the end of year	...	...	...	...	5,745
Inmates who received treatment for three months and upwards	...	...	...	...	6,367
Much improved	...	...	...	...	2,128
Slightly improved	...	...	...	...	2,082
Became worse	...	...	...	...	264
Had to stop treatment	...	...	...	...	179
Died or left	...	...	...	...	866
Cases arrested <i>without deformity</i>	...	...	...	...	570
Cases discharged <i>without deformity</i>	...	...	...	...	455
Cases arrested <i>with deformity</i>	...	...	...	...	253
Cases discharged <i>with deformity</i>	...	...	...	...	46
Cases arrested without deformity in a previous year but relapsed during the year	...	...	...	...	36

(b) Out-patients

Number of out-patients treated	...	...	...	...	2,942
Cases improved	...	...	...	...	1,214
Cases arrested or became symptom-free	...	...	...	...	81

**Leper Asylums and Homes for Untainted Children in India
Owned, Managed, or Aided by the Mission to Lepers**

STATISTICS OF INMATES, 31st DECEMBER, 1932

ASYLUM	LEPERS			Total Leper Inmates	Untainted Children	Total Inmates
	Male	Female	Children			
Assam						
A. Kangpokpi ...	70	29	7	106	29	135
Bengal						
M. Bankura ...	113	81	10	204	19	223
A. Chandraghona ...	24	1	2	27	6	33
A. Kalimpong ...	54	8	...	62	7	69
M. Raniganj ...	70	64	13	147	19	166
	261	154	25	440	51	491
Bihar and Orissa						
M. Bhagalpur ...	155	38	9	202	5	207
M. Cuttack ...	159	64	20	243	3	246
A. Moubhanj ...	52	38	...	90	...	90
M. Muzaffarpur ...	38	13	8	59	7	66
M. Purulia ...	350	352	73	775	75	850
A. Saldoha ...	165	108	52	325	26	351
	919	613	162	1,694	116	1,810
Bombay						
M. Belgaum ...	30	10	2	42	...	42
M. Miraj ...	93	42	26	161	30	191
M. Nasik ...	25	57	2	84	25	109
M. Poona ...	69	56	10	135	10	145
M. Poladpur ...	84	64	8	156	17	173
M. Pui ...	14	19	...	33	3	36
M. Sholapur ...	45	14	3	62	9	71
A. Vengurla ...	43	15	6	64	1	65
	403	277	57	737	95	832
Burma						
M. Mandalay, ...	174	74	32	280	23	303
M. Moulmein ...	100	11	15	126	...	126
	274	85	47	406	23	429
Central India						
M. Dhar ...	18	8	1	27	6	33
Central Provinces						
M. Champa ...	239	271	3	513	49	562
M. Chandkuri ...	231	311	45	587	73	660
M. Dhamtari ...	116	91	9	216	30	246
M. Kothara ...	65	21	22	108	5	113
M. Jahargaon, Mungeli ...	20	56	...	76	...	76
M. Patpara ...	1	7	1	9	2	11
A. Rajnandgaon ...	18	40	...	58	...	58
A. Raipur ...	52	44	2	98	...	98
	742	841	82	1,665	159	1,824

ASYLUM	LEPERS			Total Leper Inmates	Untainted Children	Total Inmates
	Male	Female	Children			
Hyderabad						
A. Dichpali ...	282	61	72	415	5	420
Madras						
M. Calicut ...	156	55	15	226	2	228
A. Kodur ...	25	10	4	39	3	42
M. Manamadura ...	220	53	27	300	37	337
A. Narsapur ...	18	12	10	40	2	42
M. Ramachandrapuram ...	90	30	6	126	12	138
M. Salur ...	93	22	6	121	15	136
M. Vadathorasalur ...	50	31	21	102	...	102
M. Vizianagram ...	67	14	5	86	5	91
	719	227	94	1,040	76	1,116
Punjab						
A. Ambala ...	41	15	3	59	...	59
A. Chamba ...	18	6	...	24	...	24
A. Palampur ...	47	18	1	66	1	67
M. Rawalpindi ...	64	37	2	103	21	124
M. Sabathu ...	124	35	...	159	3	162
M. Tarn Taran ...	141	91	2	234	83	317
	435	202	8	645	108	753
Travancore						
M. Alleppey ...	23	16	2	41	...	41
M. Neyyoor ...	75	28	5	108	15	123
	98	44	7	149	15	164
United Provinces						
A. Almora ...	45	25	5	75	16	91
M. Chandag ...	19	28	...	47	...	47
M. Meerut ...	32	18	...	50	13	63
M. Naini ...	244	236	39	519	177	696
M. Rurki ...	23	19	...	42	8	50
	363	326	44	733	214	947
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,584	2,867	606	8,057	897	8,954
SUMMARY						
TOTAL OF MISSION HOMES ...	3,630	2,437	442	6,509	801	7,310
TOTAL OF AIDED HOMES ...	954	430	164	1,548	96	1,644
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,584	2,867	606	8,057	897	8,954

The Mission to Lepers also makes provision for Christian teaching at the following Asylums in India and Ceylon:

Gobra, Calcutta; Gaya; Hendala, Ceylon; Matunga, Bombay; Sehor; and Trivandrum.

At Chingleput, Madras, the Mission to Lepers makes financial provision for the Superintendence of the Government Settlement there; and at Vellore, Madras, financially assists the Roadside Leprosy Clinics.

M = Mission Homes, or those managed by it. A = Homes aided by the Mission to Lepers.

DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED IN INDIA FROM 1st SEPTEMBER, 1932, to 31st AUGUST, 1933

(This list does not include contributions made direct to particular institutions, which totalled Rs. 33,030)

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
<i>Per Secretary for India</i>							
Raja D. N. Mullick Bahadur Trust... ..	2,600	0	0	Hem Chander Bhoze, Esq.	100	0	0
'Gatliff Legacy'	750	0	0	Tea Estates India, Ltd. ...	100	0	0
<i>Per Honorary Treasurer, Indian Auxiliary</i>							
Bettiah Raj	1,000	0	0	All Saints' Church, Coonoor	100	0	0
Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.	500	0	0	Miss D. de la Hey	100	0	0
Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Ltd.	500	0	0	H.H. The Maharaja of Bansda State	100	0	0
Messrs. Begg Dunlop & Co., Ltd.	500	0	0	Messrs. Shaw, Wallace & Co.	100	0	0
Kumari Shri Bakuverba ...	500	0	0	Sohanlall Pachisia, Esq. ...	100	0	0
Messrs. Bird & Co.	400	0	0	St. Mary's Church, Ajmer	100	0	0
Messrs. Ralli Bros.	300	0	0	Residents of Nohar, Bikaner State	89	8	0
Hirajee K. Kola, Esq.	300	0	0	Messrs. Thomas Duff & Co.	75	0	0
Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co. Ltd.	300	0	0	Messrs. Jessop & Co., Ltd.	75	0	0
Bepin Bihary Ghose, Esq.	300	0	0	Miss V. Opie	75	0	0
Messrs. Geo. Henderson & Co., Ltd.	250	0	0	All India Mission Tablet Industry	72	0	0
Messrs. J. Thomas & Co. ...	250	0	0	Presbyterian Church, Nagpur	71	4	0
Messrs. J. Finlay & Co., Ltd.	250	0	0	Mrs. J. N. Bhattacharjee ...	65	0	0
Imperial Tobacco Co., of India, Ltd.	250	0	0	'Five Parsee Sympathisers'	65	0	0
The Buckingham and Carnatic Co., Ltd.	200	0	0	'A Parsee'	61	0	0
Messrs. Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd.	200	0	0	W. Woods, Esq.	55	0	0
The Trustees, N. M. Wadia Charities	200	0	0	A Gift from Denmark	53	0	0
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Messrs. McNeill & Co.	150	0	0	Rev. E. C. Dewick	50	0	0
Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co.	120	0	0	Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.	50	0	0
E. White, Esq.	110	0	0	Messrs. Birla Bros.	50	0	0
St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta	100	0	0	Dr. A. N. Nair	50	0	0
Messrs. Parry & Co.	100	0	0	Messrs. Ed. Keventer, Ltd.	50	0	0
P. C. Tallents, Esq., I.C.S.	100	0	0	'Anonymous'	50	0	0
Oak Grove School, Jhripani	100	0	0	B. H. Allbless, Esq. and two others	50	0	0
The Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.	100	0	0	Per Dr. Annaswamy Rao ...	50	0	0
R. E. Russell, Esq., I.C.S.	100	0	0	Messrs. Gladstone Wyllie & Co.	50	0	0
Messrs. Duncan Bros.	100	0	0	Rev. and Mrs. E. L. King ...	50	0	0
Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.	100	0	0	Messrs. Martin & Co.	50	0	0
Dr. P. A. Dalal	100	0	0	Messrs. William Jack & Co.	50	0	0
H. P. Byramji, Esq.	100	0	0	Messrs. Barry & Co.	50	0	0
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				S. D. Sett, Esq.	50	0	0
				Hormusji N. Khambata, Esq.	50	0	0
				H. R. Rishworth, Esq.	50	0	0
				Dr. Alice J. Anderson	50	0	0
				C.E.Z. Mission Schools, Calcutta	50	0	0
				Sir Kynaston Studd	50	0	0
				Dr. H. P. Manhed	50	0	0
				R. C. Lowndes, Esq.	50	0	0

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Sri Govindas Ray Choudhury	45	0	0	Srimati Hemlata Roy of Dighapatia	20	0	0
All Saints' Church, Kharagpur	42	8	0	A. C. Sen, Esq.	20	0	0
Rt. Rev. E. A. L. Moore, Bishop in Travancore and Cochin	40	0	0	'Anonymous'	20	0	0
Mrs. J. N. Bhattacharjea ...	40	0	0	Falconer Madan, Esq., I.C.S.	20	0	0
L. Middleton, Esq., I.C.S. ...	40	0	0	Pirozshaw J. Bilmoria, Esq.	20	0	0
Mrs. Acton	38	4	0	Mrs. Warth	20	0	0
Mrs. D. N. Chatterjee ...	36	0	0	E. G. E. Paddon, Esq. ...	20	0	0
Bitragunta Sunday School ...	36	0	0	Kuer Ambika Prashad Sinha, Esq.	19	12	0
St. John's Church, Bangalore ...	35	0	0	Danish Mission Church, Bethany, Melpattambakum	18	0	0
Mrs. A. K. Day	33	5	0	Boys' Boarding School, Damoh	17	8	0
V. D. B. Taraporevala, Esq. ...	30	0	0	A Calcutta Office Desk ...	16	1	0
Messrs. McLeod & Co. ...	30	0	0	St. Thomas' Church Sunday School, Howrah	16	0	0
Jadunath Sarkar, Esq. ...	30	0	0	J. G. Drummond, Esq., I.C.S.	16	0	0
Per Miss Beatrice Purser ...	27	11	0	Sidney Burn, Esq., I.C.S. ...	15	0	0
Inmates, Calicut Leper Home	26	12	0	Major F. J. Utting ...	15	0	0
Anglo-French Drug Co., (Eastern) Ltd.	25	0	0	Dr. and Mrs. J. Kitchin ...	15	0	0
Messrs. Place, Siddons and Gough	25	0	0	R. F. Kharas, Esq. ...	15	0	0
All Saints' Garrison Church, Lucknow	25	0	0	Miss M. F. Carpenter ...	15	0	0
'A Zoroastrian Office' ...	25	0	0	Girls' School, Worjuri, Trichinopoly	15	0	0
Messrs. Burn & Co. ...	25	0	0	Methodist Boys' School, Hyderabad	15	0	0
The Hon. Mr. Justice S. C. Mullick, I.C.S.	25	0	0	Messrs J. B. Norton & Sons, Ltd.	15	0	0
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W. J. Macey, Esq.	25	0	0	H. K. Kirpalani, Esq., I.C.S.	15	0	0
Messrs. Allibhoy Vallijee & Sons	25	0	0	A. J. King, Esq., I.C.S. ...	15	0	0
S. K. Basu, Esq.	25	0	0	R. P. Ward, Esq., I.C.S. ...	14	12	0
Totaramji Samadhya, Esq. ...	25	0	0	Per Miss Betteridge ...	14	10	0
Mrs. Manorama Bose ...	25	0	0	Rev. H. R. Coventry and Friends	14	0	0
C. J. Kale, Esq.	25	0	0	A.V.M. School, Damoh ...	13	6	0
G. A. Goldstraw, Esq. ...	25	0	0	The Students, Bishop's College, Calcutta	12	8	0
Rustomji P. Mehta, Esq. ...	25	0	0	Per Miss C. R. McCredie ...	12	1	0
Morar Church	24	12	0	Staff and Pupils, Methodist School, Dharapuram ...	12	0	0
M. J. Thomas, Esq.	23	6	0	Mrs. J. Hubback	12	0	0
B. L. Agarwalla, Esq. ...	22	3	0	Per Mrs. P. C. Das	12	0	0
St. Andrew's Church, Dumka	21	11	0	M. C. Gora, Esq.	12	0	0
H. Chamberlain, Esq. ...	21	0	0	S. V. K. Liladhar, Esq. ...	11	0	0
G. P. Burton, Esq., I.C.S. ...	20	8	0	Gordhandas Dhanji, Esq. ...	11	0	0
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Junior Sunday School, Kinnaird High School, Lahore	20	0	0	A. C. de Souza, Esq. ...	10	0	0
U. C. Chatterjee, Esq. ...	20	0	0	St. Augustine's Church, Bilaspur	10	0	0
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'Anonymus'	10	0	0	Vishnu Sahay, Esq., I.C.S.	5	0	0
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'Anonymus'	10	0	0	Junior C. E. Society, B.M.S.			
Children's Service Fund, St. John's Church, Naini Tal	10	0	0	School, Entally	5	0	0
Per Rev. B. S. Smillie	10	0	0	K. Williams, Esq.	5	0	0
T. B. W. Bishop, Esq., I.C.S.	10	0	0	Deputy Commissioner, Singbhum	5	0	0
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D. N. Dutta, Esq.	10	0	0	H. T. Parekh, Esq.	5	0	0
T. V. Eates, Esq.	10	0	0	Miss M. Pocha	5	0	0
Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha	10	0	0	'Anonymus'	5	0	0
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T. Molony, Esq.	10	0	0	F. J. Curriion, Esq.	5	0	0
'In loving memory of my beloved sister, Mithoo, N.F.M.'	10	0	0	A. S. Pourcani, Esq.	5	0	0
B. D. Nagarwala, Esq.	10	0	0	Teachers and Girls, Lee Memorial School, Calcutta	5	0	0
T. Sinclair Kennedy, Esq. ...	10	0	0	M. P. Dvivedi, Esq.	5	0	0
K. K. Gadgil, Esq.	10	0	0	Miss Pramanik	4	0	0
Mrs. M. Fraser	8	0	0	K. P. Contractor, Esq. ...	3	12	0
Young Peoples' Institute, Burgi, C.P.	7	6	7	Miss E. Wilsone	3	0	0
Girls' Sunday School, Purulia Leper Home	7	6	6	Mrs. M. de B. Coffey ...	3	0	0
Dorabji Nariman, Esq.	7	0	0	Children of St. Saviour's Tamil Church, Calcutta	2	14	0
Sunday School, All Saints' Church, Kharagpur	6	10	6	Per O. C. Guha, Esq.	2	12	0
D. N. Marfatya, Esq.	6	7	0	A Hindu Lady	2	0	0
Danish Mission Church, Polur	5	9	0	S. K. Basu, Esq.	2	0	0
Leper Nurses, Purulia	5	4	3	Baptist Church, Howrah ...	2	0	0
Mrs. Hungerford	5	4	0	O. G. Guha, Esq.	2	0	0
Class IV, Diocesan Girls' High School, Calcutta ...	5	2	3	W. James, Esq.	2	0	0
A. G. Draviam, Esq.	5	0	0	Srimati Sailabala Mazumdar	2	0	0
Rev. V. A. Stewart	5	0	0	G. H. Pal, Esq.	2	0	0
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M. N. Bhadra, Esq.	5	0	0	Mrs. N. K. Ghose... ..	2	0	0
S. M. Abdul Sobhan, Esq.	5	0	0	S. C. Chakravarti, Esq. ...	2	0	0
Mrs. Das	5	0	0	Dr. Dadiba N. Saher	2	0	0
J. K. Biswas, Esq.	5	0	0	F. E. Livengood, Esq.	1	6	0
				Mrs. Manibai Bihari Lal...	1	0	0
				Mrs. Gangubai	1	0	0
				Mrs. Manabai Sharma	1	0	0
				Rev. D. G. Abbott	1	0	0
				Mrs. J. Garnett-James	1	0	0
				A. K. Turner, Esq.	1	0	0
				Total Rs. ¹	16,964	14	1

¹ For Summary of Total Income and Expenditure in India for 1932, totalling Rs. 7,30,484 see next page.

A REPORT
OF THE
SIXTIETH YEAR'S WORK
IN INDIA
OF
THE MISSION TO LEPERS

'The object of the Society shall be to provide for the spiritual instruction and temporal relief of lepers and the children of lepers in India and such other countries to which its operations have been or may be extended from time to time and, in so far as lies in its power, to assist in bringing about the extinction of leprosy.'

—*Extract from the Constitution and Rules.*

Issued by
the Indian
Auxiliary

*With Statistics of Homes for 1933
and Particulars of Contributions
received by the Indian Auxiliary
from 1st September, 1933 until 31st
August, 1934.*

THE MISSION TO LEPERS

INTERNATIONAL AND INTERDENOMINATIONAL

(FOUNDED 1874)

Head Office: - - - - 7 BLOOMSBURY SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.1.
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H. R. WILKINSON, C.I.E., I.C.S.

AND

HON. TREASURER

P. B. MORRIS, P.O. Box 164, 6 Church Lane, Calcutta

HON. SECRETARY

A. DONALD MILLER, Purulia, Bihar

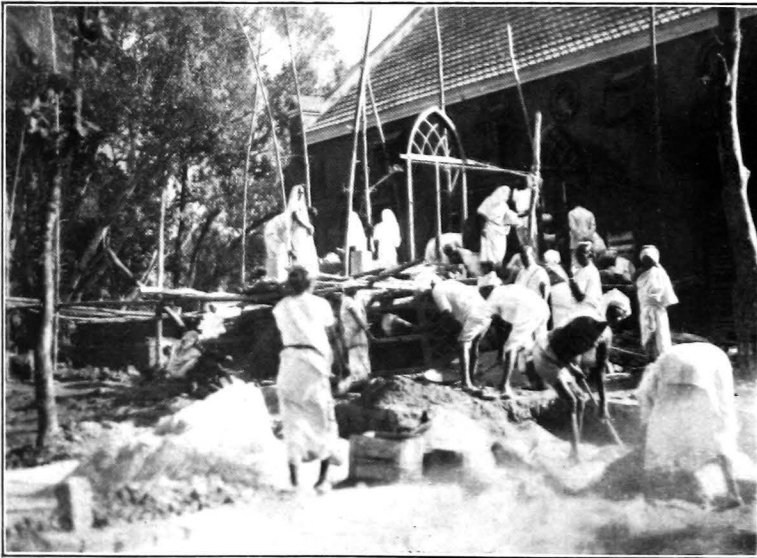
BANKERS

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA, CALCUTTA BRANCH
(The Hon. Treasurer for the Bombay Presidency is R. C. Lowndes,
Killick, Nixon & Co., Bombay)

THE WORK STILL GROWS



The new Pourkhani Ward, for patients of good social standing, at the Raniganj Home. This ward was given and equipped by an Indian friend.



Patients busy at the enlargement of the church at the Purulia Home.

LEPER OUT-PATIENTS AND LEPER NURSES



Out-patients awaiting treatment at the Purulia Home. Some 490 out-patients, on an average, are treated here each week for leprosy, in addition to the 800 inmates.



The leper women nurses, and the missionary sister-in-charge at the Chandkuri Home, enjoy a joke with the photographer.

A REPORT OF THE SIXTIETH YEAR'S WORK IN INDIA OF THE MISSION TO LEPERS

September, 1933—August, 1934

At the end of the Mission to Lepers' sixtieth year of service one looks back not only on the work of the last twelve

How the Work Began months, but across the years to the Mission's beginnings. One pictures the drawing room of that Dublin villa where, on a lazy late summer afternoon in 1874, Mr. Wellesley Bailey told a little group of friends about his spare-time work for a handful of lepers in Ambala City, and doing so, scattered seed that was to bear a harvest beyond his dreaming. The three sisters of the house, the Misses Pym, determined that they would, between them, give or collect £30 a year, and at the end of twelve months had collected not £30 but £579-12-10 $\frac{3}{4}$. Thus began the Mission. By the end of sixty years £1,899,372 had been raised, and the Mission is now at work in over twenty lands; and in India alone, still its main field of work, there are now 36 Homes of the Mission with 6,700 inmates; 850 healthy children are being rescued by the special provision made for them; aid is given to another 15 Homes with 1,600 inmates; 6,000 out-patients attend the Mission's clinics; and an uncounted, unwitting host of citizens have been served by the fact that every contagious case cared for has meant diminished risk of infection for them.

It all began because there were those who were ready, like the man in the parable, to sow the seed *in their own*
The Pioneers *garden*. They didn't pass the responsibility to someone else. They did not await the ready-made organization; they began to build it up by meeting immediate needs. Christianity, it has been said, 'always works outwards from the individual to the society, never from the society to the individual.' That has certainly been illustrated in the history of the Mission to Lepers. Again and again one sees that the pioneers have been those who have begun

in compassion to labour for the individual. A missionary in Bihar, the Rev. Henry Uffmann, seeing with new eyes the haunted, fear-ridden look of the lepers after his own daughter had contracted the disease and died, felt the constraint of love to serve—and to-day, as a consequence, there is the biggest Home in India, with over 800 inmates. A lady at work in the Madras Presidency, Miss Hatch, faced with the problem of a personal servant found to be smitten with the leprosy which had also attacked his mother and sister and caused them to commit suicide, translated her compassion into action, and to-day there is as a result a flourishing Home where joy abounds amid brokenness, and where she, now just on eighty years of age, still serves. A young missionary responded to the appeal of two beggar lepers who came to his own temporary hut, shared with them his food, and to-day there stands in consequence a model Home in the Central Provinces with over 500 patients which the Rev. P. A. Penner still superintends. A young Brahman convert and village teacher, Haripant Govind Kelkar, saw the lepers with new eyes when Christ ruled in his heart, and met their need by building a few huts for them outside the village, and by living in a hut beside them himself and serving them in humility; and to-day there is a Home in the Bombay Presidency, with over 160 patients, where a most encouraging work is being carried on. None of these awaited the assurance of funds. They had been given seed to sow, and they planted it in their own garden, leaving the morrow to care for itself. And because others in far distant lands were sowing the seed scattered in their hearts, by making their offerings of money, these and many other venturers of faith found, through the agency of the Mission to Lepers, the support they deserved. The seed, planted in faith, 'grew, and waxed a great tree; and the fowls of the air lodged in the branches of it.'

And if the work has grown from the one to the many, from the individual to the society, its distinctive quality must **The One and the Many** still be its care for the one, as an individual personality of eternal worth to God. As soon as that ceases to be true the work will become mere benefaction,

'charity,' and the chill touch of deadly institutionalism will be upon it. But so long as there are those engaged in the task who show so ardent a devotion, so brotherly a spirit—and the Mission to Lepers looks round with gratitude at those missionaries of various denominational societies who superintend its Homes—there is no fear of that. It is a regular thing to hear of missionaries whose work has been of so personal a character that they themselves feel enriched. Even as this page is being written there comes the following tribute from one who for over thirty years has laboured, beginning with fifty lepers, and now caring for over five hundred.

'More than half my life,' writes Dr. Higginbottom, 'has been privileged by being associated with these poor afflicted folk. They have done more for me than I have done for them. Many have shown a faith that must have made the heart of God glad. They have borne their cross to the glory of God. They have been faithful witnesses and have strengthened their brethren. . . . As I think back over the years the floodgates of memory are opened, and I think of one person after another, one incident after another, that has enriched and strengthened my life and faith. If I could go back over these rich, full years of happy association with the lepers I would do more, not less. I am still their debtor. I bear witness to the enriching, ennobling grace and love and power of the Lord Jesus as I have seen Him at work in the Leper Home.'

As is so often the case, the greatest idealists are the true realists. These, the pioneer visionaries who saw in marred bodies and defeated spirits the possibilities of a new life, were the ones to do something practical, creative, while others were paralyzed by the abstract difficulties and immensities of the 'problem.' And as work was engaged in so the vision of what was possible grew. At first it seemed that to provide a refuge was about all that could be done. Leprosy was incurable; and what could the leper do for himself, so crippled and disabled? But the provision of a refuge proved to be only a first step. Life had to be made interesting; and there could be no rest for those who dressed the dreadful wounds until some treatment had been discovered to rescue the leper from the ever-darkening shadows that oppressed him. And so

**Growing
Work and
Widening
Horizons**

refuges came to be changed into communities of cheerful, courageous men and women, overcoming their adversities, until at some Homes to-day, apart from a few workers with specialized technical knowledge, all work is executed by the patients themselves—falteringly, perhaps, but surely and well—nursing, teaching, building, carpentering, tailoring, cultivating, weaving. Medical care has improved, too, with each year that has passed. Was it altogether a coincidence that in the same year that the Mission to Lepers was founded a scientist in Norway, Hansen, isolated for the first time the lepra bacillus, giving a new impetus to research work? The contrast in the medical situation with that of sixty years ago is most striking.

‘You will know,’ writes Dr. Hutchinson of Chamba in the Punjab,—still working at over eighty years of age!—‘that the Chamba Leper Home was the first to be opened by the Mission. In those early days treatment was very disappointing. We tried everything, especially Gunjur oil from the Andaman Islands, in a very crude form, but gave it up finally after some years. The condition of many of the inmates was such as I do not now care to describe, and waiting upon them, especially in the hot weather, was trying to us all. All that is now gone under the new treatment with hydnocarpus oil. . . . Some six or eight years ago I opened a clinic for out-patients. They are all improving and come with smiling faces and hope rising in their hearts, and very marked improvement in many.’

And beyond all material and social changes there has come spiritual renewing that has been even more notable.

Life Out of Those who daily deal with applicants for
Death admission know to what depths of hopeless, fatalistic despair the great majority have fallen. And the saving friendship of Jesus, Who has inspired the service of those who have made the lepers their friends, has again and again brought the miracle of new life, as gentle rain after cruel drought. In many a Leper Home you will find more contentment and gratitude to the square yard than in kings’ palaces.

‘What a haven of rest this has been for homeless, friendless, hopeless sufferers whom Jesus loved so much that He touched them!’ writes the superintendent of the Champa Leper Home in the Central Provinces. ‘At first only two lepers in simple huts, and

now the Bethesda Leper Home with 515 inmates. Can I ever forget Tiharu, who was "only" a leper, wounded and heartsore, when he came to us. Then he went through an experience that changed the man. His face shone, his heart burned, his tongue was loosed so that almost day and night he praised the Lord. He went to his native village on a visit and set on fire his listeners by his story of new-found joy and peace. Said he to his villagers: "Do you remember the time when I lived in this village?" "Yes." "Do you remember that the *gauntia* (village owner) said: 'Get out of here, you are cursed of the gods?'" "Yes." "Do you remember, how all of you said: 'Don't bathe in this tank, you are a leper?'" "Yes." "Do you remember the day when I said goodbye to my wife and children who cried as though their hearts would break?" "Yes, yes, we know all." "Well, I went, I went to Champa. There is a Home for such as I am. The gate was open. The sahib said, 'Come.' He gave me clean clothing, food and medicine and never once did he say, 'You are cursed.' When the bell rang I went into the church for the first time in my life. The story of a Saviour Who loves lepers thrilled me. I attended regularly and now, praise God, I am a new man. Jesus touched the leper. He touched me. I have unspeakable joy. I am a Christian."

There are thousands who would echo Tiharu's testimony.

If to those afflicted with leprosy the sixty years' work of the Mission has meant great things, it has spelt a new life for many, many healthy children of lepers, rescued **The Children** from infection by their parents. As the work developed the need became apparent for special separate Homes; and from them have gone out hundreds of well-trained, useful, healthy citizens—teachers, compounders, mechanics, carpenters. A few, showing special talent, have gone on to university training. Many show deep gratitude. 'Every month I receive money orders from our former boys and girls, who are now out in society,' writes one superintendent. 'They so appreciate what the Mission to Lepers has done for them that now some are sending enough to help support and train some other child.'

The developments of the immediate year under report well illustrate the steady expansion of effort, and the variety of its character. Additional accommodation **This Year's Developments** has been erected during the year at Raniganj, Champa, Ramachandrapuram, Salur, Poladpur, and Dhar. At the first place it was for patients of the *bhadralok*

class, at the second for leper girls, at the third and fourth for the early treatable cases among boys and men, at the fifth for arrested cases prior to discharge, at the sixth for women. New hospital accommodation has been completed at Calicut, Chandkuri, and Nasik. An entirely new wing is approaching completion at Khondwa, near Poona, with model houses for patients likely to respond to treatment, and operating theatre, laboratory, and hospital. A large out-patient waiting hall has been built at Raniganj. The church at the Purulia Home has been extended by the addition of transepts, and at Vadathorasalur a new church has been erected, built on lines that have incorporated traditional features of Indian architecture. An illustration appears facing page 28.

Two of the Mission's Homes, at Bhagalpur and Muzaffarpur, were damaged during the earthquake, and patients of other Homes in a strikingly generous manner contributed, by joyous self-sacrifice of their tiny living allowances, over Rs. 2,000 for their repair! Surely an almost unprecedented contribution.

Expenditure again showed a drop of several thousands of rupees. It totalled Rs. 7,04,666 for 1933 as compared with Rs. 7,30,484 the year before. Of this total **Funds** nearly three lakhs of rupees came from contributions from other countries. While the proportion of total income which comes from sources in India shows an increase, so that now more than half is received from grants of contributions received in this country, there is still room for greatly increased support from those who live in this land. Expenditure ought to increase while there are yet so many unmet needs. Accommodation is quite inadequate to meet demands at many stations, in spite of the fact that numbers in our Homes have never stood so high. Sometimes over twenty applicants in a day are refused admission at Purulia. At the aided Home at Dichpali, 220 were turned away in May of this year. 'My to-day's question,' writes one superintendent, 'is about those that are lying around awaiting admission. We have to-day 28 of them.' (The Home was already more than full with over 500). 'I cannot admit them, that is prohibited. But because they are needy and really

hungry shall I give them rice only, although they have not been admitted? It is simply pitiful to see these poor people without a friend in the world.'

There lies the tragedy. Many lepers have had, and still possess, splendid friends, but so many more await the quicken-

We must Go Forward ing of the hearts of those who have not yet been 'moved with compassion.' But we believe that greater things lie ahead than behind. There have been great pioneers in the past, and there is still great work to be done. We rejoice that Mr. Wellesley Bailey, the Mission's founder—though he always maintains that only One, his Master, was that—lives to see the Mission's Diamond Jubilee. We remember others—their three score years and ten long past—Dr. Hutchinson, Miss Hatch, Miss Reed, who still labour at their appointed tasks, and rejoice with them in their rejoicing. 'My heart overflows with praise and thanksgiving,' writes Miss Reed from her Himalayan outpost where, after over forty years of service, she still carries on her work, beset with much suffering, while in her eightieth year. We recall those who now rest from their labours. The Misses Pym, Henry Uffmann, Haripant Govind Kelkar, Rosalie Harvey, Isobel Kerr, Dr. Ribberstrop, and many another who, under the constraint of a great love, royally served. And the memory of them all comes as a challenge to those who still may labour.

Problems there still are, vast and difficult. But with faith, patience, sympathy, intelligence, they are not insoluble. Opportunities outnumber difficulties. The resources available to the servant of God embrace, but are not limited by, the findings of science and the riches of material wealth. God, we profoundly believe, is in the work of the Mission to Lepers. And with thanksgiving to Him for His manifest blessing upon it during these sixty years, we go forward confident that its purposes cannot be frustrated, but that from the seed that has been sown and the tree that has waxed great, there will come at the last its perfect fruit.

AROUND THE HOMES

BENGAL

The census figures reveal a grave increase of the disease in this Presidency during the last ten years, and the Mission's Homes have sought to increase their scope and usefulness. There is still a vast field for work unoccupied, however.

Bankura

The fact that a part of this district has been selected for an intensive public campaign to eradicate leprosy has given added usefulness to the Leper Home near Bankura, which is able to provide, in some directions, facilities which cannot be found elsewhere.

'The life of the Leper Home these days,' writes Mr. C. F. Ball, the honorary superintendent, 'and increasingly so as time goes, has two sides, the one which looks inwards to its own internal economy, the life of its patients, their social and athletic activities, their work in the fields, their progress at the dispensary; and secondly there is its attitude to the community without. Here at Bankura we stand in the very heart of a highly endemic area, and now we are finding ourselves the very centre of a wide district campaign for eradicating leprosy in these parts.'

A District Campaign

'To turn to the first aspect at once, we have, of course, been full up throughout the year. And what, for want of another name, we call the hospital ward, has been kept full with patients looking for temporary relief—ulcerated feet that want repeated dressing, and seasonal troubles like dysentery.

'We are not all good companions, but for the most part we strike a happy line between the healthy individualism that likes doing things for and by itself, and the spirit of co-operative work. The gardens immediately surrounding each ward are divided among the more able members of the family, and there is a healthy rivalry in securing plants and seeds for the season's flowers and vegetables. Just now there are to be seen straddling across some open patch the long tendrils of some member of the marrow family, and no mother more lovingly wrapped her first-born in swaddling clothes than these amateur gardeners shield their early pumpkins against the ravages of vagrant cattle and goats.

'But what of the world without the Home? The dispensary was first opened in 1925, but for various reasons the number of out-patients was small and irregular. Now, however, the villages in our neighbourhood have been combed for patients, one neighbouring clinic under the District Board has been transferred to our charge, and our numbers are now soaring into the regions of Bradman's scoring. At the moment they are approaching 200 and there are others to come. More opportunities create greater needs, the more we cultivate the better provision we want, the more we go abroad the better provision we need for treatment at home, for many of those who come for treatment at the dispensary need treatment in a hospital ward and, as I remarked above, what for lack of better language we call a hospital ward is nothing but a room once used as a stores godown. In the Christian work of helping others to help themselves—and that is our special share in the district campaign—we sadly need more adequate hospital accommodation and equipment.'

Here is a chance for some good citizen of Bengal to render a

real service to the cause. Two good hospital wards could be put up at a price of Rs. 3,000 each.

Raniganj

Another year of happy progress can be recorded, though the Home suffered the loss of its honorary superintendent, Rev. E. S. Allwood, who has been succeeded by Rev. E. Quinton Snook. The operating theatre, built by the patients, was opened in November, and on the same day a fine house for patients of good social standing, given by Mr. D. B. R. Pourkhani.

'He has given this beautiful building' said Mr. Allwood at the opening, 'with a modesty that is most self-effacing, and his desire that everything should be of the best is shown in the fact that he has not only given the building, but furnished the rooms, and provided each bed with *two* mattresses!'

After leaving Raniganj Mr. Allwood, at the annual meeting of the Society in London, paid tribute to the spirit of happiness prevailing:

'I do not think I have ever known a visitor come to our Home who has not remarked with amazement, and yet with sheer wonder and delight, at the number of smiles and happy faces he, or she, has seen.

'Smiles and happiness everywhere! It may amaze you but I have known times when to those to whom we have given the glad message that as far as we can tell the disease is arrested within them and that they can now leave and go back to their own homes, the farewell has been a time of heart-break. As they have said farewell to the Home, it has been with tears in their eyes. Now think of the joy of being told that the disease has been arrested within you, and yet on the other hand think how much that Home must have meant to you, if to leave it brings the tears to your eyes.'

Smiles and Happiness

Out-patient work has continued to grow and this year a large waiting hall and treatment centre were completed.

Aided Work

Aid continued to the growing Home in the Chittagong Hill Tracts at Chandraghona and to the Hill Home at Kalimpong, to which come folk from Tibet, Sikkim, Nepal and Bengal.

'The numbers of lepers so far has not exceeded 75, but that number has been well maintained. Not that they do not change, for several have been discharged, and others have gone away, but there are always new arrivals to take the places of those who have left. They form a varied, but, on the whole, a happy family, and they are very keen on their treatment, realizing the benefit they receive from it.'

A Home for healthy children is in the course of erection, and two new wards for patients have been added.

The first Communion Service ever to be celebrated there took place this year, with many nationalities represented:

'The service was surely unique. Here was a company of twenty-five recent converts to Christianity growing in the knowledge of their Lord and Saviour, to whom the Holy Sacrament was a totally new thing, for the first time coming together in obedience to His command to remember and proclaim His death for them in the breaking of bread.'

The Breaking of Bread

'It was a holy and happy service. We felt that it was indeed good to be there, for the Lord himself was in the midst, presiding at His own table, and we were conscious of His presence. One wonders what the non-Christians thought of it as they looked on. They were all most reverent. Probably it was a more eloquent sermon than they had ever heard, bringing home to them in a striking manner the fact of the death of Christ for us sinful men.

'A beautiful individual communion set had been gifted to the Leper Church by friends of the Mission to Lepers in Edinburgh, and this was used for the first time.'

To the work done among out-patients, and among the beggar lepers in Calcutta, by Rev. P. A. N. Sen, of the Church Missionary Society, the Mission's grant has this year been substantially increased.

'The extent of misery and suffering caused by this disease' writes Mr. Sen, 'and the danger with which it threatens the city of Calcutta are scarcely realised; the already appallingly large number of those afflicted is being rapidly multiplied, and unless suitable measures are adopted in time to check its progress, there is no knowing where it will end.

**Calcutta's
Danger**

The beggar lepers, most of whom have been forced to take to begging owing to the maimed and crippled condition caused by this disease, roam about in the streets in large numbers, spreading the infection on all sides; besides these those patients who belong to the upper and middle classes and who follow various trades and professions until the disease makes it impossible for them, are also numberless.

'Our little place of worship at Maniktolla Dispensary has been found to be the centre and soul of our healing ministry which kindles hope in the lives of the defeated and disheartened. Here we have gathered a congregation of about 175 Christians, men, women, and children. Christ walks unseen through our streets and waits to co-operate. He is in the midst of us, to heal and to bless, if only we will receive Him. The inspiration of this work lay in the Incarnation. Our Lord took our flesh and infirmities and bore our sickness that He might minister to every need of humanity. We find His footsteps in the slums of Calcutta, in leper bustis, in every place where there are human hearts in need of consolation.'

BIHAR AND ORISSA

The most dramatic event of the year, of course, in the work in Bihar has been the earthquake. The Mission has Homes at Bhagalpur and Muzaffarpur, both of which were damaged, though not as badly as outside buildings. No loss of life occurred, and all patients escaped injury. A brief note was sent to the other Homes in India telling of the damage done, and a response of an altogether unexpected character resulted. With joyous eagerness patients gave of their tiny subsistence allowances, and the result was that over Rs. 2,000 was contributed by patients for the relief of these Homes! The amounts given by the various Homes may be seen in the subscription list at the end of the Report.

Bhagalpur

The Rev. H. Perfect, who has superintended the work at the Home since 1914, except when on furlough, has had additional work caused him on account of the damage done by the earthquake.

'The earthquake did considerable damage in the Asylum. The hospital and church were both damaged: and the old staff bungalow and every ward in the Asylum, except the Grant Memorial ward, showed signs of damage.

'Since Dr. Chakravarty joined us just over a year ago, the number taking injections in the Asylum has increased, and also those attending as out-patients. At the present time in the Asylum there are 94 men and 32 women having injections, and 10 of the tainted children. Attending as out-patients on September 1st, 1933 there were 28 patients; on August 15, 1934 the number had gone up to 121—93 men and 28 women. For attending to these out-patients properly we need at the present time two dressing and treatment sheds, one for men and one for women.'

Cuttack

Another encouraging year has passed, the very popularity of the work creating its own embarrassments.

'Accommodation,' writes Mr. S. F. Robinson, the honorary superintendent, 'has been one of our greatest problems and causes us much anxiety. In my last report I said that we had room for only 280. Daily we were getting lepers seeking admission, and it is no easy task having to refuse them all. Still more re-shuffling was done during the year and other rooms made available, and by doing this we were able to take in about 300, without over-crowding. On January 1st, 1920, there were 73 inmates. At one time we were so full that it was impossible to take in another leper, for several were waiting outside the gates for over a fortnight, hoping that accommodation might be found for them. One of these was an emaciated looking leper who had been sleeping under a tree outside the Home for a fortnight. It was hard to keep him out, but the day came when I was able to discharge a patient "symptom free" which made room for this poor fellow. He told me that he was prepared to die outside the Asylum—and I must say he was not far off death's door. He hadn't had anything to eat for many days. We made him comfortable in the Hospital Ward, gave him clean clothes and nourishing diet, and he soon began to feel much happier.

'It has been a year of steady progress on the medical side of the work. Advance secured in medical research making toward a possible cure of this most awful disease is still being put to the proof. Twenty-seven men and women have gone back to their homes, free from the disease and are able once more to live a normal life with their relatives. We thank God for this. It may be interesting reading perhaps when I say that since October, 1929, 164 men and women have been discharged free from the disease. I have no records prior to this date.

'There has been a wonderful spirit of generosity throughout the Asylum during the year, and it is remarkable how those whose worldly wealth is seven annas per week can give so largely and so willingly when the need arises. I should like to make mention of the amount which the inmates have given to various causes outside the Asylum, and the means used for collecting the money. During the year Rs. 210 has been given, the greater part of this for the Earthquake Fund, and when they were asked if they would give to this fund to help the Leper Asylums in the stricken area, a ready response was made by the unanimous giving of two annas each out of their weekly seven annas. (Two fresh cases were admitted two days before the fund opened and these two who only had two annas to draw, willingly gave it up to the fund.) Then they went back to their respective blocks and there they contrived other ways of raising even more money. The women had been putting a little by week by week so that they could enjoy a feast together. They were about to celebrate this feast, as their feast fund had grown to Rs. 12; when the call came for money, over and above the liberal two-anna gift, they spontaneously gave the whole of their feast money! The men were not to be outdone, but they had no feast fund to draw from, so the singing band got busy and they made a ward to ward visitation, singing and collecting as they went. In this way Rs. 140 was collected for the Earthquake Fund.'

Muzaffarpur

The Rev. Saul Johnson, the present honorary superintendent of the Muzaffarpur Home, had a dramatic introduction to his new station, since he had only just arrived when the earthquake took place. His own bungalow came tumbling down and he and his family just escaped being embedded in the ruins. Writing of the Leper Home he says :

'All the wards were badly damaged and a part of the dispensary tumbled down, but none of the inmates received any injury. There were geysers of cold water, and sand covered all the compound and the wells were choked and twisted out of shape. Temporary shelter was at once provided and everything possible was done to keep up the spirit and morale of the patients.

'Those were anxious days, but God helped us to face them in perfect faith and confidence. Temporary huts have since been built and the maximum comfort that is possible under the circumstances has been provided.

Anxious Days 'There is accommodation in our Home for 60 patients only, but at the time of writing this report there are already 65 enrolled. A part of the assembly hall has been assigned to some patients for their stay during the night. And although it is so hard to refuse admission to those who tramp miles and miles in the hope of finding relief here, yet some have to be turned away for lack of room.

'The discipline of the Home is just fine. Although these people cannot do much work, yet they do willingly and cheerfully what lies in their power. They helped a great deal in building their temporary huts; they also attend prayers morning and evening every day, and Sunday services regularly. They also take collections for the support of pastoral work.

'Men and women alike work on their farms, the produce of which they enjoy. It is very encouraging to see the amount of interest they evince in doing the work allotted them.

'A day school is conducted between 10.0 and 2.0 every day. Most of the patients attend this school, and pay at the rate of one pice per head per week to their teacher who is also an inmate. In this way the teacher collects more than one rupee each month.'

Purulia

Numbers continue to soar at this, the largest Home in India, and there are now over eight hundred inmates, apart from the healthy children. Yet deserving applicants are turned away daily, sometimes more than twenty in a day.

Some of the medical statistics may be of interest:

1,842 patients (of whom 629 were in-patients and 1,213 out-patients) made 43,160 attendances for injections during 1933.

64 patients became 'disease arrested' during the year.

5,957 attendances were made at the eye clinic.

5,007 attendances were made at the ear, nose and throat clinic.

24,828 attendances were made at the dental clinic.

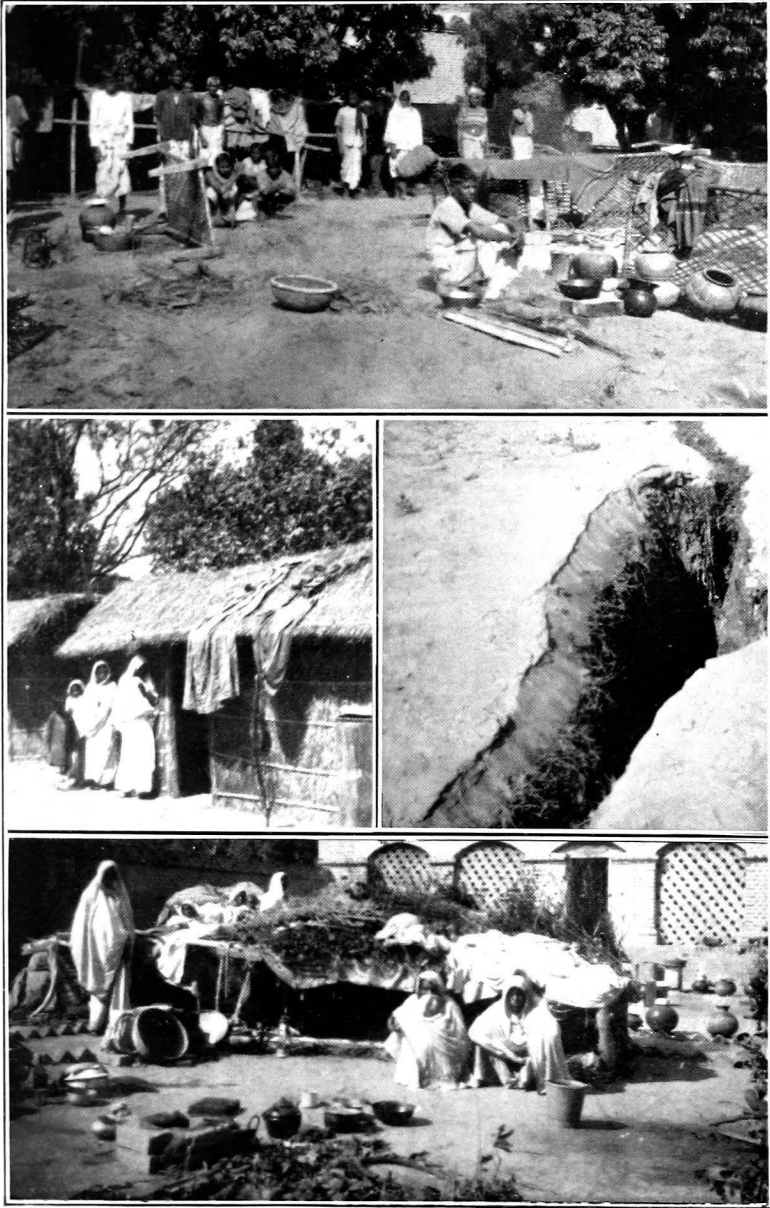
62,596 attendances were made at the dressing stations. (This excludes dressings done in the hospital wards.)

2,857 bacteriological examinations were made.

453 operations (32 major, 421 minor), were performed.

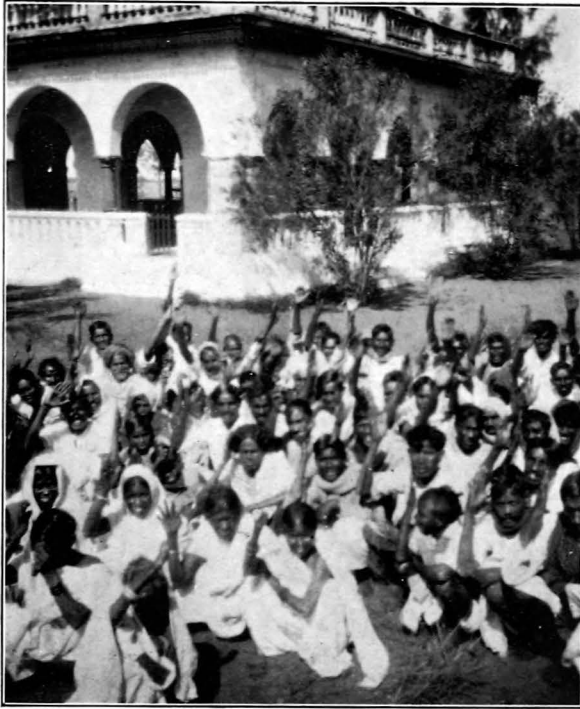
Goodbye was said this year to one who had devotedly served

AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE



The Home at Muzaffarpur was damaged in the earthquake. The photograph shows (above and below), men and women patients, driven to open-air shelter. No house was left safe for habitation until repaired. On the left are shown temporary quarters, and on the right one of the extraordinary fissures made in the land, and the silt of sand thrown up with jets of water.

THE JOY OF HELPING OTHERS



'Who wants to help the patients in the damaged Homes at Muzaffarpur and Bhagalpur?' 'We do,' is the unanimous response of these patients at Vizianagram. Altogether patients in the different Homes in India gave over Rs. 2,000 for earthquake relief.



'Who wants to help such children as these at Naini to be saved from leprosy?' 'I do' is, we hope, the unanimous reply of every reader of this report.

from the day she came in 1925—Miss Millicent Thornton—who left just after Easter to be married. Miss Thornton was the first European missionary nursing sister at this station and when she came there were no modern hospital wards, no adequate dressing stations, no operating theatre. What has been accomplished since, especially in the building up of a staff of leper nurses and dressers, capable of carrying responsibility as well as doing good work, owes more than can be told to her industry, patience, and devotion. The Rev. E. B. Sharpe, the superintendent of the Home, also had to go to England in the spring on sick leave. Mr. A. Donald Miller, the secretary for India of the Mission, is acting for him in his absence, but it is hoped that Mr. Sharpe will be able to return in November.

If there have been farewells there have also been welcomes, for Dr. and Mrs. Whitaker, and Miss Vinall came early in the year, and we are grateful for these reinforcements. Gratitude is expressed, too, to the staff and voluntary helpers.

'Dr. Roy and Dr. Rao have borne the burden and heat of the day,' writes Mr. Sharpe, 'the constant medical care and treatment of our patients, both in and out. . . . Dr. (Mrs.) Miller, wife of the secretary for India of the Mission to Lepers, has also again and again come to the rescue down at our hospital wards and greatly relieved suffering and saved life by her quickness and ability in operation.'

Miss Krogh has continued her work at the Treatment Hall, Dental Clinic, and Healthy Girls' Home:

'Work progresses in the Treatment Hall,' she writes, 'our most busy days are the out-patients' days. It is encouraging to see how eager they are to come for treatment in the hope of being cured of their disease. One longs for the day when most of them may become "symptom-free." It is heartbreaking to see the crowds coming along and one cannot help but see the difference between these and their fellow-sufferers who live in the Leper Home. The latter are cared for in more ways than one, have not the dread of being turned out as outcastes from their homes, and find it much easier to turn a smiling face to the world, even though their disease is similar. The highest number of out-patients in any one day reached 415 on the male side and 180 on the female.'

Of the girls in her charge she writes:

'We are very sorry that we have had to send three of the girls back to the Observation Home for a further period of treatment; on the other hand it has been a joy to welcome five girls into the Healthy Home from the Observation Ward, their treatment having now finished.

'We have started 1934 well with three weddings. It is a great joy to see the happiness of the girls when they know that, though often poor and small, they are going to have their own homes. We all rejoice with them.'

The church has had transepts built on to it and the addition now enables all who seek to attend to find a place. Another building project of interest is an additional house for women, built on 'country' lines, which the patients have been erecting, without outside direction or remuneration. This will provide good accommodation for some sixteen women.

The Commissioner of Chota Nagpur, C. L. Philip, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., found a great contrast between the present condition of the Home, and his last remembrance of it.

'The institution has progressed vastly since I last visited it in 1920. Not only have many new and excellent buildings been constructed but many improvements have been made in the old ones. It is in the spirit of the place, however, that the greatest change is noticeable. Formerly the patients came here as a last resort for some alleviation of their sufferings and in the hope that this was a place where they could at least die in peace. Now they come with faith that they can be cured and many are coming in the early stages of this disease when they really can be cured; and the spirit of hopefulness and self-help has superseded the old, sad atmosphere of despair which used to brood over the place. It is a pleasure to visit the institution; it used to be a somewhat painful task.

'I was deeply impressed with the efficient way in which all the work was organized. I was still more impressed by the fact that the majority of the workers are patients who have been taught here to help their fellow-sufferers. Those who are healthy or who have been cured learn something which is useful to themselves or their neighbours and do it happily. In every direction great work is being done here which deserves the fullest encouragement.'

Other Homes

The Mourbhanj State Home, to which the Mission has for many years given a grant-in-aid has been very full, and the honorary secretary, Mrs. Lahey, is probably right in ascribing the unprecedented pressure to both economic depression and the hope of relief by treatment:

'Never in its history has it remained so full for so long a time together, and never have so many seeking admission been turned away because of lack of accommodation. The reason we believe is twofold, the present depression that drives many a destitute leper for a refuge, and on the other hand, the new-found hope of a treatment that will eventually prove a cure, if taken advantage of in time.'

The adult Sunday school is commented on encouragingly, and the desire of patients to share their spiritual treasure:

'The adult Sunday School in their Home, to which every inmate is welcomed, is conducted largely by themselves and is a source of keen enjoyment to any one visiting and helping. At the last "All India S.S. Examination" in

The Blind Scholar

the oral division one of the leper women named Nangi, who is blind and belongs to the Santal race, insisted on giving her answers, even though she was bed-ridden and the fever from which she was suffering had so weakened her that her answers were in gasps. The minute details she gave surprised us and spoke volumes for her teacher, another cripple leper woman, as well as for her own zeal. She made only one mistake in a name, and her evident joy in being allowed to take her part, and her later translation to the Father's bright Home above, made us glad we had yielded to her earnest request. And another cheer and very real encouragement came when one of the faithful masters, Sujon, asked how they could help in the evangelizing of the people around. They talked it over with the caretaker and finally decided to support an evangelist for a full month to preach in their stead; the support came from their monthly free-will offerings.'

The Mission's aid also continued to the Saldoha Colony in the Santal Parganas.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Although the Mission was founded sixty years ago, it was not until the 'nineties that it began to develop work in this Presidency. In contrast to most parts of India, the initiative at three stations, Pui, Poladpur, and Sholapur, came from Indians. The Homes at Miraj and Nasik also began in the same decade. Now there are some 730 inmates of Mission Homes in the Presidency, an increase of over 70 in the last year. There are also 75 healthy children of lepers for whom separate provision is made. Encouraging developments are proceeding at Khondwa (Poona), Poladpur, and Nasik.

Belgaum

Mr W. C. Irvine, who has superintended the work at this small Home for forty patients since 1915, contrasts the *morale* of the Home to-day with that which prevailed twenty years ago:

'Looking back to 1915,' he writes, 'when I first took charge, the outstanding difference in the work of this Home is the peaceful way the people get on together.

There is room for improvement even here, still the contrast is tremendous. In those days I seldom visited the Home without having to settle some quarrel—now it is the exception. Then caste feeling ran high, now it seldom shews its head. The three Christians (formerly of low caste) were despised and ridiculed, now the Christians lead. Willingness to help the weak, sick and needy is now shown more readily.

'Our people rose well to the call for help from the seat of the earthquake disaster. On the need being placed before them, and the suggestion that they should forgo their meat allowance—they get a sheep once in a month—a forest of hands shot up to signify their willingness; in fact it was unanimous. I have received several small gifts from Indian Christians and others who have been touched by this incident. Beyond this, most of them denied themselves various food-stuffs, some gave money, one a whole rupee.'

Miraj

Dr. R. C. Richardson also contrasts the beginnings with to-day:

'During the first years very little was done further than to give the sufferers a home, and very simple treatment for their disease. Chaulmugra oil was used, the patients taking it by mouth.

'During the first twenty-five years an average of about one a year was discharged as being free from the disease. For the last five or six years things have been very different. About seven years ago we began to get *Hydnocarpus Wightiana* oil from Ernakulam "since when we have used no other." Results, when compared with the first twenty-five years, have been wonderful. For while during the first twenty-five years about a score were discharged, during the last five years more than four score have been given certificates declaring them to be free from all symptom of the disease.'

Nasik

At the beginning of the year under report Dr. Mathew became the resident medical officer, and much encouraging work, medical, social and spiritual has been done since.

Miss Betteridge, the honorary superintendent, having reported

about new dressing stations and an addition to the dispensary, continues:

‘Again, there was no sick room and the doctor had to treat and nurse very sick patients under very trying circumstances because of this lack. Now that need has been met on the women’s side and the room is just ready for occupation. When furnishing it I had to get material for the mattresses for the beds and the cloth merchant to whom I went to buy it gave it to me when I told what I wanted it for, and mildly suggested that a gift would be most acceptable! We are so grateful for this room and are constantly praying that a similar one may soon be erected for the men, for their need is as urgent as was the women’s. We have “symptom-free” people on both sides who are being trained to care for the very sick patients.

‘The number of out-patients has greatly increased this year. A short while ago there were seven, now there are forty. Several of these come a distance of seven miles (the return journey makes fourteen) for each injection.

‘Not only have the buildings had attention, but the grounds too. Hedges have been planted, flower borders round some of the buildings have been made, flowering shrubs have been planted and overgrown prickly pear has been cut down and burnt. All this beautifying has been done by the inmates.

‘The crowning blessing of the year was the yielding of fifteen hearts to the call of the Saviour last March, and the joy which shone out of their faces then is still in evidence.’

Looking back to beginnings, Miss Betteridge draws a vivid contrast:

‘Then the Leper Home was merely a corrugated iron building supplemented by grass huts on a site near the outskirts of the city.

‘Now there are:

1. Spacious well-built water-proof buildings housing over a hundred lepers, half a mile farther away from the city on high, healthy ground in a very roomy compound.
2. A resident doctor occupying quarters built specially for a doctor.
3. A dispensary in which to deal with his patients.
4. A sick room on the women’s side where severe cases can be comfortably nursed.
5. A small staff of “symptom-free” people to assist the doctor in his work.
6. A well-built granary where the grain can be stored without fear of being spoiled.

A church in which the inmates gather for worship; and

A schoolroom where lessons are given daily, besides other small buildings all contributing to the smooth running of the work.’

Space does not permit to recount the equal contrasts recorded in the work of saving the children.

Khondwa, Poona

During the year an entirely new wing has been under construction, from funds provided by the Mission.

‘We are carrying through a scheme of extension,’ writes the Rev. D. S. Sawarkar, the honorary superintendent, ‘consisting of four double-room cottages, one hospital ward, one laboratory and operating room and quarters of compounder and servants. These buildings are nearing completion. If a good balance is left out of Ra. 30,000 sent out by the

**Considerable
Extensions**

Mission to Lepers, it is proposed to sink a new well, carry out a scheme of satisfactory drainage, lay out a garden, etc.'

This new wing is intended to provide special accommodation for the earlier, treatable cases, for whom the existing buildings are not adequate. Numbers of patients have considerably increased in the last few years, and there are now about 150 inmates.

Poladpur and Pui

After many years of association with the Poladpur and Pui work, the Rev. R. B. Douglas laid down his honorary superintendence just at the close of the period under report. He guided the work wisely and well, and his services will be remembered with gratitude.

Mr. Douglas writes of the beginning of the work, tracing it to the love shown by a Brahman convert, Haripant Govind Kelkar:

'In the summer of 1895, he was in charge of a school in the village of Poladpur. Mr. Wilkie Brown, then a young missionary newly arrived from home, met him there on his way to Mahabeshwar hill station, and found that he had gathered a few lepers in huts outside the village and was living there along with them. Thus was Poladpur Home started and Pui was opened later on. Now there are in these two homes 248 inmates, while fifteen healthy boys and girls are being educated in various schools and training institutions.'

Writing of the medical developments, under the charge of Dr. B. V. Ubale, Mr. Douglas gives the following encouraging report:

'Eleven of the lepers were declared "disease-arrested" during 1933, and 110 were found to be greatly improved. Several of the disease-arrested cases are young boys for whom, had it not been for this treatment, life would have presented a prospect of hopeless and increasing misery. Two are a man and his wife who have been lepers for over twenty years, but are still not too old to look forward to many happy and useful years.

'The Poladpur lepers have built eagerly, with their own hands, an observation ward for disease-arrested patients where they will be kept till it is safe to discharge them. The married couple mentioned above, who are Christians, have been put in charge of the ward. The site chosen is on the top of a small hill overlooking the lepers' houses and it has a lovely view of the surrounding mountains and the river winding around the Asylum below.

'A remarkable feature of the work at Poladpur is the place which the Asylum has come to hold in the life of the village. It is no longer a spot to be shunned. Every evening a number of young men from the village come along to play volley-ball and basket-ball with the doctor and his staff, and one may there see the novel sight of Brahmans and other caste people, playing along with the asylum sweeper—the scavenger of lepers! How long will untouchability be able to withstand such changes? When we had sports at Christmas the village schoolmaster brought nearly all his boys, and though they were not allowed to mingle in the same events as the lepers, they shared in the fun and the prizes.'

Sholapur

It was another Indian who founded this Home, as Mrs. Florence Hazen, the present honorary superintendent, records:

'Dr. Keskar founded this Home over thirty-four years ago. He gave it the name of Vishrantipur. This means the city of relief or recreation. When first founded only relief could be brought to the sufferers, but for the past ten years slowly, slowly, the last part of the meaning is coming true. In these years some have gone out with a clean bill of health. All taking the treatment find the progress of the disease arrested.

'The Home is very full, and has a long waiting list. We could easily triple the numbers had we but the means to do so.'

Singing is a feature of this Home.

'The *Bajan Mandali* (singing band) has made a name for itself during the past year. At Christmas time they entertained a large audience in the Christian Hall of **Leper Songsters** Service. Their singing drama was much appreciated. Then during the time of Dr. Stanley Jones' campaign they entertained a large audience for half an hour before one of his lectures. We quote from what he wrote in the Visitors' Book, "I visited the Leper Colony and was deeply struck by the spirit of the lepers. They seem cheerful and even happy. Their singing is the best I have heard given by lepers anywhere in India. The attention given to them must be real and helpful."

Vengurla

This is an aided Home, doing valuable work in a fine spirit, and the Mission's grant-in-aid continued.

BURMA

Mandalay

The Home at Mandalay continues its important work, and the spirit of the patients greatly cheers those in charge. Writing of the patients' giving for the far-away Bihar Homes damaged by the earthquake, the Rev. H. Vincent Shepherd writes:

'When last February we were told of the serious damage to two Leper Homes in India, the patients of the Home expressed their desire to show their sympathy by sending a contribution from their own small resources. "What we can collect in one pay day will not be enough" they said, "let us have a month, and we will give all we can." They receive only Rs. 3 a month, with which they buy food to go with their rice, and I thought that we might get Rs. 40 or Rs. 50. When the month was over I was given the magnificent sum of Rs. 130 to be sent with the love and sincerest sympathy of our patients. Inasmuch as it was done unto these, their brothers and sisters, it was done unto Christ.'

Miss Robertson continues her special work for the children:

'Recently we have started two flocks of Bluebirds. The flocks are unusual because we have admitted two little boys! The flocks were registered recently and all were enrolled at a special ceremony conducted by the Commissioner of Guides. The children wear blue skirts and white jackets. There is much enthusiasm and we were glad to find a new interest for the young lives in our care.

'We were greatly encouraged by a visit from Lady Stephenson, the wife of the Governor of Burma. She showed very great sympathy and interest and in response to our request for small pieces of material she has been the means of many fine bundles being sent to our Home. This has kept those patients, who have fingers to sew, busy, and now we have many beds adorned with cheery patch-work quilts.'

Moulmein

Pressure has continued on accommodation at Moulmein, and applicants have to be refused admission.

'The average number on the roll was 120 which is less than last year, but we have found that we have a very definite limit to the numbers we can take care of and so have had to reduce slightly the numbers we can receive. Many more have come to our gates begging for admission and at the present time there are about ten who are seeking admission which cannot be given.'

Occupational interests have received increased attention, much to the benefit of the Home.

'The outstanding fact of the year has been the growing co-operation on the part of most of the patients. We have discovered and uncovered abilities in the

Discovering Latent Talent Home that had not been discovered before. A good carpenter among the inmates does a good deal of small carpentry work.

Men who could handle concrete were found and saved us much on the extensive repair work we had to carry out. Men willing to handle our new incinerator were found and have made a success of the work, even in our extremely damp climate. The weaving of cloth will be our next project and there are a number who can do that.'

CENTRAL PROVINCES

The Mission's largest field of work in any one administrative division is in the Chhattisgarh Division of this Province. At its homes at Champa, Chandkuri, Dhamtari, and Jahargaon, there are no less than 1,430 patients; and 190 healthy children of lepers being brought up separately for useful citizenship. The work here is constantly growing, and the year under report has seen steady advances, while other considerable schemes of development are in the course of preparation. It is also hoped to be able to develop in the near future our work at the one Home in Berar—Kothara, near Ellichpur.

Champa

The year has seen the erection of a good set of buildings designed especially for the housing of girls with leprosy, and so arranged that the residents may live in houses only

How Spencer Jack Served with others in the same stage of the disease. The cost of this Home was met by friends in New Zealand, and is known as the Spencer Jack Memorial Home. Spencer Jack was a boy desiring to become a doctor dedicated to the service of the leper. But he died before he reached manhood. However, the dedicated spirit of his youth has borne its fruit, for in this memorial building some of those whom he sought to serve will find loving care and wise treatment.

The Rev. P. A. Penner, D.D., still continues his service, and he compares beginnings (over thirty years ago) with to-day:

"What mean those huts on the bank of the river Hasdeo?" Thus asked the many men and women coming from near and distant villages with their loads of

vegetables for the Champa weekly bazaar. "Oh, not much, there are only two lepers living there and the missionary gives them their daily rations."

'Yes, only two lepers in simple huts on the bank of the river—these were the beginning of what is now the Bethesda Leper Home with its 515 inmates. The primitive huts have given place to 37 substantial leper wards; four buildings for the healthy staff; one office and dispensary; a home for leper boys; the Spencer Jack Memorial completed in August, 1934, for tainted girls; a large church; two homes for healthy children and one hospital ward in building. All buildings are in solid masonry. "This was from the Lord, and it is marvellous in our eyes."

'Since April, 1902, to August, 1934, this home has given shelter for a shorter or longer time to 2,500 patients. Sixty-five lepers have been discharged as symptom-free, who are living in their respective villages. The healthy homes have sheltered 85 children. Of these 22 are married. Children of these couples number 26. Our erstwhile healthy children that are now independent of all mission help are found in the following vocations:

'Three trained Bible-women; two senior trained teachers; two passed compounders; one hospital assistant; two carpenters; one bricklayer; four gardeners; one trained tailor. In training in higher institutions are—one doctor; two domestic science and Bible-women; one nursing sister; one senior trained teacher; one fitter and welder. In the above list are two young people that were lepers, but are now symptom-free. One enjoyed a Government scholarship. What wonderful potentialities in these fine young people! With consecration to God and with a spirit of genuine service for India, which we endeavour to inculcate into the lives of such who are entrusted into our care, what may they not mean for the future!'

Chandkuri

A temporary halt in the building programme, which has gone on for some years, and is to be renewed this winter, enabled greater attention than ever to be given to the needs of individual patients in this home, with over 550 patients.

One can only quote a few items from the very encouraging reports given by the Rev. J. S. Schultz, honorary superintendent, Dr. H. H. Gass, medical officer, and Miss Kroehler, missionary nursing sister:

'Owing to the very nature of leprosy,' writes Mr. Schultz, 'that is, its chronicity and the commonly seen mental depression in the newly admitted patient, we need socially to re-establish and "rebuild" him. Each patient, if not prevented by illness or extreme deformities, finds a "job" at Chandkuri. This "job" often needs to be created but even at this it is worth the trouble. It re-establishes his lost self-respect and creates in him a sense of social obligation and duty. This in turn makes him a happy member of the community. Those who do not want to work but are able to do so, cannot stay. Among our English speaking patients one will find some of them doing very ordinary and heavy work, such as turning our grain-crushers or working in the cowshed. A large number of our patients do very heavy work for which they receive a small remuneration.

'As to our farm, our patients during the last year cultivated 50 acres of land. Our rice crop was fair and in order thoroughly to repair the field embankments and to give our land a rest, no winter crops were sown. Our dairy has again given us most satisfactory results. The milk yield for the year 1933 amounted to over 61,000 lbs.

'On Trinity Sunday, forty-two of our patients were baptised. In pursuance of our policy of extreme caution, so that patients do not accept Christianity for the sake of

conformity or a feeling of obligation towards us for taking care of them, every candidate was most carefully examined after having attended our catechumen class for at least a year, and he or she having shown every sign of being in real earnest and fully realizing what he or she was doing.

'The Institution is over-crowded. Over a hundred have had to walk away not knowing where to go.

'Many people of a high social standing applied for a small private room and treatment. But we could not take them as there was no room. A most urgent need at

A Big Need Chandkuri is a block of small cottages. Each cottage would have private rooms for two patients. Plans and estimates have been made, but there are no funds. Each cottage would cost Rs. 800. A dozen cottages like this would fill a tremendously urgent need at Chandkuri.'

Dr. Gass writes of the medical work:

'During the past year approximately 350 patients have had anti-leprosy treatment for a period of three months or more. Most of these cases have had regular treatment for the entire year. Of these, 30 cases became arrested without disabling deformities, 27 showed marked improvement, and 70 slight improvement. The remainder were either stationary or became worse.

'Approximately 28,000 treatments were given including injections of all kinds, dressings, and operations on in-patients. Then about 3,500 treatments were given at our out-patient clinic.

'Two of our untainted lads who had hospital training here passed the final examinations of the Mid-India Board of Examiners for Compounders. Ten lads are in training at present. The majority come from other Missions, and are to go back after finishing their training.

'The very fact that we have in the Institution over 600 patients and children is enough of a hint as to the amount of work to be done. Not all of these are under specific leprosy treatment. But due to the very nature of the **Medical Problems** disease even those not under treatment present to us a variety of medical and surgical problems. For example, we have at present in the ward a patient who is suffering from leprosy, tuberculosis and syphilis; another woman who has tuberculosis and leprosy; another with amœbic dysentery, leprosy and syphilis. Another patient has a severe trachoma resulting in a bad corneal ulcer; then another case with plastomycosis and leprosy, etc.,. It is these various other complicating diseases that make leprosy severe. All of these other diseases must first be treated before leprosy itself can be effectively attacked. We are definitely on the offensive to prevent blindness wherever possible. Every afternoon eye treatments are given. Many cases come to us with trachoma, an eye disease which if not treated energetically causes blindness. Leprosy also sometimes affects the eye. This complication usually occurs when the patient is in leprotic reaction, and at this time the iris becomes inflamed and this may, if not treated, lead to destruction of the whole eye.'

Miss Kroehler gives some statistics in a quaintly novel form that give them special interest:

'Florence Nightingale once wrote in a letter, during the Crimea War "In all our corridors, I think, we have not an average of three limbs per man."

'Looking over our fifty-five patients (in the hospital wards) last week I wondered if we could not give equally as interesting statistics about our leprosy patients. I find that we have among these, six "whole" patients— **Missing Members** whole, with the exception that they have leprosy. Missing among the others' members are—two legs, one arm, nine eyes, two hundred and twelve toes and two hundred and twenty-three fingers. Or, if we

put it in another way, the average number of toes per patient is slightly above six, while the average of fingers is less than six.'

At the beginning of the year under report the two hospital wards for cases of combined leprosy and tuberculosis were opened; and also the enlarged chancel of the church, with its new and beautiful memorial window given by Mr. W. H. P. Anderson, the present general secretary of the Mission, and a past superintendent of this Home, in memory of his mother.

Dhamtari

It is just ten years ago that this Home, a few miles out from Dhamtari, was opened to replace a former institution in the town. There were then about 170 patients. Now there are over 330, and the accommodation is to be increased because of much pressure on space. Plans are on foot also for special hospital wards.

The Rev. Bishop Lapp, the honorary superintendent, contrasts the change that came with the introduction of modern treatment:

'Previous to the time when treatment was given, lepers came to the institution to be sheltered, clothed and fed until the disease would take them out of this life, but to-day they come for treatment and to be healed or at least relieved from the ravages of the disease.

'Work is taken by our lepers as a part of their treatment. They work willingly. That is as willingly as they ever did; for some seem to be born indifferent to toil.

The sixty acres of grain under cultivation are tilled by the lepers who sow the seed, weed the grain, reap it, thresh it and put it into the granary.

Work is Treatment

'By keeping them employed and giving them proper medical attention and treatment we find the general health of the inmates well above the average of the surrounding villages. The site is ideal for such an institution and ample for housing many more inmates as soon as the funds can be furnished.

'We are very happy indeed to be able to report a number of arrested cases which have been discharged from the Homes. Only recently a man who had been a Government teacher returned to us for a visit. He had been discharged, and very fortunately for him the disease has not again developed after these four years of residence in his village. He returned to us for a call and to express his very deep appreciation for what we had done for him.'

Kothara, Ellichpur

As this is the only Leper Home in Berar it is not surprising that it cannot cope with all who seek admission. The hope of improvement through treatment has placed a great strain on the institution. It is intended, in consequence, to have a resident medical officer and to increase accommodation.

'For many years,' writes the Rev. Carl Wyder, 'during normal times, Kothara had an average of 30 to 40 inmates, until it became known that there was hope of healing in the new injection treatment of leprosy. Since then the numbers in Kothara have steadily increased during the last seven years so that at the present time the inmates number 144, all of whom, with the exception of three or four cases, are under regular treatment.'

Other Homes

The Home at Jahargaon, Mungeli, has been helped by the appointment during the year of a resident doctor, Dr. P. James.

'All the inmates have been carefully examined, and analytical individual charts made, upon which supplementary records are made. Some surgical work has been done by Dr. James, assisted now and then by Dr. Victor Rambo, our medical adviser, of Mungeli. Together these men are undertaking careful individual study of patients, and are making a special study and treatment of ulcers. The co-operation and loyalty of the patients has been much appreciated. We anticipate much improvement.'

It was decided during the year to close the little Home at Patpara, with only a dozen inmates. Better facilities can be provided for these patients elsewhere, and it is in their interests to be transferred to bigger Homes.

The Mission's help continued to the aided institutions at Raipur and Rajnandgaon.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

The number of patients and healthy children in the Mission's own Homes in this Presidency now exceeds one thousand. But even so many applicants for admission have to be refused.

Calicut

During the year two hospital wards were opened for bed-ridden men and women. The operating theatre and laboratory are still to be built, but it is hoped that this autumn will see their erection.

Numbers in the Home have nearly doubled in the last ten years, last year ending with 230 inmates resident. To-day there are more. Medical work has been encouraging.

'During the past year,' writes Dr. W. F. Joseph, 'ten patients were discharged symptom-free without any disabling deformity, and they are now happy with their relatives in their own houses. With the exception of two, all the treated cases showed appreciable improvement.'

'In order that the patients may have little time to brood over the disease, gardening, carpentry, weaving, tailoring, digging the compound, cultivation work and various games have been introduced. The patients carry on their duties whole-heartedly and they help a good deal to make the life of the home a source of pleasure. Carpentry, tailoring and weaving are taught to the patients, and such handicrafts are found beneficial to the patients after they go out of the Home symptom-free. The weaving school, in addition, is a source of income to the Asylum. All the bed sheets and clothing required for the patients are made here at a cheaper rate. Gardening is another occupation which has recently attracted the attention of almost all the patients.'

All-Round Occupations

Manamadura

A variety of activities has been engaged in during the year to make the patients forgetful of self in their concern for the common welfare.

'The present superintendent, Rev. C. E. Wolsted,' writes a member of the staff, Mr. Jeganathan, 'is an agricultural enthusiast. He strives to instil into the minds of the patients a taste for agriculture through lectures with magic-lantern slides.

'Many of the patients take to such work with willingness and relish. They constitute a valuable asset to the hospitals. Rice, maize and sugar-cane are the most important of the products cultivated here. There are also vegetable gardens where many of the vegetables required for the regular consumption of the patients are grown. With a view to encourage the patients in their gardening activities prizes are offered to the possessors of the best gardens every year. There are cows which supply milk and that is used as a part of provision for the sick patients. The bulls and oxen belonging to the hospital are used for ploughing and for cart services. Poultry keeping has also begun and there are now about forty cocks and hens and an equal number of pigeons.

'There is a cottage prayer meeting every evening at 8.0 p.m. in one of the wards. This is held in regular rotation. These are purely prayer meetings and the subjects discussed are topics from the Bible. Such meetings play a very useful part in moulding the character of the patients. School children have their own Christian Endeavour Society (Juniors) formed.

'There is a regular Bible class conducted twice a week. Hindus and Mohamedans attend the class. Some are enquirers. More than forty patients have approached the superintendent for the supply of Bibles at a concession rate. This shows their affection and love toward the Great Physician, Jesus Christ.'

One patient, after a very severe period of physical suffering, experienced a new sense of God's presence, and has paid a striking testimony concerning what he has learnt through the discipline of pain:

'I have learnt to be more humble and sympathetic, to rejoice and glory in sickness, sorrow and tribulation. My Lord has taught me the true meaning of suffering in the sense that it reveals the chastening love of the Father in Heaven towards me. He has strengthened me to brave any hardship or trouble. I find that the Lord's blessing is hidden in the apparent curse of my disease; that in the act of bearing the cross of suffering I increase my faith and strength, a true vitality renewing my soul; that my ruined life has been restored and that my loving Saviour has hidden me under His healing wings and has driven the foul things from my soul by His powerful medicines and His wonderful bread and water of life. My heart is at rest enjoying the gift of peace which passeth all understanding.'

Dr. Devasirvadam writes encouragingly of the medical work:

'Ten years ago the patients called our treatment a "remedy worse than the disease" since they were discouraged by the then strange treatment. The injections caused them pain and it was necessary for a prolonged period, extending to two or three years on an average, for complete treatment. Now every patient is unmindful of pain and the period of treatment, and they are quite willing to subject themselves to all such odds as they are hopeful of the final result.

'During the last five years more than 200 patients have been discharged, out of whom some were clerks, some were police constables, some were students and others were of various trades and professions, mostly farmers. The changed outlook was due to the faith of the public in the modern treatment and in the actual results which were effected by the treatment. The faith of the patients is shown by the increasing number of applications we receive for admission year after year in spite of several out-patient clinics which have been started by the Government dispensaries during the last two years. In 1933, we had 264 applicants and within seven and half months of this year we had 304 applicants.'

Ramachandrapuram

The loving concern and interest in the individual patient shown at this Home make it appropriate to sum up the work that is being done here by recording the recent story of one individual woman patient:

'First her husband, who really loved her,' writes Dr. Joshee of a patient called Sathemma, 'was made by his parents to leave her. Then she was mercilessly driven away by her own people. The dread of this dire disease overcame even the love of her mother and they said, "You are now a cursed woman with a cursed disease, go somewhere and die." So she wandered far from home, went to the holy temple, prayed to the goddesses, bathed in the sacred waters of the Godaveri, during the great twelve-year festival, Pushkaralu. She had neither a plantain nor a coconut to offer to her god; and nothing gave her any relief. Her wanderings made her condition worse. She had nothing to eat and none to care for her. The few clothes she had were tattered to pieces. The maggots were perforating deeper and her wounds were stinking. She was now almost crawling on the ground, for her strength failed her. She had given up all her hopes and only wished for death.

From Death to Life

'It was at that time that some news from somewhere threw a little light on her desperate life. She heard of a place where a doctor and a lady missionary were caring for people like her. At once she started on her journey. She dragged herself along the roads without food and without sleep, but now with great hopes. Words are inadequate to express my feelings on seeing her thus crawling on the ground with only a few rags sticking to her ulcers. I saw before me a skeleton of skin and bones. I thought it was a hopeless case. But do you think that Sathemma had given up hopes?

'No—when she was taken to the women's wards, she saw many like her, but their faces were radiant. She wondered what the reason was. She soon became happy and realised that it was due to the sympathy and love shown to her. One can imagine her feelings of gratitude when she saw before her a plateful of rice and curry after many a day of starvation. Every minute she compared her present life with that of her past dreadful and helpless wanderings. She was touched by the singing in the morning worship. Her inexpressible gratitude urged her to love God whom the others worshipped. Her face showed the fullness of her heart. In a short time she was miraculously changed, and she wanted to be baptised. But before that she was sent home to see her little daughter and to show her people the change in her heart and to tell of her new experiences. There she had a great surprise. She found them preparing for her death ceremony as they had not heard from her for many months! She returned and at the confession of her own new-found faith, the whole Church unanimously consented to her baptism, and she was baptised. Now she who first sought help is a great friend to many and a good helper.'

Additional quarters for men patients were erected during the year.

Salur

Fresh quarters for early treatable cases among boys and young men were provided during the year. The Rev. Dr. Schulze, who began the Home over thirty years ago with a few mud huts, writes of the generosity of the patients, and of the fact that the Home has never lacked funds. A case of *date et dabitur*.

'To make other people as happy as themselves they collect some funds to support their own Mission station, paying for the teacher and building a chapel there.

'Every Sunday they bring their little offerings and sometimes also vegetables out of their own garden. After church is an auction in which mostly a high price is paid for their own produce. Besides this they have a special collection for the Bible Society, a special Harvest-feast, and when the village near by had been burned they made a collection to help those poor Hindus.

'Our Lord has been with us during over 30 years. The expenses were in the first year about Rs. 500; they have risen up to Rs. 12,000 a year now, but in spite of it we have never suffered deficiency. The Lord be praised.'

Vadathorasalur

The great event of the year at this Home has been the completion and opening of the new House of Prayer, built on a plan that has sought to adhere to Indian architectural traditions. Photographs appear on the opposite page:

Writing of the opening, Dr. Annaswamy Rao says, 'Everyone who sees the church admires its Indian style of architecture. We are very proud of having this beautiful church; we do not have such a beautiful one throughout our mission field. The 29th July was a day of rejoicing and thanksgiving. The patients and the staff, filled with joy and happiness and with hearts full of gratitude to God, singing songs and praises to Him, entered the new church.'

'Most of the patients were dressed with new clothes, which they had bought with the pocket money they get every month. Women had new sets of bangles, stitched jackets, and flowers in their hair. It looked like a big festival.

'The dedication service began exactly at the appointed time. All the patients, the staff, and the guests (about 60 in number) were inside the church singing in Tamil "Come all ye people and let us give praise to God," standing waiting for the procession of the pastors to enter. As soon as they had entered, the actual service began. A printed order of service had been distributed. The service was very inspiring. The visitors were much pleased to see the quiet and solemn behaviour of the patients, and their enthusiasm in singing songs and taking part. We all felt the presence of God.'

Miss Lillelund, the nursing superintendent, writes:

'Each day has had its small joys and sorrows, but through it all, we have much to give thanks for. Many of the patients have improved a great deal, only a few became worse and three died.

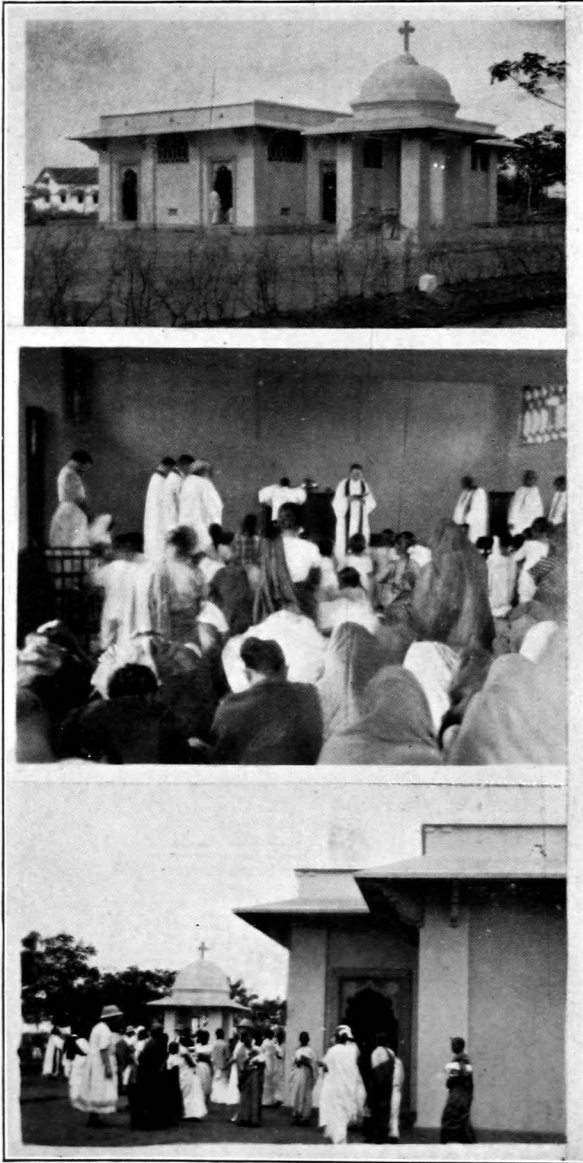
'The leper children are a great joy to all of us. In the school they try to do their best, although it may be very hard at times, but they feel very proud, when they can begin to read either in the hymn-book or in the Bible at prayers. At work, especially when called out for it in a crowd, they work happily either in their own garden or at work in the compound. But most of all they like to have a picnic into the jungle, where they love to sing and play and roam about.

'Our Christmas week was as usual a very happy time. Not only at the service and when the small presents were given to them, or at the common meal which they had together with friends and relations, but also in their own small homes, songs and play and enjoyment of different kinds took place. In the end of the Christmas week they played a drama, as they call it. It was all done by themselves and some of it was really well done.'

Vizianagram

Miss Flora Clarke wrote her notes amid much extra work created by a cholera epidemic in the district:

'THEY THAT WAIT UPON THE LORD
SHALL RENEW THEIR STRENGTH'



The new House of Prayer at the Vadathorasalur Home,
on the day of its opening and dedication.

A MINISTRY FOR OLD AND YOUNG



Here are the forty-three blind lepers at Chandkuri. For them there is a Christian ministry that must not be neglected.



—but equally there is a ministry for these jolly children of lepers, at the same Home, who are being rescued for the future.

'Vizianagram was visited by a cholera epidemic, and there was a case at the Leper Home. It was a most anxious time for all. Dr. Solomon was most faithful and put forth every effort on behalf of the man. All the inmates were inoculated and every care taken to prevent an outbreak. Later, we went to a couple of villages and helped out there. In all, Dr. Solomon inoculated over six hundred. We record thanksgiving for answered prayer. God blessed the means used. The sick man in the Home recovered. There were no other cases. Some of the lepers got a new idea of Christian service as they realized how hard we worked to protect them from the dread cholera.'

After recording the gradual growth of the institution which Miss Clarke has superintended since its inception she writes:

'The whole place has been changed from a wilderness to a real beauty spot, by the laying out of little gardens, planting trees, mango groves, etc. Our hearts are filled with thanksgiving for all the way the Father has led us as a Home and the Mission to Lepers that has been the means in His hands of bringing untold blessings to countless numbers of suffering lepers in almost all parts of the world, and has advanced so wonderfully.'

Other Homes

The Mission's financial help to the aided Homes at Kodur and Narsapur continued, as did the grant to cover the cost of superintendence by the Church of Scotland Mission of the Government Settlement at Chingleput. Help was also continued to the roadside clinics around Vellore.

PUNJAB

It is curious that it was in a part of India where leprosy is less prevalent than in the rest of the country that the Mission began its work. It was in the Punjab that Mr. Wellesley Bailey, before ever he founded the Mission, gave of his spare time to the lepers in the little Ambala asylum. It was in the Punjab that the Mission first gave funds for the building of a new asylum—at Chamba. (What romance there is in the day book entry, in faded, yellowing ink—'May 28, 1875. "To coolies marking site, 5 annas."') It was in the Punjab that the Mission began its policy of supporting work of various Protestant Societies, the first such help being sent to the old 'Poorhouse' in Sabathu, from which sprang the present flourishing Home established on a fresh site. How widely the activities of the Mission have spread since those early days, so that now the Punjab is only a minor field of work.

Chamba

Some notes of Dr. Hutchinson have already been given on p. 6. He also writes of the necessity of a combination of physical and spiritual exercise for the best results to be obtained.

'It seems to have been found by each of us superintendents independently how valuable every form of manual labour is in the treatment. Many are rapidly throwing off the disease and they come full of hope and with smiling faces. I tell them that *two hands* are at work in their cure—*One* from above and the other before them and they must believe in both for a cure.'

Of the increasing out-patient work to supplement the small amount of work which can be done in the Home, he writes:

'The Home is full and has been for some years, but about half of the inmates are advanced cases for whom not much can be done beyond checking the disease, much deformity having already taken place. Some six or eight years ago I opened a clinic in the town, and the numbers have grown to an attendance twice a week of seldom less than forty and up to fifty and even sixty. There are nearly 300 names on our roll, but many of these live far in the interior of the mountains, and only those within a radius of ten or fifteen miles can attend. They are all improving and come with smiling faces and hope rising in their hearts, and there is very marked improvement in many, amounting to symptom-free. Our hills are full of leprosy and I am discovering this more and more for many come for other complaints and on testing are found to be in the early stages of the disease.'

Sabathu

Excitement was caused at this Home during the year by the advent of a sadhu with a marvellous tale:

'A sadhu travelling through the Home told several poor crippled patients of a marvellous newly discovered spring of water about 30 or 40 miles distant where sufferers of all kinds were relieved and cured. It reminded me of some patent medicine advertisements! So one poor blind leper was constrained to go as his sight would surely be restored! He was an N 2 case. He went. Several others begged me to let them go too. My reply was 'Wait and see; if Jantar is cured, then you can all go.' Poor Jantar and his guide returned sadder and wiser men, for the wonderful water failed to open his eyes! No others asked to go then!'

The Sadhu's Story

Many developments have taken place since Mr. G. H. Watson took over superintendence nearly ten years ago.

'I can only go back to February, 1925, when we arrived to care for the 57 inmates then in the Home. Within a year their numbers increased and now we are always needing wider doors or more funds for all who wish admittance! The authorised number is 150, but we always have some extra ones.'

'The building alterations and improvements are also considerable,' wrote the Secretary for India of the Mission on a recent visit. 'Mr. Watson has built an assembly hall, a laboratory, three residential houses; he has relaid the water supply and in various ways adapted or improved the buildings. The general condition of the grounds, too, is better than I have ever seen it.'

Tarn Taran

The town of Tarn Taran has long had association with lepers, ever since Guru Arjan Deo, about the year 1590, built a tank 'Dukshanawaran'—that which takes away pain—with supposedly healing qualities for leprosy. But the waters did not perform their work with sufficient efficacy, and so pilgrims who came to be cured remained to beg, and from a colony of lepers there slowly developed the present institution.

This flourishes, and a happy spirit prevails. Dr. A. P. and Mrs. Das have continued to bear the major responsibility for the work. The leprosy specialist who investigated the general leprosy situation in the Punjab, and stayed at Tarn Taran for ten days wrote:

'The discipline among the patients is excellent.

'All the forms and body charts submitted to the I.G.C.H. in my scheme for the anti-leprosy campaign are being maintained at this place.

'Serological and bacteriological tests are carried out regularly. The intradermal method is followed. To make the work easier and to devote more time, the patients have been divided into six batches. Each batch is treated on separate days. During the last year 45 per cent of cases have improved under the special treatment.

'The Home maintains a Children's Home. Excellent arrangements exist here for their education and welfare.'

The Rev. F. J. Snee, the honorary superintendent, and Mrs. Snee, have continued their sympathetic oversight of the work, though they will soon be relinquishing their charge.

Other Homes

The Rawalpindi Home has had a quiet year. And the Mission's small grants-in-aid have continued to the Homes at Ambala, and at Palampur. The work at Palampur is particularly encouraging:

'The Palampur Leper Home has been more than full throughout the year. Accommodation is severely taxed and new cottages are an immediate necessity.

'During the year the activities of the patients have been increased by the commencing of a tailoring class, the members of which are now able to supply the clothes for all the inmates in the Home. A school class has been started for those who wish to read and write. A working party has performed daily tasks which have resulted in the improvement of the compound generally.'

The Rev. J. Z. Hodge, Secretary of the National Christian Council, after a recent visit, wrote thus:

'The colony is under the personal supervision of Mr. Wilkinson, the present head of the Canadian Mission, and I marked the affectionate interest he took in his charge. All the patients were his friends. The expense is borne by the Mission to Lepers—many even in these days rise up and call this Mission blessed—and the local Government. The eighty odd patients live in well-made huts, each with its little garden, and the things that make for sweetness and light are their daily companions—the chapel with its bright services, the hospital and its gracious ministry, the school with its call to new worlds, and always the glory of the hills and the beauty of the valley. I thought if the mind anywhere could rise above the haunting fears of a fell disease it would be here. And so it was. I saw a group of lepers cheerfully engaged in physical drill; I saw many proud of their achievements in gardening, and I marvelled at some of the things the maimed hands of others had fashioned. Most of all my heart was stirred as I joined in the chapel worship and shared the invincible hope of the Christian lepers. Cleanliness and hope have a new and holier connotation for me now that I have seen the Palampur Leper Home.'

UNITED PROVINCES

Most of the work in this part of India has been established for many years, some of it even ante-dating the formation of the Mission to Lepers. For instance, the Home at Almora, for long an aided institution, was begun as far back as 1840 by Sir Henry Ramsay, one of the very first institutions for lepers in India. The beginnings of

the Naini, Allahabad Home, also go back to the middle of the nineteenth century though it was taken over by the Mission while still small, since when it has grown to a Home with over 500 inmates. The Home at Chandag Heights was established by the Mission as far back as 1884, and it is here that Miss Mary Reed has laboured since 1891, and still continues!

Chandag Heights

At this far out-post, Miss Reed has gallantly carried on, in spite of increasing weakness and pain:

'A combination of ailments are still combining to keep me about three-fourths of every twenty-four hours either on my back or getting up and down many times, seeking relief in change of position, and when I find respite occasionally I then feel unfitted for writing more than the scrappy few lines that needs *must* be written. How blessed it is to realize, as the days go by, that it is because the Mission to Lepers is at its very heart and root a *Gospel Mission* and that the *power* for all the ministry to the least of all these little ones is the *constraining love of Christ!*'

Naini

Dr. S. Higginbottom who has superintended the work, except when on furlough, for over thirty years, draws some striking contrasts between to-day and the day when he took over the work:

'As one reviews over thirty years of one's life, there is a great urge to bring out contrasts in the Leper Asylum. Then fifty helpless adult lepers. Now over five hundred. Then no children's homes, so that nearly every child **These Thirty Years** in the asylum contracted the disease. Now beautiful homes for the taint-free children of lepers; about 97 per cent saved from the disease because taken from their parents in time; also a babies' home where those taken from their mothers are kept under observation; also a home for children with the disease, with cure expectancy of 75 per cent. Then no church. Now a beautiful church, crowded every Sunday; every day the lepers gathered in small groups for Bible study and worship; they support the church and all good causes. Then no medical work of any kind. Now a hospital and dispensary in charge of a highly trained Indian Christian doctor who has under him a force of trained lepers, or cured lepers and non-lepers, nurses, temperature takers, stretcher bearers and compounders; a laboratory in charge of a leper scientist who prepares the chaulmoogra oil derivative that is not only used in our asylum but in Government dispensaries and Mission hospitals over a wide area.

'I bear witness to the enriching, ennobling peace and love and power of the Lord Jesus as I have seen Him at work in the Naini Leper Asylum.'

The pressure on accommodation continues, and enlargement of the healthy children's homes is an urgent need about to be met by the Mission.

An event, showing how easily illiterate people can be swayed by false rumours, disturbed the peace of the Home for a day this spring. A tiny group of malcontents spread false rumours of coming reductions in the tiny cash living allowances of the patients. And, gathering together their little possessions, some hundreds of them went off to Allahabad on a protest demonstration! The trouble was immediately

straightened out, the patients' false fears removed, and normal contentment reigned again. That the event only represented the effect on illiterate minds of false reports, and not a real discontent, was emphasized in the fact that only a few weeks before the patients had given magnificently towards the relief of earthquake-smitten homes in Bihar. 'I have great pleasure,' wrote Dr. Higginbottom, 'in enclosing a cheque for Rs. 232, which represents the sacrificial giving of the lepers in the Naini Leper Asylum to the help of their poor and unfortunate brethren in the asylums that have suffered so greatly in the earthquake.'

The Commissioner of the Division, A. C. Holmes, Esq., I.C.S., visited the Home in March and wrote:

'As before, I am greatly impressed by the appearance of cheerfulness and contentment of the unfortunate inmates; and it is especially good to see how devoted the small children are to Mrs. Higginbottom. The general arrangements are excellent and it is regrettable that there is no room for further extension so that new arrivals have to be turned away.

'Dr. Forman gave a most interesting report on the medical aspects and the methods by which the inmates are being trained to help.

'Dr. and Mrs. Higginbottom and Dr. Forman deserve all praise for the excellent work they are doing.'

Other Homes

Of the Meerut Home, Mr. Farlie, who now shares the work with the Rev. C. B. G. Chambers, writes:

'They are a happy cheerful crowd, and this is what has struck me most as a new-comer. They are by no means idle, both men and women have worked well and have made a serviceable road from Delhi main road to the Asylum, which is about half a mile in length. Agriculture, too, has been taken up with zeal under the wise guidance of the house master.

'It is a real joy to be able to report that the spiritual side of the work here is one of the brightest, if not the brightest of the whole of the district work here. These poor souls are now keenly interested in village work. One day when talking to them about a particular village in this district, they were so interested and so pleased when they were asked to pray definitely for this village, that they have now adopted the village and regularly pray for it. They were so struck when they were told that the Church membership of this village was about 900, and yet was little more than a "valley of dry bones," and now they call themselves the Quadrat Khana (Power House) instead of Kore Khana (Leper House).'

The older patients at the aided Almora Home were grieved to hear this August of the death of one who had for many years been their superintendent and spiritual counsellor:

'Near the close of this year we have all felt a loss in the death of the Rev. E. S. Oakley, on 7th August. For 46 years he lived and served as a missionary in Almora and for much of this was associated with the Leper Asylum as superintendent. In more recent years he has represented the Mission to Lepers on the Leper Asylum Committee. He had endeared himself to the older lepers who feel the passing of a real friend.'

Mr. Hollister, the present superintendent, is able to report encouragingly:

'Encouraged by the paying off of the cost of renovation of one barrack last year, in part through a liberal gift from the Mission to Lepers, the committee approved the renovation of still another barrack this year.

'Through the donation of a friend of the Institution a small laboratory has been erected this year adjacent to the office of the doctor-in-charge.'

OTHER PARTS OF INDIA

Dhar

The Mission's Home in the Native State of Dhar has developed in size and usefulness during the year, and a new house for women patients was kindly donated and built by the State. Four years ago there were only seven patients resident. Now there are just on forty.

'The well-fenced compound is no longer a bare hillside, and this year many trees have been added which in a few years will render it a place of vivid beauty. A nice little orchard of mango trees has also been set out.'

Neyyoor, Travancore

An entirely new Home has been built for early treatable cases, away from the old one which continues to serve advanced ones, and it was opened during the year under report. This new Home is not Mission property, as is the old one, but the Mission is giving a substantially increased grant to help finance the additional maintenance charges.

'At present in the new buildings,' writes Mr. Harlow, 'there are 83 male lepers, and by means of the newest treatment and careful attention we are finding that the disease responds very satisfactorily; the younger and earlier cases showing almost immediate improvement. The inmates have plenty of fresh air for which the buildings are specially constructed. There is ground for exercise and suitable soil for gardening.'

An interesting *volte face* in attitude is recorded in the following story:

'While we were prospecting for land for the new Leper Home, we found Pethuru Samuel, an early case of leprosy, in the village adjacent to the land we eventually bought. When the building was proposed he led the opposition in the village on the grounds that it was a terrible scourge to have such an institution in his district. He was very active in his opposition to us for a long time, but recently his disease showed signs of increasing, and having become frightened he is now taking treatment as an out-patient at the Home. Under intensive treatment his disease is responding extremely well, and there is no doubt that he will be able to make a great influence among the people of the surrounding districts, and we feel that this man was providentially led to us for treatment. The old hostility towards the institution has magically ceased since he started treatment with us.'

Other Homes

The Mission's small Home at Alleppey has had a quiet year, with 'poor sufferers outside who almost every day are entreating us

CHRISTMAS CHEER



Christmas gifts come, from many countries of the world, from those who are supporting the work. They reveal the amazing personal interest shown by these far-away friends. Here some of the gifts are being distributed.



The children have their Christmas Tree too. The Moulmein children, dressed in their best, await the advent of Father Christmas to make the presentations.

GOOD FOOD MAKES GOOD MEDICINE



Patients gathering in the sheaves. There is no other occupation so good for patients as agricultural work, and none on which they are so keen.



The men-patients at Manamadura are proud of their stud-bull, seen with a calf, bred from it. When patients can say, 'Our crops,' 'Our cattle,' a new proprietary interest enters into their activities.

to have them admitted.' Medical work has given better results than in any previous year, and the spirit of the patients is a happy and brotherly one. 'Any visitor to the Homes will be impressed with the contented, joyful and happy faces of the inmates.' The least crippled engage in cultivation work and 'when they get any produce they show their brotherly love by sharing it with their fellow-sufferers in the Home.'

Aid is given up in Assam to the Hill Home at Manipur:

'While there were many interesting happenings during the past year,' writes Dr. Werelius, 'there is none as bright as the prospect of separating the untainted children of the lepers. The gift from the Mission to Lepers will make it possible to build a cottage for the children.'

To Dichpali in the Nizam's Dominions the Mission's grant-in-aid has also continued. The notable work at this station is ever-developing, and there is, as at so many other places, great pressure on accommodation:

'The situation grows intolerable,' writes Rev. G. Kerr, 'we refused 220 in May. Fifty-two were discharged, disease arrested, last week, making 192 for these six months. This relieves us a wee bit temporarily, but of course there is a huge waiting list.'

Asking for increased help from the Mission, Mr. Kerr writes:

'God has always so marvellously met our need as it came that despite probabilities, shortages, economies and all things else, He will, as He has so often done, respond to our faith. If only we had more means for the reception of more in-patients! It is asking a great deal of you, I know, with your hundred other claims to consider the further need of a mere aided auxiliary. We have no plea save the plea of this unceasing and increasing stream of applicants. I did yesterday what I have hitherto boasted I should never do. I refused a leper lad admission. I pray I may never have to do it again and yet unless further aid is forthcoming it seems more than likely.'

MEDICAL TREATMENT

A Review of the Year's Medical Work

BY E. MUIR, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Ed.)

Honorary Medical Adviser, Indian Auxillary

In looking through the statistics for the last year of the work in India of the Mission to Lepers, we find that many of the figures remain about the same as last year. But the number now under treatment has increased by 665, or over 10 per cent. Also the out-patients under treatment have increased by 1,722, or over 58 per cent; and those who have improved under treatment are 54 per cent more than last year. In fact the out-patients are rapidly increasing and will soon at this rate exceed the in-patients under treatment.

The popularity of treatment is a striking feature of these leper homes. When it is remembered that several years are often necessary before recovery can take place, this is the more remarkable. From other sources we hear that clinics for the treatment of leprosy often begin with a flourish and large numbers of patients, but after a few months the numbers die down to almost nil. This is not the case in the clinics of the Mission to Lepers or in other clinics where the doctors and their assistants have the true missionary spirit of service and sympathy.

Another remarkable thing is that almost all this increasing in-patient and out-patient treatment has been done by practically the same medical and nursing staff as was previously employed, though doubtless much extra help is given by educated and trained patients. At the back of all this increased work are two things: sympathy and enthusiasm; and it is these that make the medical work of the Mission so popular and such a success.

I referred last year to the importance of children, and the splendid work that the Mission does in its many homes for the children of leprous parents. During the past year, the child problem has been emphasized more and more by workers all over the world. It has been shown that the age factor is one of the most vital in the spread of the disease. In early years resistance to leprosy is much lower than in adult life. Thus the infection enters and spreads through the bodies of young children, many of whom become the infectious cases of the next generation; whereas those infected after puberty become chiefly non-infectious cases. *If all children under ten years of age could be effectively isolated from infectious cases of leprosy, the disease would, in all probability, become a negligible one within two*

generations; but that is a very large IF. The Mission to Lepers has so far led the way in *Save the children* policy; and will, I believe, realising the all-importance of this side of the problem, develop more and more their splendid children's homes.

Apart from the work which the Mission itself is doing, it is inciting others who share its spirit to undertake anti-leprosy work. As an example may be mentioned an ex-patient who is running three leprosy clinics in a highly endemic area, where no fewer than 125 patients are cared for every week.

Statistics of Treatment, 1933

(a) In-patients

Inmates under treatment at the end of year	...	...	...	5,764
Inmates who received treatment for three months and upwards	...	...	...	7,032
Much improved	...	...	...	2,296
Slightly improved	...	...	...	1,922
Became worse	...	...	...	350
Had to stop treatment	...	...	...	270
Died or left	...	...	...	875
Cases arrested <i>without deformity</i>	...	...	...	710
Cases discharged <i>without deformity</i>	...	...	...	453
Cases arrested <i>with deformity</i>	...	...	...	216
Cases discharged <i>with deformity</i>	...	...	...	29
Cases arrested in a previous year but relapsed during the year	...	...	...	45

(b) Out-patients

Number of out-patients treated	...	...	...	4,664
Cases improved	...	...	...	1,874
Cases arrested or became symptom-free	...	...	...	84

**Lepers Asylums and Homes for Untainted Children in India
Owned, Managed, or Aided by The Mission to Lepers**

STATISTICS OF INMATES, 31st DECEMBER, 1933

ASYLUM	LEPERS			Total Lepers Inmates	Untainted Children	Total Inmates
	Male	Female	Children			
Assam						
A. Kangpokpi ...	40	13	3	56	35	91
Bengal						
M. Bankura ...	114	83	13	210	20	230
A. Chandraghona ...	33	5	1	39	5	44
A. Kalimpong ...	58	15	1	74	7	81
M. Raniganj ...	55	69	9	133	18	151
	260	172	24	456	50	506
Bihar and Orissa						
M. Bhagalpur ...	142	41	15	198	8	206
M. Cuttack ...	185	72	16	273	4	277
A. Mourbhanj ...	54	44	...	98	...	98
M. Muzaffarpur ...	41	11	5	57	7	64
M. Purulia ...	348	362	68	778	81	859
A. Saldoha ...	144	125	50	319	30	349
	914	655	154	1,723	130	1,853
Bombay						
M. Belgaum ...	31	10	2	43	...	43
M. Miraj ...	93	42	26	161	29	190
M. Nasik ...	45	57	4	106	16	122
M. Poona (Khondwa) ...	66	57	8	131	8	139
M. Poladpur ...	95	61	7	163	14	177
M. Pui ...	35	29	...	64	3	67
M. Sholapur ...	46	14	6	66	6	72
A. Vengurla ...	31	15	...	46	...	46
	442	285	53	780	76	856
Burma						
M. Mandalay ...	173	77	48	298	14	312
M. Moulmein ...	96	12	9	117	...	117
	269	89	57	415	14	429
Central India						
M. Dhar ...	20	9	1	30	6	36
Central Provinces						
M. Champã ...	237	273	4	514	55	569
M. Chandkuri ...	228	316	15	559	111	670
M. Dhamtari ...	168	102	10	280	23	303
M. Kothara ...	73	29	15	117	4	121
M. Jahargaon, Mungeli ...	22	54	...	76	...	76
M. Patpara ...	3	8	...	11	2	13
A. Rajnandgaon ...	19	38	...	57	...	57
A. Raipur ...	59	59	...	118	...	118
	809	879	44	1,732	195	1,927

ASYLUM	LEPERS			Total Leper Inmates	Untainted Children	Total Inmates
	Male	Female	Children			
Hyderabad						
A. Dichpali ...	335	49	99	483	15	498
Madras						
M. Calicut ...	156	54	20	230	2	232
A. Kodur ...	26	11	4	41	2	43
M. Manamadura ...	223	48	22	293	39	332
A. Narsapur ...	23	25	16	64	1	65
M. Ramachandrapuram ...	82	24	9	115	12	127
M. Salur ...	103	22	2	127	13	140
M. Vadathorasalur ...	48	28	25	101	23	124
M. Vizianagram ...	70	14	4	88	5	93
	731	226	102	1,059	97	1,156
Punjab						
A. Ambala ...	44	18	2	64	2	66
A. Chamba ...	18	6	...	24	...	24
A. Palampur ...	44	15	1	60	1	61
M. Rawalpindi ...	70	31	3	104	21	125
M. Sabathu ...	115	38	1	154	2	156
M. Tarn Taran ...	129	93	...	222	93	315
	420	201	7	628	119	747
Travancore						
M. Alleppey ...	22	15	2	39	...	39
M. Neyoor ...	130	40	10	180	11	191
	152	55	12	219	11	230
United Provinces						
A. Almora ...	48	29	5	82	15	97
M. Chandag ...	22	30	...	52	...	52
M. Meerut ...	30	19	...	49	10	59
M. Naini ...	297	235	22	554	211	765
	397	313	27	737	236	973
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,789	2,946	583	8,318	984	9,302
SUMMARY						
TOTAL OF MISSION HOMES ...	3,813	2,479	401	6,693	871	7,564
TOTAL OF AIDED HOMES ...	976	467	182	1,625	113	1,738
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,789	2,946	583	8,318	984	9,302

The Mission to Lepers also makes provision for Christian teaching at the following Asylums in India and Ceylon:

Gobra, Calcutta; Gaya; Hendala, Ceylon; Matunga, Bombay; Sehore; and Trivandrum.

At Chingleput, Madras, the Mission to Lepers makes financial provision for the Superintendence of the Government Settlement there; and at Vellore, Madras, financially assists the Roadside Leprosy Clinics.

M = Mission Homes, or those managed by it. A = Homes aided by the Mission to Lepers.

DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED IN INDIA FROM 1st SEPTEMBER, 1933, to 31st AUGUST, 1934

(This list does not include contributions made direct to particular institutions which totalled Rs. 39,427)

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
<i>Per Secretary for India</i>							
Raja D. N. Mullick Bahadur Trust	1,200	0	0	*Inmates, Chandkuri Leper Home	100	13	0
<i>Per Honorary Treasurer, Indian Auxiliary</i>							
Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co., Ltd. (Two subs.)	1,000	0	0	R. D. Battiwala, Esq. ...	100	0	0
Messrs. Begg Dunlop & Co., Ltd.	500	0	0	Messrs. Birkmyre Bros. ...	100	0	0
Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.	500	0	0	A. M. Clow, Esq.	100	0	0
Kumari Shri Bakuverba ...	500	0	0	Messrs. Duncan Bros. & Co.	100	0	0
Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Ltd. ...	500	0	0	*Inmates, Ellichpur Leper Home	100	0	0
Messrs. Bird & Co. ...	400	0	0	H.H. The Maharaja of Bansda State	100	0	0
Burmah-Shell Oil Storage & Distributing Co., Ltd.	300	0	0	W. Harrold, Esq.	100	0	0
Messrs. Ralli Bros. ...	300	0	0	Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co.	100	0	0
Charu Deb Bannerji, Esq.	250	0	0	Virehand Meghji, Esq. ...	100	0	0
Messrs. George Henderson & Co., Ltd.	250	0	0	R. K. Modi, Esq.	100	0	0
Messrs. James Finlay & Co. Imperial Tobacco Co., of India, Ltd.	250	0	0	Oak Grove School, Jharipani	100	0	0
Rajkumari Mohan Kumari of Partabgarh	250	0	0	Miss V. Opie	100	0	0
Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.	250	0	0	Messrs. Parry & Co., Ltd.	100	0	0
*Inmates, Naini Leper Home	232	0	0	St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta	100	0	0
*Inmates Shantipur Leper Home, Dhamtari and Christian Community ...	208	0	0	In memory of deceased Sanklibai, Poona ...	100	0	0
*St. Ann's Church, Indore	200	0	0	St. Mary's Church, Quetta	100	0	0
Messrs. Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd.	200	0	0	M. Sen, Esq.	100	0	0
The Buckingham & Carnatic Co., Ltd.	200	0	0	Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co.	100	0	0
Lady Stephenson, Rangoon	200	0	0	P. C. Tallents, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.	100	0	0
Sir Kynaston Studd ...	200	0	0	The Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.	100	0	0
The N. M. Wadia Charities	200	0	0	Tea Estates, India, Ltd. ...	100	0	0
All Saints' Church, Coonoor	162	12	0	Methodist Church, Sudder St., Calcutta	96	0	0
*Missionaries, Kurku Mission and small Indian congregations	158	1	0	All Saints' Church, Shillong	85	0	0
Hirajee K. Kola, Esq. ...	150	0	0	Church of Scotland Mission, Nagpur	82	14	2
Messrs. Macneill & Co. ...	150	0	0	*Inmates, Khandwa Leper Home, Poona	80	0	0
Messrs. Anderson, Wright & Co.	150	0	0	*Staff, Vadathorasalur Leper Home	80	0	0
*Inmates and Staff, Cuttack Leper Home	140	0	0	St. Paul's Cathedral, Ranchi	76	0	0
*Inmates, Mandalay Leper Home	130	0	0	Christ Church, Simla ...	75	0	0
E. White, Esq.	130	0	0	Messrs. Thomas Duff & Co., Ltd.	75	0	0
*Inmates, Staff and Friends, Poladpur Leper Home ...	125	0	0	Messrs. Jessop & Co., Ltd.	75	0	0
Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co.	120	0	0	G. J. Judah, Esq.	75	0	0
				*Inmates, Chingleput Settlement, Protestant Church	70	0	0
				Bitragunta Sunday School	64	8	0
				Residents of Purnea ...	61	0	0
				*Inmates and Staff, Bankura Leper Home	60	0	0
				Sir Jadunath Sarkar (Two subs.)	60	0	0
				*Inmates, Vadathorasalur Leper Home	57	10	3

* Denotes contributions received for Leper Homes at Bhagalpur and Muzaffarpur damaged by the earthquake.

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
St. James' Church, Delhi...	57	4	3	*Inmates, Champa Leper Home	40	0	0
*Inmates, Dichpali Leper Home	54	3	4	*Inmates, Vizianagram Leper Home	40	0	0
*Inmates, Nasik Leper Home	52	15	0	*Inmates and Staff, Almora Leper Home	35	0	0
'Unknown'	52	0	0	*Baitalpur Church... ..	34	4	0
*Inmates, Kothara Leper Home	51	0	0	*Inmates, Belgaum Leper Home	33	12	0
Messrs. S. D. Shethia & Co.	51	0	0	Sunday School, St. Mary's Church, Calcutta	33	0	0
*Inmates, Neyyoor Leper Home	50	12	7	Church of the Ascension, Purulia	31	8	0
*Christians of Paud	50	4	0	Bishop Westcott School Chapel, Namkum	30	0	0
'Anonymous'	50	0	0	Basel Mission, Udipur	30	0	0
Messrs. Barry & Co.	50	0	0	C.E.Z. Mission Girls' School, Calcutta	30	0	0
Bazonji Hormusji Allbless, Esq.	50	0	0	C.E.Z. Industrial Mission, Baranagore	30	0	0
Messrs. Birla Bros., Ltd.	50	0	0	Rao Bahadur L. P. Kulkarni	30	0	0
Mrs. J. N. Bhattacharjee	50	0	0	Messrs. McLeod & Co.	30	0	0
R. Chandra, Esq.	50	0	0	Holy Trinity Church, Sialkot	30	0	0
Messrs. Bennett, Coleman & Co., Ltd.	50	0	0	V. D. B. Taraporevala, Esq.	30	0	0
Messrs. Cama, Norton & Co.	50	0	0	St. Bartholomew's Church, Adra	29	1	3
*Inmates, Calicut Leper Home	50	0	0	Diocese of Tinnevely	28	6	11
Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Co.	50	0	0	St. Andrew's Church, Lahore	28	2	0
Dr. D. B. Kapadia	50	0	0	*Inmates, Staff and Friends, Pui Leper Home	27	0	0
Messrs. Edw. Keventer, Ltd.	50	0	0	Bishop Cotton School Chapel, Simla	26	4	0
The Imperial Chemical Industries (India), Ltd.	50	0	0	Vepery Baptist Church, Madras	26	1	5
Hormusji N. Khambata, Esq.	50	0	0	All Saints' Garrison Church, Lucknow	25	0	0
Messrs. Gladstone, Wyllie & Co.	50	0	0	Anglo-French Drug Company (Eastern), Ltd.	25	0	0
Messrs. Martin & Co.	50	0	0	B. K. Basu, Esq., I.C.S.	25	0	0
Dr. A. L. Nair	50	0	0	S. K. Basu, Esq.	25	0	0
*Inmates, Miraj Leper Home	50	0	0	G. P. Burton, Esq., I.C.S.	25	0	0
*Inmates, Manamadura Leper Home	50	0	0	Messrs. Burn & Co., Ltd.	25	0	0
Dr. Dinker Rao	50	0	0	Hindu Girls' Day School, C.E.Z.M., Calcutta	25	0	0
Dr. H. R. Rishworth	50	0	0	English Congregation, United Church of Northern India	25	0	0
R. E. Russell, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.	50	0	0	Messrs. Lyall, Marshall & Co.	25	0	0
St. John's Church, Sikandra, Agra	50	0	0	Messrs. A. & J. Main & Co.	25	0	0
St. John's Church, Bangalore	50	0	0	H. J. Macey, Esq.	25	0	0
St. Peter's Church, Fort William	50	0	0	Mr. Justice S. C. Mullick, I.C.S.	25	0	0
Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.	50	0	0	Messrs. W. Jacks & Co.	25	0	0
Sorabji Dadabhoy Seth, Esq.	50	0	0	Sir Chunilal V. Mehta	25	0	0
'A Sympathiser'	50	0	0	Rustomji P. Mehta, Esq.	25	0	0
B. K. Gokhale, Esq., I.C.S.	50	0	0	Messrs. Jamshed & Jehangir Cama	25	0	0
J. Fabre-Tonnere, Esq.	50	0	0	'A Parsee'	25	0	0
Raj Office, Athgarh State... ..	49	8	0	Messrs. Place, Siddons & Gough	25	0	0
Duff Church, Manicktolla and Cossipore, Calcutta	47	0	0	*Inmates, Ramachandrapuram Leper Home	25	0	0
All India Mission Tablet Industry	45	10	0	Miss K. Rothwell	25	0	0
Mrs. B. Acton	43	3	0	W. Woods, Esq.	25	0	0
Anglican and Presbyterian Congregation, Dhanbad	42	8	0	Tenant Sloan, Esq., I.C.S.	25	0	0
Per Chaplain of Saugor	42	0	0	Christian Students, Diocesan College, Calcutta... ..	24	6	0
Mrs. Hubback	41	0	0				
*Inmates, Kalimpong Leper Home	41	0	0				

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
*Children, Vizianagram Orphanage	23	0	0	B. F. Challa, Esq.	15	0	0
Mrs. M. W. McCaul ...	23	0	0	Union Hall, Kotagiri ...	15	0	0
Inmates, Purulia Leper Home	21	0	9	*Union Church, Baripada	15	0	0
*Inmates, Purulia Leper Home	20	9	9	*Inmates, Mourbhanj Leper Home	15	0	0
Mrs. Kennedy	20	7	6	*Inmates, Moulmein Leper Home	15	0	0
St. Thomas' Church, Simla	20	4	0	*Inmates, Sabathu Leper Home	15	0	0
Rustomji P. Bharucha, Esq.	20	0	0	Miss Henry	14	0	0
T. B. W. Bishop, Esq., I.C.S.	20	0	0	*Inmates, Nasik Leper Home	13	10	9
Sidney Burn, Esq., I.C.S.	20	0	0	*Inmates and Friends, Jahargaon Leper Home	13	0	0
Rev. E. C. Dewick	20	0	0	Bishop's College Chapel, Calcutta	12	8	0
A. J. Dash, Esq., I.C.S. ...	20	0	0	Gopiganj Church, Benares State	12	8	0
Messrs. Marshall, Sons & Co. (India), Ltd. ...	20	0	0	Class IV, Diocesan Coll. School, Calcutta ...	12	8	0
Methodist Girls' School, Dharampuram	20	0	0	Daltonganj Church ...	12	5	0
*Inmates, Meerut Leper Home	20	0	0	Miraj Presbyterian Church	12	3	0
*Palampur Church Congregation	20	0	0	Baptist Church, Balasore ...	12	2	0
Shambazar School, Church of Scotland Mission, Calcutta	20	0	0	*Inmates, Alleppey Leper Home	11	12	0
Per Mrs. D. N. Chatterji ...	20	0	0	Gordhandas Dhanji, Esq.	11	0	0
'A Friend'	20	0	0	Seth Virji Kanji Liladhar, Esq.	11	0	0
Jamsetji P. Jeejeebhoy, Esq.	20	0	0	R. Hobart, Esq., I.C.S. ...	10	4	0
Asha-Bari School, Krishnagar	20	0	0	J. F. Sak, Esq.	10	4	0
E. F. Oppenheim, Esq., I.C.S.	20	0	0	'Anonymous'	10	0	0
W. E. Price, Esq.	20	0	0	'Anonymous'	10	0	0
'A Parsee'	20	0	0	'Anonymous'	10	0	0
Messrs. Stewarts and Lloyds, Ltd.	20	0	0	S. G. Umrigar, Esq. ...	10	0	0
*Inmates, Raniganj Leper Home	19	12	0	Dr. J. Chinal	10	0	0
Parish Church, Baranagore	19	12	0	Rev. H. R. and Mrs. Coventry	10	0	0
St. Paul's Church, Poona	18	8	6	Miss M. F. Carpenter ...	10	0	0
Class IX, Diocesan Coll. School, Calcutta	18	0	0	Children's Service, St. John's Church, Naini Tal	10	0	0
All Saints' Church, Kharagpur	17	5	0	Dharampeth Sunday School, Nagpur ...	10	0	0
*Inmates, Dhar Leper Home	17	0	0	H. Dinning, Esq.	10	0	0
A. P. Mission School, Sholinghur	16	7	0	Messrs. A. Firpo, Ltd. ...	10	0	0
The Club, Hafong, Assam	16	6	0	T. V. Eates, Esq.	10	0	0
The United Church, Nagpur	16	4	10	S. Ghosh, Esq.	10	0	0
*Inmates, Vengurla Leper Home	16	2	0	D. N. Gupta, Esq.	10	0	0
*Inmates, Miraj Leper Home	15	13	0	W. Harold, Esq.	10	0	0
M. J. Thomas, Esq.	15	11	0	T. Sinclair Kennedy, Esq.	10	0	0
C. D. Deshmukh, Esq., I.C.S.	15	4	0	Jamalpur Indian Baptist Church	10	0	0
D. M. Church, Melpatambakkum	15	0	0	Deaconess G. M. Lowndes	10	0	0
R. F. Kharas, Esq.	15	0	0	A. J. Moore, Esq.	10	0	0
Dr. and Mrs. J. Kitchin ...	15	0	0	T. Molony, Esq.	10	0	0
Chetty Girls' School, Sunday School, Madras ...	15	0	0	E. Maruff, Esq.	10	0	0
Hudson Memorial School, Cawnpore	15	0	0	*Inmates, Narsapur Leper Home	10	0	0
Methodist Girls' High School, Worriur, Trichinopoly	15	0	0	B. D. Nagarwalla, Esq. ...	10	0	0
Per P. Mukherji, Esq. ...	15	0	0	Palwal Baptist Church ...	10	0	0
Messrs. J. B. Norton & Sons, Ltd.	15	0	0	Presbyterian Church Sunday School, Nagpur	10	0	0
				Miss Rainsford	10	0	0
				Girdhalall Pranjivan, Esq.	10	0	0
				A. Rahman, Esq.	10	0	0
				Dr. Daulat Ram	10	0	0
				Sreemati Hemlata Roy of Dighapatia	10	0	0

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Royapuram Girls' School	10	0	0	Kinnaird Girls' High School			
Sunday School, Madras	10	0	0	Sunday School, Lahore...	5	0	0
A. C. de Souza, Esq. ...	10	0	0	D. H. Kanuga, Esq. ...	5	0	0
M. C. Tiwary, Esq. ...	10	0	0	Howrah Baptist Church ...	5	0	0
Major F. J. Utting ...	10	0	0	Duff Church Sunday			
Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha, Kt.	10	0	0	School, Calcutta	5	0	0
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice				K. K. Gadgil, Esq. ...	5	0	0
Walsh	10	0	0	Mrs. H. D. Hungerford ...	5	0	0
Miss M. Wilson	10	0	0	R. F. Khambata, Esq. ...	5	0	0
*Miss J. M. Anthony ...	10	0	0	Miss Eva MacLeish ...	5	0	0
*Inmates, Chandag Leper				S. C. Mitter, Esq. ...	5	0	0
Home	9	10	0	Amiya Kumar Mukherji, Esq.	5	0	0
St. John's Church Sunday				M. P. Church, Dhulia ...	5	0	0
School, Peshawar ...	9	8	0	Hiralal T. Parekh, Esq. ...	5	0	0
A.M.M. Church, Wai ...	9	0	0	K. M. Patel, Esq. ...	5	0	0
City Church, Jhansi ...	8	13	0	Miss M. Pocha	5	0	0
Vepery Baptist Church				Sangli Church	5	0	0
Sunday School, Madras	8	8	0	A. G. F. Smith, Esq. ...	5	0	0
Mrs. Byron	8	8	0	F. Donaldson Smith, Esq.	5	0	0
*Baitalpur Women's Union	8	0	0	'Anonymous'	5	0	0
Class VII, Diocesan Coll.				K. K. Thakur, Esq. ...	5	0	0
School, Calcutta ...	8	0	0	*Inmates, Tarn Taran			
Duff School, Calcutta ...	8	0	0	Leper Home	5	0	0
Miss M. Henry	8	0	0	Mrs. C. A. Tuckwell ...	5	0	0
St. Margaret's High School,				J. H. Umrigar, Esq. ...	5	0	0
Ranchi	8	0	0	B. Whitenutt, Esq. ...	5	0	0
Telegu Baptist Church,				Lee Memorial Girls'			
Vepery, Madras	8	0	0	School, Calcutta... ..	4	14	0
S.I.U. Church, Conjeevaram	7	11	0	S. C. Paul, Esq.	4	14	0
Dorabji Nariman, Esq. ...	7	8	0	Danish Mission Church,			
Holy Emmanuel Church,				Polur	4	1	0
Madras	7	8	0	Bishnupur Baptist Church	4	0	0
Holy Saviour's Church,				Dead Letter Office Staff,			
Chakradharpur	7	4	0	Calcutta	4	0	0
Danish Mission Church,				Miss S. Ghose	4	0	0
Madras	7	4	0	Jagamohan Prashad, Esq.	4	0	0
Christian High School,				*Christian patients, Miraj			
Kharar, Ambala	6	9	0	Sanatorium	4	0	0
*Inmates, Ambala Leper				E. A. Ritzman, Esq. ...	4	0	0
Home	6	4	0	Danish Mission Church,			
Purulia Leper Home Hospi-				Siloam	3	8	0
tal Wards	6	2	0	Miss G. R. Collins ...	3	0	0
F. J. Curriion, Esq. ...	6	0	0	Miss C. S. Ramford ...	3	0	0
Disciples of Christ Church,				Miss E. Wilson	3	0	0
Damoh	6	0	0	Indian Church, Uffmannpur	2	14	3
Bengali Baptist Church,				*Company A, Punjab Terri-			
Dacca	5	8	0	torials	2	11	0
S. P. Singh, Esq.	5	2	0	Per Mrs. Sailabala Mozumdar	2	6	0
'Anonymous'	5	0	0	M. Ghosh, Esq.	2	0	0
Mrs. Fazl Ali	5	0	0	- Crispe, Esq.	2	0	0
Tara Pada Bannerji, Esq.	5	0	0	S. K. Bhartiya, Esq. ...	2	0	0
V. J. Bede, Esq.	5	0	0	O. C. Guha, Esq.	2	0	0
Mrs. P. C. Das	5	0	0	Dr. Sudhirnath Sen ...	2	0	0
R. Ananta Rama Ayyer,				F. D. Smith, Esq.	2	0	0
Esq.	5	0	0	St. Saviour's (Tamil) Sunday			
N. M. Dinodia, Esq. ...	5	0	0	School, Calcutta	2	0	0
Entally B.M.S. Girls'				Dr. A. K. Turner	2	0	0
School Junior C.E. ...	5	0	0	Messrs. S. Paul & Co. ...	1	14	0
Church of Christ, Nellore	5	0	0	P. B. Bhat, Esq.	1	0	0
Rev. T. H. Croxall ...	5	0	0	*A Friend', Vadathorasalur	1	0	0
Mrs. K. P. Contractor ...	5	0	0				
Christian Boys' School,							
Etah	5	0	0				

† Total Rs. 18,531 5 6

‡ For Summary of Total Income and Expenditure in India for 1933, totalling Rs. 7,04,666 see next page.

**MAINTENANCE OF THE MISSION'S WORK IN INDIA
FOR THE YEAR 1933**

The total expenditure for the maintenance and development of the Mission's work in India for the year ended 31st December, 1933, was approximately Rs. 7,04,666

The above amount was provided as follows:

Contributed by the Mission to Lepers (including the Mullick Trust contribution and donations and subscriptions received per the Indian Auxiliary) ...	Rs. 3,12,090
Contributions made direct to the Mission's Institutions ..	,, 39,427
Government and Local Grants	,, 3,53,149
Total Rs.	<u>7,04,666</u>

An audited Statement of Accounts of the Mission to Lepers appears in the Annual Report of the Society for the year ended 31st December, 1933. It is obtainable from the Head Office in London, price sixpence.

The Mission to Lepers also supports work for lepers in China, Japan, Korea, Siam, various countries in Africa, and in other lands. The expenditure for all purposes for 1933 was £69,831.

**WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF
THE INDIAN AUXILIARY,
THE MISSION TO LEPERS.**

THE MISSION TO LEPERS

INTERNATIONAL AND INTERDENOMINATIONAL
(FOUNDED 1874)

General Secretary: W. H. P. ANDERSON, 7, BLOOMSBURY SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.1.

Secretary for India: A. DONALD MILLER, PURULIA, BIHAR, INDIA.

INDIAN AUXILIARY

VICE-PRESIDENTS

LADY BRABOURNE
LADY MARJORIE ERSKINE
LADY GOWAN
LADY STEPHENSON

ADVISORY COUNCIL

THE HON'BLE SIR JOSEPH BHOSE, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S.
SIR ONKAR MULL JATIA, O.B.E.
SIR BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBOY
THE HON'BLE MR. SRINIVASA SASTRI, P.C.
THE HON'BLE SARDAR SIR JOGENDRA SINGH
MAJOR-GEN. C. A. SPRAWSON, C.I.E., V.H.S., I.M.S.
COLONEL J. NORMAN WALKER, C.I.E., M.R.C.S., I.M.S.
W. C. WORDSWORTH, ESQ.

HONORARY MEDICAL ADVISER

ERNEST MUIR, M.D., F.R.C.S.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

THE MOST REV. FOSS WESTCOTT, D.D.,
BISHOP OF CALCUTTA AND METROPOLITAN OF INDIA
ERNEST MUIR, M.D., F.R.C.S.
S. C. MUKHERJI, M.A., B.L.
THE REV. CANON R. F. PEARCE
T. LAMB
ERIC STUDD, M.L.A.
D. SCOTT WELLS
H. R. WILKINSON, C.I.E., I.C.S.

AND

HON. TREASURER

P. B. MORRIS, P.O. Box 164, 6, Church Lane, Calcutta

HON. SECRETARY

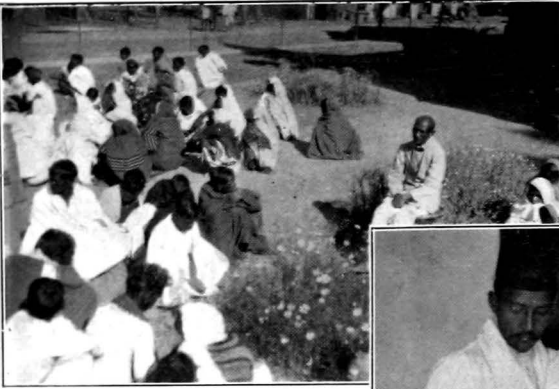
A. Donald Miller, Purulia, Bihar

BANKERS

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA, CALCUTTA BRANCH

*(The Hon. Treasurer for the Bombay Presidency is R. C. Lowndes,
Killick, Nixon & Co., Bombay)*

SNAPSHOTS OF THE DAILY ROUND (MORNING)



We go to school



And get our injections



Then we go to work



The mid-day bathe follows



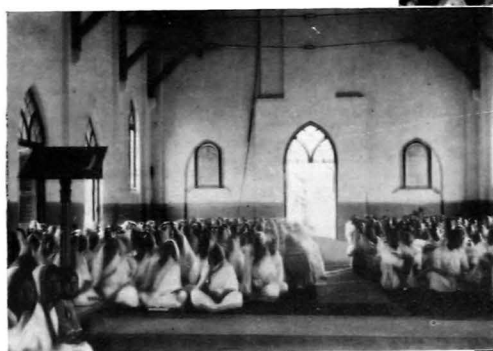
Then the rice is cooked

SNAPSHOTS OF THE DAILY ROUND (EVENING)



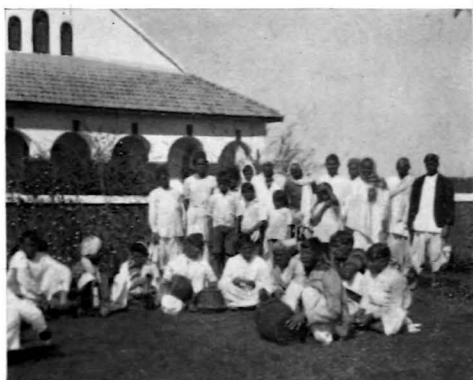
—The leper guides dance

While the men have sports—



—The hour of worship

Gossip hour at the 'club'—



—Some finish the day with music

A REPORT OF THE SIXTY-FIRST YEAR'S WORK IN INDIA OF THE MISSION TO LEPERS

September, 1934—August, 1935

The work of another year is done, and in the pages that follow brief notice is taken of the activities of the various Homes in India of The Mission to Lepers. For a little space these abiding places of our neediest fellowmen and women, so remote and hidden for the most part from India's highways, are brought into the light of publicity. The life that is going on each day and hour at thirty-seven stations, among over seven thousand lepers, is briefly indicated in the fragmentary glimpses that are given by those who labour during the long months in unremitting service. And the dominant impression that every reader will carry away is surely one of gladness rather than of gloom, and of victorious life, rather than of a slow and melancholy dying. From the desert places comes the drifting fragrance of the rose.

And at the end, when the tale has been told of this increasing battle against the forces of disease, depression and despair, what emerges? Are we any nearer the goal? Is it all a quixotic adventure, gallant enough it may be, but leading nowhere in the end? The number of lepers in India is almost certainly higher than it was ten years ago, despite all medical progress, all public and private effort. The census of 1931 showed an increase of 45,398 over the total lepers recorded ten years previously. This represents an increase of nearly 50 per cent. and while the census figures cannot hope to be accurate, a comparison of those given at different censuses indicates tendencies, directions. Why struggle against the tide?

**Whither
Bound?**

The answer all depends upon our conception of the purpose of the work in which the Mission is engaged. If it is simply a public health effort then the horizon, though distant, is narrow indeed, and obscured by many an intervening obstacle of difficulty. **The Mission's Goal** The Mission's purpose certainly includes such effort, and the medical report of Dr. Muir on page 371 gives evidence of the progress made; but it is not limited by it. Public health itself is only a means to an end, and where that end is lost sight of it brings but a barren blessing. The Mission's purpose is far wider. It is to demonstrate some of the qualities which it most deeply believes are vital to the welfare of the world. The nature and inescapable obligations of neighbourliness, which it has learnt from the words and example of its Master and Lord, Jesus Christ, are purposes of supreme importance to its witness. Our neighbour is the man who needs us most, and to be neighbourly, to the end and at all costs, is the only way by which India and every nation of the earth can find freedom from its distress. So long as the Mission Homes keep alight that torch of witness the work cannot be failing, whether it rescues us from leprosy or not.

The Mission's purpose, too, is to relate religion and conduct. Its witness to the spiritual is in its service of the material. It stands as a denial of the gibe that religion is a flight from reality. It is the only true realism. It is an undeveloped or perverted concept of religious truth that divides the spiritual and the material into unrelated spheres. The material needs the interfusion of, and redemption by, the spiritual to give it meaning and motive. That is a truth to which, so long as the world rejects it, witness must be given. And the leper work gives evidence, clear beyond all denying, that where spiritual forces and material needs come together, where the redemptive activity of God and the despairing plight of man meet, new life springs up.

And the Mission's purpose is, moreover, to assert the worth of the individual, however worthless he may appear when judged purely by standards of economic usefulness. The law of the survival of the fittest, and the weakest to the

wall, may hold in the animal world, though biologists remind us that the simple, harmless sheep, has a greater 'survival value' than the preying wolf. But it certainly does not hold where man seeks to emerge to higher levels of living, creative, beautiful and good. It is only to a people which extends mercy to others that the truest might is given. Nor India, nor the world, can win greatness till the lowest citizen is given the best opportunities of development. Only a faith in individual worth can bring collective freedom. To that foundation fact the Mission's service of the leper gives witness. We serve the seven thousand lepers in our Indian Homes for their own sake, each seen of eternal value to God. We serve the eight hundred healthy children because we believe that each one is of a value that makes it our duty to give him opportunities for his fullest growth. Could more striking illustration be given of the vindication of such a faith than in the destitute leper woman received at one of our Homes whose baby boy, rescued and now grown to manhood, has just taken his B.A. degree with honours at the Nagpur University? Respect for the worth of the individual has had its reward in fruit for the common good.

At the end of 1934, there were in the Homes in India of the Mission to Lepers 7,088 inmates. In addition, separate provision was being made for 868 healthy children. This gross total of 7,956 for whom the Mission to Lepers was responsible shows an increase of 392 over the year before. Totals of inmates on the last day of each year for the last decade are interesting, as revealing the Mission's steady growth—1925: 5,515; 1926: 5,802; 1927: 6,212; 1928: 6,350; 1929: 6,607; 1930: 6,828; 1931: 6,985; 1932: 7,310; 1933: 7,564 and 1934: 7,956. The greatest increase in any one year was, therefore, last year, and for the whole decade 2,441. In addition it must be mentioned that the Mission is also giving grants in aid to other Homes, for the management of which it is not responsible, with nearly 2,000 inmates.

The total expenditure for 1934, for work in India, was Rs. 7,84,834. Of this amount, Rs. 4,21,561 was given by private contributions, of which nearly four lakhs of rupees

came from friends in distant lands. The remaining Rs. 3,63,273 was made up of Government and Local grants. It is noteworthy that whereas income from various sources in India remained about stationary the income received from other lands, especially Great Britain, increased by some Rs. 80,000 over the preceding year. In other words nearly all the fresh development of the last year is due to friends from abroad, a not very happy fact to reflect upon, though an evidence of goodwill for which we are deeply grateful.

Building developments were not inconsiderable, calling for many generous grants from the parent society in England,

Building although in certain cases gifts were made by
Develop- friends in India. In no cases were Govern-
ments ment grants in aid received for buildings

erected during the last twelve months. It surely bespeaks adventuring courage on the Mission's part that it went forward dependent entirely on the goodwill and generosity of individuals. A complete new wing for treatable cases at the Home at Khondwa, near Poona, was opened, including operating theatre, hospital and laboratory, as well as houses for additional inmates. Considerable additions were made to the medical administration block at Chandkuri. Hospital wards were built at Champa and at Purulia. An operating theatre and laboratory were completed at Calicut. A doctor's house at Ellichpur, and missionary nurse's house at Bhagalpur were built. A Babies' Home at Naini was provided, and Her Excellency Lady Willingdon did it honour by opening it. Additional accommodation was erected at Champa, Dhamtari, Mandalay, Muzaffarpur, Purulia and Salur. Water supply was improved at Bankura, Raniganj, Purulia, Chandkuri and Dhamtari. On the other hand, the tiny Asylum at Patpara with only ten inmates was closed, provision being made for the patients at the much better equipped Home at Chandkuri.

In spite of this development—and there is more to follow!—pressure on accommodation was severe, and one has only to turn to the pages dealing with such Homes as Champa, Cuttack, Dichpali or Purulia to gain some idea of the constant embarrassment and stress to which those in charge are subjected.

Our thanks are due—and most heartily tendered—to all who have made the work possible. To those who give

Our Thanks contributions, whether large or small, we are grateful. One wonders sometimes whether it is realized in India how much goodwill and self-sacrifice there is in the gifts that come from far-away lands. The writer has often had Indians say to him that they suppose our funds from outside India come from the wealthy noblemen. Far from it. The great majority come from little houses, collecting boxes into which a penny a week is dropped from the hard-earned wages, or from money collected by friends who, unable to give much themselves, secure much more by their own unstinted services. A thrilling story could be written of the stories behind the pence and the shillings that go to make up the major part of the Mission's income! One is glad to know that the leper folk themselves in so many Homes have caught the infection of glad generosity, and out of their poverty contribute so amazingly to good causes.

There are others to whom thanks must be given for services rendered which cannot be reckoned in figures. Special gratitude is felt to Dr. E. Muir, lately Leprosy Research Worker at the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine, and Honorary Medical Adviser to the Indian Auxiliary of the Mission. His advice, constant co-operation, willingness to spend himself for the welfare of the work, particularly at Purulia, are gifts that we cannot hope to repay. We say farewell to him on his departure from India with deep regret.

To donors of supplies, the Red Cross Societies of various Provinces, Messrs. Sutton & Sons for their yearly generous gift of seeds, the Council of Women, particularly in Bihar, engineers, lawyers, architects and others who have given of their professional skill, the Churches for their hospitality to the Mission's cause—to one and all who have joined in the Mission's task we render our thanks. Not least do we offer our thanks to the Honorary Superintendents of the Homes, missionaries of many denominations and lands, and to our faithful Indian staffs, for all that they do, so patiently and well.

For the Diamond Jubilee celebrations last autumn, Mr. Wellesley Bailey, who had founded the Mission sixty years previously, sent a message of greeting concluding with the words, 'Go forward then in the name of Him who loved the leper, trusting in Him who has never failed us in the past, and following His guidance in all things.' Could there be fitter words with which to close this introduction to the later details of the Report? In surely placed trust, and in knowledge of, and obedience to, the guiding hand of our Master let us advance, happy to have our part in so great an enterprise of hope and faith and love.

NEWS FROM THE HOMES

BENGAL

It is not surprising that the poverty of Western Bengal is reflected in the alarming incidence of leprosy in that part of the Province. The only two Homes for residential treatment are those of the Mission at Bankura and Raniganj with, in all, some four hundred patients.

Bankura

Numbers continue to soar, and there is much pressure on accommodation in the main Home, though patients of better social standing are slow to avail themselves of the special provision made at the Jatia Wing.

'During the last six months,' writes the Rev. J. C. Culshaw, 'the average number of patients in the Homes has been 238—204 adults, 18 leper boys and girls, and 16 healthy boys and girls.'

Out-patient work has also increased, though the benefits of regular treatment which inmates have are not secured by the majority of out-patients, because of irregularity of attendance.

'The amalgamation of the Bankura Sadar Clinic with the Home has placed nearly 500 on the roll, but of these only 215 can be said to attend at all regularly. Of these it might be said that 159 show an improvement, 15 are worse, and that in 42 cases the disease has been arrested with deformity.'

Vegetable gardening, since the completion of the wired enclosures that keep at bay the invading and conscienceless goats, has gone ahead splendidly, and in the hot weather another well was dug by the patients.

'The patients have been busy working in the garden and on odd jobs around the houses, but their chief work has been the digging of a new well which gives water for the central cookhouse and the garden. The advent of the rains, poor though they have been this year, has given more work in cultivation and the whole Home seems now to be bursting with vegetation.'

Wells and Gardens

Raniganj

Steady progress can again be reported this year, and the same friendly family spirit prevails. It was a special happiness to find in the New Year's Honours List that Dr. S. M. Ghose, for so long the resident Medical Officer at the Home, had been given the title of Rai Sahib.

'Our old friend, Dr. Ghose,' writes the Rev. E. Quintin Snook, the Hon. Superintendent, 'is now Rai Sahib, but under the new title remains the same loving, generous nature that has won the regard and affection of all his colleagues and patients.'

A distinguished visitor was Sir P. B. Singh Roy, the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government, who visited the Home on March 16th this year.

'He showed great interest in all that was being done, touring most of the blocks, and the new ward and operating theatre. Finally, a group photograph was taken to make a lasting record of the occasion. The Honourable Minister in the course of his speech remarked that he looked upon his visit as being in the nature of a pilgrimage, a statement which gladdened the hearts of those who are striving to make the Home a shrine of health and happiness to men and women stricken with the terrible disease of leprosy.'

Other items of interest are the greatly increased out-patient wards, the generosity of the patients when they heard of the Quetta disaster, the Christmas celebrations including a religious drama produced by the women patients, and the passing of blind Suphol, one of the stalwart characters of the Home.

'The number of patients attending the clinic this year has greatly increased, there now being an average attendance of over 300 each week. This is largely accounted for by the fact that leprosy propaganda is being carried out on a large scale by the Mines Board of Health Officers, and we are working with them.

'The sympathies of the patients and out-patients were roused by the terrible disaster of the Quetta earthquake, and they willingly contributed money to go towards the Viceroy's Relief Fund.

'At Christmas the usual festive programme brought gladness to all. The generous gifts from the people at home of parcels of scarves and toys were distributed amid general rejoicing, and the usual feast eaten with great gusto. On Christmas Sunday seven patients were baptized, after having received instruction for some time previously in the Christian Faith. The Church stands out as the central building of the Home, and it plays a very central part in the life of the Home.

'This year the women patients prepared a drama which was performed on Christmas night and on subsequent occasions. The subject was "Joseph and his Brethren." They took it upon themselves to do all the work connected with the production, dramatizing the Bible story, and making all arrangements for costume and effects. Their effort was very enjoyable, but I doubt if the watchers got any more enjoyment from the performance than came to the players themselves.

'This year we lost old Suphol, a blind man who has been an inmate of the Home for many years. He was of a cheery disposition, and though unable to see the life about him, and maimed as he was, he remained cheerful and was always ready to sing a hymn, and to teach them to his fellows. His passing was a happy one, and his last words were, "I have been very happy here, but I am going to a place where I shall be happier still." We miss him, but we rejoice that we were able to help him, and in the help that he gave us all.'

Aided Work

'Our numbers are increasing—we now have 89 lepers,' writes Dr. J. A. Macdonald Smith, from the Aided Home at Kalimpong.

'A night school has been carried on, and many of the illiterate lepers have learned and are learning to read. We now have regular physical exercises for many of the lepers. The drill instructors are a matriculated student and a police constable who are among the inmates.'

During the year the separate Home for the Healthy Children was opened.

'Our Home for healthy children of leper parents at Kalimpong is completed and occupied. The opening ceremony took place on February 1st, when Mr. James Steel of London, a great friend of the Mission and of the Homes, **The Children's New Home** who happened to be here on a brief visit, kindly came and opened the building. Nine children, all ready to enter in, were on the verandah, and one of them, in handing the silver key to Mr. Steel said very sweetly "Please open our Home."

At Calcutta, the Rev. P. A. N. Sen continues to superintend the Leper Dispensaries at Manicktolla and at Kalighat.

'The story of the year is almost the same as that of last year because Christ is the same,' he writes. 'This Mission has a large scope of work before it. To know Christ is to introduce Him to men. He has lightened us to lighten, saved us to save.'

Of the work, the Mayor of Calcutta wrote, after visiting it:

'It is not only a noble humanitarian work they are performing, but it is a great civic service as well, for within their limited resources they are doing all that is possible to check the spread of the disease. The institution richly deserves every help and support from the public and the Government.'

'A Great Civic Service'

Of the Manicktolla Clinic, the Rev. P. A. N. Sen writes:

'During the whole year, 24,944 attendances were recorded; of these, 20,479 were for specific anti-leprosy injections, the remaining 4,465 for medical and surgical attention for other ailments accompanying leprosy. Patients have had their sores and ulcers dressed and attended to, whenever necessary, and attendances for this purpose have numbered 1,828 during the year. Adopted during the latter half of the previous year, this measure has been continued to the unspeakable benefit of those who received it, and for whom there is no other place in Calcutta for similar relief.'

At Kalighat the work done is also substantial:

'There have been recorded 8,467 attendances, of which 6,755 were for specific injections, including 5,315 by the intradermal route, while the remaining 1,712 were for general treatment.'

The Mission's aid also continued to the small home at Chandraghona in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

BIHAR AND ORISSA

No less than thirteen hundred lepers were resident in the Mission's Homes in this Province at the end of last year. In the worst infected areas—Manbhum, and most parts of Orissa—there is a field for vastly increased work.

Bhagalpur

Steps towards more intensive work at this Home have been going forward during the year, and a bungalow for a European lady missionary with nursing qualifications, has been built, and will be ready for her to occupy in the autumn. In the same compound is being erected a crèche for the small children, so that they may early be saved from risk of infection. The work has also been helped by a gift from

the Provincial Branch of the India Council of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association for a new dressing and injection room.

'This Leper Asylum,' wrote Colonel H. C. Buckley, I.M.S., the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, 'does excellent work and should get all the encouragement possible. The patients all looked cheerful and obviously well cared for. The treatment is on modern lines with the Kahn test done in each case, and those positive, appropriately treated.'

The patients not only had a King's Silver Jubilee feast provided for them by a local resident, but had a second celebration!

'You will also be pleased to hear that the lepers in the Asylum were fed by a landowner of Nathnagar, Babu Lokenath Bhagat,' writes the Rev. H. Perfect. 'The Commissioner and the Collector both came to see the feed. The Commissioner was delightful, moving about among the lepers, and chatting and joking with them in such a way as they are not accustomed to from European officials. Lokenath Babu himself was so pleased at the Commissioner coming, which he felt as an honour to himself, that he has since then given the lepers another feed in honour of the Commissioner's visit to the Asylum and himself speaking to the lepers afterwards told them that they had to thank the Commissioner for the second feed, and I was requested to take a vote of thanks from them to the Commissioner on this account, which will be duly passed on as soon as I can see him.'

A Feast Twice Over

Cuttack

'In reply to your letter dated . . . I regret to say that this Asylum is full and I have no available accommodation at present.'

This is typical of one of the many letters that 'I Regret to Say' continue to go out to the Native States or to individuals, begins the report of Mr. S. F. Robinson.

'The demand for admission is greater than ever it was. Every time I pay a visit to the Home it is pathetic to see the many lepers prostrating themselves across the road making it impossible to enter the Asylum gate until they are moved from the front of the car. We long for the time when there will be sufficient accommodation for all lepers willing to enter a leper home. We have at the present time 300 inmates on the roll. More than full!

'The Mission to Lepers' Diamond Jubilee celebrations were carried out in a fitting manner. Special services were held, the inmates giving thanks to God for those who have made it possible for them and inmates of other Homes to come under the care of the Mission to Lepers. A fund was opened and in all they collected Rs. 109 for the Mission's work. The patients' spirit of giving is still remarkable and among their many gifts to various causes was one of Rs. 100 to the Quetta Earthquake Fund.'

A distinguished visitor this spring was His Excellency Sir James Sifton, Governor of Bihar and Orissa, and from his remarks we quote the following sentences:

'I was interested to learn that since the present Superintendent took over in October, 1929, as many as 164 patients have been discharged free of symptoms. The inmates whom I saw were obviously well cared for and appeared busy and cheerful. The younger ones are all keen on being scouts and girl guides.'

'I saw only one doctor, and am afraid it must be difficult business to attend to all the patients, even though there is no outdoor clinic.'

'I was interested to know that on five looms some of the patients are able to weave enough cloth for the whole Asylum.

'The Honorary Superintendent is very anxious to extend the buildings of the Hospital when this becomes possible. I am sorry Government have no funds at present from which they can help.'

The new spiritual life which has come to so many patients, and which expresses itself in the happy life of the Home, was given witness to at a baptismal service last winter, described by a visitor:

'At the water's edge stood the seven women, all from the Hindu community, who were about to confess their love for Jesus Christ. Over all a holy calm seemed to rest and truly Jesus Himself drew very near.

'Among the crowd were a large number of Hindus who listened with great interest while Rev. Benjamin Pradhan explained the meaning of the New Life which Jesus came to bring. After the singing of a hymn the aged evangelist, looking like one of the apostles, entered the water. One by one these women went out to testify that they were willing to "Follow wheresoever." Standing there one could almost imagine oneself present at that Baptism so many years ago on the banks of the Jordan.

'After the service as the women came to speak to us their happy faces showed that they were proving that "He is not a Disappointment."'

Muzaffarpur

The Home has now been repaired after the damage done by the earthquake. Pressure on accommodation has increased since that catastrophe, and we are grateful to a local friend, Mr. Chowdhry, for the gift of a new ward for eight patients, which was opened this summer.

Purulia

Those in charge of the Home at Purulia, placed in the midst of a poor and grievously infected district, are constantly confronted with an ever-rising tide of applicants, many of whom arrive in a condition of incredible emaciation, exhaustion and distress. Since the beginning of January, 1935, twenty-five such *in extremis* cases died shortly after admission, their last hours mercifully spent in hospital with sympathetic doctors and nurses to minister to them, after so many weeks and months of loneliness and neglect. The fact that there are, besides the 800 inmates, 2,800 patients' names on the Out-Patient Register (though many have not continued treatment) gives a little indication of the enormous prevalence of the disease in the District.

Additions to accommodation have continued in one form or another. Two simple 'country' buildings were opened by His Excellency Sir J. T. Whitty, Acting-Governor of Bihar and Orissa, on the occasion of his visit, and his reference to them explains their purpose:

'I was very much impressed by the work that is being done, and the fact that the Asylum is always full and that there is a large waiting list shows how much it is appreciated by the lepers. One of the noticeable features of the

Initiative and Self-Help

Asylum is the way in which every effort is made to encourage initiative and self-help and teach the lepers to live as far as

possible a normal life. The success of this is apparent in the atmosphere of the place and in the appearance and behaviour of the inmates.

‘Previously the living houses have been masonry buildings. I opened a living house on the occasion of my visit which had just been built by the lepers themselves. It is a mud wall building just like the houses most of them are accustomed to build, to live in, and keep in repair in the villages. It costs less to build and less to repair because the material is cheap and the work can be done by the inmates, and if looked after, it will be no less sanitary than the masonry building. This new venture is a part of the effort to make the lepers live a normal life which I think is admirable.

‘The Home for healthy children, which is a necessary adjunct of the Asylum, struck me as being excellently run. Here again, special effort is being made to use practical and common sense methods. I opened a living house here built in the same way as the new living house in the Asylum in which the elder girls will learn to run a house and look after small children under village conditions, but in the most sanitary and effective way possible with the resources at their disposal. The effect of this bringing up is seen in a village nearby inhabited by the healthy children of leper parents, now grown up, where the standard of health is far higher than in the ordinary village and the death-rate lower.’

Another building, a substantial additional hospital ward, was opened during the King’s Silver Jubilee Celebrations by Mrs. S. N. Mazumdar, wife of the Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum. Intended primarily for out-patients requiring temporary hospital treatment, it has been diverted from its real purpose by the urgent need of providing for necessitous advanced cases.

‘It has beds for eleven patients,’ writes the Rev. E. B. Sharpe, ‘and a proper sanitary system, and has been full from the first week onwards. Not however with those we want to see there, but with poor beggars troubled by trophic ulcers who spend a few weeks with us and then are discharged, with ulcers cleared up, to wander the countryside again. The new ward bears a marble tablet with the words, “Macalister Ward. Given by friends in Hamilton, Canada, England and India.” A really united effort worthy of mention in these days when nations are not too ready to pull together.’

It is interesting to hear of some of His Majesty’s leper subjects joining in the set form of Thanksgiving Service throughout the world.

‘We had the Bengali translation of the Jubilee Service at the Asylum Church, and I was very thrilled by the number present and the collection for Lady Willingdon’s Hospital Fund. It came to Rs. 33-5-3. I preached on Psalm 77: 10 and indeed these twenty-five years have been years most clearly of the right hand of the Most High.’

Of occupational interests, those nearest to village life are most popular, and have the greatest therapeutic value.

‘Our harvesting operations were completed last month and 469 maunds 20 seers of rice was the result,—about 17 tons of English weight—besides of course

Rice and Dal several crops of *dal* grown as usual during the rainy season. Seeing that the average for this district last harvest is only a four to six-anna crop we have done wonderfully well—thanks under God’s blessing to the seed we have been getting for two or three years past from the Government Experimental Farm and the splendid keenness of old Sadrup Prachin, Reuben Prachin, Doyadham, and others of the Brethren—the name by which the patients are invariably referred to. What we shall do when they are gone I sometimes wonder! No bailiff on a country estate at home could be more careful of his master’s property

OUTSTANDING DAYS AT PURULIA



His Excellency Sir J. T. Whitty addressing the patients at the Purulia Home when he visited them last winter. His impressions are recorded on pages 13-14

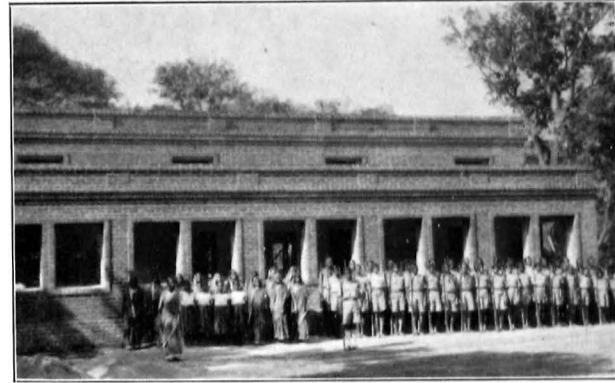


The New Out-patient Ward, Purulia, opened on the occasion of His Majesty's Silver Jubilee

NEW BUILDINGS



Hospital ward in the new wing at Khondwa, Poona



New hospital ward at Champa



The new Babies' Home at Naini, Allahabad



Additional houses recently completed at Shantipur, Dhamtari

and its boundaries than old Sadrup has been this thirty years for the leper colony land.'

And later:

'From the time the weather became really hot hundreds of our patients have worked splendidly, daily digging out our bathing tanks and cleaning up our rice fields and boundaries.'

Medical statistics again give an impressive indication of the work, and a few are quoted from Dr. Lorne Whitaker's Report for 1934:

Big Figures	Total Injections ...	41,027
	„ Dressings for Ulcers ...	77,754
	„ Oral Treatments ...	36,501
	„ Eye Treatments ...	5,119
	„ Operations ...	378

Goodbye to Dr. Raghunath Rao was said this summer, when he left to take up the position of Medical Officer of a new leper home at Cawnpore. Dr. Rao's expert knowledge of the disease, and of every phase of treatment, were of great value to the Home, and we wish him well in his new sphere. Miss Krogh's departure, at the end of her term of service, also took place this spring. Her special knowledge of dental work, in addition to her other qualifications, was of great assistance, and much appreciated by patients. With Dr. Whitaker's unavoidable absence for a number of months a specially heavy burden has fallen on Dr. A. Roy and the staff, which they have not failed to shoulder.

Aided Work

The Colony at Saldoha, with its useful work among the Santalis, has continued to receive the Mission's financial aid; as has the Leper Home at Mourbhanj. At both institutions there has been pressure on accommodation.

'During the past year,' writes Mr. Leitch from Mourbhanj, 'our accommodation has been taxed to its utmost and it has not been an easy task to turn away so many destitute lepers. So acute has the position been that a number have been permitted to find shelter on the verandahs till vacancies provided relief, rather than resort to public places, thus spreading contagion and adding to the present problem. At the end of December, 1934, the number of inmates was one hundred and since then twenty persons have been admitted and as our accommodation is for a hundred only you can understand that all our space is occupied.'

'H.H. the Maharaja has sanctioned the building of two new wards for men and one for women, both wards able to house twelve persons. This is gratifying, though when one considers our overtaxed accommodation, it will be readily seen that the new wards will be speedily occupied when complete.'

At Saldoha, Mr. Bagger compares the two kinds of 'great days' in an institution, the great days of some public occasion, and those that are great for individuals.

'When you look back over a past year and try to recollect the outstanding events it is generally the "great days" that come first to your mind, those that make history in the life of your leper-home. And still it is also a great day to be remembered when an old grandmother, herself a leper for years, reaches the colony after many days of strenuous walking with her only daughter who is in a stage of the disease far beyond hope, except that of getting her ulcers dressed and her aching body relieved. Or, when a young mother, having left her small children behind, anxiously inquires about her chance for recovery and gets relief in hearing that she has come in time. And, again, you think of the days when one after another realized for the first time that God cared for his eternal soul as well as for his body; or all those blessed days which helped you to accept also the disappointments as God-sent, perhaps to remind you that "one thing is needful."'

The great day of the year for the whole community was on the King's Jubilee Day.

'Jubilee day was a great success, due to some local friends who sent us a contribution for the celebration. Just after sunrise all the children of the colony, lepers and non-lepers, gathered round the flag-pole and held their morning prayer, in which the King was remembered, and thereafter the Union Jack was hoisted to the singing of the National Anthem. During the day all took their share in preparation for the festival to be held in the evening, and when at sunset patients as well as the staff with their families gathered on the lawns in front of the superintendent's bungalow they were met by a glorious spectacle: Extensive illuminations had turned the old earthquake-wrecked bungalow into something like a maharaja's palace; even the garden was illuminated, and from the trees shone numerous coloured lanterns making the illusion complete that you had been admitted into fairy land. Our staff received the hundreds of guests and served tea for them, while a choir of lepers sang their latest songs. The superintendent then gave a speech about the King-Emperor, followed by the National Anthem. Our scouts had arranged a special display, full of tricks and fun when the spirit of festivity reached its climax, or perhaps that was reached when finally mountains of rice and curry were served, and flaming rockets sped their way towards the stars.'

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

In the last few years, in spite of the complete inability of the Presidency Government to aid fresh building projects, considerable developments have taken place in the Mission's Homes, and there are over 150 more patients resident in our institutions in the Presidency than there were five years ago. Over 800 lepers and children are now being cared for.

Belgaum

Mr. W. C. Irvine, the honorary superintendent, writes encouragingly, particularly of the spiritual life of the Home. Several have desired to confess their faith in Christ in baptism, including the first women at the Home ever to do so.

'There were two men baptized at the same time. One was a Brahman from Belgaum—he is going on so nicely and apparently has not a shred of pride left. His place at the morning worship meeting is between two former low caste men. The other shortly afterwards passed to higher and brighter scenes.'

'One of the most interesting episodes in connection with our Christian lepers happened a few months ago. Our blind leper, Dongru, asked and obtained permission to go to his village. He has been many times and always takes the opportunity to do some witnessing. This year he got his brother to take him to a nearby town in which there is a bazaar. There, with no Christian within miles, he stood up and held an open-air meeting. He told us how they crowded around him, and how he told them he had given up worshipping idols—they all knew him from childhood—and now worshipped the one and only living God, and how through faith in Christ crucified he had been cleansed from his sins, and was going to heaven. The angels must have rejoiced to see this witness, and doubtless One drew very near to His poor, despised, yet courageous servant. Fancy a former despised low caste man, and a leper to boot, declaring the way of salvation to a crowd, most of whom were doubtless Marathas, caste men.'

The Blind Witness

Miraj

During the absence of Dr. R. C. Richardson a report of this Home is sent by Dr. G. Henderson, who is kindly deputizing:

'During the space of two months I have had to turn away over 50 cases of application for admission. Truly a sad state of affairs when one knows the suffering of the outcaste leper. A woman told us (last week) when referring to her sister in the asylum, "Oh, we reckon her as dead, she is no longer my sister now that she is a leper!"

'Some years ago I visited the sacred place of pilgrimage, Pandharpur. There I saw lining the roadways lepers in all stages of the foul disease, sores were being exposed to the passers-by in hope that the sickening sight would move people to give alms. Stumps of hands and feet, blind eyes, heads covered with vermin, filthy clothes, and all covered with flies! Not only dozens, but hundreds of such people one meets in India. Some of these have found their way to Miraj Leper Home. They have been washed, cleansed from vermin and filth, their sores are being healed and where necessary a corrupt limb has been amputated. They have clean homes, clothes and good food, and some have accepted the offer of Eternal life from the One who went out of His way to stoop and touch the leper. Thus they are heart cleansed, and on the way to having their bodies cured. Do they appreciate it all? See their happy faces, and hear them sing "Praise God from Whom all blessings flow" and you have the answer.'

A delightful testimony is given by a patient with some knowledge of English, which we reproduce without attempting to amend:

'Service unto humanity is the service unto God. Dear Mother Mrs. Richardson and Master J. L. Gaikwad look after all our needs. It is as if they become one with Christ while treating us (injecting) and give us no trouble. I forget every thing and take pleasure in playing, working and the rest of the things. They take not only the physical care of us but of the poor soul also. This joy was discovered to me by Luke 5: 24. God is loving and kind (and those who are non-Christians they are also admitted in this Home and help them). We are treated alike and this mission reminds to us the verse John 3: 16. I am very much thankful to this department and pray to God to bless and give long life to all those who are working amongst us.'

A Patient Speaks

Nasik

At the close of the period under review a men's sick ward is being erected, and also an observation ward. The church building has also been renovated with a special gift, but on the whole the year's

developments are not so much in buildings as in human lives, so vastly more important.

'The doctor's work (Dr. Mathew) is bearing fruit,' writes Miss Betteridge in what will be her last report. 'Six patients who were positive in November, 1934, were pronounced negative in his laboratory report of April, 1935.

Advance All Round 'The number of out-patients is steadily increasing. There are now 65 names on the rolls—58 men and 7 women; the daily attendance in July was 30.

'The Men's school shows an advance there. There are twenty-two pupils—of these there are four in each of Standards I, II, and III and the remaining ten are in the Beginners' Class. We could hardly crowd more than this number into the class-room.

'On the Women's side there are twelve pupils—Standard II one, Standard I three, and eight in the Beginners' Class.

'As regards the outdoor work, gardening, weeding, etc., seventy inmates are able to help; the remaining fifty are disabled in various ways.

'In my last report I mentioned that we were experimenting in growing corn. Our experiment was quite successful both at the Leper Home and the Children's Home and when the grain was gathered in and prepared for use by the lepers it supplied the need at the Children's Home for one month. How we all enjoyed looking at our *bajari* fields and watching our corn ripen last October. This year the lepers have given special attention to their field to prepare it for a good crop.'

Of the Sports Day, Miss Betteridge writes:

'This is a day looked forward to, and looked back upon, with great joy. Everybody was in fine form and even those who were too infirm to take an active part in the fun came out to look on, and enjoyed what they saw.'

At the Lady Polwarth Home much good work is done for the rescue of healthy children of lepers, or of those who have cleared up with treatment.

'There have been four admissions to the Home during the year. One boy of nine years, who had been in the Leper Home for several years, was quite free from infection; he is such a fine healthy looking boy, and one would never think he had been in a Leper Home for treatment. A Christian leper woman came to the Leper Home with her two little girls, but as the children were healthy they were sent to the Children's Home. Another leper woman came with her baby of two months. The father would have nothing to do with the baby, and said he did not want it, and so it was put on the Polwarth Home list.

'The eldest boy now in the Home is doing splendidly at his lessons, and I look for him to do something with his life which may serve the Leper work in some way or another.'

Poona (Khondwa)

In March the new wing was opened by Mrs. John Mackenzie, of Bombay, and the quality of the work done redounds great credit upon the honorary superintendent, the Rev. D. S. Sawarkar.

'The most noteworthy feature of the work (in the last year),' writes Mr. Sawarkar, 'is the provision of a new wing, consisting of a hospital ward, a laboratory, four double-room cottages, compounder's quarters and servants' rooms. The accommodation in the old wards is

A New Wing

for 75 men and 75 women; and the new cottages provide room for 24 early and treatable cases. These rooms are now gradually filling up, there being at present nine patients in them and four in the hospital ward. Dr. Innes, who returned from his furlough in June, brought out with him from Scotland a new microscope for the hospital which is expected to be of great use to our doctors. Dr. Innes, while on furlough, obtained the full degree of M.D. and the Diploma of Tropical Medicine, and has specialized in leprosy work. He has already begun to instruct Dr. Gaikwad, our resident medical officer, in laboratory work. My hearty thanks to our doctors for their valuable services.'

At the opening of the new wing the Secretary for India of the Mission said:

'Here men will come not feeling that all home life is left behind, but that they are guests who have come in time of need, to be served, brought back—please God—to health, and enabled to return to their loved ones. And during the period of their separation they will, in the little model houses erected, be able to feel that they can still have a home life, privacy, a little garden plot and other occupational interests of important therapeutic value. They will come, not in a spirit of fatalistic resignation, to this new wing but with hope that with God's blessing and man's skill their darkness can be turned again into dawn.'

'It is only with the fulfilment of such a hope that the Christian ministry of the leper can be complete. I can never believe, when our Lord and Master specifically told His disciples to cleanse the leper, that the leprosy problem is one incapable of solution. Christ, I am sure, had a special purpose in not only saying "heal the sick" but also "cleanse the leper." The service of the leper is medical work *plus*. It is the service of a man not only disabled in body but also distressed in spirit. It is the service of a man not only wanting medicine for his disease, but friendship in the hour of his isolation of spirit. And the provision of both are essential to the Christian witness. And here, in these buildings, both, we have faith to believe, will be provided.'

Pui and Poladpur

These two Homes, under the same superintendent, have had useful years of work, and at Poladpur in particular extremely encouraging developments continue.

'I took over charge of the Leper Homes from Mr. Douglas just a year ago,' writes the Rev. B. Bhaskare. 'The year has been full of incidents, bringing one to a realization, on the one hand, of the great mental and bodily misery which this disease brings to these patients and, on the other, of the power of Christ which enables those members of the staff who live and work among these patients, to render from day to day the service of love which brings comfort and joy to these sufferers.'

'There are now 262 patients in the two Homes, and 14 untainted children being educated in various institutions. Seven patients became arrested cases during the year, only one being discharged. There is a general improvement all round and a great many are relieved of much bodily suffering.'

'The Homes are being steadily improved as regards the housing and sanitary conditions and general layout. The lepers are taking an active part in keeping the homes and surrounding gardens clean and beautiful.'

A recent visitor, who knew the Home at Poladpur years ago was struck with the contrast between the old days and the new:

'Neat roads, hedge-bound, garden enclosures, tidily kept house fronts, a fresh, alive atmosphere. Waste land has been turned into cultivable land by the patients, a

path made that winds up the hill to the site of the new observation ward, and there one finds a simple, attractive building into which the inmates' labour has gone, with a number of bright young men in occupation, now symptom-free, and passing through, the "observation" period. There are now over 190 inmates in the Home, though accommodation is only for about 160. Good medical work is being done, in which "symptom-frees" join. There are games grounds, including two outside the doctor's house, which are for the healthy staff and their visitors from the village. I witnessed the sweeper playing volley ball with Brahmans from the village! What a contrast when one remembers that three years ago people would not go near the Home, and that Dr. Ubale, when he first came, had to go right up to Mahableshwar twenty-five miles away to get a hair cut, as the local barber would not touch him!

Sholapur

The Home has continued full. 'Our Home has sixty-five inmates,' writes Mrs. Hazen:

'Beyond this we are not allowed to go. One of our hardest trials is to be forced to refuse admittance to those who have plodded long miles often for the second and even third time only to hear "There is no room." The wails of these disappointed ones often wring our hearts.'

Mrs. Hazen tells of how a child was admitted for treatment, and it was then discovered that his blind mother, not a leper, was a beggar in the town. So the lepers decided to become responsible for her since she could not be maintained from the leper funds. 'She is supported by handfuls of grain that the lepers take from their rations daily. It was not long before the doctor pronounced the boy able to join the untainted children and to go to the regular boys' school.'

BURMA

Mandalay

Vigorous work is prosecuted at this Home and Hospital with its 300 inmates.

'A new ward for women,' writes the honorary superintendent, the Rev. C. H. Chapman, 'is in course of erection, and should be completed in another six weeks or so. It will have accommodation for 28 women. When that is finished I may have to ask sanction to erect one of similar size on the men's side of the Home. Even then we shall still have to turn applicants away for lack of accommodation.'

'Dr. Roy, has again done splendid work throughout the year,' writes Miss Margaret Robertson, 'five men, one woman, nine children have this year been discharged as "Symptom Free." One of the children being without a home has been transferred to the Bailey Hostel for Untainted Children of Leper Parents.'

'There has been a very happy spirit throughout the whole home, and knowing the environment from whence these people come we rejoice that we are able to lift them up by the help of God to a higher plane.'

Moulmein

Continued effort has been made to make the Home self-supporting, so far as labour goes, in spite of the fact that so many patients are disabled.

'We are now to the place,' writes the Rev. Paul R. Hackett, the honorary superintendent,

'where we seldom call in any workmen from the outside for any repair work, having found men inside who can do carpentry, masonry, painting and blacksmithing.

Busy Lepers The floor under the woman's common room was dirt. We laid a good cement concrete floor, doing all the work on it. Now it is a pleasant room for the women's recreation and in it are the two country looms that we have set up. Out of extra Christmas money we have bought a loom and then our carpenters made a second one. The women took hold and wove a good many *longyis* and some country blankets. The interest they took in it was the best thing they have had for years. They have done quite a bit of gardening also this rains, and are helping their diet a good deal by the products of their labour. The putting into effect of a wide agricultural scheme has been held up by lack of time to plan the matter. We have been offered various things by the Agricultural Department but have not had time to take advantage of their offer. There are, however, more fruit and vegetables being raised than ever.

'We have been given a milk cow as the start of a herd, for which we have ample space on the compound. We hope to have more given us later. The patients erected a good cowshed and now the cow has two fine oxen (as Burma oxen go) for stable mates.

'Before the oxen came the men had broken up with *mamooties* a large area of ground for paddy. Then when the oxen came for harrowing, we planted perhaps two acres of rice, which was another fine interest for all the patients, young and old. In order to get plenty of water, the men diverted a small stream next to the compound and ran the water in through ditches. The whole project has been viewed with great pride by the patients and has, of course, helped wonderfully in our morale.'

CENTRAL PROVINCES

In no part of India is there more constant development of the work, than in this Province, and particularly in the Chhattisgarh Division. This year again tells of substantial growth. We now have over 1,700 leper inmates of our Homes in the Central Province and Berar.

Champa

'As a whole, the year has been of steady progress and much 'joy,' writes the Rev. P. A. Penner, the honorary superintendent. 'Hospital accommodation for men has been completed, and for women plans are complete. Additional ordinary accommodation for women is also being provided.'

'We now have a fine well-built hospital ward for men; Mr. Isaac has succeeded in making a presentable as well as convenient and suitable addition to the Asylum. It is contemplated to erect one for women in the near future.

'Another addition to the Home is more room for women lepers. Two wards, giving accommodation for 24 lepers, are in the course of construction. It is most gratifying to report that the funds for one of them—Rs. 3,000—have been donated by the Rani Mankumari of Pandariya. This is to be called the Rani Mankumari Jubilee Ward.'

We are most grateful to the donor of this ward for so happy a Jubilee thankoffering.

A glimpse of a Leper Home superintendent's trials is given in the following brief extract from a letter in April:

'I am really in great trouble. We have 525 inmates' (there is accommodation for only 500). 'There are by actual count 43 lying under trees waiting for admission.

A Superintendent's Tribulations Today I was compelled to take in four—or quit being a missionary! They are in direst need, especially two of them, that it is a crime to let them die in the sun.'

Chandkuri

One is enveloped in an atmosphere of quiet, happy, planned activity as soon as one steps into the Chandkuri Home.

'Our patients are as busy as ever,' writes the Rev. J. S. Schultz, the honorary superintendent. 'I was again impressed this morning by the tremendous activity among our patients. Every patient who can, works. The nurses, dressers, assistants in the hospital; the gardeners weeding, digging, planting, trimming in the various gardens; the men digging holes for trees and setting them out; the men at the mills grinding and crushing grain for our cows and teams; the men in the grass-sheds cutting tons of fodder every day for our cows; the men in the cowshed keeping it clean and scrubbing every animal; the men building and raising roads; the men grinding mortar for the building work going on; the men distributing water from the taps to the homes; the men engaged in building work; the women repairing and building paths; the hundred women out in the fields weeding the rice; the women cutting grass for our animals; the women in the various kitchens, etc., etc. Work we have in plenty—in fact so much that we cannot find enough labourers among our patients. When I first came to Chandkuri I regretted the fact that Chandkuri was such a desert, and that the soil was so uneven and so full of holes. There were *talabs* and large stone quarries, dilapidated buildings, etc., and even today Chandkuri is far from being a Garden of Eden—but the one thing I am now ever grateful for is that Chandkuri offers a lot of work for our patients. And this will be the case for years to come. With some 300 patients working every day we will not get done for another 25 years. And by that time—well, there will be new work.

'Our patients were again good farmers during the year. They had three good crops: rice, wheat and linseed. Cultivating 50 acres intensively means a lot of work. In all, our farm department brought the Colony a nett income of over Rs. 800.

'And our dairy—it has done as well as ever. We have barely enough milk for the many of our children and patients who need it and if we could afford it, we would get a few more cows. The milk yield was over 70,000 lbs. for the year.'

The work among the children is most encouraging, and to anyone with a glimmer of imagination there cannot but come a thrill as he hears of the children of destitute leper men and women making good because they have been thought worthwhile rescuing.

'Reuben graduated with honours from the University at Nagpur. He borrowed the money for his university education and has already started to pay his debt.

Well Done! He is the first Christian Chhattisgarhi boy having a B.A. degree. Philemon, who had a Government scholarship, finished his work at the Teachers' Normal School. Besides these two, there are 16 more boys and girls from our Homes at present in higher schools.'

Scouts and Guides have been busy:

'During the hot season a nearby village started to burn. Our Scouts turned out in full numbers and fought the fire like troopers and saved the village.'

'I went especially to see my Guides,' wrote Lady Gowan, the Provincial Commissioner after her visit, 'as the work done in that direction seems to be of great value and deserving of every encouragement. They, and the Scouts, gave me a great welcome and I was delighted to see how efficient they both are.'

'Like every other visitor to this Institution, I have come away filled with admiration of the wonderful work being done there, the spirit of hope and cheerfulness that is apparent throughout the whole place, and the tidiness and efficiency of all the arrangements.'

On the medical side a considerable scheme for a first class hospital section has been consummated during the Year.

'During the past year,' writes Dr. H. H. Gass, medical superintendent, 'we have seen the realization of a much cherished dream.'

'The extension to the present hospital block is nearly completed. Among the **Dreams Realized** much needed new rooms is a new operating theatre, laboratory room, room for general treatment and examinations, dispensing room, stock room and doctors' and nurses' offices.'

'The compounders' training school had a good result. Seven lads appeared for the final examinations given by the Mid-India Board of examiners and all passed. These lads are not only taught ward management and dispensing, but also are acquainted with the routine laboratory procedures, and are trained to assist in the operating theatre.'

'Specific treatment has not given very encouraging results. However, some comfort is sought in the thought that if the treatment were not given the patients would get worse. Unfortunately, no control experiment has been done to prove this contention.'

Laboratory examinations,—bacteriological, Kahn, etc.,—numbered 5,608, and much surgery has been engaged in.

'Special care and skill,' wrote Dr. E. Muir on his final visit to the Home before leaving India, 'are used in operative work on diseased and mutilated feet and many who would otherwise have been hopelessly lame are able to walk about and work.'

Other impressions of Dr. Muir sum up the work and spirit of the place:

'I have visited Chandkuri once more after some five years and am struck with the great improvements that have taken place during that time—the hospital wards, the new dispensary, operating room and laboratory building under construction; the new pipe-water supply opened today. The whole administration of the Institution is effective, and the patients are in consequence hopeful and cheerful. A large amount of training work is done, and compounders and nurses have a thorough course which will make them useful both here and in other Institutions.'

'I had the honour and pleasure of handing certificates to a number of young men and women who had just finished their training. I wish to congratulate the superintendent, doctors, sister and nurses on their excellent work, and also all the others who co-operate so splendidly in making the Institution what it is.'

**Dr. Muir's
Testimony**

Dhamtari

The work at the Shantipur Home, near Dhamtari, has advanced substantially during the year, and plans are sanctioned for further development.

'Three new wards for inmates were constructed in the spring of 1935, raising the capacity of the Homes to 346,' writes the Rev. G. L. Lapp, honorary superintendent, though more patients have somehow been accommodated.

'The average number of patients in residence during the month of July was 375 adults, 16 leper children, and 26 untainted children of lepers, making a total of 391 lepers.

Still Growing 'With the timely beginning of the monsoon season the fields have been sown and the weeding of the crops will soon begin. Soya beans have been planted in patches as an experiment with the hope that they will become a profitable source of food supply for the Homes. Fruit trees are being purchased and planted in suitable places.

'The lepers are rejoicing in their new library which was installed from Church funds. Books will be added in various languages for their use. The custom will be established of having someone from each cottage take a book a week and read it to the rest of the inmates as they gather around at set times during the day or night.

'Everyone in Shantipur is rejoicing over the sanction of the Mission to construct a complete hospital unit, including surgical wards for men and women respectively, and the adaptation of the existing dispensary building to include operating theatre and other necessary stock, dispensing and dressing room. Construction will be started as soon as the close of the rainy season will permit.'

Kothara, Ellichpur

Mr. J. B. Robinson, who is again acting as superintendent temporarily after an interval of seven years, contrasts the Home when he was last in charge with the Home today.

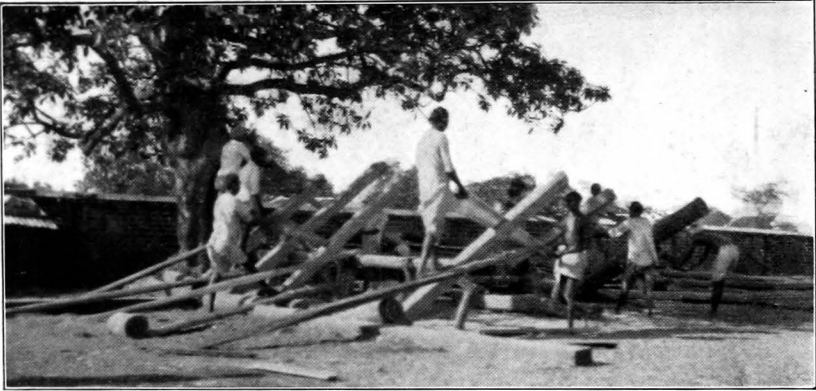
'When I took it over previously there were less than thirty lepers in the Home. The number gradually increased until there were fifty or more. Then-a-days it was more or less a place where these unfortunate people came to end their days with what help, spiritual and material, we could give them. Since that time much advance has been made and many have been so treated that much pain has been spared for the bad cases; and slight cases, taken in time, have been discharged symptom-free. Instead of so few, there are over 150 lepers being treated now in Kothara. Development has taken place in the outlook of the whole village, not merely in numbers. We have now a bungalow for a resident doctor, and a house for a compounder. These are real assets to the advancement of the work. Lepers come from outside villages for treatment, and are making satisfactory progress.'

Additional accommodation for men is being erected, and the Home, since it is the only one in Berar, a heavily infected part of India, could still further grow, if funds permitted.

Other Work

The Home at Jahargaon, near Mungeli, reports a year of particularly good health on the part of the patients. Perhaps the increased gardening work accounts for it.

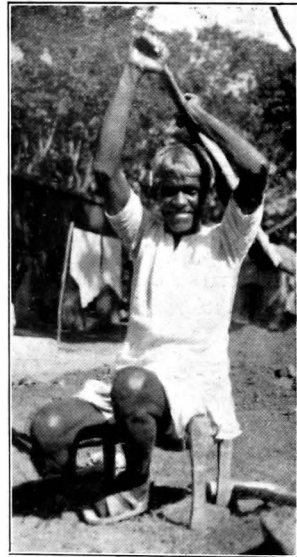
LEPER BUILDERS



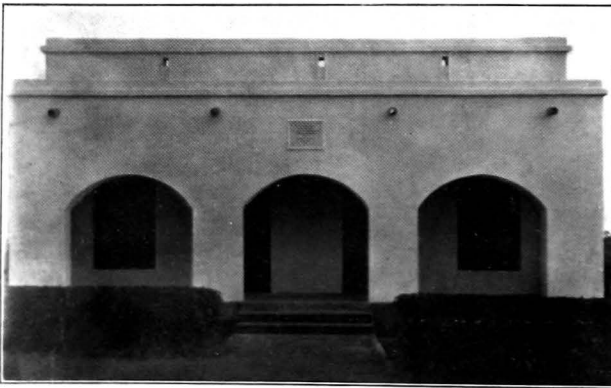
Sawing trees for timber for doors and roofs (Dhamtari)



Patients lay foundations for hospital extensions (Chandkuri)



A legless patient, unable to stand, sits on his stool and breaks up bricks for making mortar (Purulia)



A building erected entirely by leper labour, from making of bricks to last coat of paint. (Raniganj)

FROM RAW COTTON TO FINISHED GARMENT



Patients busy spinning and weaving. At the Cuttack Home five looms worked by patients produced enough material for the 300 inmates for the whole year. The photograph is of Raniganj



Others making shirts and jackets, at the Calicut Home

'The inmates have taken an even greater interest in their many garden plots during the year and these supply quite a lot of food. The firm of Messrs. Sutton & Sons again generously provided the seeds.'

The Mission grants-in-aid were continued to the Homes at Raipur and Rajnandgaon. The Rajnandgaon Home also has a number of clinics attached in various parts of the State, and altogether 16,131 injections were given in the past twelve months. Twenty-seven cases became symptom-free. A new dispensary was built through the generosity of a Parsi friend.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

Many would-be patients have to be turned away from our Homes in this Presidency, in spite of the fact that they now accommodate over a thousand patients, and extension work still continues.

Calicut

Constant pressure on accommodation at this Home has led to the sanction of some temporary quarters. 'The present strength of the Asylum is 278, far in excess of the actual available accommodation. Still patients are flocking at the gate for admission,' writes Dr. W. F. Joseph.

During the year the water supply was improved, and the new well proved to be the only one that did not run dry during a very hot season.

'The weather was exceedingly hot this year and the water scarcity was keenly felt everywhere in Malabar. The water became so scarce that it had to be bought in some places in Malabar this year. The monsoon set in rather late. Although all the old wells of the Asylum dried up, there was plenty of water in the new well which was a real blessing.'

The new operating theatre and laboratory were opened at the beginning of the year.

'The opening of the new operating theatre and laboratory took place on the 24th January, when Dr. W. Freytag from Germany presided. The buildings were very tastefully decorated with palm leaves and flowers hung round in festoons. The patients gathered on either side of the new blocks, men on one side and women on the other side. The *bajan* (musical) party of patients seated in the forefront entertained the audience with their songs. Dr. Freytag spoke about the asylums of the East in China and Japan and Sumatra, that he had seen, and expressed his appreciation of the work carried on here. A short report of the founding and progress of the Mission to Lepers' work in Calicut was read by Dr. Joseph. The function came to a close, after a vote of thanks by one of the patients and Benediction by the house-father.'

A 'general election' took place this year, for the Calicut Home, like so many others, has its own self-government.

'Another event of importance that took place in this quarter was the re-election of the *Panchayat* which comes on once in three years. Nominations for the **General Election** election were made a few days previous and out of that number ten new members are elected by counting the votes of patients. The polling day this time was a very busy one. The canvassing of votes was done

very vigorously as there was keen competition among the candidates. The returned candidates were officially installed to their new position and leadership by the honorary superintendent and the usual promises were given in the presence of all the patients on the subsequent Sunday at the Church. The working of the new *panchayat* is satisfactory indeed, since the new members consider their position very responsible. The *panchayat* is a great help to us in the administration of the Asylum; it is the go-between between the patients and the staff.'

Manamadura

Constant effort continues to strengthen the work at this Home. Committees have been formed among patients to develop various activities.

'We trust this will lead more and more to the common feeling that this is *their* hospital and that they will work for its up-building,' writes the Rev. Clarence E. Wolsted, honorary superintendent.

'The day school for children is very successful. We have two good teachers and the school has been commended by the Government inspectors. Thirty-five are on the roll and we have now five standards. It will be raised to a higher elementary school when the need arises and if pupils are available for the higher classes.

'The Committee for buildings and grounds is securing the co-operation of all in keeping the grounds in the best order possible. Many visitors remark on the orderliness and care with which the patients and staff keep the hospital grounds. Last year 70 shade trees were planted. Also hedges and ornamental shrubs and vines. This year holes have been dug and as soon as the rains come we will set out 100 or more tamarind and margosa seedlings which are the permanent trees for South India. Thirty or forty years from now we believe they will be a great asset to the beauty of Dayapuram.

'In 1934, 57 people were discharged as symptom-free or disease arrested. We expect a larger list in 1935. At present there are 185 on the waiting list.'

Ramachandrapuram

The Home has been continuing its witness of victorious living, even where there is physical suffering. The principal of the Women's Christian College, Madras, Miss E. McDougall, M.A., D.Litt., recorded her impressions of a visit at the beginning of this year:

'This first day of 1935 will always remain a happy memory because of the beauty and inspiration of what we were kindly invited to see at the Colony. It is a great thing to relieve misery, it is greater to transfer misery to positive happiness. May the Colony always remain the home of faith, hope and love.'

Out-patient work has also continued at the clinics at Draksharama and Kotipalli. The way in which the rescued children of leper parents make good can be seen again and again at village schools, where the teachers are men and women who have been brought up at the Children's Homes.

Salur

The founder of the Home, Dr. F. V. P. Schulze, retired to his home in Germany last winter after very many years of service. Just before he left additional accommodation was completed for early cases.

'Now the work is complete,' wrote Dr. Schulze in almost his last letter,

'and already the house occupied by patients who are "early cases." We all feel so happy that this could be done and thank you for your great kind help.' The

A Final Message new ward has its own compound and stands in its own fine garden.

'Over thirty years have now passed since I began to open this Asylum, and I have to thank you so very much for all your great kindness, which you and our Mission to Lepers have shown to me. The work is going on most satisfactorily.

'It seems that after now I shall never see the Asylum again. May our Lord bless it, so that my poor lepers may here find for soul and body their rest.'

We tender our grateful thanks to Dr. Schulze for all that he did with such real devotion. The Home, conceived over thirty-years ago as a kind of garden village, reveals that it was a man of wide vision and progressive outlook who planned and planted.

Vadathorasalur

A year of quiet progress is reported, and special emphasis is laid by the nursing superintendent, Miss E. Lillelund, on the value to the whole life of the home of the new church building, opened just before the period of this year's report.

'I should again like friends to know how happy and thankful we still feel for our church. On July 29th we had our first anniversary of its opening, and if it was a great day last year, we had no less a good one this year, and fourteen of our patients were baptized. One of our guests said, "I don't think we have a more beautiful church in South India than this." We use it every day; it is *the* place in our institution, and it has united us more than anything else in the Home.

'We only feel sorry when we have to refuse new patients admission because there is no room, and we know that we have the remedy for both soul and body. Yet we are thankful and do thank our friends for all that they have given us so far. And we thank God for you.'

There is urgent need of special accommodation for leper children, of whom increasing numbers come, or are sent, to the Home with the hope of becoming symptom-free as the result of good treatment and care.

Vizianagram

The Home, like all others, made a gala day of the King's Silver Jubilee, and

'the leper compound,' writes Miss Flora Clarke, 'was gaily decorated with flags and banners. Inscribed on purple coloured cloth in silver letters were the words: "The lepers greet Their Majesties." On the other side of the banner were the words "Congratulations to Their Majesties 1910-1935." The said banner was suspended across the main road so that all passers-by might easily read the inscriptions.'

A spirit of generosity—the generosity that is ready to make personal sacrifice—continues:

'As at the time of the Bihar earthquake the lepers are helping by a voluntary reduction of their food supplies for a month and giving the donation, rupees twenty-five, to H.E. the Viceroy's Fund for the Quetta Earthquake. We **Generous Lepers** are indeed glad to have the lepers give this practical illustration of gratitude for the many blessings that are theirs and for the protecting care of the Heavenly Father.'

Aided Work

Continued aid was given to the Homes at Kodur and Narsapur. The Rev. Carl M. Doermann writes from Kodur:

'I wish to express the gratitude of our Mission Society, as well as the personal thanks of the lepers in our Home, for the aid which we have received from the Mission to Lepers during the past year.

'The average number of patients was 44. Even though there is shelter for only 35, during the dry season all sleep outside under the awning of their houses, and extra people were admitted. As it was, a great number had to be turned away from our compound gates because we had neither the room nor the necessary means and money to permit us to take them in. Hospital cases of course we could not well refuse. The roving type of leper, who comes and goes with the changing seasons, would sit at the compound gates for several days and make the nights hideous with his cries beseeching admittance.

'"Krupapalle" is the name given to our leper colony on the Government map. It signifies "village of grace" and it will always have meaning for those who have learned what compassion is and for those who have gone back to parents and relatives, symptom-free. So we greet you in this new year of service, filled with hopes and plans for the enlarged work for Christ and His Church.'

The Village of Grace

At Narsapur there was again considerable progress reported:

'There were 123 admissions during the year, 39 being under 16 years of age; 14 were discharged symptom free,' writes Dr. C. E. Pring.

'The work is increasing, we almost daily refuse applicants for admission. We could admit numbers more if only accommodation and funds permitted.

'This year has been marked by a decided increase in the number of caste people admitted. The majority of cases are those of the cutaneous type and very infectious.

'The spiritual side of the work is encouraging and we believe there are several not far from the Kingdom.'

From the Lady Willingdon Settlement at Chingleput, for the superintendence of which the Mission makes financial provision, comes encouraging news of well-organized activity.

'The jungle is still being pushed back,' writes the Rev. W. S. Sutherland, the superintendent,

'to make room for the fields and gardens where many of our inmates find healthy occupation, and we now supply much of our requirements as to food for man and beast. Over two hundredweights of fresh vegetables are consumed daily, and it is now possible to provide practically an all-the-year-round supply.

'The sound of hammer and saw and the click of the flying shuttle draw the attention of visitors to our large workshops, which are a hive of busy workers who turn out the cloth, furnishings and general equipment required for our growing needs. Carpentry, weaving, blacksmithing, bookbinding, sericulture, shoemaking and other industries give

Well-organized Industries

opportunity to many of our inmates to continue their former trades and occupations. There is a technical course for lads who have completed their general education. It is in charge of a qualified instructor who first came to us as a patient, and after discharge as "disease arrested" has continued on our staff. General education is provided in three separate schools, the largest of these being located in the adjacent Settlement, which was originally built for "burnt-out" cases but is now to be occupied entirely by our boy patients.'

Of the medical work Dr. Ian Sutherland writes:

'More important than specific treatment for leprosy is the general treatment with exercise, good food, cleanliness and sanitary surroundings.

'The results of treatment this year have been satisfactory, but unfortunately a considerable number of those discharged in past years have returned to us with relapses. We have 650 in-patients, made up of 400 men, 100 women, and 150 children. During the year we have discharged with "disease arrested" certificates about 100 patients. The period of treatment that these have undergone ranges from one to six years, with an average of three years.'

Miss Salmond, the nursing superintendent, contrasts the cases who have passed beyond the hope of benefit from treatment, and those who look forward to getting better:

'In spite of every care and medical treatment,' she writes of one woman, 'she is gradually getting worse and losing her eyesight. Her one cry is "I don't want to lose my eyesight. I can bear my fingers becoming twisted and my body becoming covered with sores, but I do want to see everything around me."

'I can understand her. She is a great lover of flowers, and a keen gardener. In fact what her poor swollen fingers planted, blossomed forth a thing of beauty. When I see her sitting with closed eyes, I wonder what her thoughts are.

'There are 160 children, all undergoing treatment. Some of them have parents or friends in the Settlement and quite a number have none. They simply come along by themselves, tired, wretched looking little wanderers, but after a few months stay with us, one would scarcely recognize the little stranger who came within our gates.

'It's a joy working among the children. The boys are real boys, never happy unless wearing torn *dhoties*, or the pockets of their shirts bulging with rubbish. I'm often glad we live in a warm climate where the children require few garments. Judging from the amount of holes which appear in the *dhoties* and shirts I don't know what I should do if boots and stockings were part of the boys' clothing!'

PUNJAB

Although the Punjab holds the enviable position of having fewer lepers than any other Province in India there is great need to continue and to develop the Homes, if infection is not to spread more widely. One of the consequences of a developing civilization is a greater mobility of population and with that a more rapid spread of contagious diseases, so that added vigilance is called for, and the Homes have an increasingly important rôle to fulfil.

Rawalpindi

Much new life has been witnessed during the last twelve months at this Home, after a rather difficult and chequered period.

'Most important of all we have installed an electric pump in one of our wells,' writes Professor W. J. Downs, the honorary superintendent. 'A storage tank has been built and water has been laid on to all parts of the compound, so water is far more plentiful than before and near at hand.'

Many New Ventures

A *dhobi ghat* has been built in the centre of the quadrangle and the waste water is collected in a settling tank where the clear water is drawn off and is used for gardening. Every leper at all able to work is given a plot and must develop it. This year many prize vegetables were grown. We have just now purchased a pair of bullocks to work another well we have which will not stand an electric pump. This water will be available for farming. The increase in the amount of water supply has greatly stimulated interest in gardening which has proved very profitable to the lepers as they are growing most of their own vegetables. A plot that has not been used for a number of years owing to lack of water has been cleared and planted.

'We have built a dairy at the Home. We have purchased four buffaloes, built a shed for shelter and a screened room in which to keep the milk products. Much of this work was done by the lepers. The lepers are now getting good milk and *ghi* of our own production.'

'We have built a well-equipped laboratory with a trained technician-in-charge. This has been a great help, especially to the doctor. Now each patient is given a thorough examination and a permanent record kept. These records are filed according to type and condition. This laboratory has proved a great boon to the Home.'

'For the women we have started spinning and weaving. They work at this for about four hours daily. Up to now they have only made *newar* but we recently sent a young man to Ludhiana to learn the weaving of cloth for *chaddars*. He has now returned and we are purchasing a loom and soon we shall be weaving all the cloth used at the Home for *chaddars*, bandages, etc.'

With all the improvements to provide constant interests for the patients it is not surprising that

'many have remarked that the lepers have a different mental attitude and are much happier than formerly. Drill and games have been instituted and are much appreciated. An adult school is run under the supervision of the Student Christian Association of the College.'

A well deserved tribute for the many changes is paid by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, to Professor W. J. Downs, the honorary superintendent :

'Much has been done during the last year by Professor Downs to improve the conditions of living and employment among the lepers and I congratulate him on the great interest he is taking in the Institution, and the progress made.'

Sabathu

Mr. G. H. Watson, the honorary superintendent, had to leave for an operation for appendicitis, much to the concern of the patients:

'It is a cheer to know how concerned all our people have been to hear of my recent operation, and since returning home they wished to be allowed to come *en masse* to my house to say "salaam" but Dr. Sircar agreed to select a few coming four or five at a time, instead. At present my doctor will not allow me to attempt the climb on the steep path up the hill, but I hope soon to be fit to go.'

Patients Greet Patient

'I could send a lot of things that are disappointing,' Mr. Watson writes modestly. But it would never do to be satisfied. 'Ah, but a

man's reach should exceed his grasp, or what's a heaven for?' On the other hand encouragements have come both at the Home, and from its supporters.

'A few weeks ago I was very cheered to receive the gift of £1-4-0 from two small girls in New Zealand, who wanted to do some practical work for lepers. So on their own account they set to work to raise money. First, they obtained
Two Small Girls' permission from their father to use his motor garage for a sale of work. Then they baked cakes and made sweets themselves, and invited their school-friends to assist and attend the sale; and in this way raised this sum for our patients. It was a real effort, and may God bless it.

'Another indication of the right spirit of service and help was given when a few months ago one of our lepers came privately to tell me he wishes now to give As. 4 monthly from his Rs. 2 earned as a teacher, for the work of the Home. He is a Brahman who has been here seven years and never shown a desire to be a professed Christian, though he has been a well-behaved man, using his influence generally in the right direction.'

Nor have visitors been disappointed. Below are the remarks of the Director of Public Health for the Punjab—Khan Bahadur Dr. K. A. Rahman, O.B.E.—

'I was very much interested in all that I was shown. The institution is run on well-organized lines. The inmates seemed bright, cheerful and well clothed. Dr. Sircar is looking after the treatment and is in charge of the laboratory. I am convinced that much useful work is done at the Home and Mr. Watson deserves to be congratulated on the excellent condition in which I found the Home this morning.'

Tarn Taran

Another year of active effort has gone by, and Dr. A. P. Das, the honorary superintendent and resident medical officer, sends some remarks made in a letter by the Bishop of Lahore after his visit.

'Over two hundred lepers are congregated within its walls and a happier crowd of people, suffering under one of the worst scourges known to humanity it would be difficult to find. We went all round, seeing the lepers
The Bishop Speaks in their houses, employed in their garden. A wonderful spirit reigns supreme. More than half the numbers are Christians. Such an atmosphere of true Christianity and devotion pervades the place that these poor sufferers seem enveloped in it. It attracts them and they find in the Christian message the only remedy for the catastrophe which has overtaken them.

'This work is supremely Christian in all its bearings. How the Founder of the Faith must smile upon this Christian *Dukh-nawaran*. Lepers were a constant care to Him. Those who carry on His care must indeed be very close to Him. "Greater works than these shall ye do, because I go unto my Father." So thus the Spirit of Jesus Christ reigns over this Asylum today.

'People who don't believe in Missions and think that idealism and self-sacrifice is dead should go to Tarn Taran and see Dr. Das and his staff at work: and human beings physically half-dead, living again through joy and hope and of the message which Jesus Christ came to bring.'

Side by side with the comments of the cleric we place those of the civil servant. They are the remarks of the Commissioner of the Lahore Division, A. Mitchell, Esq., I.C.S.—

'I was very interested to be shown round the premises today by Dr. Das. No more devoted work can be imagined than the care of the lepers and no more useful service to humanity than their cure. Here in Tarn Taran care and cure go side by side. The Homes for untainted boys and girls are fine buildings, well designed and well cared for. In the Home for girls Mrs. Das and Miss Das perform a labour of love, and the children look happy and well.'

The King's Silver Jubilee was marked out by the gift of a new playing-field to the Healthy Girls' Home:

'On May the 11th evening, a short ceremony was performed at Tarn Taran when Sardar Bishen Singh, Lambardar and Rais, presented the "Deed of Gift" of a piece of land measuring about half an acre and situated next to the Martha David Home for untainted girls as a playground in commemoration of the Silver Jubilee of the King-Emperor. The Deputy Commissioner unveiled the tablet and opened the gate into the ground. The Dedication Prayer was said by the Rev. Canon M. E. Wigram for blessing on the use of this playground. After refreshments, some of the visitors saw the happy girls in their Home. Our thanks are due to the Sardar for his gracious gift.'

Aided Work

During the year the American Presbyterian Mission ceased to manage the Aided Home at Ambala, and it has been taken over by the Punjab Branch of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, to which Society the Mission is giving a grant-in-aid for maintenance.

At Chamba, the first Home to be built with Mission funds, sixty years ago, most of the inmates are advanced cripple cases, but numerous earlier cases attend the out-patient clinic.

'We have had a busy year,' writes Dr. J. Hutchison:

'for such a small home, and the out-patient work has greatly increased. It is limited only by the distance a patient's village may be from Chamba, as few of them can afford to live here during the treatment. The men are all farmers and must work to make a living and meet the land revenue payable to the State. Then many cannot walk so far, as there are no conveyances of any kind nor any roads for them. The roads are seldom wider than four or five feet and there is not a single wheeled vehicle of any kind in our hills. Our people are then placed at a great disadvantage in seeking for treatment and for many, possibly hundreds, the case is hopeless. We can only do the best that is in our power.'

Aid also continued to another Home in the mountains, at Palampur. 'We are most grateful indeed,' writes the Rev. C. R. H. Wilkinson in acknowledging a grant,

'for this further help, and most encouraged by your continued support of our work. I am glad to say that good progress is being made in all branches of the work at the Leper Home and in the clinics in the District as well.'

UNITED PROVINCES

In the plains of Naini, Allahabad and at Meerut, and in the hills at Almora and at Chandag are the four stations in the United Provinces associated with the Mission. By far the largest one is the Institution at Naini, with a gross total of over 730 at the separate Leper Home and Homes for Healthy Children.

Allahabad (Naini)

The crowning event of the year was the visit of Her Excellency Lady Willingdon to the Home, and afterwards to the new Babies' Home, which she declared open. Mrs. Higginbottom, who gives so much thought and time to the work, writes of the visit as follows:

'Lady Willingdon alighted from her car, most graciously greeting us all and introducing me to her staff. Some beggar lepers from Madras had just arrived and were asking for admission. These were pointed out to Her Excellency who asked what would become of them. There is a rule that only those lepers of the same province as the Asylum may be admitted. So it was explained that these people would get medical attention, food and a little money and sent back to Madras. We went on through the Hospital which is insufficient for the amount of work done, Lady Willingdon very graciously shaking hands with workers and salaaming to patients who are all surgical cases. Sick lepers stay in their homes out in the Asylum. The file card of a man who had been guard at Viceregal Lodge, in 1930, was shown Her Excellency. It has taken five years to free him from the disease. Lady Willingdon said, "Good, I'm glad he is cured; but still, think of having taken five years!"

'As we went out of the hospital Her Excellency again asked about the Madrasis who couldn't be admitted; then turning to her aide-de-camp said, "Have you a hundred rupees? Give it to Mrs. Higginbothom." Then "Please take in those poor people for my sake!" The money was gathered up from among the staff and handed to Dr. Mukerji, who gave orders for the Madrasis to be admitted. The church was next shown Her Excellency who was most interested in the account of how the 150 untainted children taken from parents came on Sundays, filling the platform of the church where parents sitting on the floor of the church can see them, then having a minute to see each other, but not touch, in the little parkway outside. As the party were led on Lady Willingdon graciously greeted lepers and stopped to speak to many, especially the little leper children in their school who while struggling to sing "God save the King" were helped on by Lady Willingdon!'

After a drive to the Healthy Children's Home Her Excellency opened the new Babies' Home:

'Her Excellency then presented the Home with a beautiful picture of Lord Willingdon and one of herself.

'The babies then filed in and formed a circle while the guests came in, seating themselves around the room while the babies went through some motion songs. While we went around the Home showing off its sick-room, a convenient dressing-room having a cupboard containing a drawer for each child's clothes, the shower baths and latrines, upstairs bed room, nurse and kindergarten teacher's rooms, the little tots went out to their dining room and crawled up to the table and began to play with their new aluminium dishes all laid out on the table.'

The following remarks in the Visitors' Book record Her Excellency's impressions:

'I was most interested in my visit to the Naini Leper Home and was delighted with all I saw. I found the lepers all looking so happy and well cared for instead of looking like outcasts.

'I have always taken a great interest in lepers ever since I first came to India and was so pleased to see the wonderful way in which Mrs. Higginbottom takes care of all her charges of any caste or any age! All my thanks and congratulations to her.'

Meerut

'The past year,' writes the Rev. S. Farlie,

'has been a very encouraging one in every way for the Grace Mayne Leper Home, Meerut. Finances have been satisfactorily maintained and a very happy spirit of fellowship prevails among the lepers who, I believe, are steadily

A Very Happy Spirit growing spiritually.

'Just recently an extra well has been sunk, which they can work themselves. This has been done for a double purpose. This well will give more work to the able bodied members of the home, for more land can be put under cultivation, and we hope that eventually food bills will also be reduced. This home is already like a little patch of green in the wilderness, for the soil in this district is so impregnated with saltpetre. The upper soil has been taken off with good results, and now more land can come under this scheme.

'Last year I spoke of the Leper Home as the *Qudrat Khana* (Power House) and it is certainly living up to its name. A keen interest is still shown in the once "valley of dry bones," a village called Daurala in the Meerut District, where there are 700 nominal Christians. I am sure that these poor people, though rich in spirit, are being blessed abundantly. They have also learned to give for they have promised to give Rs. 5 per month for a year towards the support of the teacher catechist at Daurala over and above what they already do in the way of giving. This is a great example to our town Christians, who are whole in body but many of them are sick in spirit. The thought of being whole in spirit seems to be a great comfort to the lepers, and their faces just beam when we talk about it.'

Other Work

Pressure upon the resources of the aided Almora Home has taxed accommodation and funds:

'On the whole the year in the Almora asylum has been a good one. The demand for accommodation exceeds our funds to support and refusals often embarrass. At the present time, too, prices of food seem to be rising. The monthly average of patients in the Asylum has been higher than usual—between 90 to 94. Some three or four of these provide their own food and two or three more pay some fees in order to get in. Friends in the city have assumed the cost of keeping six lepers for a year so that we need not turn some out. The Deputy Commissioner is personally making an appeal for other gifts for similar support of individuals for a year.'

At Chandag Heights Miss Mary Reed labours on, in better health than a year ago. 'Hitherto, and henceforth,' writes Miss Reed,

Hitherto and Henceforth 'He, our compassionate Lord, leads in this blessed ministry.' And in that quiet faith she continues, having now celebrated her eightieth birthday.

WATCH
US
GROW



Playing with the white 'Mother'



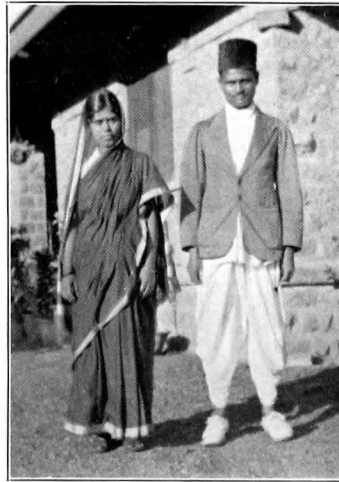
Who are you ?



We like our milk



All our own growing!



Now we are married, at work
and very grateful



Miles of smiles

ROADS AND GARDENS



Champa patients busy making a fine new road leading to the Home



Raniganj lepers happy at their task of turning a dreary site into a place of joy and beauty

OTHER PARTS OF INDIA

Dhar (Central India)

To the small Home at Dhar in Central India, the present honorary superintendent, the Rev. F. J. Anderson, came this year for the first time. He gives his impressions of his first contacts:

'There is something peculiarly appealing to the missionary who, though experienced with some knowledge of life in India, finds himself for the first time in touch with a leper colony. Lepers have been seen more or less frequently sitting by the wayside exhibiting their hideously diseased hands and feet and faces to awaken sympathy and extract coins from passers-by, but a whole colony or village of such suffering humanity is a heart moving spectacle.

'My first meeting with the lepers, on the last Sunday of January this year, was at the usual morning service with twenty-five lepers in attendance—a miscellaneous lot made up of Hindus, Moslems, Bhils (Animists) and Christians. Subsequently, I found that though there is no compulsion all who are physically able to do so regularly attend the morning service and for the most part are very attentive and join in the singing of Christian hymns. It is a joy to be able to minister to their spiritual needs and to bring them messages of cheer and love of a Saviour God who cares.

'Two lines of houses were re-roofed during the year and similar treatment for the other five lines is more or less urgently needed in the near future. A line or two should be re-roofed this year.'

Neyoor, Travancore

'The first anniversary of the new extension to the Leper Home,' reports Mr. E. A. Harlow,

'took place last November, and although the buildings are not yet all completed, the 80-odd inmates, wearing their new green vests and khaki shorts, made a fine show when they paraded for their "birthday." The fame of the new Home has spread far and wide, both because of the generous accommodation and good food, and also because of the most up-to-date personal treatment given by our resident medical officer, Dr. Abraham, owing to whose untiring and selfless work we are able to show the gratifying figure of 26 cases cured and sent to their homes during his first year, which is equivalent to about 15 per cent. of the inmates of the three Homes.'

Alleppey, Travancore

There have been staff changes at the small Alleppey Home during the year, and difficulties to contend with, but Captain Punnoose, a retired army officer, has kindly been giving his services, and helping at a variety of self-imposed tasks. A change has been made in medical supervision, and certain building improvements have been engaged in.

Kangpokpi, Assam

This aided Home in the Manipur State continues to report hopeful medical work, and tells of two patients, now symptom-free, who have become touring injectors:

'Two lepers who were discharged as symptom free and were taught to give injections are touring in the State trying to find other lepers and to give them

injections, if they will not come to the leper asylum. So far, 18 are under treatment by these two men. These two men are enthusiastic Christians and preach the Gospel at every opportunity; they are so happy to be healed and saved. Two others that are to be discharged soon are being trained for the same work in other parts of the State.'

Dichpali, Hyderabad

'We have refused or deferred 1,000 applicants during these last seven months. Out of our 680 patients, 59 went off symptom-free last week, but their places will be immediately filled from our huge waiting list,' writes the Rev. G. M. Kerr, superintendent of the aided Leper Home and Hospital at Dichpali.

'Experience confirms the wisdom of that precept for leprosy treatment—"Faith, Oil and Work, but the greatest of these is Work." All three are necessary and none adequate by itself. Our rule, therefore, is that every patient should be kept so busy all day long that he has no time to worry over himself or his neighbour. No menial servants are employed in the Home. The people very cheerfully do all the work entailed. Even the application of the treatment is undertaken by patients competently trained. It is, however, on our rice-fields and fruit and vegetable gardens that the bulk of the leper people spend their strength. These extensive gardens now provide a plentiful supply of necessary and welcome items of dietary. When our people go from us they go with new practical knowledge of interests which are of permanent concern to them.

All-Round Treatment

'One thousand and eighty-one were refused admission in 1934. Every ward is over-crowded. With 600 patients our powers of accommodation and maintenance are taxed to the utmost. We stand frustrated before a great opportunity—glad, infinitely glad, for what we are able to do, but always conscious of what might be done, were it made possible. We hardly dare face the daily crowd of appealing folk. They simply will not accept refusal. They cannot conceive it possible. They have come sometimes hundreds of miles full of brightest hope! "If thou wilt"—this appeal comes a dozen times a day.'

We would leave that appeal ringing in the ears of the reader. If we cannot do all that our Master did, there is very much that we can. The fact that so much has been accomplished already demonstrates that with united and sustained effort the leper does not present an insoluble problem. He presents us with a mighty challenge. He provides one of those 'moral equivalents' for war which might so well engage the strenuous effort of all lovers of their land and people. His appeal 'If thou wilt, thou canst' should not fall upon deaf ears. May there be in the future more ready and determined response, so that at the last India may be free of leprosy, with all the sorrow and tragedy that accompanies it, stronger and purer because of the effort that has been put forth in the slaying of this mighty Giant Despair.

MEDICAL TREATMENT

A Review of the Year's Medical Work

BY E. MUIR, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Ed.)
Honorary Medical Adviser, Indian Auxiliary

In looking over the statistics for the past few years, the most striking feature is the rapid increase in out-patients treated. Within the last two years the number has more than doubled itself, and now exceeds the total of the in-patients under treatment. This is a very important extension of the work of the Mission.

On the other hand, the results from out-patient treatment are apparently not as satisfactory as those obtained among the inmates; the disease being arrested in only 1·3 per cent of the former, as compared to 14·7 in the latter. While out-patient treatment is useful, the impossibility of regular attendance and the difficulty of backing up drug treatment with the far more important dietary and hygienic measures, detracts considerably from its value.

Many of those who attend the out-patient clinics are would-be in-patients, for whom accommodation is not available. The workers of the Mission are everywhere faced with the sad problem of turning away many who need and beg for their help, but for whom there is no room.

It is estimated that there are about one million people suffering from leprosy in India, of whom probably at least 200,000 are highly infectious, and are spreading the infection to the next generation. How can the Mission break this vicious circle, with its accommodation for only six or seven thousand? 'What are these among so many?'

Perhaps the answer may come to a certain extent through the 842 'arrested without deformity' during the last year. These are the brightest feature in the statistics—842, an ever-increasing number compared with 570 in 1932 and 710 in 1933. If these could be trained in the technique of isolation, and act as missionaries when they return to their villages! They might teach their fellow-villagers the danger of the infectious leper in community, especially to the children.

Leprosy is so easy to prevent—so difficult to cure, and prevention can only be carried out in India when the villager recognizes the danger and understands the simple measures necessary for carrying it out.

Many of the workers have expressed to me a desire to carry out preventive propaganda in the villages, but the pressure of work already

in hand stands in the way. Meanwhile the Mission is constantly pressing forward with an open mind, and year by year we find development of fresh work, and the adoption of new methods.

Statistics of Treatment, 1934

In-patients

Inmates under treatment at end of year...	...	...	...	6,276
Inmates who received treatment for three months and upwards	...	...	...	7,886
Much improved	...	...	...	2,190
Slightly improved	...	...	...	2,581
Became worse	...	...	...	448
Had to stop treatment	...	...	...	214
Died or left	...	...	...	1,000
Cases arrested <i>without deformity</i>...	...	...	...	842
Cases discharged <i>without deformity</i>	...	...	...	667
Cases arrested <i>with deformity</i>	...	...	...	317
Cases discharged <i>with deformity</i>	...	...	...	101
Cases arrested in a previous year, but relapsed during the year	...	...	...	57

Out-patients

Number of out-patients treated...	...	...	...	6,471
Cases improved	...	...	...	855
Cases arrested or became symptom-free	...	...	...	138

**Leper Homes, and Homes for Untainted Children in India
Owned, Managed, or Aided by The Mission to Lepers**

STATISTICS OF INMATES, 31st DECEMBER, 1934

HOME	LEPERS			Total Leper Inmates	Untainted Children	Total Inmates
	Male	Female	Children			
Assam						
A. Kangpokpi ...	68	24	8	100	44	144
Bengal						
M. Bankura ...	114	89	16	219	17	236
A. Chandraghona ...	30	5	1	36	6	42
A. Kalimpong ...	64	16	...	80	9	89
M. Raniganj ...	61	72	13	146	18	164
	269	182	30	481	50	531
Bihar and Orissa						
M. Bhagalpur ...	147	56	12	215	9	224
M. Cuttack ...	192	79	20	291	3	294
A. Mourbhanj ...	56	44	...	100	...	100
M. Muzaffarpur ...	52	10	4	66	2	68
M. Purulia ...	355	373	72	800	79	879
A. Saldoha ...	142	100	57	299	35	334
	944	662	165	1,771	128	1,899
Bombay						
M. Belgaum ...	33	9	1	43	...	43
M. Miraj ...	90	37	31	158	24	182
M. Nasik ...	59	45	4	108	17	125
M. Poona (Khondwa) ...	67	65	8	140	16	156
M. Poladpur ...	105	64	13	182	12	194
M. Pui ...	38	30	1	69	2	71
M. Sholapur ...	44	14	3	61	7	68
A. Vengurla ...	35	13	1	49	...	49
	471	277	52	810	78	888
Burma						
M. Mandalay ...	164	72	63	299	14	313
M. Moulmein ...	97	16	15	128	...	128
	261	88	78	427	14	441
Central India						
M. Dhar ...	15	9	...	24	7	31
Central Provinces						
M. Champa ...	226	269	21	516	60	576
M. Chandkuri ...	248	326	20	594	115	709
M. Dhamtari ...	192	155	16	363	22	385
M. Kothara ...	87	36	23	146	3	149
M. Jahargaon, Mungeli ...	30	61	...	91	...	91
A. Rajnandgaon ...	25	36	...	61	...	61
A. Raipur ...	62	56	...	118	...	118
	870	939	80	1,889	200	2,089

HOME	LEPERS			Total Lepers Inmates	Untainted Children	Total Inmates
	Male	Female	Children			
Hyderabad						
A. Dichpali ...	360	98	131	589	15	604
Madras						
M. Calicut ...	167	69	21	257	1	258
A. Kodur ...	24	10	4	38	2	40
M. Manamadura ...	224	49	23	296	45	341
A. Narsapur ...	27	21	28	76	...	76
M. Ramachandrapuram ...	104	20	6	130	17	147
M. Salur ...	98	28	2	128	13	141
M. Vadathorasalur ...	53	38	31	122	24	146
M. Vizianagram ...	75	15	4	94	8	102
	772	250	119	1,141	110	1,251
Punjab						
A. Ambala ...	45	19	2	66	...	66
A. Chamba ...	19	7	...	26	...	26
A. Palampur ...	45	14	1	60	1	61
M. Rawalpindi ...	90	40	6	136	16	152
M. Sabathu ...	124	38	...	162	2	164
M. Tarn Taran ...	139	88	...	227	103	330
	462	206	9	677	122	799
Travancore						
M. Alleppey ...	21	14	...	35	...	35
M. Neyyoor ...	134	32	15	181	17	198
	155	46	15	216	17	233
United Provinces						
A. Almora ...	53	32	5	90	14	104
M. Chandag ...	29	35	3	67	...	67
M. Meerut ...	29	20	...	49	10	59
M. Naini (Allahabad) ...	274	224	47	545	185	730
	385	311	55	751	209	960
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,032	3,092	742	8,876	994	9,870
SUMMARY						
TOTAL OF MISSION HOMES ...	3,977	2,597	504	7,088	868	7,956
TOTAL OF AIDED HOMES ...	1,055	495	238	1,788	126	1,914
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,032	3,092	742	8,876	994	9,870

The Mission to Lepers also makes provision for Christian teaching at the following Asylums in India and Ceylon:

Gobra, Calcutta; Gaya; Hendala, Ceylon; Matunga, Bombay; Sehore; and Nooranad, Travancore.

At Chingleput, Madras, the Mission to Lepers makes financial provision for the Superintendence of the Government Settlement there.

Aid is also given to the Home at Shiekh Othman, near Aden, which comes under Indian administration. But the figures have not been included in the Tables of Statistics.

M. = Mission Homes, or those managed by it. A. = Homes aided by the Mission to Lepers.

DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED IN INDIA FROM 1st SEPTEMBER, 1934, to 31st AUGUST, 1935

(This list does not include contributions made direct to particular institutions which totalled Rs. 27,823).

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
<i>Per Secretary for India</i>							
Raja D. N. Mullick Bahadur Trust	2,400	0	0	Messrs. Parry & Co., Ltd.	100	0	0
'Gatliff Legacy'	1,620	0	0	The Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.	100	0	0
Executors of the late Miss Monk, Montreal, Canada	270	5	0	Messrs. Duncan Bros. & Co., Ltd.	100	0	0
<i>Per Honorary Treasurer, Indian Auxiliary</i>				St. Mary's Church, Quetta	100	0	0
Bettiah Raj	1,000	0	0	— Sudarsan, Esq.	100	0	0
Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Ltd.	500	0	0	Oak Grove School, Jharipani	80	0	0
Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.	500	0	0	Messrs. Thomas Duff & Co., Ltd.	75	0	0
St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta	452	0	0	Messrs. Jessop & Co., Ltd.	75	0	0
Messrs. Bird & Co.	400	0	0	E. J. Judah, Esq.	75	0	0
Charu Deb Bannerj., Esq.	300	0	0	All Saints' Church, Shillong	70	0	0
Messrs. Ralli Bros., Ltd. ...	300	0	0	St. Mark's Church, Bangalore	67	8	0
Burma-Shell Oil Storage & Distributing Co., Ltd. ...	300	0	0	Inmates, Leper Home, Miraj Church of the Ascension, Purulia	60	0	0
Messrs. J. Thomas & Co. India, Ltd.	250	0	0	Dhanbad Chaplaincy ...	55	12	0
Messrs. George Henderson & Co., Ltd.	250	0	0	Inmates, Saldoha Leper Colony	55	0	0
Messrs. Octavius Steel & Co., Ltd.	250	0	0	Zion Church, Madras ...	52	0	0
Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd.	250	0	0	Friends in Subathu ...	50	14	6
'From an Admirer'	225	0	0	Dr. H. R. Rishworth ...	50	4	0
Sir Kynaston Studa	200	0	0	Christ Church, Simla ...	50	0	0
The Trustees, N. M. Wadia Charities	200	0	0	Union Church, Mussoorie	50	0	0
The Buckingham & Carnatic Co., Ltd.	200	0	0	R. Chandra, Esq.	50	0	0
Messrs. Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd.	200	0	0	Estate, Sir W. D. R. Prentice	50	0	0
Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co.	200	0	0	C.E.Z. Mission Schools, Calcutta	50	0	0
The Most Reverend Foss Westcott, D.D. (Two Subs.)	200	0	0	Messrs. Martin & Co. ...	50	0	0
Messrs. Macneile & Co. ...	150	0	0	Messrs. Barry & Co. ...	50	0	0
Messrs. Anderson, Wright & Co.	150	0	0	'Anonymous'	50	0	0
Hiraji K. Kola, Esq.	150	0	0	Messrs. Birla Bros., Ltd. ...	50	0	0
E. White, Esq.	120	0	0	Messrs. Smith Stanistreet & Co., Ltd.	50	0	0
Inmates, Leper Home, Cuttack	109	0	0	Bazonji Hormusji Allbless, Esq.	50	0	0
'W.P.'	100	0	0	Messrs. Gladstone Wyllie & Co.	50	0	0
The Imperial Chemical Industries (India), Ltd.	100	0	0	Messrs. Hoare Miller & Co., Ltd.	50	0	0
Messrs. Shaw, Wallace & Co.	100	0	0	Messrs. Cama, Norton & Co.	50	0	0
Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.	100	0	0	Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Ltd.	50	0	0
Messrs. Birkmyre Bros. ...	100	0	0	H. N. Khambata, Esq. ...	50	0	0
P. C. Tallents, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.	100	0	0	Messrs. Bennett, Coleman & Co., Ltd.	50	0	0
Mrs. A. M. Clow	100	0	0	'A Friend'	50	0	0
				Sorabji Dadabhoy Sett, Esq.	50	0	0
				St. Andrew's Church, Lahore	50	0	0
				Mrs. J. N. Bhattacharjea ...	50	0	0
				Rev. Basil Morgan	50	0	0
				Tenant Sloan, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.	50	0	0
				St. John's Church, Bangalore	50	0	0
				St. James' Church, Delhi	48	7	6

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
St. Andrew's Church, Nasik	46	9	9	Messrs. Place, Siddons & Gough	25	0	0
Barisal Station Church ...	46	0	0	Mr. Justice S. C. Mullick, I.C.S.	25	0	0
M.E. Mission School, Vepery, Madras	45	0	0	Sir Chuni Lal V. Mehta, K.C.S.I.	25	0	0
Vepery Baptist Church, Madras	43	11	3	Messrs. Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd.	25	0	0
Per Rev. F. A. Crawshaw	40	0	0	Anglo-French Drug Company (Eastern), Ltd. ...	25	0	0
St. Paul's Church, Dibrugarh	38	0	0	Messrs. Burn & Co., Ltd.	25	0	0
Per Mrs. Grady	38	0	0	Mrs. A. F. Knowles ...	25	0	0
Christ Church, Kasauli ...	38	0	0	B. K. Basu, Esq., I.C.S. ...	25	0	0
Messrs. K. and J. Cooper	36	0	0	H. E. Horsfield, Esq., I.C.S.	25	0	0
Inmates, Leper Home, Kothara	35	11	6	Rev. T. W. Gardiner ...	25	0	0
Mrs. J. A. Hubback ...	35	0	0	D. A. Smyth, Esq....	25	0	0
'Hospital Staff'	35	0	0	Dr. M. Venkatrao, J.P. ...	25	0	0
Friends, Old Mission Church, Calcutta ...	35	0	0	Messrs. Lyall, Marshall & Co.	25	0	0
Hebron Girls' School, Coonoor	34	0	0	St. Mary's Church Sunday School, Calcutta... ..	24	0	0
Mrs. B. Acton	33	14	0	Leper Home & Friends, Belgaum	20	3	0
Immanuel Mission Lantern Lecture, Colombo ...	32	12	0	Adult Bible Class, Kellog Memorial Church, Landour	20	0	0
H. F. Lewis, Esq....	32	0	0	Barrackpore Circuit, Methodist Church	20	0	0
Pupils, Bishop Westcott School for Girls, Namkom	32	0	0	Messrs. Marshall, Sons & Co. (India), Ltd....	20	0	0
E. Maruff, Esq.	30	8	0	H. B. Nicholls, Esq. ...	20	0	0
R. D. K. Ninnis, Esq. ...	30	0	0	Messrs. Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd.	20	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. E. G. E. Paddon	30	0	0	Staff & Students, Methodist Girls' School, Dhara-puram	20	0	0
Messrs. W. Jacks & Co. ...	30	0	0	R. F. Kharas, Esq. ...	20	0	0
V. D. B. Taraporevala, Esq.	30	0	0	Rustomji P. Bharucha, Esq.	20	0	0
Duff Church, Calcutta ...	30	0	0	Inmates, Leper Home, Jahargaon	20	0	0
Messrs. McLeod & Co. ...	30	0	0	Major A. S. Shah, O.B.E. C.S.M. Rajagopal Girls' School, Rayapuram ...	20	0	0
Bai Shonibai M. Cooper ...	30	0	0	Mrs. Baldry	20	0	0
Sir Jadunath Sircar ...	30	0	0	A. Ghose, Esq.	20	0	0
Garrison Church, Subathu Indian Congregation, M.E. Church, Belgaum ...	29	0	0	'A Friend'	20	0	0
Inmates, Leper Home, Nasik	28	0	0	A.P.M. Girls' School, Sholinghur	19	0	0
Disciples of Christ Church, Bilaspur	27	7	0	Inmates, Leper Home, Purulia	18	13	0
English Congregation, M.E. Church, Belgaum ...	27	7	0	Baptist Church, Bhiwani... Union Evangelistic Meeting, Dongargarh... ..	17	7	0
Mission Church, Kachhwa	26	8	0	Union Church, Coonoor... The Remington Rand Inc.	16	0	0
Mankar Congregation ...	26	0	0	B. F. Challu, Esq....	15	4	0
H. J. Macey, Esq.	26	0	0	Udipi Station, Basel Mission, S. Kanara	15	0	0
St. Mary's Church, Mandalay	26	0	0	A. V. Srinivasan, Esq. ...	15	0	0
G. P. Burton, Esq., I.C.S.	25	8	0	Dr. and Mrs. Kitchin ...	15	0	0
Shavex A. Lall, Esq. ...	25	0	0	Mrs. G. R. Collins ...	15	0	0
St. Mark's Church, North George Town, Madras	25	0	0	Methodist Girls' High School, Worriur, Trichinopoly ...	15	0	0
S. K. Basu, Esq., M.A. (Cantab.)... ..	25	0	0	Messrs. J. B. Norton & Sons, Ltd.	15	0	0
J. D. Morris, Esq.	25	0	0				
Miss K. Rothwell	25	0	0				
Lady Gowan	25	0	0				
H. E. McClenaghan, Esq., I.C.S.	25	0	0				
Rustomji P. Mehta, Esq.	25	0	0				
Swedish Mission Hospital, Tirupattur	25	0	0				
Inmates, Khondwa Leper Home, Poona	25	0	0				
Ambujaksha Sarkar, Esq.	25	0	0				
Messrs. A. & J. Main & Co., Ltd.	25	0	0				

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Bishop's College Chapel, Calcutta	15	0	0	Danish Mission Church, Bethany, Pattambakkum	10	0	0
Church of Scotland, Hati- bagan Girls' School, Calcutta	15	0	0	'Anonymous'	10	0	0
Union Hall, Kotagiri ...	15	0	0	Children's Service, St. John's Church, Naini Tal	10	0	0
The Pupils, Nicholson Syrian Girls' School, Tiruvella	15	0	0	Dr. J. Chinal	10	0	0
Per Miss H. Betteridge ...	14	8	0	Rev. E. C. Dewick	10	0	0
Inmates, Leper Home, Chandag Heights ...	14	0	0	M. C. Tiwari, Esq.	10	0	0
R. Hobart, Esq., I.C.S. ...	13	4	0	'Anonymous'	10	0	0
Per C. Oram, Esq.	13	0	0	Messrs. A. Firpo, Ltd. ...	10	0	0
Nana Peth Church, Poona City	12	14	0	T. V. Eates, Esq.	10	0	0
Per Mrs. D. N. Chatterji	12	0	0	E. E. Umrigar, Esq.	10	0	0
Church of Scotland Girls' Sunday School, Cossipore	12	0	0	Pupils, Class VIII, M.E. Mission School, Khondwa... ..	10	0	0
Inmates, Leper Home, Subathu	11	15	6	Teachers' League of L.T. College, Jubbulpore ...	10	0	0
Christian High School, Kharar	11	14	0	T. Molony, Esq.	10	0	0
Class VII, Diocesan Collegiate School, Calcutta	11	6	0	Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha ...	10	0	0
Pupils, St. Margaret's School, Poona	11	3	0	'The Zoroastrian Office'	10	0	0
Seth Virji Kanji Liladhar, Esq.	11	0	0	D. N. Gupta, Esq.	10	0	0
Gordhandas Dhanji, Esq.	11	0	0	'Anonymous'	10	0	0
Dorabji Nariman, Esq. ...	10	13	0	M.E. Bengali Sunday School, Pakaur	10	0	0
C.M.S. Church, Sikhandra, Agra	10	2	9	F. W. Hinton, Esq.	9	13	3
A. J. Moore, Esq.	10	0	0	M.B. Mission Church, Rajnandgaon	9	8	6
T. Sinclair Kennedy, Esq.	10	0	0	Christian Assembly, Khanapur	8	0	0
J. F. Sale, Esq., I.C.S. ...	10	0	0	Mrs. F. Donaldson-Smith	8	0	0
B.E.M. Boys' Orphanage, Basel Mission, S. Kanara	10	0	0	Bishnupur Church	7	14	0
English Speaking Congrega- tion, Myitnge, Burma ...	10	0	0	Inmates Leper Home, Narsapur	7	13	0
Howrah Baptist Church, Howrah	10	0	0	Kinnaird High School, Lahore	7	0	0
Mrs. A. M. Lakshman Rao	10	0	0	St. Ursula's High School, Nagpur	7	0	0
Mrs. Leela Thanakoty ...	10	0	0	R. F. Khambata, Esq. ...	7	0	0
All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill, Bombay	10	0	0	M. J. Thomas, Esq.	6	11	0
St. Augustine's Church, Bilaspur	10	0	0	Indian Congregation All Saints' Church, Chaibasa	6	4	0
Miss Bomanshaw Dhanji- shaw	10	0	0	Lutheran Church, Purulia	6	0	3
Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Co- ventry	10	0	0	English Baptist Church, Gaya	6	0	0
English Baptist Church, Dacca	10	0	0	Lutheran Bengali Chris- tians, Narainpur... ..	6	0	0
Dr. Daulat Ram	10	0	0	Sangli Presbyterian Church, Miraj	6	0	0
Smt. Hemlota Roy of Digha- patia	10	0	0	Healthy Girls' Home Sun- day School, Purulia ...	6	0	0
Church of Scotland Sunday School, Nagpur	10	0	0	F. J. Curriion, Esq.	6	0	0
Union Church, Bharipada	10	0	0	Class IV, Diocesan Colle- giate School, Calcutta ...	5	8	0
Sankeswar Assembly, Bel- gaum	10	0	0	L. A. Hogg, Esq.	5	4	0
N. R. Das, Esq., & Friends	10	0	0	Inmates, Leper Home, Baripada	5	0	0
Mrs. E. Anthony	10	0	0	Christ Church, Mussoorie	5	0	0
Rev. H. C. & Mrs. Duncan	10	0	0	Mrs. Das	5	0	0
Daltonganj Church	10	0	0	Girdhalal P. Shah, Esq. ...	5	0	0
Mrs. G. P. Hogg	10	0	0	V. J. Bede, Esq.	5	0	0
				Miss K. B. Hur	5	0	0
				'Anonymous'	5	0	0
				K. K. Thakur, Esq.	5	0	0
				Major F. J. Utting	5	0	0
				Duff Church Sunday School, Calcutta	5	0	0
				D. H. Kanuga, Esq.	5	0	0

A REPORT
OF THE
SIXTY-SECOND YEAR'S WORK
IN INDIA
OF
THE MISSION TO LEPERS

'The object of the Society shall be to provide for the spiritual instruction and temporal relief of lepers and the children of lepers in India and such other countries to which its operations have been or may be extended from time to time and, in so far as lies in its power, to assist in bringing about the extinction of leprosy.'

—*Extract from the Constitution and Rules.*

Issued by
the Indian
Auxiliary

*With Statistics of Homes for 1935
and Particulars of Contributions
received by the Indian Auxiliary
from 1st September, 1935, until
31st August, 1936.*

THE MISSION TO LEPERS

INTERNATIONAL AND INTERDENOMINATIONAL
(FOUNDED 1874)

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Secretary for India: A. DONALD MILLER, PURULIA, BIHAR, INDIA.

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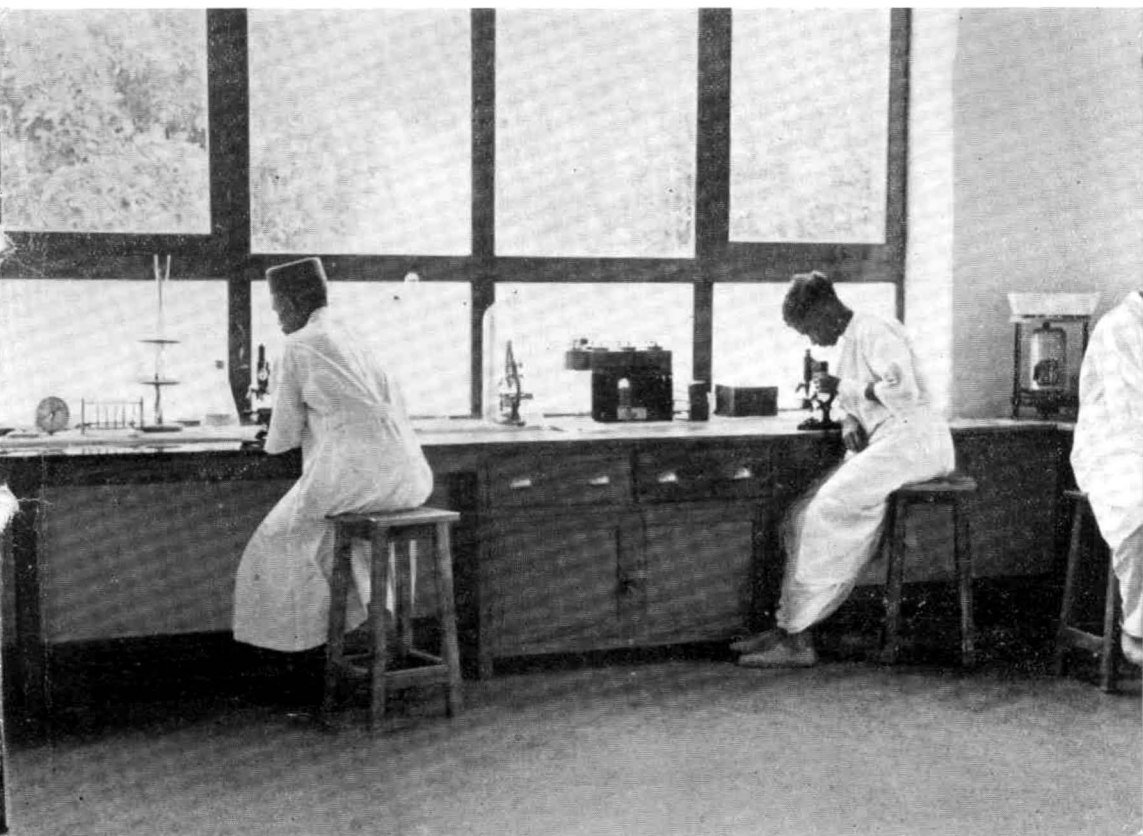
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Mr. W. H. P. Anderson, the Mission's General Secretary, with Mrs. Anderson at the entrance of the new Medical Block at Chandkuri Leper Home, which they opened when visiting India last winter.

In the photograph below technicians are at work in the Laboratory. The new block consists of Operating Theatre, Dispensary, X-Ray Room, Laboratory, Examination Room, etc.



PATIENTS AT WORK, AT SCHOOL, AND AT PLAY



Levelling land for fresh rice-fields at Purulia



Making bricks at Pui



Harvesting at Naini



Eight patients at Cuttack trained to be injectors at out-patient clinics when they have recovered



A class at Purulia



A tug-of-war at Tarn Taran



Badminton at Vadathorasalur

Ploughing at Chandkuri



A REPORT OF THE SIXTY-SECOND YEAR'S WORK IN INDIA OF THE MISSION TO LEPERS

September, 1935—August, 1936

It has been said that the history of any great enterprise cannot be told by a mere narration from year to year of its immediate activities. It possesses a unity which such a division ignores and obscures. So it is that although the major happenings of the last year's work in India of the Mission to Lepers are set down in the pages that follow, it is necessary to seek to relate them to the labours of the past and to the enduring principles and ideals which have inspired them, if they are to be seen in their proper perspective and assessed at their true value.

To say, for instance, that on December 31st, 1935, there were resident in the Mission's Homes in India 7,259 leper inmates, that separate provision was being made for 860 healthy children of lepers, and that financial aid was also being given to other non-Mission Homes with 2,089 inmates, is to state a fact which is certainly of importance for the well-being of India. But its full significance is only made evident when it is related to the faith, the patience and the labour of the sixty-two years of the Mission's history. Men and women began with the service of the ones and the twos; friends in many lands were content for their gifts to go to a work which they would never see but which they believed to represent the mind of Christ Whom they served; prayer joined with labour, personal service with effort for the public good, the care of the broken body with that of the broken spirit, and thus, and thus only, have the figures quoted become possible. In the last ten years alone the numbers cared for have so increased that 2,400 more leper inmates were provided for in our Indian Homes at the end of last year than at the end of 1925.

**How Num-
bers Grow**

Or when we record the new buildings completed during the year under review, either to provide increased accommodation or to facilitate the better medical care of the patients, we state facts that are in themselves encouraging. A fine new medical administration block at Chandkuri; hospital wards, operating theatre, and improved dispensary and laboratory at Dhamtari; better medical administration buildings and increased accommodation at Champa; a sick ward for men at Nasik; these are substantial additions to the Mission's institutions. But they need to be seen as a part of a continuous, cumulative effort to bring refuge and relief to men and women beset by a disease held down the ages to be incurable. They need to be linked to the first rough huts of grass, the first simple supplies of ointments and bandages, and the first pioneers who responded to the cry of appealing lepers about them, hungry, homeless, and untended.

So, again, with the statistics of medical treatment for the year. Nine thousand four hundred and twenty in-patients received treatment for periods exceeding three months; among them were 920 in whom the disease became arrested before deformity had begun, 401 after it had begun. In addition 6,679 out-patients received treatment. The significance of these figures only becomes apparent when one sees them against the dark background of a past that held no hope at all for the leper. The shadows have not all gone yet; but the gleams of light spread and strengthen. In no previous year have the figures of cases in whom the disease has been arrested before deformity began been so high. More detailed figures, and the comments of Dr. John Lowe, appear on pp. 39, 40.

The saving of the healthy children is also a work where the long years alone can give meaning and value to the everyday incidents of a single year. The immediate present can only tell of appetites crying out to be satisfied, ailments that need wise care, clothes and school-books that get torn and inkstained. It is the future that completes the work of to-day. And it is the men and women of to-day who have gone out from our healthy

children's Homes who give significance to the humdrum daily tasks of the years that are past. The many school teachers, compounders, injectors at leprosy clinics, nurses, mechanics, tradesmen, who were once puny, underfed children brought by their leper parents to the Mission's Homes and who now are helping to build a better India, reveal the importance of the work far more than a recital of new buildings opened, or of difficulties encountered in the care of the 860 healthy children under the Mission's charge last year.

And when one turns to the things of the Spirit, how indeed shall one give an impression of the mighty forces at work to bring peace and power, where before were desolation and impotence, by a bare record of words said, deeds done, worship offered, day by day during a single year? Slowly, slowly, do the fruits ripen of the welcome extended to a patient who has known the chill cruelty of ostracism, or of the witness of some radiant fellow-sufferer who tells a newcomer what the advent of Christ into his life has meant. The cheerful, generous communities of lepers in many of our Homes to-day, where life's buffetings are met with a smile and grim necessity is turned to 'glorious gain,' are not what they are by chance or by the labours of a single year. They are rooted in the work and witness of the whole history of the Mission.

But if the far horizons of the past must not be forgotten the immediate facts and events of to-day must have their proper place. We record with thankfulness that financial help continued which made possible the care of the highest number of patients in any year in the Mission's history. Rupees 7,96,912 were spent on the work in 1935. Rupees 4,17,621 of this amount came from private contributions, the balance from Government and local grants-in-aid. It is still a fact that needs emphasis that of the amount of private contributions for the year, over three and a half lakhs of rupees came from abroad. Surely this help from outside is unparalleled in any country, and we are grateful beyond measure.

We bid affectionate farewell to a number of honorary superintendents who, after valiant labours, have now retired.

Miss Flora Clarke, who founded the Vizianagram Home in 1913, and superintended it until her retirement, left **Farewell to Friends** for Canada this spring. Miss Betteridge of Nasik, who in the concluding years of her long missionary service had superintended the Leper Home there, also retired after forty years in the field. The Rev. A. E. Brown, C.I.E., who had on various occasions superintended the Leper Home at Bankura, and was in charge at the time of his retirement, left for England this summer. The Rev. C. E. Wolsted was compelled through ill-health to withdraw from the superintendence of the Manamadura Home. All had laboured with devotion and wisdom. To them all our thanks are rendered.

We also pay our tribute of thanksgiving for the work of Dr. J. Hutchison of Chamba who, at the very first Home to be built by Mission funds, back in the year 1876, continued at his service in that station until this summer and died in August in his 89th year. He was concerned for the development of the leper work to the very last. 'He told us all he wanted done, especially about the leper work. . . . He daily became weaker, saying "This is the end. I am content." He also would say "Come, Lord Jesus, come quickly."' There can only be rejoicing that so loyal a friend of the needy has entered into his rest.

During the winter months Mr. W. H. P. Anderson, the Mission's General Secretary, and Mrs. Anderson, paid a **The General Secretary's Visit** welcome visit to India and travelled to many of the Homes, planning for the years to come.

Just as the work of today can only be seen in proper perspective when viewed in relation to all that has gone before, so it equally needs to be linked to the future to be seen in its full significance. That link with the future was provided by Mr. Anderson's visit. It helped to define more clearly the direction of fresh effort and to prepare the ground for more extensive service. While the main responsibility of the Mission must continue to be the care of the most needy and socially dangerous lepers, yet the slowly improving methods and results of medical treatment have thrust to the front two opportunities of wider service which cannot be ignored.

The first is provision for the re-establishment in a self-supporting life of patients in whom the disease has been arrested before they have become cripples. This is a very real need. During Mr. Anderson's visit definite steps forward were made to co-operate in the task of establishing a large Farm Settlement in the Central Provinces, of several thousand acres, for settlers from among healed patients needing direction and temporary help in making a new start in life under conditions likely to enable them to maintain their regained health.

The other clamant need for a wider service is in the proper care of children infected with leprosy. This became increasingly evident at a Conference in Calcutta held at the end of Mr. Anderson's visit. From the discussions there emerged a conviction that more should be attempted for the leper child. It is the child who is most susceptible to infection; it is the child who, if the disease is discovered and treated in its very early stages, offers the greatest hope for the future; it is the child who is the most vital factor in the leprosy problem, because he becomes in the future either a means of spreading infection, or, because of the arrest of the disease by proper care, a useful citizen. Already the Mission is caring for over 500 leper children. We should be privileged if we could care for more. An anonymous friend in England has provided for an additional ward for leper boys at Purulia which is now nearing completion. The honorary superintendent of the Chandkuri Home in a recent tour in Australia secured from friends there considerable help for leper children's wards at Chandkuri. Ladies in Dublin have provided funds for a beginning of the leper boys' block at Dhamtari. In the south at Manamadura the Silver Jubilee Fund has provided help towards a leper children's compound there. At Vadathorasalur a legacy is to be used as the basis of a new healthy children's Home, the present one thereafter to be used for leper children. So that immediate encouragement has followed the determination to seek to do more for these children. We commend the leper child to the Indian public. For seventy five rupees a year a child may be supported, and its future, we hope, changed from gloom to gladness.

In no formal fashion are our thanks tendered to all who have made the year's work possible. To single out names is impossible. In a co-operative effort of this kind

Our Thanks the sources of help are widely various in range. To the missionaries of many denominational societies who provide local superintendence, to our staffs, to those who support the work by money or by goods, to Provincial Governments, public bodies and other organizations for grants, to friends far distant and close at hand who by advice and encouragement have made effort easier, we are most grateful.

So, to the tally of the years, another period of work is added. How many more must be accomplished before the Mission's 'great task of happiness' be complete? To that question the answer is hidden. Suffice it to fortify ourselves with the faith that God is our refuge and strength, that His will and our duty are clear, and that so long as the challenge of the leper's cry is heard there will not be wanting friends to carry on the work of the Mission to Lepers, begun, continued, and at last to be completed in the name of Him Whose Kingdom shall have no end.

ROUND THE HOMES

It would be as tedious as it is unnecessary to set down for each Home the same sort of figures concerning numbers, expenses, medical results; especially as statistical tables appear at the end of the Report for reference. An attempt has therefore been made to select items from the accounts sent by the various Homes which, taken all together, give some idea of the general character of the work, while at the same time recording particular events at individual institutions.

BENGAL

In Western Bengal famine conditions have prevailed, and a consequence has been an appalling pressure upon accommodation, particularly at the Bankura Home.

Bankura

Mr. C. F. Ball, who has recently returned to honorary superintendence of the Home after furlough, writes of a period during which he was absent.

'The survey consequently must come from a rather unusual angle. But certainly one aspect of a year's work is that which first strikes a missionary returning to the Home. Before ever he opens a single register he cannot but notice the groups of two or three huddled together either on the dispensary verandah or beneath the mango trees, where, as they are eager enough to tell him, they have sat for six months hoping to find shelter within the wards. Bankura has been badly hit by famine conditions; and ingenuity has been taxed more than once to accommodate fifteen in a ward built for twelve. The groups are still there, occasionally reminding one with a grim satisfaction that so and so has died during the night, and so the accommodation is slightly eased. Numbers continue to increase. The Home was full to overflowing with 238 on last year's rolls. This year the total is 266 not counting those importunate widows and their comrades who sit by the roadside and long to enter.'

Mr. Ball also comments on the noticeable change for the worse in cases where treatment has been begun too late, in the appearance of old patients not seen for fifteen months.

'Another feature that strikes one returning after fifteen months, is the change for the worse in a number of the younger cases. There's young Gopal for instance . . . Leprosy has fixed its traces more noticeably on his face than when I saw him last. There is tragedy of course in the life of every leper who passes through our gates into the shelter of the wards, but in no single case is it so acute as in the youngsters who are in most cases the victims of another's folly, and grow into boyhood and girlhood all unconscious of the penalties awaiting them. It's a tragedy like this youngster's that gives emphasis to a conviction which has been growing in my mind since first I took over the superintendence of the Home, a Save the Children campaign ought to have first place in all our policy. The possibilities of cure and the improvements in medical

treatment are among the romances of leprosy work, but it's the obstinate cunning of the disease, lying low or departing for a season "pour mieux sauter" which puts it in a special category of crime against men and women.'

In lighter vein Mr. Ball turns to the gardens.

'I have never subscribed to that species of horticultural snobbery which divides cultivation between the kitchen garden and the flower garden, the first carefully obscured behind some trellis work while the other is
A Horticultural Democracy resplendent in geraniums red and delphiniums blue. There is no less sustenance for mind and spirit in the magnificent contours of some of Messrs. Suttons' cabbages than in the delicate tracery of their sweet peas or the sometimes strident colouring of the marigold which patients produce unaccountably year by year. So that in all our cultivation, rows of vegetables alternate with flowers, zinnias and marigolds making their several contribution to the harmony of beauty and usefulness. I have a theory that cultivation is easier in a garden thus diversified than when flowers and vegetables are carefully segregated. At any rate one of our principal gardeners, Nitai, a discovery of but two or three years ago and a man with a real interest in the things he grows, has acquired a local reputation as a cultivator on the score of his *baiguns* and *dinglas* over which long rows of cannas cast a glow of crimson approval.'

The new well proved an incalculable boon during a dry weather with a water shortage worse than any in living memory.

'Large cracks appeared in the bottom of tanks where even in the worst years hitherto the fish had managed to find a shelter. But through it all the new well continued to meet the wants of the Home with the regularity of the widow's cruse. It was constructed primarily for the new garden, but being a missionary well had to take on other jobs at the same time and so folks washed their clothes and their bodies, drew their drinking and their cooking water from the same apparently inexhaustible source.

'A piece of land is being acquired to the north of the Home, and is at present being excavated for the purpose of a tank. For many years we have felt the need of an additional source of water for regular laundry work, and the patients are now being organised into working parties to get through the necessary earthwork before the end of the rains makes it too hard.'

Raniganj

The spirit of cheerfulness and happy co-operation has been maintained, writes the Rev. E. Quinton Snook, and the various useful interests—carpentry, masonry, cultivation, etc., continue to do their part in securing encouraging medical results.

A great help in the work of making the Home a garden town, gay with flowers, has been the achievement of a good water supply, with means of distribution.

'Scarcity of water,' writes Mr. Snook, 'will no longer be felt. The well has been deepened and made pukka by the Local Board with Silver Jubilee money. The donor of the Porkhani Ward has again come forward and given us a crude oil engine, pump, boiler and pipes to supply water to all wards, and operating theatre.'

We are most grateful to the anonymous Indian donor for these fine gifts.

The interest of all patients in the Christian witness and worship is very marked.

'Each of the arrested cases on leaving the Home is presented with a copy of the New Testament. We know that at least one man reads his every day before leaving his home. (A Hindu).

'Another discharged Hindu returned to visit us on a Sunday morning. He arrived too late for the service, but insisted on leaving two annas for his collection, saying he had always been greatly helped by the service.'

Scouting among the leper boys has been stimulated by the enthusiasm of a voluntary helper from the town, a master in the local high school who takes a great interest in the work.

Aided Work

The small Home at Chandraghona continues steadily to grow in size and usefulness.

'We have 38 lepers here at present of whom nine are women and the rest men. All the dwelling houses are *kutchas* except the new dormitory we put up last year to hold ten men. I should like gradually to convert all the houses into this type. It is airy, healthy and they are very happy in it. The small individual houses tend to produce a selfish individual spirit. I have one patient to act as head over the dormitory. Will it be possible to get some help from the Mission to Lepers towards the erection of another house?'

The Mission has been able to respond to the request.

At the Kalimpong Home, in its lovely setting on a steep spur of mountain, landslips are a constant cause of anxiety.

'Following heavy rain there were four landslides, one of which was serious as it carried away our new ferro-concrete revetment wall, and the verandah of the new King George V Semi-Jubilee Memorial ward. This event illustrates the difficulties of building on our hillside site. Rebuilding is now proceeding in a manner designed to be really permanent this time.'

In the winter the Common Room, built in a style much approved by the patients because of its Tibetan character, was completed.

'This building, situated on the top of the spur between the church and the dispensary, was completed in December just in time for our Christmas treat, the first use to which it has been put. The Bhutia lepers are very proud of it because it is of Tibetan and Chinese design, painted in bright colours, and with some coloured glass in the windows. It is to be used for the night-school, for meetings of various kinds, and as a common room for all the lepers. It is a very bright and attractive building, outside and in, and it will be a great boon to the lepers.'

The Mission's financial aid also continued for the work done in Calcutta under the Church Missionary Society, at its leper dispensaries, and for the beggar lepers.

BIHAR

During the period which is reviewed the separation of Orissa from Bihar took place, and news of the Cuttack Leper Home appears for the first time under its own Provincial heading. In the pages of statistics however, the figures for this Home are incorporated under Bihar and Orissa, as they relate to December 31st, 1935, before the separation took place.

Bhagalpur

The year was marked out by substantial developments. In the spring of this year Miss H. Krogh, who had rendered previous service at Purulia, came as the first lady missionary with nursing qualifications to devote her full time to the work. In the compound of her new bungalow a crèche for small children has been built so that early separation from leper parents is possible, and the first four tiny children are in residence.

The hospital work is also being overhauled.

'The dozen men who were in the hospital' writes the Rev. Canon H. Perfect 'have been moved into other wards, and we are now waiting to use the hospital till it is furnished as Miss Krogh requires. The furniture is being made at the Central Jail here.

'Miss Krogh is also trying to get flower beds laid out, and roads made where necessary. The Asylum is now looking much better and brighter, and I can see a vision of it soon again becoming what Dr. Jeremy made it in his time—one of the show places of Bhagalpur.'

The new dressing stations, to which reference was made in the last report, are proving a boon, and plans are afoot for a new dispensary and laboratory.

'The dressing stations have made things much more comfortable for both indoor and outdoor patients, who were previously dealt with as best we could, either in the open-air or on the hospital verandah.

'Our next endeavour is to raise the money to build a block for enlarged dispensary, drug storeroom, and laboratory for the doctor for microscopical work, Kahn and other tests.

'We have to thank many for continued help,' concludes Canon Perfect, 'the Government for their regular grants, the Banaili Raj for their regular contributions, the Indian section of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association for help for the outdoor clinic, many friends at home for generous help, and last but by no means least, the Mission to Lepers for their generous help, which always seems to come in time to save any anxiety as to finance.'

We were happy to see Canon Perfect's name among those who, in the first list of Birthday Honours of His Majesty King Edward VIII, received the award of the Kaiser-i-Hind medal.

Muzaffarpur

The Home has kept full, and a good spirit prevails.

'Since occupational therapy must have a prominent place in a Leper Home, the patients have brisk drill in the morning and football, *kabaddi* and various other games in the evening. Farming and garden-making is the usual hobby of the inmates. Small plots are allotted to each of them where they take a keen interest in growing their own vegetables. Both physically and psychologically manual labour, if not too tiring, plays a great part in their relief,' writes the Rev. S. Johnson.

'The inmates of our Home are greatly interested in singing Christian hymns and *bhajans* and *gazals*; and in playing on Indian musical instruments. Their zeal in singing during the Sunday services is a source of great inspiration to the preacher.

'Another tube-well with hand-pump has been added on to the Male Wing.

Three sets of kitchens have been completed and this makes the wards very comfortable.

'Two of the untainted boys are studying carpentry and engineering respectively, while three are in a school at Saran. One girl has just passed her Girls' Middle English Examination and has gone up to the high school.'

Purulia

The Mission's largest Home continues to attract far more patients than it can cope with.

'Pressure on our accommodation,' writes the Rev. E. B. Sharpe, the superintendent, 'has been as hard as at any time this three years, and the almost daily "negative" to those one knows we could materially help, had we the accommodation, is a really devastating soul-experience. Nevertheless 212 were admitted last year for treatment and care. As I write 800 patients are in residence as well as 81 healthy children of patients or those who have recovered under treatment, and we have averaged a weekly attendance of out-patients since January to date of nearly 500.'

The Daily 'Negative'

'In January we had the joy of welcoming a second Nursing Sister, Miss K. Smith, daughter of a former superintendent; and already she is settling into the life and work and language of this place.

'Around the outskirts of the leper colony are rice fields—all the work of present and former patients' patient laborious digging and carrying. The yield last year was 80 per cent. of normal, though that for this district, owing to the great scarcity of rains for two successive years, was only 25 to 30 per cent. This year the work of claiming waste land for cultivation has been engaged in here with more than usual zest quite voluntarily by many of our patients and I have seen quite 200 men and women making new rice fields by the tedious, and slow process of terracing land that so far has been barren. "An hour's digging a day keeps the doctor away!" Then our patients have worked hard making a sanitary system for the whole colony in the effort to reduce hookworm—so common all over this side of India.'

The visit of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson came as a stimulus to fresh effort.

'A real stimulus to our staff came with the advent of our General Secretary and his wife from England in January, followed by the Leprosy Conference in Calcutta.

The Challenge of the Children

There the "cry of the little children" seemed more insistent and clamant than most things and it was strange therefore to return and find in the succeeding weeks so many small boys begging for admission. In consequence the big ward built in 1931 for 20 soon had 29 squashed into it. However an anonymous donor in England soon came forward with the cost, and the roof is already completed of a second infectious case boys' home to accommodate ten. Also a play-room and Matron's quarters will soon be complete for our convalescent girls' home.'

Of developments in the work for the healthy children Mr. Sharpe writes:

'At the healthy home a dining shelter for the girls was built in the spring entirely at the cost of the Governor of this Province, and in the hot weather the children, with their headmaster, helped plan and build for their own use a mud-walled, country tiled roofed chapel for their daily prayer and meditation. It has been a fresh inspiration to all who have seen it, and a model for many a village church to be. What do the children think of it all? Well, quite unknown to them I have seen their night-light go out and two of the elder boys depart at 3-30 a.m.—one

hour before dawn in the hot weather—to do an hour's digging of earth in readiness for the girls who later came along to knead it and carry it to the rising walls of the chapel.

'It is fourteen years and eight months,' concludes Mr. Sharpe, 'since the writer began his service here.'

'But still it is a sheer rebuke and inspiration to see the constant loyal service in the highest interests of the work here shown by many of the patients who themselves are the backbone of the life that newcomers still find so uplifting after the blackness and despair of their former existence. May it long continue.'

In his Medical Report Dr. Lorne Whitaker refers to the encouragement which work for the children brings:

'Nowhere is the hopeful side of the work seen better than in relation to the children. At the middle of the year three leper boys and three girls were sent to the Observation Homes. At the same time two boys and one girl were transferred to the Healthy Homes. Following the annual examinations at the end of the year three leper girls and two observation girls from the women's ward, together with three from the Observation Girls' Ward were ready for transfer, while three boys from the Boys' Home were able to go to the Healthy Home.'

The Mission is grateful to the superintendent and staff, European and Indian, for their devotion; and to those honorary helpers, Mrs. (Dr.) Miller, Mrs. Lorne Whitaker, Miss U. Mitra, and—until she left for England—Mrs. E. B. Sharpe, for all the various services rendered, to the enrichment of the life of the Homes.

Saldoha

Good progress continues to be made at this aided colony, with its happy spirit of co-operation.

A new building has been erected for the leper boys.

'It has been constructed by themselves and our leper *mistris*; and it is now housing nearly forty boys under the supervision of a young student from our Mission Middle English School. He is only slightly affected by leprosy and was very happy to get responsible work, as soon as he was admitted to the colony. He is now teaching in the Primary school, while the Upper Primary boys have a healthy and trained teacher, who is also their Scoutmaster. The boys are also employed in gardening and a little farming and poultry-rearing.'

The Rev. V. Bagger, the superintendent, never fails to win inspiration from the patients themselves.

'I get fresh evidence of the power of the Spirit of God whenever I pay a visit to the wards of our most afflicted and suffering leper friends. There is now Monsa, who has been here right from the start of this colony. I remember him ten years back in the first primitive leper home of

Brave-Hearted Monsa temporary kucha huts, himself then only a lad of ten or eleven years old, but trying to shoulder the task of a school-teacher to his much older leper brothers, because he was the only one with book-knowledge. Poor Monsa did not benefit by the treatment as so many others did, his nodules grew only bigger and more numerous. He had to give up the school, but he conducted the evening prayer until a year ago, when his eyesight gave away, and this year his voice has failed, so he cannot even join in the singing. But his smile is never failing, because the light from Heaven is filling his heart and making his face radiant now as before. And on



SAVE THE CHILDREN

'We love our bath—
but it's slow waiting
for our tiffin.'



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supports a
child.

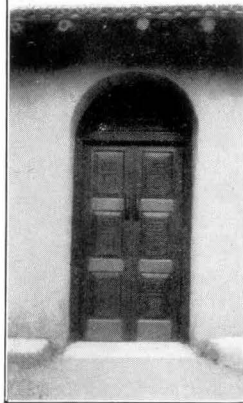
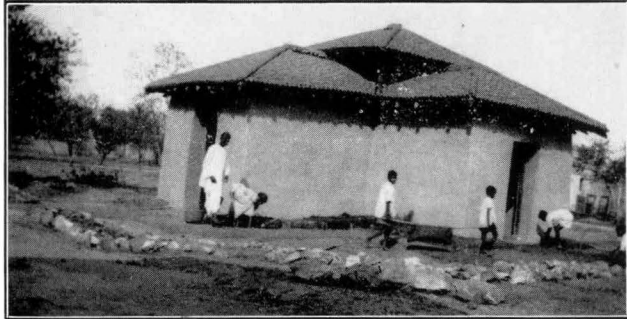
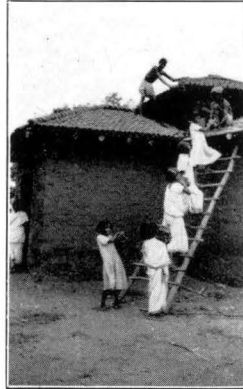
'Grace first and now
we can begin.'

*The photographs are all of children
of destitute leper parents, being saved
for the future.*





'Suffer the little children
to come unto Me—



'for of such is the
Kingdom of Heaven.'



During the year the healthy children at Purulia helped build their own little mud chapel in the Healthy Boys' Home. It is called the Chapel of the Kingdom.

any inquiry about his health he will tell you that he feels well. His happy soul has infected his surroundings and made others forget their troubles and take a lively interest in gardening and small handicrafts.'

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

In the last few years pressure on accommodation at Homes in this Presidency has greatly increased, and it has become, unhappily, a regular occurrence at several Homes to turn away applicants. 'On an average at least one *urgent* case is turned away from our doors every day.' 'We grieve that fifty have had to be refused admittance during the past year. It was specially hard to say *no* to a poor widow and four small children, all diseased.' Such is the news received from Homes in the Presidency. But with over eight hundred inmates in the Mission's institutions it is impossible, unless local support substantially increases, to make further advance.

Belgaum

'A couple of months ago,' writes Mr. W. C. Irvine, the honorary superintendent,

'A younger brother of one of the inmates of this Home arrived asking for admission. As we have a waiting list, I had to refuse. The two brothers are about 18 and 15 years of age. The elder brother spent most of the day weeping, but I felt out of justice to an earlier applicant, I could not take his younger brother—we are full up. Next day the elder requested me to take his younger brother, who, he said, was too young to fend for himself, and he would go. It was a really noble gesture, and I agreed, though most reluctant to let the elder boy go.'

Writing of a Brahman patient who a year ago avowed himself a disciple of Christ, Mr. Irvine says:

'When he came to us some two and a half years ago he was in very poor health, feet terribly swollen, etc., etc. A little before his baptism he went blind—he was nearly blind when he came. This last three months or so he has been suffering from a series of boils, some most painful. I have yet to hear a *murmur* or *complaint*. He is always cheerful, always ready to talk of the Lord, and always makes light of his troubles. I wanted to impress this on our people, and said to some of them, "Of course poor Ramchandra is always complaining?" They looked intense surprise, and one of them said, "Saheb, he *never* complains at all."'

Miraj

During the year Dr. and Mrs. Richardson have been on furlough, and temporary superintendence has been in the hands first of Dr. G. Henderson, then of Mr. J. Goheen, and then of Mr. D. Medaris. It is difficult, therefore, for a consecutive report of the work to be supplied. Pressure on accommodation has continued; and it is reported that since Mr. J. S. Khan, a fifth-year student at the Miraj Medical School and a scholarship student of the Mission to Lepers, has been supervising the medical work 'a marked improvement in

the general state of health of the inmates has been observed.' Dr. and Mrs. Richardson return to India this autumn.

Nasik

It was a happy inspiration that the general public farewell to Miss Betteridge, after her thirty nine years' service in Nasik, should be at the Leper Home, so that the patients there might join in the common tributes. A large company of Government officials, Hindu and Christian friends, men and women at one time children under Miss Betteridge's care, crossed the river and went over to the Leper Home.

'A programme had been arranged with the Right Rev. the Bishop of Nasik in the chair,' writes Miss G. Ament, who has succeeded Miss Betteridge in the superintendence of the Home, and whom we warmly welcome.

'The leper folk presented such a colourful picture as they sat in groups dressed in their best clothes of bright colours and everyone was greatly impressed with their share in the programme. They sang to her their thanks and regrets at her departure, using music and words which they themselves had composed. There was something deeply touching about the whole picture. Their sorrow was so genuine and so feelingly expressed. Many were on the verge of tears when the next item on the programme began. It was a very witty and entertaining address by Mrs. Laxmi Tilak, the widow of the great Marathi Christian Poet, Narayan Waman Tilak. The fund of humour she displayed as she depicted so vividly her associations with Miss Betteridge caused much laughter and helped to clear away some of the gloom.'

Miss Betteridge had the happiness of seeing the completion of new sick-wards just before her departure.

'Just before her departure Miss Betteridge had the joy of seeing completed two very fine Sick Wards in the Leper Home, one for men and one for women. It was with unbounded joy Miss Betteridge stood with others by these two small blocks or wards just a day or two before she left India while they were dedicated to God for the alleviation of suffering lepers. She left them very properly equipped with furniture and linen and practically everything necessary for efficiently caring for the sick and as we now reap the benefit of her labour we, with the sufferers who occupy the wards, rise up and call her blessed.'

Poladpur and Pui

At Poladpur the year has seen the completion of two new blocks of staff-quarters, a store-house, and a guest-house for visitors at this out-of-the-way Home.

Occupational interests have during the year developed, reports the Rev. B. Bhaskare, the honorary superintendent.

'The patients take an increasing part in the various occupations and games provided for them. Farming at both the Homes is proving a success. At Poladpur enough rice and *dal* is produced to last for a month. During the monsoon vegetables are grown on plots allocated to small groups. Considerable time is also devoted to flower gardens in the compound. The Poladpur lepers built unaided a stretch of compound wall when the compound was recently extended.

'New interest has been created in the singing of *Bhajans* by the appointment of a new teacher who gives systematic training at both the Homes. The teacher also conducts a daily Bible class, Sunday School classes, and enquirers' class.

'The Poladpur Home is very much overcrowded. Only 58 rooms for two patients each are available. These are at present accommodating over 175 patients.'

Of the Pui work Mr. Gorde, the resident manager, writes:

'I am glad to say that we now do most of our work ourselves. The compound has been much improved and we have extended the flower gardens. The lepers have moulded 10,000 bricks and a day or two ago they made a kiln to burn them. We expect they will turn out excellent bricks. While the bricks are being burned we have taken in hand the repair of the stone embankment along the river and hope soon to finish it.'

Poona (Khondwa)

The Rev. D. S. Sawarkar, the honorary superintendent of this Home, reports that, while work has continued without incident in the main Home (though with increased pressure on accommodation), development has been engaged in in the new hospital wing.

'Development has taken place in three or four directions: There was first the conversion of one of the new cottages into a hospital-ward for four or five women patients. Now we have the Laboratory and Encouraging Developments Operating Theatre in the centre, the men's hospital ward on one side of it and the women's on the other side. This was a necessary addition and is proving a step in the right direction.

'Next, there was the erection of a new cottage in place of the one converted into a hospital ward. This building is now nearly completed and will be available for use in a month more.

'The most important piece of work was the sinking of a new well. A bore of 40 feet was made, at which depth good water was struck. The bore stood a severe pumping test for 10 hours, giving over 900 gallons of clean, potable water per hour, even when the temperature in the shade was 105. I consider this to be indeed a blessing; and I hope the well will, when properly fitted up, meet all our needs, so far as the supply of water is concerned.

'The next thing which I propose to do is to erect a storage reservoir on a piece of elevated ground. From this reservoir pipe-lines will be laid down conveying the water to vegetable plots, fruit trees and the cottages.

'When all these plans materialise, the existing wilderness of brown and parched up earth will, I hope, be replaced to a certain extent by green plants and flower-beds; it will also provide suitable work for our patients, which they greatly need, and make the old Asylum more like a Home and a place of good cheer; but this dream will not be fulfilled till several month's work has been put in. It is for us to labour on, and it is for Him who holds everything in His hands to bless and direct our humble efforts.'

Sholapur

The social side of the work, itself of such medical importance, has been strengthened by an adult school, and by further gardening developments. Mrs. W. Hazen, honorary superintendent, writes as follows:

'Besides the school for leper children a class of six men has been taught to read by Dr. Laubach's new method of Adult reading. In six months three have

learned to read the Gospels fairly fluently and the other three have made progress. The women are now taking up this method enthusiastically, having seen how well the men have done.

'Our report would not be complete without saying a word about the splendid success of these folk in the care and pride they have taken in their gardens, both vegetable and flower. The whole place has been given a very attractive appearance by the well-planned and well laid out grounds in place of the former desert aspect that the place used to wear.'

Some fifty cases had to be refused admission during the year for lack of accommodation.

The Mission's financial aid continued to the Leprosarium at Vengurla.

BURMA

Mandalay

This flourishing Home has continued steadily to progress. It was very fitting that a new ward for women should be called the 'Robertson' Ward when it was opened in the winter, just prior to Miss Robertson's departure on furlough. For the last sixteen years she has laboured untiringly for the women of the Home and for the children.

'Recently I have put up a gymnastic shed,' writes the Rev. C. H. Chapman, honorary superintendent, 'with a certain amount of equipment, of which the boys make good use. Some of their somersaulting and diving through fiery hoops is quite creditable, and anyway it is all part of that "occupational therapy" which I would like to introduce more and more.'

Lady Stephenson, who has been so good a friend of the leper work both in Bihar and Burma, paid a farewell visit to the Home just after Christmas.

'I paid my farewell visit to the Home for Lepers this morning,' she wrote; 'I am very pleased to see a new ward which has recently been opened. The results from treatment are very encouraging. I was very glad to see the Bluebirds, and hope that they will continue to flourish. My best wishes to all who are helping to relieve the sufferings of these poor people.'

'Our average number of inmates for the year,' concludes the Rev. C. H. Chapman, 'has been over 300, of whom at least four-fifths are receiving regular injections.'

'So far, during the year, six have been discharged as symptom-free. Unfortunately, for the purposes of "follow-up," the Burman does anything but live in settled communities. His abode is here to-day: there to-morrow. Thus we send out these six bonnie girls and boys to the unknown—save to Him to Whom we earnestly commend them.'

'Out-patients have increased by 50 per cent.'

'We could easily increase the number of our in-patients—the fame of the Home as a Leper Clinic is spreading.'

Moulmein

'The general health of the Homes is good,' writes the Rev. A. J. Weeks, who has taken over the work during Mr. Hackett's furlough, 'and the morale keeps up.'

'Nearly five acres of paddy land are under cultivation. The vegetable garden is absorbing the attention of the patients just now, as the fence is finished, and looks fine. The next thing is to get some new buildings for the patients who would come in if there were room.

'Four cases of small pox have broken out. Two died, one is well and the fourth is improving. The nurses are those who have suffered similarly. They were isolated in thatch huts put up for the purpose, and which will afterward be burned.

'We could do better work if patients would come earlier to us. Two weeks ago a woman who "could not any longer sell in the bazaar," came from Belooogyong Island, just across the river. She was ill on entry, and lived only six days under the care of the Home. This is extreme, but indicates a too prevalent idea of what we are here for. We have good hopes of our new doctor. News travels, so people may hear that a good man is here all the time.'

The reference to the new doctor is to Dr. Ba Tun, who took up duties recently as resident medical officer.

There have been several Anglo-Indian patients. One has been discharged as 'arrested,' and it is hoped that he will be able to resume his school studies. Miss W., the patient who has helped so finely as a teacher, has had a bad year, and pupils have to go to her quarters to learn, though she is now able to walk better.

'It is really a pleasure to work with and for the lepers,' concludes Mr. Weeks 'and I appreciate the privilege which is mine for this short period. God help us all to do our part to stamp out this disease from India and Burma.'

CENTRAL PROVINCES

In the winter the visit of the General Secretary was marked by the formal opening of numerous new buildings: a fine medical administration block at Chandkuri; hospital wards at Shantipur, Dhamtari; additional women's quarters at Champa, and a dispensary and treatment block so enlarged and remodelled as to be almost a new building. The pitiful destitution of the lepers, revealing both the high incidence of the disease, and the poverty of the people, is indicated in the pressure for admission, so sore a strain on superintendents who have to say 'No.'

'I would take in twenty to-day,' wrote Dr. Penner recently, 'if we had the accommodation. Lepers desiring admittance lie before me whenever I go to the Home, which is twice a day. All explanations that the Home is full are useless. Now the villagers resort to strategy. They bring their lepers during the night, dump them under some tree and long before daylight they are off. The idea is that the Sahib will not let them die, whereas the fact of the matter is that the Sahib does let them die.'

'The hardest and most depressing task of the year,' writes the Rev. J. H. Schultz from Chandkuri, 'was that of having to refuse admission to large numbers of applicants. At times there were as many as eight new applicants per day.'

Champa

'Last year,' writes the Rev. P. A. Penner, D.D., 'I wrote that 515 lepers were living in 37 well-built wards. I am able to report a further growth this year, both as to accommodation and number of inmates. Two substantial wards for women lepers have been erected, so that we have now in the

More Growth

institution not 37 but 39 wards. The funds for one of the recently erected wards were furnished by the Mission to Lepers. The money for the other ward was donated by the Rani Sahab of Pandariya, and bears the inscription: The Mankumari Devi Silver Jubilee Ward. The dedication of these two wards, a remodelled and enlarged dispensary and a new office took place on January 14th, 1936, on the occasion of the visit of our General Secretary, Mr. W. H. P. Anderson and Mrs. Anderson.'

'As to the number of inmates, we now have 600 instead of 515, as reported last year. From September 1st, 1935 to August 1st, 1936, 11 months, we have admitted 115 lepers, and for lack of room refused admission to scores.'

Dr. Penner tells a story that reveals the spiritual atmosphere of the Home.

'Among the discharged arrested cases I must not forget to mention one in particular. Khedu was ready to go home. He had tied his few belongings into a bundle and with a bamboo cane over his shoulder he was about to leave the Home. How different he looked now from the time

Faith in Prayer when he came to us! His patches had turned to a natural brown, his eyebrows which had been prominent, and his bloated appearance had given place to a smooth, clean-shaven smiling face. To his fellow inmates he had said, "Salaam," and with a firm step he walked to the iron gate. Just inside the gate he halted and said to me, "Sahib, will you pray for me?" "Yes, Khedu, Mrs. Penner and I pray for all of our lepers, and we'll do so again to-night." "No, I don't mean that, I mean will you pray for me?" "Sure, we will bring you by name before the Lord." "*Muaff Kijiye*, Sahib, (Please forgive, Sahib) you don't understand what I mean, will you pray for me here and now?" How slow we are to understand! Under God's heaven, near the gate, Khedu, a few lepers and I bowed our heads while I committed Khedu into the care of the Lord Jesus Christ who had touched his body and said: "I will, be thou clean." After his Amen, he once more looked back to the cottage which had been his home for some years and then with a "Salaam, Sahib", he turned his face homeward, and this Khedu was not a Christian.'

An extremely happy incident took place when Mr. and Mrs. Anderson visited Champa. Dr. and Mrs. Penner invited all the old boys and girls who had been saved from disease to a reunion.

'Many pots were put on to boil in Dr. and Mrs. Penner's compound. They were going to have as their personal guests that evening all the healthy children, including those who had grown up and married and had children of their own. Some had come many miles for the re-union—as much as 400 miles. As the sun began to sink, and the colours of hill and tree and sky took on the soft loveliness of some exquisite example of patterned porcelain, the happy crowd in the garden grew and grew till we were in all some 140 guests. Little children all eager to sit down to the feast; young married couples proudly showing their first baby; men engaged in various occupations who had secured leave for the occasion; young women teachers or Bible-women in their best *saris*; and among them, Dr. and Mrs. Penner, real parents to them all, and held in high esteem and affectionate love.

'As we sat down to the well-cooked feast of rice and curry I could not but recall, with some emotion, that other feast, many years ago, when Dr. Penner had been hospitable to two beggar lepers and, in welcoming them for Christ's sake, had begun the great work which is his memorial to-day.'

Chandkuri

The Rev. J. H. Schultz, who during the summer months this year went on a deputation tour in Australia among the friends of the Mission in that continent, is again able to write encouragingly of the work.

'The medical block was completed, and dedicated by Mr. W. H. P. Anderson, the General Secretary of the Mission to Lepers, on December 26th. A new house was built for our second sub-assistant surgeon and two wards for paying patients were erected. The one ward of three rooms was erected by the Jubilee Fund Committee (of the Central Provinces) and the other ward of two rooms by the Chhattisgarh Division. Other divisions in the C.P. and Berar are also erecting a ward for paying patients. These are not completed at present.'

Great success, of vital importance to the Home, has attended the digging of a new well, after many attempts that have not yielded good supplies.

'Dr. A. Robertson, the well known water-diviner, advised us where to dig. Fifteen feet beyond our border line, at the back of the institution, Dr. Robertson found two wide 'water bands,' each about 25 feet in width. This plot belonged to a Brahmin priest, who however gladly gave us the plot free of charge when he heard what we wanted it for. The early monsoon this year made it impossible to complete the well, but at a depth of 40 ft. only, we already had 15 ft. of water. During the next dry season we hope to finish the well, taking it to a depth of 60 ft. if possible. Government graciously gave us Rs. 3,000 for the well and friends in the U.S.A. contributed nearly an equal amount.'

**- Abundant
Water at Last**

The patients have been busy on their own initiative.

'Among some of the things which our patients did all on their own was the erection and completion of a large 'Prayer-pandal' in the men's compound and the putting in of a new stone floor in our church. For these they paid out of their own pockets.'

Colonel N. M. Wilson, C.B.E., I.M.S., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, through whose efforts and interest the new wards for better class patients have been made possible, wrote on a recent visit to the Home as follows:

'The general atmosphere of happiness through the whole institute is wonderful, and reflects the splendid work and devotion of the staff; it is hard to believe that the colony containing 600 patients suffering from leprosy is so universally contented and optimistic.

'Many improvements have been made in the last 18 months, bringing the institute to a high standard of efficiency. Amongst these new works one is struck with a modern operating theatre, bacteriological laboratories, treatment rooms, and administrative departments.

**A Visitor
Speaks**

'Lately, X-ray and diathermy machines have been installed and, I understand, money will soon be available for a pantostat.

'One of the most important features of the colony is the Dairy, the livestock of which is excellent; the cattle are well cared for; they produce a rich milk which is distributed to the patients of the hospital.

'I feel that going round this wonderful institution is an education for all of us, and I would suggest that all Government officials attached to the Province should avail themselves of any opportunity in order to visit Chandkuri and, thereby, this admirable colonization of lepers would spread to all infected areas in this vast Province.

'I congratulate Dr. Gass and his staff for the magnificent work they are doing at Chandkuri.'

Miss Kroehler, who is nursing superintendent, and who has done a great deal in the training of patients to become nurses, writes

of young women patients sent from Champa for training for the hospital wards there.

'We soon hope to have another little graduation exercise for our second class of leper nurses who have finished the short, practical nursing course that we have outlined for them. There will be only four or five this time, but they all seem to have grown beautifully in unselfish service. They are as anxious as I am for them to finish their studies, and haven't missed a class period for some time now. They have one more examination to pass before receiving their certificate.'

A picture is given of a patient, Mary, who is also a busy Martha—

'Mary is a real jewel. She is the head cook for our ward patients. She has an average of fifty patients to cook for, besides providing for an occasional private patient. But she does it all with a faithfulness that can come only through an unselfish love. She knows, as well as the nurses, who eats well, and who needs special diet. I cannot remember one instance in which she has ever disobeyed a doctor's order for diet, either wilfully or through an oversight. I wish that more of us could each fill his little place in the world as well as she does.'

A new addition to the staff is Miss A. M. Wagner who has charge of the children.

'Before she came to us we did all we could for our children, but with Miss Wagner being able to give all her time to our children it is amazing and thrilling to see what all our children can do and will do when given a real chance,—and to look after 127 children is not an easy task.'

Miss Wagner asked the eleven little boys who still are too young to go to school to let her know what they would like to tell the Secretary, and wrote down the substance of what they said:

'You know we all sleep on those little steel cots that used to be in the girls' place, but just as soon as we awake in the morning, Girdhari takes us all over to the girls' home where our nice, hot milky *dhalia* is ready for us, and we eat with the nine little girls who do not go to school. We are twenty with them. And all day when we are not eating or sleeping or being scrubbed or bandaged we play with Donald's old motor and tricycle or in the sand pile or on the swings. And after our *khana* in the evening Girdhari comes with his lantern to take us back to sleep in the school-boys' dormitory as Mamaji calls it, and the little girls sleep in their very own little dormitory that looks like a little jungle with elephants going all around among the palm trees—only in a real jungle the elephants would not be green and the trees black.'

'Come and see us soon.'

We deeply regret to record the death this summer of Dr. Cherion, an assistant medical officer of skill and sympathy. 'He was loved by all. His death was a very heavy loss to us.'

Dhamtari (Shantipur)

A busy year of progress is reported by the Rev. G. J. Lapp, honorary superintendent.

'During the visit of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson to Shantipur in January of this year the two wards for men and women patients were dedicated. Immediately after the formal opening of these buildings the reconstruction of the old dispensary was begun and by the beginning of July, 1936, the medical staff had moved their medical headquarters into the newly constructed building.'

The colonization scheme, for the reinstatement in life of discharged patients in whom the disease is arrested, and for healthy children, has received a good deal of attention. It is inevitable that in such a scheme the preliminary steps take a considerable time before actual colonization can begin.

'At the time of the dedication of the hospital buildings there was held a Colonization Conference in Shantipur which was attended by our General Secretary and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. Miller, and representatives of the Leper Homes of the Central Provinces and Berar and of the local Mission of the area. In this conference it was decided that the scheme as proposed and supported by Government should have the hearty support of the Mission to Lepers and the institutions of this Province under their care. During the year progress has been made in the sanction of Government; and definite plans have been made by the Forest Department to disforest a tract of about 1,900 acres of the 6,000 acres under consideration, to enable colonization to be begun by the beginning of 1937. The interest taken by those who desire land-holdings is an indication of the success of the venture.'

Mr. Lapp, in view of the continued pressure on accommodation, stresses the need for further buildings.

'The immediate needs are new buildings for leper children and for the increasing number of adult lepers seeking admittance. Plans are being formulated for constructing a model village for lepers adjacent to the existing Leper Home but on a separate tract in order to give those who desire it living conditions similar to, but an improvement upon, those found in the Indian village. The plan will furnish cheaper homes with comfort equal to that now enjoyed by the inmates in the regular *pukka* cottages.'

Kothara, Ellichpur

Those in charge have not been able to refuse the plea of the applicants and many more patients are now being cared for than there is accommodation for.

'We are fully aware of the disadvantages of being so overcrowded, especially during the hot and rainy seasons. On the other hand, it was impossible not to have compassion on the poor creatures that craved for help; and the lepers themselves already in Kothara, pleaded for the others, though they, by the coming of the new patients, were more uncomfortable. A number of temporary huts were put up as shelters and it has been a joy to minister to them all in soul and body. Now, however, we have had resolutely to close our doors, though it is not possible to close our hearts, to all newcomers, on account of lack of accommodation.' So writes the Rev. Carl Wyder, the honorary superintendent.

'A new feature in Kothara during the year was the opening of Night schools for the lepers. A number of men, though quite illiterate, were keen on learning to read and write (plainly demonstrating their new-found energy!). It was not clear at first if this desire for schooling (which we greeted with enthusiasm) was not hiding a request to be free from the ordinary everyday work of the asylum. This of course could not be granted, so the Night schools were instituted and there has been a good response. Some 32 men take part in five classes under five leper teachers. These get a small amount of pocket money for their services, about eight annas a month. The classes are chiefly composed of men in different stages of the "infant" class and first standard. Three of the latter are just entering the second standard while some of the "infants" (!) are being promoted to the first standard.

Enthusiasm for Schooling

'In the women's compound Rupeebai teaches five women and six girls. None of them knew even a letter when they came to Kothara; now three of them are beginning the third book. It is a work of much patience, and Rupee is to be congratulated on the progress these dull scholars have made.'

An English friend has given help to the Mission for the provision of a Home for the small, healthy children, before they move on to boarding schools.

'The materials for this have been gathered and the actual building is now begun. We trust the work will go forward and the children be housed comfortably soon after the rainy season.'

Other Work

The Home at Jahargaon, Mungeli, reports a satisfactory year, with some useful additions to equipment. The continued generosity of the patients, directed to causes determined by their own *panchayat*, is remarked upon.

'But our lepers have also found that it is "more blessed to give than to receive,"' writes the Rev. H. C. Saum. 'They have really been good givers as also heretofore. Odd as it may seem to some, these simple-minded, but grateful folk, have gladly observed the following special days during the year, and at these made offerings: Day of Prayer for All India; Hospital Day; Annual Thanksgiving Day.

'Then they sent special offerings to our Indian Home Missionary work, the Union Sanatorium at Pendra Road, and for the new church-building erected at Fosterpur, near Mungeli. They rejoice in making these gifts. They also sent regular offerings, as usual, to the Tract and Bible Societies.'

The Mission's grants continued during the year to the aided Homes at Raipur and Rajnandgaon.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

The Mission's work in this Presidency continues to serve a large number of patients. The Mission has six Homes with over a thousand inmates; and in addition aid is given financially to other institutions not belonging to the Mission.

Calicut

The Rev. F. Mack reports increased numbers at this Home.

'The number of in-patients increased from 280 to 315. Twenty-five patients were discharged during the last twelve months.

'The visit of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson (The Mission's General Secretary and his wife) brought great joy to all the patients. On the occasion of their visit two new buildings were opened and dedicated; a permanent shelter for the waiting patients and a new dressing station for women. We are very grateful to the Mission for these additions, as they enabled us to do better and more efficient work.'

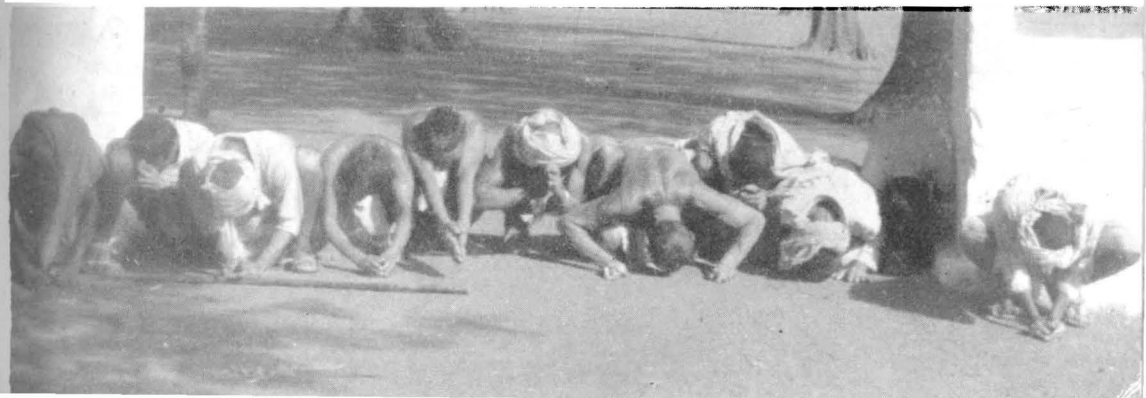
Mrs. Anderson, writing her impressions of her visit, said:

'Graven on the gatepost are the words, "By love serve one another," and here is the keynote to the work carried on under the superintendence of the Basel Mission. Dr. Joseph is the moving spirit in the Home, as physician both to the body and soul of his patients. To his love of order is due the neatness everywhere noticeable. The

SHALL WE HELP EARLY OR LATE?
(1) *LATE*



The advanced leper must ever evoke the compassion and care of men and women of goodwill. Nevertheless, it is a tragedy when help is withheld until utter defeat and destitution have come. On the next page the care of early cases is illustrated.



SHALL WE HELP EARLY OR LATE?

(2) EARLY



Three boys with early leprosy recently admitted to the Cuttack Home. The Home was more than full but how could such hopeful cases be refused?



Three boys who have been treated at the Champa Leper Home and now rejoice at the prospect of recovery and a life of health.



Here is a group that emphasises the value of early care. Children of lepers at Champa, some had the disease but recovered, others were rescued before infection. All now are healthy. Some are seen with their own children.



A new Leper Boys' Ward nearing completion at Purulia. An anonymous English donor gave it *In Nomine Christi*.



Compare this little girl, admitted early for treatment and much improved as a result—



with this young woman who came with the disease already advanced. See the inside cover for the story of her young brother.

cultivation of flowers and shrubs and gardens make the place more attractive than when my husband last saw it.'

Manamadura

We regret that the Rev. C. E. Wolsted, the honorary superintendent, had to proceed on sick-leave, but welcome Dr. E. W. Wilder as his successor.

Some special gifts from the Silver Jubilee Fund, and from Indian Postal Workers have given encouragement.

'Ramnad District has given us the full cost for the erection of a ward for men. Work was begun in the month of June and we hope to finish in September. The name of this ward is to be the Ramnad Silver Jubilee Ward. We were honoured by Dr. Cochrane's cutting the first sod for this building during his recent visit. In view of the importance of treating children and providing them with special facilities the Madura District Silver Jubilee Committee has given us a grant of Rs. 3,000 to meet one half of the cost for the Children's Hostel. Inspired by the example of the British Postal Workers, the Indian Postal Workers organized a fund to build a ward in their name. Almost all the needed money is in our hands and we hope to have this and the Children's Hostel built soon.'

The Home keeps constantly full, and the reports of medical treatment are exceptionally hopeful.

'We are always full to our 300 limit.

'Our faith in the treatment of leprosy is growing steadily. The inmates and the out-patients seldom miss their injections, minding little the pain and reaction. We are gratified by the patients' enthusiasm in the treatment. During this year 77 patients were discharged as either symptom-free or disease-arrested. Only 12 out of 77 had deformities. There are 24 cases of complete arrest with crippling deformities in the Home.'

Agricultural work is engaged in extensively, and the livestock provides an interest and example to people of the surrounding district. Weaving provides a useful occupation.

'Our cattle play an important part in the agricultural work here. Our stud bull is the pride of the Hospital and an object of interest for many miles around. Our cows and buffaloes supply a large portion of milk required for the patients. Poultry work also continues with undiminished ardour. Our hens supply us with eggs which form a useful addition to the regular diet of the patients. Pigeons and rabbits are also raised here and these activities serve as useful hobbies to the patients.

'Special mention must be made of the weaving work. This industry which was begun by the efforts of Mr. Wolsted in 1924 has progressed well since then. There are many patients who belong to the silk-weaver caste and with their help the weaving work is kept at a high pitch of efficiency. Towels, *dhoties* and *sarees* are woven and the looms are kept constantly busy.'

Ramachandrapuram

'This hospital is, as hospitals should be, the pleasantest looking place in the town,' wrote R. Galletti, Esq., I.C.S., on a visit to the Leper Home last winter.

The impressions of the Collector of East Godavari, G. W.

Priestley, Esq., I.C.S., also give evidence of the character of the work being done each day.

'I have spent a very interesting evening in this institution. I am very pleased with what I saw.

'Among other things I learnt the lesson that early treatment is everything in the treatment of this unfortunate disease. It was interesting too, to see the difference in the appearance of even advanced cases in this institution when compared with similar cases found in villages where they have had no treatment.

'I am very glad to have had the privilege of seeing the work.'

Mrs. Priestley expressed her surprise that lepers could look happy!

'I was very agreeably surprised to find that lepers can look happy. The good work of the Home deserves the support and the help of all who are charitably inclined. No philanthropist can spend his or her money to better advantage and in a better cause. I wish Dr. Joshee and his asylum every success.'

**Lepers Can
Look Happy**

Vadathorasalur

Miss Lillelund, in her report of the work at this Home, records five dominant impressions.

'First comes the constant overcrowding and the continuous refusal of admission to new cases. Although we, at the beginning of the year, got permission to take in twenty more patients, for which we felt very thankful, it did not help us very much to meet the need, and the poor lepers can't understand that we are not able to take them in, when they have come so far. I have seen disappointment written in many a face and my heart aches every time, because I know we have what they need both for soul and body. In the hot weather, which is the hardest time for the lepers to be without shelter, we were simply not able to refuse them, so we gave them shelter in our dispensary-shed and wherever there was a spot we could spare, with great inconvenience to our in-patients. In order to feed them our in-patients gave me out of their weekly ration one *allack* of rice all the time we had them, and from that we could feed fifteen patients. It was a great help to them.

**The Patients
Help**

'Secondly comes the visit of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. P. Anderson. We had lived in great expectation of their coming for a long while and then came the day. Each one had tried to do his very best, that we could show our Home as nice as possible. And all our expectations were more than realized. It was a visit just as if our father and mother had come to see their children.

'Thirdly, I can see every day the big new water-tank stand waiting for the water to fill it up, and every day my eyes catch the sight of the new well, and the new engine house and it tells its story about the great gift we have received from our friends and for which we do want to say thank you.

'Fourthly come our children. A long happy row of children, whom we have had the great opportunity to help to health and joy. That is every day a joy. For we have never had as many children as now both in the Healthy Home and in the Leper Home. They receive with both hands all that we can do for them, for body and soul. And if it brings joy and health to them, it gives us, who serve them, still more.

'And lastly come all the good memories we have from our centre in the Home, namely, our church. The daily worship in the morning quiet is part of our life.

**The Daily
Worship**

Three days' retreat with one of our missionaries to give out the riches of God to us has not been forgotten yet, and we do hope to have it repeated again this year. In our ordinary Sunday-services

there is a feeling of expectation. And God does listen to our prayers. At our last Christmas service 14 patients received baptism, and only a few days ago, when we had the second anniversary of our church, 11 more patients were baptised. That day we gave our offerings to Bishop Abraham's work amongst the Ezhavas in Travancore, people who are asking for the Gospel. Sometime back, when we spoke to the patients about giving our offering that day for that purpose, those were asked to put up their hands who would like to give their offering for it. Every hand went up, not one was missing.

'I want to close with everybody's thanks from this place. From the patients for all the good they receive and from the staff, because we are permitted to serve here.'

We are glad to say that plans are well advanced for a new Home for the healthy children, to be placed near to Miss Lillelund's bungalow, the present Home to be used for the leper children, of which large numbers come seeking the benefits of treatment.

Vizianagram

'The outstanding event of the year,' writes Miss Edith Mann, whom we welcome as the new honorary superintendent of this Home, 'was the retirement of Miss Clarke, who for over twenty years has directed the activities of the institution.

'She took it over when it was a small collection of mud huts with about a dozen lepers and leaves it a well-established, well-organized asylum with six stone wards and cook houses, a good dispensary building, a beautiful church, two suitable staff houses and a comfortable building for the untainted children. During the year the attendance has been higher than ever before, reaching 112 at one time. Miss Clarke has worked hard with self-sacrificing devotion to accomplish all this. To honour her and to show their appreciation of her service to them, the lepers and staff arranged a farewell meeting for her. Their church was artistically decorated with mottoes, coloured paper-chains, flags, and plants from the Asylum garden. The lepers themselves were dressed in their best . . . the woollen caps and bright scarves which the Australian and New Zealand friends had sent at Christmas being much in evidence although the hot season was already well advanced! There was a good and enthusiastic programme of songs, verses and speeches, arranged and carried out by the lepers. At the close Miss Clarke was presented with a printed address in Telugu and another in English and a gift—a multiple silver vase on a silver tray—all suitably engraved. Our eyes were wet as we thought of the sacrifice involved, but the lepers were happy in their giving. Miss Clarke gave a very fitting reply and then passed the reins of management over to me, whom the lepers proceeded to garland and welcome with a printed address. Thus the farewell meeting became a "farewell-come" one.

'Just before Miss Clarke left she showed the lepers the two hundred magic lantern slides of Indian life which she had prepared for deputation work in Canada. Great was the excitement when they recognised themselves and the buildings of the Asylum or familiar scenes about Vizianagram.'

On another page the thanks of the Mission to Lepers to Miss Clarke, for all her untiring labours, are expressed.

Aided Work

The Mission continues its grant for the superintendence of the Government Settlement at Chingleput, where a fine piece of work is

being engaged in. The medical side of the work has this year been strengthened by the advent of Dr. R. G. Cochrane, who began his missionary service with the Mission, and who still retains a warm, and practical, interest in it. Writing of the hospital work, and of views changed by experience he says:

'Twelve years ago when I first came out I thought that it was better to amputate, but now I have learnt that half a toe is better than no toe at all. In the last settlement I was in in India, I had an amputation on an average of once a month; since coming here I have not amputated a leg. This shows how much our general treatment has improved, and although some of the conditions one sees in the feet look dreadful, yet careful dressings and nursing do wonders. We have our successes and failures as in every hospital, but it is gratifying to realise how much can be and has been done. Two patients may be cited, both gate cases, one with an effusion in the knee-joint running a very high temperature. We withdrew altogether nearly 300 ccs. of pus from his knee, and gradually, by keeping the knee between sandbags, and by massage, the fluid ceased to accumulate and he went away with no swelling and free movement, a very grateful man. Another man came in and the skin of his legs was in such a condition that we could not put him on a proper bed, for all the linen would have been soiled with the scales that kept peeling off. He too went out the other day with a skin as smooth as possible.'

At Narsapur, to which the Mission gives financial assistance for maintenance, good progress is being made. Dr. Pring writes of the new wing for men:

'The outstanding event of the year was the acquisition of 17 acres of land. It is really a beautiful site. The upper part, a mango garden, is kept for staff and symptom-free patients. Then we come to the Silver Jubilee Memorial Hospital, in course of construction. Beyond this, the nerve cases; still further on the other side are the cottages for the infectious cases; beyond that land for cultivation.

'This compound is entirely for men. The women have the old compound to themselves. The cottages are only mud and thatch, as we could not afford to put up permanent buildings. These can be substituted as funds permit.'

Help continued to the small Home at Kodur.

ORISSA

On April 1st of this year Orissa became an independent Province. In it is the Mission's Home at Cuttack with just over 300 inmates. The Province's first Governor, H.E. Sir John Austen Hubback, and Lady Hubback, show a deep interest in leper work, and we are honoured that Lady Hubback has become a Vice-President of the Indian Auxiliary.

Cuttack

In his encouraging report Mr. S. F. Robinson, the honorary superintendent, once again refers to the heavy pressure on accommodation:

'Day after day we are reluctantly compelled to say, "we have no more room." How disheartening it is for those, broken of body and spirit too, who are so ready and

More Accommodation Needed willing to enter the Home to have to go away with those words ringing in their ears. It is difficult to make them understand that we have no room and we have had them prostrating before the gate for days on end hoping that some day there will be room for them. How embarrassing it is for the Missionary and his wife!

At his visit to the Home Lt.-Col. G. Verghese, wrote:

'This is the premier institution of the kind in the Province and I find that there is great scope for expansion of the work done here judged from its great popularity and the efficient and sympathetic management under which it is run.

'I am told that for want of accommodation many cases that seek admission to this Asylum have frequently to be refused.

'I am now preparing a scheme for Leprosy Relief Work in this Province and I think that this Asylum should find an important place in that scheme for any financial help that may be needed for furthering its usefulness in this Province. I am very glad to learn that Mr. Robinson has in view a scheme for providing special accommodation for infected children. The institution is fortunate in possessing an able and sympathetic doctor—Dr. Sahu.'

One of the very first acts of the Governor, H.E. Sir John Hubback, and Lady Hubback, on their arrival in the Province, was to visit the Home on April 6th.

'I visited the Cuttack Leper Asylum with Lady Hubback this morning', wrote His Excellency, 'and we were both very greatly pleased to see how well this excellent institution has been getting on since we were last in touch with it six years ago. The attention paid to giving the patients occupation suited to their condition is reflected in their cheerful aspect and must have a marked effect on their chance of alleviation or cure. I was particularly interested to see the Weaving Shed, where enough cloth is made annually to give everyone new garments twice a year. I understand that the number of patients discharged as "symptom free" continues to be appreciable and that there are very few cases of return of symptoms among those so discharged. I am told there is still a great demand for admission which cannot be met. Though I cannot commit myself to any proposals for enlarging the accommodation I shall be glad to have an opportunity of studying the position with the help of the Annual Reports of the last three or four years.

'I congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Robinson on the work they have been doing. The Girl Guides and Boy Scouts were very well turned out and reflected great credit on their leaders.'

Mr. Robinson tells of a quick and typical transformation scene:

'A little Brahmin widow, aged 14 years, was brought to the Asylum by her mother, also a widow. The poor child was sobbing dreadfully and would not be comforted and she was very scared at the thought of leaving her mother. When I asked her why she was crying so, she said she was afraid the women would abuse her because she was a widow.

A Transformation Scene I took her over to the women's quarters, crying most pitifully all the way, but when I got there I was surrounded by a laughing, shouting crowd of happy women who were trying to show me how pleased they were to see me—this poor child stood by, her face still wet with tears and she seemed amazed at the joy of the women. I put her in the care of a very nice, homely woman and told her to look after her. When I arrived at the Asylum the next morning I made my way to the women's compound to find out how our little friend was getting on and she came out to meet me with a

face transformed—no tears but only smiles. Now on every occasion she is there to greet me with a joyous face.'

The morale of the patients continues to be very good, reflecting the good religious work being done.

'The spirit of giving does not diminish. As everybody knows to admit a leper costs money and it happened that in October last when there were about a dozen or **Generous Giving** so lepers waiting outside the gate seeking admission, the question was put to the inmates whether they were prepared to do a little service to their fellow-sufferers by giving up regularly each week one anna of their weekly living allowance of seven annas and put it towards the cost of keeping the lepers that were waiting outside (I was just able to find room for them). They responded without the slightest demur. Through their sacrificial giving we were able to take in those that were seeking admission. But that is not all. Last June I received an S.O.S. from Balangir appealing for funds to help the sick and famine stricken Christians in that area. This was made known to our inmates and immediately a fund was opened, the result of which was Rs. 100! They have also contributed other amounts to various causes, throughout the year, and so it goes on, all out of their Annas Six per week !

'Through a generous personal gift from His Excellency, Sir John Austen Hubback, we have been able to beautify the Church by installing new furniture such as a reading desk, Communion table, and six chairs.'

PUNJAB

Chamba

Back in 1873 there came to India and the Punjab Dr. J. Hutchison of the Church of Scotland Mission. In 1876 Mr. Wellesley Bailey, founder of the Mission to Lepers, built the first simple buildings to be erected by Mission funds in the Hill State of Chamba, where Dr. Hutchison went to work. For sixty years Dr. Hutchison continued at his labours, in which the lepers increasingly figured, for he took an ever deepening interest in their welfare as medical treatment improved. Right up to this year he laboured; he returned from a short furlough only this spring, and set again busily to work, at the age of eighty-eight.

'The work went on as usual in my absence under my trained assistant,' he wrote on March 6th, 'with a large attendance at the bi-weekly clinics. I was much gratified and encouraged to note such marked improvement in all of them during my absence. They came in increasing numbers from their villages in the mountains and the total attendance for the past year was almost 3,000 visits. Since my return we have had as many as 60 in one day.

'The more advanced cases in the Home have also greatly improved. Only in their case deformity and mutilation cannot be remedied.'

But the labourer was at long last soon to find his rest.

'Our veteran medical missionary, Dr. Hutchison, after weeks of illness and weakness, has entered into his rest and reward,' wrote the Rev. R. McCheyne Paterson, his fellow-missionary, on August 11th. 'In May he developed fever and we had him go away from the heat of Chamba to a cooler spot when he recovered so completely that he would return to Chamba. . . . So he was brought back to Chamba by my nurse-daughter, who is up here on her well-earned holiday from the plains; but he daily became

The Passing of Dr. Hutchison

weaker saying, "This is the end. I am content." He also would say, "Come Lord Jesus, come quickly."

'He told us all he wanted done—gave us minute details even of his funeral service and especially about the leper work for which he has been training an Assistant Surgeon for the last nineteen years. He desired this leper work to be continued in his memory. I do hope this will be done for we can well look after it and see that all is carried on as he did it himself.

'The Leper Asylum has been carefully attended to for the last year. On his return Dr. Hutchison visited it regularly and had services in it every Sunday morning.'

So breaks another link with the very first days of the Mission. It is an inspiration to think of those sixty years of service, carried on until within a month or two of Dr. Hutchison's death. We salute him, as he passes to a fuller life.

Palampur

This is an aided station where work of a very happy character is carried on under the superintendence of the Rev. C. R. H. Wilkinson, who is deeply concerned that Christian teaching be related to daily living.

'The teaching given is related to their own everyday life and emphasis is laid upon the necessity of giving expression in life to the new faith that has been found.'

Mr. Wilkinson tells of the change in living of Napha, a high caste patient who at first had been most difficult to deal with.

'When he first asked to be admitted to the enquirers' class, it did not seem that there could be any real desire or genuine purpose behind his request.

But by his regular attendance at the class, his intelligent understanding and the change that came over his life, it was evident that Napha was becoming a true follower of Christ. **A Victory of Grace** Eventually he was baptised and his face testified to the happiness and joy that he had found. But he was soon to be put to a test. His non-Christian room-mates refused to live with him after his baptism. Napha had been a proud high caste man. One can imagine the trial for him. But he quietly accepted the situation, reviled not again when he was reviled and went off to make arrangements for another room. The spirit of humility and grace which he showed was a marvellous witness to his companions and had a real effect upon them. Napha is now one of the happiest patients in the home, a willing worker, liked and respected by all. In his own quiet way he is trying to live a new life through the power of Christ and by his quiet witness is unconsciously influencing others.'

Numerous improvements have been carried through.

'A new infectious disease ward and a bath-house have been built during the past year. The grounds have been improved by the removal of some large rocks embedded in a hillside. The working party are daily effecting improvements in paths and gardens. The harvest from the vegetable gardens has been greater this year than ever before. The work in the school class has gone on quietly and effectively and the newly trained tailors in the Home supply newly made clothes when needed.'

Rawalpindi

Plans are being pushed forward for the erection of a Healthy Children's Home. Meantime temporary arrangements have been made by the renting of a house.

"How clean everything is! I want to stay here forever." These were the words of a little five-year old healthy boy rescued from a leper family and brought into the temporary Home for Healthy Children at the Rawalpindi Leper Hospital,' writes Mrs. D. E. Alter, honorary superintendent. 'It is our expectation to build a permanent home this coming year. The B.E.L.R.A. have given a grant of Rs. 3,000 and applications for further grants have been made. A special maintenance grant from The Mission to Lepers has made it possible to secure temporary quarters until the buildings are erected. It was exceedingly difficult to find any property owner who would let his house to us. There were empty houses but none available for children of lepers even though those children were free of the disease. At last a Christian vacated his own home for us. A house mother was equally difficult to secure, as every woman approached expressed the same fear of infection. Finally a Bible-woman agreed to make what was to her a very real sacrifice and come to mother the children."

Weaving has been taken up on a small scale in the Home and gardening provides exercise, food, and interest. Treatment also has given encouraging results.

'A loom has been installed and two lepers have already gained some skill in the art of weaving. The spinning wheels are busy every day making thread for the *shawar* weaving which was started last year. The interest in the individual gardens has been revived. Achievement prizes have been offered in the fields of gardening, sewing, weaving, and chief of all, cleanliness.

'The clinical results have been encouraging. The great majority of the lepers showed marked improvement. Of the arrested cases 39 were without disabling deformity and 20 with. A studied effort has been made to improve the diet and general living conditions of the patients.

'There are many reasons for encouragement in the year's work. The spirit of contentment among the patients is a sign of appreciation to those who serve. The desperate need, physical and spiritual, of these lepers is a challenge to greater and more consecrated service.'

Subathu

Mr. G. H. Watson, the honorary superintendent, makes reference to the continued pressure on accommodation, and tells of a determined, if difficult, character who sought to enliven matters by a little bullying.

'Unfortunately it is necessary to refuse admission to some who wish to come. We can only receive those who will be a danger to other folks, and in the past year we have had to refuse many non-infectious lepers even if they were crippled and in a bad way. It makes us sad, and many lepers were very sad too. It has happened that a rejected applicant became quite angry, and said so audibly! Occasionally a bad case of ulcerated limbs has been allowed a few days rest with food and treatment to give a little relief; but often this makes it more difficult to get the person to leave us in the end. One youth who had to be discharged nearly three years ago for taking the law into his own hand, and beating a patient whom he considered unruly, was later on pardoned and readmitted. Yet a year ago he absconded after another row. Now this youth again returned and has been loud in *demanding* admittance, not merely begging for it. He even threatened our doctor with a thick stick if he did not coerce the superintendent to admit him! Thus even runaways have a feeling of, shall we say, homesickness for Subathu even though they know our rule not to readmit absconders!'

Visitors have brought encouragement.

'Our new Deputy Commissioner of Simla paid a visit this spring and was able to write of the patients, "One cannot help being struck by their demeanour, always hopeful and never, as one might expect, resigned. . . ." Nevertheless I fear we had one case of suicide a few months ago. The generality of patients keep wonderfully cheery and carefree.

'The Director of Public Health, Punjab—Khan Bahadur Dr. K. A. Rahman, O.B.E., visited us in September, 1935, and was encouraging in saying that help should be forthcoming towards improving our water supply. He also wrote "The levelling of the playground for patients is now complete and they will shortly have an excellent playground . . . In conclusion I am to record once more my greatest appreciation of the efficient management of the Institution." The playground referred to was under construction for years owing to the hard ground, and work-parties of lepers had a long job in levelling the hilly rocky surface. In fact we had to engage outside labour to remove the hardest rock. It is hardly ideal yet, nor the correct football field size. All the same we hope it will be well used in getting happy, healthful exercise.'

Mr. Watson gives a picture that indicates the variety of human material which a superintendent has to meet, often calling for tact and an invulnerable patience.

'One family from an Indian Hill State gives a sad story of how the infection spreads. First the husband arrived as a fairly late case in May, 1935, accompanied by his wife's younger brother—with less infection. Three months later his son who is a stunted lad of 12 came and was even less advanced; and last of all the wife with two pretty little untainted (as yet) girls, arrived. She had a very light infection and it was difficult to persuade her that she needed treatment, and that her children should be separated from her in a Christian family's home. After ten months the wife seems negative already, and we expect she will insist on leaving and taking the little girls away. We pray that they will keep clear of the disease. They have been happy and say they do not wish to leave the home, where they have been well cared for.

'More mentally affected lepers seem to have come and gone of late than usual, and these people are very difficult to persuade to settle down. One was rather inclined to hit anyone whom he did not like and others were harmless; but they wandered off after awhile. It is sad to think how they may possibly infect healthy folks. Just now we have a man who is dumb, but makes a big weird noise when he is trying to tell us something. Yet when he is given work to do that he understands, he is a willing worker.'

Tarn Taran

Work has progressed satisfactorily.

'Two children who showed early signs of leprosy have been received back in the Healthy Home. Other children cured thus, some years ago, have now gone into the world, are married and living a useful and healthy life, and we try our best to keep in touch with them,' writes Dr. A. P. Das, honorary superintendent.

'If giving is any sign of life in religion, the small congregation at this institution should not come behind any congregation; inasmuch as their alms are almost as good as the "Widow's mite." The Good Friday offertory for Jews, etc., amounted to Rs. 38-11.

'An increase in the per-caput grant for the patients under special treatment, which I was fortunate enough to secure from the Government, has made us a bit more comfortable this year; and our thanks are due to the British Empire Leprosy

Relief Association for a grant of Rs. 1,000 for the installation of electric light in the Dispensary and Boys' Home, etc.'

'The institution is doing splendid work, and Mr. and Mrs. Das are to be congratulated on the way it is run,' wrote the Visiting Committee, presided over by the Civil Surgeon of Amritsar, recently. We are glad that Mrs. A. P. Das has during the year received a Commissioner's Sanad in recognition of her work for the children and the women.

Other Work

The Mission's financial help continued to the Home at Ambala, managed, during the first part of the period of this Report, by the Punjab branch of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, and then during the latter part by the American Presbyterian Mission.

UNITED PROVINCES

Allahabad (Naini)

A quite notable, and unprecedented, event during the year was the award to one of the patients of the Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal by His Majesty the King Emperor. For many years Mr. Pitale has been a patient who himself has failed to respond to treatment, and

A Patient Is who has become increasingly crippled. But he has
Honoured had charge of the laboratory, has trained young patients in the technique of the work, has prepared large quantities of the Esters of Hydnocarpus Oil for use in other institutions, and has carried through many thousands of examinations. His affliction has indeed been made an opportunity for turning 'the valley of weeping' into 'a place of springs'! We offer him our most hearty congratulations.

Dr. S. Higginbottom, who for so long has provided honorary superintendence of this large Home, reports various developments.

'Weaving has been added as an industry. A number of the lepers have been trained by other lepers who were weavers. Weaving has also been introduced into the school. In addition, two untainted boys who had been sent off for training as carpenters are back and working. One is teaching in the school for untainted children, the other doing the work round the asylum.

'In connection with the Agricultural Institute the Asylum is building up a very fine herd of dairy cattle. Surplus animals have already been supplied to other leper asylums.

'The lepers' gardens as usual are a joy to see; they provide each leper with some fruits and vegetables. Mr. Bose, the Asylum farm manager, has been able to provide an abundant supply of fresh vegetables and fruits for all the children in the Homes. This and the fresh milk means that they make a very good physical growth and development.'

The work for the healthy children is under Mrs. Higginbottom's very devoted charge.

'The children's work as usual is flourishing. The new babies' home opened by Her Excellency Lady Willingdon is a blessing to the little tots, as is the observation

ward for children newly admitted or having only suspicious spots. **The Children's Work** The special home for leper children, as well as the boys and girls' homes for untainted children, keep an even attendance. Higher qualified teachers have been employed in the school. It is expected that fewer of the bigger boys and girls will have to be sent away for further training hereafter. |

'Two of the untainted boys are now working as Rural Development workers. One untainted boy after passing his matriculation is now a student in the Agricultural Institute. He seems to be holding his own with other boys.'

Medical work has been under the charge of Dr. J. K. Mukherji, of whose work Mrs. W. H. P. Anderson wrote after her visit:

'Limited by lack of space he faces his task with a courageous spirit that is simply inspiring. He is quite a remarkable surgeon as even the uninitiated may see when visiting his patients. It is proposed to improve the hospital section so that this very modest Christian doctor may be less hindered in his fine work.'

Chandag Heights

In this far-off station Miss Mary Reed, eighty one years of age, still labours on. It is not surprising that she is unable to write a report of her work when 'I broke my reading glasses yesterday, and now with a pair which were unsuitable *years* ago writing is more than ever an irksome task.' But in an earlier letter she reports encouragingly, especially of the medical work under the charge of Dr. P. D. Gupta. Of her own health too she writes cheerily.

'I am deeply thankful for the wondrously good health still vouchsafed to me during the past year. It has been a blessed year too, with the little flock of girls and poor dear women.'

Meerut

The Rev. C. B. G. Chambers has returned from furlough and in his report of the work of this small Home with fifty adult patients, remarks on the generous and cheerful spirit that prevails, emphasized by the rare event of a full-dress quarrel.

'Our Home, comparatively small as it is, can hold its own however where joyous living under difficult circumstances is concerned. The faith of these people (most of whom are Christians), their patience under suffering, their reverence in worship, the heartiness of their singing and their liberality in spite of their poverty are things for which we thank God. During the year under review they have given Rs. 58 towards the building of a village church, have sent Rs. 29 to the Jerusalem and the East Mission as their Good Friday offertory, and have given Rs. 30 to the George V Memorial Fund. Just before I left the Home yesterday morning, one old man spoke to me. His fingers and toes were a mass of bandages. He was in great pain, and could scarcely speak above a whisper, and what he said was just this: "I haven't long to stay here. I'm soon going, but I'm happy and very thankful." And the joy in his face witnessed to the truth of the statement.

'Sometimes however even into such a happy place there comes a disturbing element. In April and May a new arrival of quarrelsome character was making things unpleasant in the Home, and the rest of the community were not showing the true Christian attitude in the matter. This necessitated a heart to heart talk with them all, in which it was pointed out that one of the marks of Christians is that they have love one to another. Both sides of their little quarrels were heard and each

promised to ask for the help of the Holy Spirit and to pray for the other, that in future they might live together as friends and brothers. It was rather touching to see the main offenders, the man and his wife, going round and shaking hands after they had all promised to forgive and forget. Since then I am glad to say there has been no trouble.'

Aided Work

The Mission's grant for maintenance at the Almora Leper Home has continued, and a special grant for rebuilding work has helped to put the Home in good condition.

Many patients came from Nepal, until, by arrangement with the Nepal Government, they were returned.

'In all 29 were sent back to Nepal,' writes the Rev. J. N. Hollister. 'This has relieved us of an over-load that was upsetting our budget and we feel that we are now in a position to care for the most important cases in our own district which are our first obligation.'

OTHER PARTS OF INDIA

Dichpali, Hyderabad

At this large aided hospital Dr. Donald Dow has added to his duties of medical officer that of superintendent during the absence on furlough of the Rev. G. Kerr.

'We are all looking forward to the completion of our new hospital extension, which is now in course of erection,' he writes. 'The block consists of four wards for men, an operating theatre and sterilising room, lecture theatre and store rooms. We are having another English doctor coming out here in January, so the additional accommodation will allow us to pursue investigations in a way that has been impossible hitherto because our present ward accommodation could not even accommodate the number of cases which should have been "warded."

'The number of patients in the hospital has compelled us to stop admissions for the next six months, and it is pathetic to see the disappointment on the faces of the daily stream of applicants who simply cannot understand why they are not admitted to the one place which is likely to offer them any hope of "cure."'

Dr. Dow, after referring to the awakening public conscience, stresses the importance of the Christian message to complete the ministry to the leper in his need.

'We feel that in Dichpali we are supplying the one thing needful, which is lacking in the philanthropic work carried on by other agencies—we can offer not only healing of body, but healing in the name of Jesus to the

The One Thing soul which is bruised and broken by sin, and we believe that the
Needful healing of the bodily disease is hastened by the hope which comes from religious consolation.'

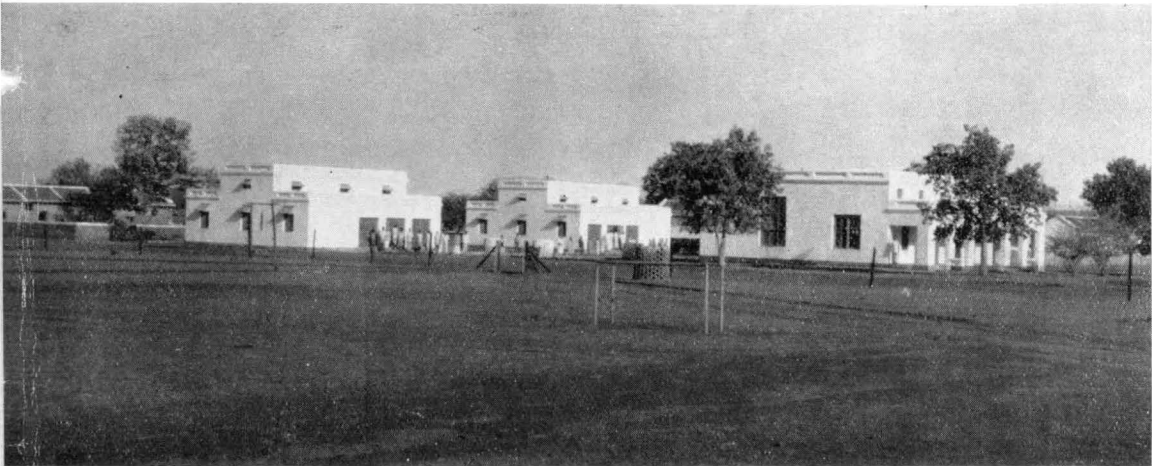
Kangpokpi, Assam

At this aided Home the Mission to Lepers, through the American Society, has sought to increase the usefulness of the work by the provision of a Home for the healthy children.



RECENTLY
COMPLETED
BUILDINGS

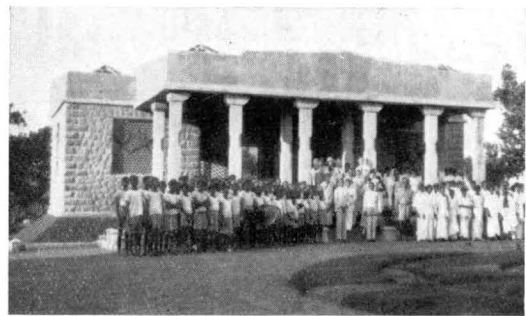
—
The new
Common Room
at Kalimpong



New Hospital Wards, Operating Theatre, Laboratory, etc., at Dhamtari.

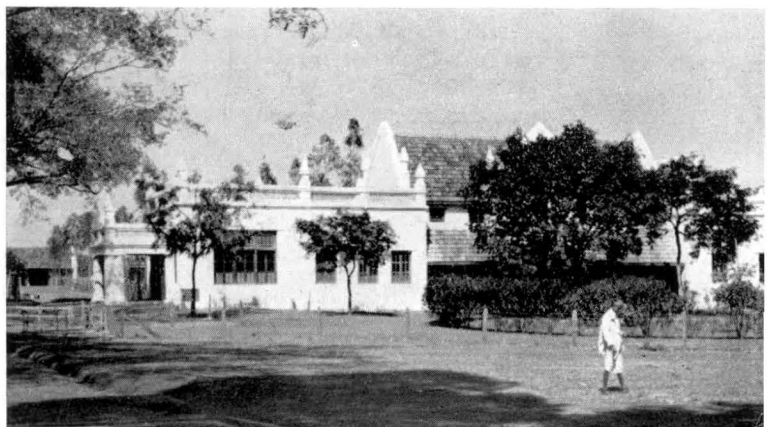


One of the new Women's Wards at Champa



The recently completed Chapel at Neyyoor

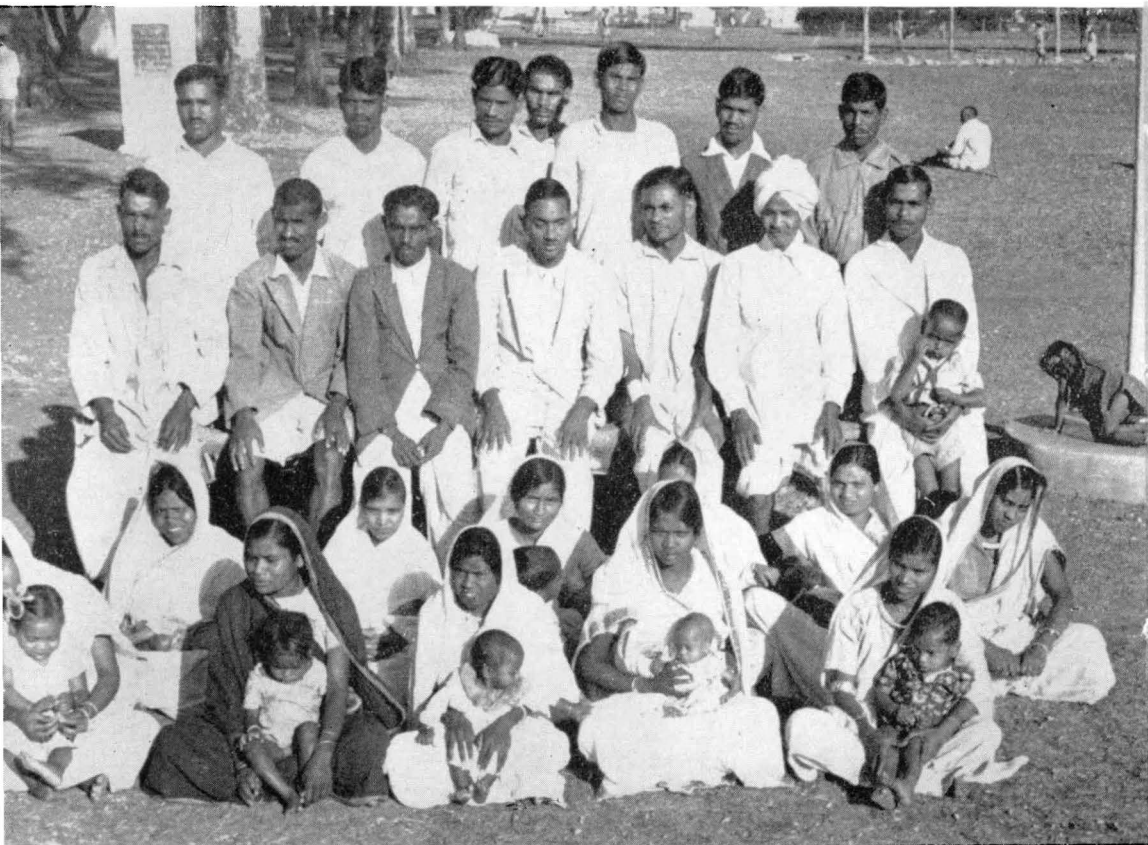
The Medical Block at
Chandkuri opened
last winter



A HARVEST OF HEALING



Twenty-seven arrested cases, photographed just before discharge from the Manamadura Home in November, 1935



Some of the arrested cases at one time in the Chandkuri Leper Home. They attend with their families for periodical examination.

'The one big event this year is the opening of the Antoinette Mackenzie Hostel for the healthy children of the lepers. The American Mission gave us a cheque for 500 dollars and we built a reinforced frame building. The

Moving House building is raised from the ground seven feet so the children will have a place to play in during the rains. There is room for 40 children, a caretaker's family and schoolrooms. We took all the children above 5 years to start with; there were 17. They with all their belongings came to the dispensary, and all their clothing was taken from them and they were scrubbed, and their clothing and pots and pans and all other articles they brought along were put in the large steam sterilizer and sterilized for an hour. They were given new clothing. Their parents stood around watching, some were weeping. This was the first time they had ever been separated from their parents.

'Then they were given into charge of their caretaker, a teacher of our school, and they went to their new home. For the first few weeks the children were anxious to go back to their parents but now they are satisfied. The parents also gave trouble by going to see their children at first but now we have a double fence built, so the children come to one side and the parents to the other and they talk but do not come into contact. One woman coming to see her children was weeping and I asked her why. "They are so clean now, I never saw them so clean before," she said.'

Neyyoor, Travancore

The work at this Home continues to give reason for much encouragement.

'At present we have about two hundred in-patients,' writes Mr. E. A. Harlow, honorary superintendent. 'As the method of treatment has progressed, we have acquired a resident medical officer, trained in Leprosy work, and while giving the newest and most effective remedies as routine, we also do a fair amount of research work, which is showing very promising results. The climate being very equable, we are able to build so as to give the maximum of light and air, so that our patients live almost an outdoor life.

'Exercise for the patients has come to them uniquely and naturally. The only water supply we have is a well over 90 feet deep, and of course every drop required has to be drawn up by the lepers themselves. A large roundabout **The Roundabout** was fixed up and on this many amusing hours are spent while the necessary water is coming up to the surface. There is a small cultivated area where the men grow certain vegetables and fruits for their own pleasure and profit. Volleyball is the main pastime, for all those who are physically fit enough, while the others not so fortunate get quite a "kick" from looking on.

'We depend entirely on the talent of our patients for the various activities that go on. One man teaches music, another the vernacular, one coaches a team in the local *kolattam* or stick-dance, while a gramophone is finally available when desired.

'With the growing prospect of many more arrested cases among the younger patients, we do all we can to make the time spent with us to be one of preparation for a return to the village, in a better condition physically and mentally than that in which they left it. A very nice chapel has been built, and here, although it is voluntary, we find every patient attending the services. Recently there were four young men baptised. We rejoice in the work—our patients rejoice in faith and hope, and the spirit of Christ is very near.'

Other Homes

The small Home at Alleppey in Travancore, and that at Dhar in Central India have continued their quiet work. At Alleppey medical work has been hindered by outbreaks of influenza and

dysentery. At Dhar most of the patients are crippled, 'but all assist willingly in so far as they are able in gardening and the care of the grounds.' The healthy children are well cared for, and one boy has recently won a scholarship to college at Indore, and is a promising student. 'My wife and I,' concludes the Rev. F. J. Anderson, in writing of the year's work at this station, 'never miss our Sunday morning visits to the Home except when away occasionally from the station. We would carry to our stricken friends what we can of Christian sympathy and friendliness in the name of Him Whose we are and Whom we serve.'

It is on that note that we also would conclude this brief survey of the work at the various Homes. The leper cries out for fellowship even more than he does for healing of body. He must ever be, to those who engage in the task of the Mission, a brother man first and a patient second. And because the lesser is included in the greater he becomes a better, more responsive patient, when he knows himself to be welcomed into a fellowship that knows no barrier of race, or rank, or learning.

'You will find in peace opportunities of duty and service as noble as any that bygone battlefields can show,' said His Majesty the King Emperor recently. In the challenge of the leper, and of his child, one great opportunity presents itself. It is for all men and women of goodwill to face that challenge and to answer it, by doing their part in a battle that brings life, not death, and comfort and courage and cheer where before were misery and fear and unutterable loneliness.

MEDICAL TREATMENT

A Review of the Year's Medical Returns

BY DR. JOHN LOWE

*(Research Worker in Leprosy, School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta)
Honorary Medical Adviser, Indian Auxiliary*

I have read with interest the medical returns for the year 1935 of the work done by the Mission to Lepers in 43 different stations in India. The figures are impressive, roughly 17,000 patients treated, nearly 9,500 as in-patients and the rest as out-patients, nearly 7,000 patients showing improvement, 1,463 showing arrest of the disease and 771 in-patients discharged, most of them without deformities.

From my personal knowledge of the work of some of these institutions, I can realise what skill, patience and hard work have been necessary to produce these results. I know the factors which militate against the production of better numerical returns, the severe cases remaining in institutions many years, and the consequent difficulty of finding room for the admission of many slighter cases which might later help to swell the number reported as arrested or discharged. Nevertheless each year the number of patients treated, and the number of patients showing improvement and arrest of the disease steadily but slowly increase. It is clear that the Mission is giving every possible encouragement to the development of the medical side of the work and that the medical staff and resources of the Mission are being used to very great advantage.

The institutions of the Mission, by isolating and treating so many patients, are doing work of great value from the medical and public health standpoint. Their steady work, year after year, is a very valuable contribution to anti-leprosy work. Other types of work are needed, work on a bigger scale, general propaganda and survey work, out-patient treatment centres, home or village isolation and so on, and to this work the Mission sometimes lends a helping hand, but the adequate maintenance of its own institutions is the most valuable contribution which the Mission can make.

The figures given in the medical report corroborate one's general impression that when the disease is well-established in the body, to get clinical improvement is fairly easy in many cases, but to get arrest of the disease is difficult and sometimes impossible. The limitations of treatment of leprosy are apparent. How can the Mission use its resources and develop its work to the best advantage?

There is an obvious need for increased effort to control the

disease in childhood before it has obtained such a hold that arrest is difficult or impossible. Most of the Mission's institutions have homes for healthy children of leper parents and for leper children. Such homes should provide the best hygienic conditions possible and adequate medical supervision in order to give the children the very best chance of overcoming slight or latent infections. The extension of this type of work is greatly needed and it is a type of work which can in most places be best undertaken by the Mission. It must, however, not be overdone. It is, I think, wrong to admit children to leprosy institutions and homes unless there is a real necessity for doing so, unless they either have the disease in an active form or else are living in close contact with infectious people and running a grave risk of contracting the disease. There are in India many thousands of such children. Temporary admission of healthy children exposed to infection until it is clear that they are not suffering from the disease, that their physical condition is really good and that some other suitable arrangements can be made for them, and more permanent admission of those who are showing definite signs of active leprosy, might save many of these children. The Mission might very well, during the next few years, concentrate on the further development of this side of their work along sound lines.

Statistics of Treatment, 1935

In-patients

Inmates under treatment at end of year	...	...	...	6,597
Inmates who received treatment for three months and upwards	...	...	...	9,420
Much improved	...	...	...	3,101
Slightly improved	...	...	...	2,373
Became worse	...	...	...	464
Had to stop treatment	...	...	...	209
Apparently stationary...	...	...	...	766
Died or left	...	...	...	1,070
Cases arrested <i>without deformity</i>	...	...	...	920
Cases discharged <i>without deformity</i>	...	...	...	684
Cases arrested <i>with deformity</i>	...	...	...	401
Cases discharged <i>with deformity</i>	...	...	...	87
Cases arrested in a previous year but relapsed during the year	...	...	...	102

Out-patients

Number of out-patients treated	...	...	...	6,679
Cases improved	...	...	...	1,139
Cases arrested or became symptom-free	...	...	...	142

Leper Homes, and Homes for Untainted Children in India
Owned, Managed, or Aided by The Mission to Lepers
STATISTICS OF INMATES, 31st DECEMBER, 1935

HOME	LEPERS			Total Leper Inmates	Untainted Children	Total Inmates
	Male	Female	Children			
Assam						
A. Kangpokpi ...	54	24	9	87	59	146
Bengal						
M. Bankura ...	110	98	25	233	17	250
A. Chandraghona ...	31	7	...	38	7	45
A. Kalimpong ...	72	16	2	90	11	101
M. Raniganj ...	59	70	15	144	15	159
	272	191	42	505	50	555
Bihar and Orissa						
M. Bhagalpur ...	112	50	13	175	8	183
M. Cuttack ...	205	79	22	306	3	309
A. Mourbhanj ...	71	47	1	119	1	120
M. Muzaffarpur ...	46	11	3	60	2	62
M. Purulia ...	379	380	35	794	73	867
A. Saldoha ...	131	105	57	293	27	320
	944	672	131	1,747	114	1,861
Bombay						
M. Belgaum ...	29	8	4	41	...	41
M. Miraj ...	118	46	23	187	22	209
M. Nasik ...	71	48	9	128	20	148
M. Poona (Khondwa) ...	74	67	8	149	14	163
M. Poladpur ...	102	65	17	184	11	195
M. Pui ...	42	27	2	71	2	73
M. Sholapur ...	44	13	9	66	7	73
A. Vengurla ...	34	16	1	51	...	51
	514	290	73	877	76	953
Burma						
M. Mandalay ...	179	78	47	304	13	317
M. Moulmein ...	86	23	20	129	...	129
	265	101	67	433	13	446
Central India						
M. Dhar ...	22	4	...	26	6	32
Central Provinces						
M. Champa ...	245	288	24	557	62	619
M. Chandkuri ...	253	310	17	580	117	697
M. Dhamtari ...	234	148	18	400	27	427
M. Kothara ...	119	51	24	194	2	196
M. Jahargaon, Mungeli ...	27	51	...	78	...	78
A. Rajnandgaon ...	23	33	...	56	...	56
A. Raipur ...	65	59	...	124	...	124
	966	940	83	1,989	208	2,197

HOME	LEPERS			Total Lepers Inmates	Untainted Children	Total Inmates
	Male	Female	Children			
Hyderabad						
A. Dichpali ...	456	80	170	706	17	723
Madras						
M. Calicut ...	178	83	22	283	2	285
A. Kodur ...	27	9	5	41	4	45
M. Manamadura ...	222	44	24	290	34	324
A. Narsapur ...	39	18	43	100	...	100
M. Ramachandrapuram ...	104	18	2	124	14	138
M. Salur ...	86	19	9	114	8	122
M. Vadathorasalur ...	66	36	38	140	36	176
M. Vizianagram ...	69	11	4	84	3	87
	791	238	147	1,176	101	1,277
Punjab						
A. Ambala ...	49	16	...	65	2	67
A. Chamba ...	12	2	...	14	...	14
A. Palampur ...	50	13	...	63	2	65
M. Rawalpindi ...	90	25	5	120	14	134
M. Sabathu ...	124	39	2	165	8	173
M. Tarn Taran ...	134	92	2	228	109	337
	459	187	9	655	135	790
Travancore						
M. Alleppey ...	25	17	1	43	...	43
M. Neyyoor ...	131	29	14	174	21	195
	156	46	15	217	21	238
United Provinces						
A. Almora ...	62	28	7	97	15	112
M. Chandag ...	28	32	2	62	...	62
M. Meerut ...	27	22	...	49	7	56
M. Naini (Allahabad) ...	284	238	55	577	183	760
	401	320	64	785	205	990
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,300	3,093	810	9,203	1,005	10,208

SUMMARY

TOTAL OF MISSION HOMES ...	4,124	2,620	515	7,259	860	8,119
TOTAL OF AIDED HOMES ...	1,176	473	295	1,944	145	2,089
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,300	3,093	810	9,203	1,005	10,208

The Mission to Lepers also makes provision for Christian teaching at the following Asylums in India and Ceylon:

Gobra, Calcutta; Gaya; Hendala, Ceylon; Matunga, Bombay; Sehere; and Nooranad, Travancore.

At Chingleput, Madras, the Mission to Lepers makes financial provision for the Superintendence of the Government Settlement there.

Aid is also given to the Home at Sheikh Othman, near Aden, which comes under Indian administration. But the figures have not been included in the Tables of Statistics.

M = Mission Homes, or those managed by it. A = Homes aided by the Mission to Lepers.

DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED IN INDIA FROM 1st SEPTEMBER, 1935, to 31st AUGUST, 1936

(This list does not include contributions made direct to particular institutions which totalled Rs. 35,559)

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	
<i>Per Secretary for India</i>								
Raja D. N. Mullick Bahadur Trust	1,800	0	0					
Executors of the late Miss Monk, Montreal, Canada	793	2	0					
Gatliff Legacy	250	0	0					
Gordhandas Dhanji, Esq.	101	0	0					
<i>Per Honorary Treasurer, Indian Auxiliary</i>								
Bettiah Raj	1,000	0	0	'Duplex Fund,' St. Mark's Church, Bangalore ...	141	12	0	
Rajkumari Mohan Kumari of Partabgarh	1,000	0	0	St. Paul's Church, Dibrugarh	131	8	0	
Mrs. A. G. Clow	660	9	0	Methodist Church, Sudder Street, Calcutta	124	0	3	
Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.	500	0	0	E. White, Esq.	120	0	0	
Messrs. Begg Dunlop & Co., Ltd.	500	0	0	Messrs K. and J. Cooper ...	110	0	0	
Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Ltd. ...	500	0	0	Bitragunta Church Sunday School	101	12	0	
V. H. MacCaw, Esq.	500	0	0	The Congregation, All Saints' Church, Shillong	100	0	0	
Charu Deb Bannerji, Esq.	400	0	0	The Imperial Chemical Industries (India), Ltd. ...	100	0	0	
H. E. Sir Hugh Stephenson, K.C.S.I., Governor of Burma	300	0	0	The Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.	100	0	0	
Messrs. Ralli Bros., Ltd. ...	300	0	0	Tea Estates India, Ltd. ...	100	0	0	
The Burma-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co. of India, Ltd. ...	300	0	0	M. A. Khan, Esq.	100	0	0	
Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.	250	0	0	'Anonymous'	100	0	0	
Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd.	250	0	0	Messrs. Duncan Bros. & Co., Ltd.	100	0	0	
Messrs. George Henderson & Co., Ltd.	250	0	0	Messrs. Parry & Co., Ltd.	100	0	0	
Messrs. Octavius Steel & Co., Ltd.	250	0	0	Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.	100	0	0	
Messrs. J. Thomas & Co., Ltd.	250	0	0	Messrs. Shaw, Wallace & Co.	100	0	0	
The Imperial Tobacco Co. of India, Ltd.	250	0	0	D. K. Ninnis, Esq.	80	0	0	
St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta	250	0	0	All India Mission Tablet Industry	76	13	0	
Messrs. Bird & Co.	220	0	0	Messrs. Thomas Duff & Co., Ltd.	75	0	0	
Collection at Bach's Passion Music Performance, Calcutta, per Rev. T. H. Croxall	217	0	0	Messrs. Jessop & Co., Ltd.	75	0	0	
Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co.	200	0	0	E. J. Judah, Esq.	75	0	0	
Messrs. Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd.	200	0	0	Lady Hubback	75	0	0	
Sir Kynaston Studd	200	0	0	King Emperor's Memorial Service, Dhanbad ...	70	0	0	
The Buckingham Carnatic Co., Ltd.	200	0	0	Dr. F. M. Simmonds ...	60	0	0	
Messrs. F. W. Heilgers & Co.	180	0	0	The Veprey Baptist Church, Madras	60	0	0	
Messrs. Macneill & Co. ...	150	0	0	St. James' Church, Calcutta	53	1	0	
Hiraji K. Kola, Esq.	150	0	0	Dr. B. Hirji	51	0	0	
Miss V. Opie	150	0	0	Rev. Basil I. Morgan ...	50	4	0	
				'Anonymous'	50	4	0	
				Christ Church Vestry, Simla	50	0	0	
				R. Chandra, Esq.	50	0	0	
				St. Mary's Church, Quetta	50	0	0	
				Messrs. Gladstone, Wyllie & Co.	50	0	0	
				Messrs. Smith Stanistreet and Co., Ltd.	50	0	0	
				Messrs. Martin and Co. ...	50	0	0	
				Messrs. Birkmyre Bros. ...	50	0	0	
				Messrs. Barry and Co. ...	50	0	0	
				Messrs. Hoare Miller & Co., Ltd.	50	0	0	
				Messrs. Bennett, Coleman & Co., Ltd.	50	0	0	
				Messrs. Cama, Norton & Co.	50	0	0	
				Oak Grove School, Jharipani	50	0	0	
				Bazonji Hormusji Allbless, Esq.	50	0	0	

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Dayabhai Bulakidas, Esq.	50	0	0	S. K. Basu, Esq., M.A.			
D. A. Smyth, Esq....	50	0	0	(Cantab.) ...	25	0	0
H. N. Khambatta, Esq. ...	50	0	0	'Anonymous' ...	25	0	0
Sorabji Dadabhoy Sett,				Baptist Church, Lower			
Esq. ...	50	0	0	Circular Road, Calcutta	25	0	0
Mrs. P. Bhattacharjea ...	50	0	0	'A Fellow Creature in the			
St. Andrew's Church,				name of God'	25	0	0
Lahore ...	50	0	0	St. John's Church,			
Dr. H. R. Rishworth ...	50	0	0	Bangalore ...	25	0	0
Zion Church, Madras ...	43	0	0	Shaver A. Lall, Esq. ...	25	0	0
C.E.Z.M. Hindu Girls' Day				R. F. Kharas, Esq. ...	21	0	0
School, Calcutta...	40	0	0	Class IV, Diocesan Collegiate			
Dhanbad and Coalfield				Girls' School, Calcutta	20	12	0
Collection, Anglican and				H. B. Nicholls, Esq. ...	20	0	0
Presbyterian Congrega-				Methodist Mission Girls'			
tion ...	40	0	0	School, Dharapuram ...	20	0	0
'Unknown' ...	40	0	0	'A Friend' ...	20	0	0
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice				R. P. Bharucha, Esq. ...	20	0	0
Fazl Ali ...	40	0	0	Messrs. Stewart and Lloyds,			
Mrs. B. Acton ...	33	4	0	Ltd. ...	20	0	0
St. Thomas' Church, Simla	30	9	0	Manker Congregation ...	20	0	0
Duff Church, Calcutta ...	30	0	0	S. Burn, Esq., I.C.S. ...	20	0	0
Messrs. McLeod & Co. ...	30	0	0	H. F. Lewis, Esq. ...	20	0	0
V.D.B. Taraporevala, Esq.	30	0	0	L. C. Horwill, Esq., I.C.S.	20	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. E. G. E.				English Church, Haflong...	20	0	0
Paddon ...	30	0	0	Miss A. Furdoonji ...	20	0	0
G. P. Burton, Esq., C.I.E.,				'A Friend' ...	20	0	0
I.C.S. ...	30	0	0	Staff and Patients, Wadia			
Sir Jadunath Sarkar ...	30	0	0	Hospital, Poona, per Dr.			
Church of Christ, Dalton-				J. R. Innes ...	17	10	0
ganj ...	30	0	0	Per Miss G. L. Ament ...	17	0	0
Mrs. E. Maruff ...	30	0	0	Boys' Mission Boarding			
The Hindusthani Congrega-				School, Damoh ...	16	5	0
tion, Christian Temple,				The Remington Rand Inc.	16	0	0
Indore ...	28	0	0	Methodist Girls' High			
Mrs. Monorama Bose ...	27	0	0	School, Worriur, Trichi-			
St. James' Church, Delhi...	26	8	6	nopoly ...	16	0	0
St. Mary's Church, Mandala-				M.E. Church, Poona and			
lay... ..	26	0	0	Lanovla ...	16	0	0
Messrs. Lyall Marshall				Vepery Baptist Sunday			
& Co. ...	25	0	0	School, Madras ...	15	13	0
Messrs. A. & J. Main & Co.,				Union Hall, Kotagiri ...	15	4	0
Ltd. ...	25	0	0	B. F. Challa, Esq. ...	15	4	0
Messrs. Place, Siddons &				Church of the Good Samar-			
Gough ...	25	0	0	itan, Purulia ...	15	2	0
Messrs. William Jacks &				Messrs. Cresswell & Co. ...	15	1	0
Co. ...	25	0	0	The Congregation, St. John's			
Messrs. Babcock & Wil-				Church, Sikandra, Agra	15	0	0
cox, Ltd. ...	25	0	0	B.C.M.S. Church, Gopiganj	15	0	0
Messrs. N. Powell & Co.	25	0	0	Messrs. J. B. Norton &			
Messrs. Allibhoy Vallijee				Sons, Ltd. ...	15	0	0
& Sons ...	25	0	0	Chandraghona Baptist			
Messrs. Burn & Co., Ltd.	25	0	0	Church ...	15	0	0
Messrs. David Sassoon &				F. Sale, Esq., I.C.S. ...	15	0	0
Co., Ltd. ...	25	0	0	The Pupils, Girls' High			
Sir Chunilal V. Mehta,				School, Cawnpore ...	14	8	0
K.C.S.I. ...	25	0	0	English Congregation,			
The Anglo-French Drug				Church of the Ascension,			
Co. (Eastern), Ltd. ...	25	0	0	Purulia ...	14	7	0
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice				H. J. Macey, Esq. ...	14	0	0
S. C. Mullick, I.C.S. ...	25	0	0	St. Ursula High School,			
All Saints' Church, Myitgne	25	0	0	Nagpur ...	14	0	0
Rustomji P. Mehta, Esq.	25	0	0	Tinnevely Diocesan Coun-			
'A Parsee Lady' ...	25	0	0	cil ...	13	15	0
Ardeshir Bazonji Kapadia,				Basel Mission Church,			
Esq. ...	25	0	0	Udipi ...	13	12	8
Rev. Walter Millar ...	25	0	0	R. Hobart, Esq., I.C.S. ...	13	4	0

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
R. N. Kathju, Esq. ...	13	0	0	Tither's League, Leonard			
The Chapel, Bishop Cotton				Theological College,			
School, Simla ...	12	8	6	Jubbulpore ...	10	0	0
Danish Mission Church,				T. Molony, Esq. ...	10	0	0
Melpattambakum ...	12	8	0	Hiralal T. Parekh, Esq. ...	10	0	0
Hotel Mt. Everest, Darjee-				A.P.M. Girls' School,			
ling ...	11	6	0	Sholinghur ...	8	12	0
Per M. J. Thomas, Esq. ...	11	6	0	Colinga Baptist Church,			
Class VII, Diocesan Colle-				Calcutta ...	8	0	0
giate Girls' School, Cal-				Oxford Mission House			
cutta ...	11	4	0	Chapel, Calcutta ...	7	12	0
B. M. Mistry, Esq., B.A.,				All Saints' Sunday School,			
LL.B., ...	11	0	0	Kharagpur ...	7	0	0
Seth Virji Canji Liladhar,				Miss H. Kaveribai... ..	7	0	0
Esq. ...	11	0	0	The Staff, Malkera Colliery	7	0	0
Gordhandas Dhanji, Esq.	11	0	0	Danish Mission Church,			
All Saints' Ho Sunday				Saron ...	6	14	0
School, Chaibasa ...	10	8	0	Conjeeveram Pastorate,			
St. Mary's Church Sunday				South India United			
School, Calcutta ...	10	6	0	Church, Conjeeveram ...	6	5	0
Rev. E. Sikemeier ...	10	3	4	Basel Mission Orphanage,			
Oxford Mission, Calcutta...	10	0	0	Udipi ...	6	0	0
D. M. Khosla, Esq. ...	10	0	0	Sunday School, St. Ninian's			
E. S. Harding, Esq. ...	10	0	0	Boarding School,			
'Anonymous' ...	10	0	0	Cossipore... ..	6	0	0
Bishop's College Chapel,				The Junior Sunday School,			
Calcutta ...	10	0	0	Kinnaird High School,			
'A Zoroastrian Office' ...	10	0	0	Lahore ...	6	0	0
T. B. W. Bishop, Esq.,				Class VIII, Diocesan			
I.C.S. ...	10	0	0	Collegiate Girls' School,			
Children's Service, St.				Calcutta ...	6	0	0
John's Church, Naini Tal	10	0	0	S.P.G. Church, Murhu ...	5	8	0
Messrs. John Fleming				Danish Mission Church,			
& Co., Ltd. ...	10	0	0	Siloam ...	5	7	10
Sreemoti Hemlota Roy of				Per Rev. H. L. Darby ...	5	0	0
Dighapatia ...	10	0	0	A. Ghose, Esq. ...	5	0	0
Mrs. Baldry ...	10	0	0	The Little Children Sunday			
Mr. and Mrs. H. R.				School, Lee Memorial			
Coventry ...	10	0	0	Girls' School, Calcutta ...	5	0	0
Teachers and Girls, Baptist				H. M. Rai, Esq. ...	5	0	0
Mission Girls' School,				Amiya Kumar Mukherji,			
Entally, Calcutta ...	10	0	0	Esq., ...	5	0	0
A. V. Thakkar, Esq., ...	10	0	0	Rev. J. R. Macphail ...	5	0	0
The Agnes Henderson				Miss Allo Swarnokar ...	5	0	0
Memorial Sunday School,				Children, Duff Church			
Nagpur ...	10	0	0	Sunday School, Calcutta	5	0	0
The English Methodist				Miss Charu Bala Baroi ...	5	0	0
Episcopal Church, Bel-				K. K. Gadgil, Esq. ...	5	0	0
gaum ...	10	0	0	Girdhalal P. Shah, Esq. ...	5	0	0
Howrah Baptist Sunday				K. K. Thakur, Esq. ...	5	0	0
School ...	10	0	0	Kinnaird High School,			
T. Sinclair Kennedy, Esq.				Lahore ...	5	0	0
'A.C.' ...	10	0	0	Junior C.E. Society, Baptist			
Dr. Daulat Ram ...	10	0	0	Mission Girls' School,			
M. C. Tiwary, Esq. ...	10	0	0	Entally, Calcutta ...	5	0	0
T. V. Eates, Esq. ...	10	0	0	— Dorabji, Esq. ...	5	0	0
Dr. J. Chinal ...	10	0	0	Rao Sukhpal Singh, Esq....	5	0	0
D. N. Gupta, Esq. ...	10	0	0	Master M. Das ...	5	0	0
G. Guanamoni, Esq. ...	10	0	0	Miss Bomanshaw Dhunj-			
Pandit Zulaki Nallhant ...	10	0	0	shaw ...	5	0	0
Per Miss S. Ghose ...	10	0	0	Mrs. Irene Morai ...	5	0	0
S. D. Bell, Esq. ...	10	0	0	Miss E. Lamb ...	5	0	0
Dr. K. G. Sundaram ...	10	0	0	S. Krishna Rao, Esq. ...	5	0	0
Bengali Sunday School,				D. R. Lawhney, Esq. ...	5	0	0
Pakaur ...	10	0	0	P. H. Pestonji, Esq. ...	5	0	0
J. Isudas, Esq. ...	10	0	0	Rao Bahadur N. Rama-			
Khulna Baptist Union ...	10	0	0	swami Ayer ...	5	0	0

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
The Pupils, Lee Memorial Mission School, Calcutta	5	0	0	Miss E. Wilsone	3	0	0
Miss C. Ramford	5	0	0	Mrs. Saila Bala Mazumdar	2	0	0
Fred J. Curriion, Esq. ...	5	0	0	Girls, St. Ninian's Boarding School, Cossipore ...	2	0	0
Class X, Diocesan Collegiate Girls' School, Calcutta	5	0	0	1st Daltonganj Guides and Bluebirds	2	0	0
Mrs. F. Donaldson-Smith	5	0	0	Indian Congregation, Church of the Ascension, Purulia	1	0	6
R. F. Khambatta, Esq. ...	5	0	0	Mrs. J. Brink	1	0	0
Miss M. Pocha	5	0	0	Jagamohan Prasad, Esq. ...	1	0	0
Daltonganj Sunday School	4	8	0	Sitaram Bhatt, Esq. ...	1	0	0
Danish Mission Church, Madras	4	6	8				
Dr. A. K. Turner, L.M.S., L.C.P.S.	4	0	0	†Total Rs.	18,689	12	3
S. K. Bharatiya, Esq. ...	4	0	0				
The Christian High School, Kharar	3	8	0				

It is not possible to record in detail the gifts that have been made in India in kind. But we would like to express our appreciation of all such gifts. We are especially grateful for the continued supplies of bandages, etc., sent by some of the Provincial Branches of the Indian Red Cross Society; to the Council of Women and other groups who have made most useful dressers' gowns, etc., and to Messrs. Sutton & Sons for their large tins of seeds which they have once more supplied, and which have given so much pleasure and useful occupation to patients.

†For Summary of Total Income and Expenditure in India for 1935, totalling Rs. 7,96,912 see next page.

A REPORT
OF THE
SIXTY-THIRD YEAR'S WORK
IN INDIA AND BURMA
OF
THE MISSION TO LEPERS

'The object of the Society shall be to provide for the spiritual instruction and temporal relief of lepers and the children of lepers in India and such other countries to which its operations have been or may be extended from time to time and, in so far as lies in its power, to assist in bringing about the extinction of leprosy.'

—*Extract from the Constitution and Rules.*

Issued by
the Indian
Auxiliary

*With Statistics of Homes for 1936
and Particulars of Contributions
received by the Indian Auxiliary
from 1st September, 1936, until
31st August, 1937.*

THE MISSION TO LEPERS

INTERNATIONAL AND INTERDENOMINATIONAL

(FOUNDED 1874)

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Secretary for India: A. DONALD MILLER, PURULIA, BIHAR, INDIA.*

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c/o Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co., Bombay)

* During the construction of the new Fyzabad Leper Home the temporary office of the Secretary for India of the Mission is at Jyotisedan P.O., Fyzabad, U.P. Communications should be sent to this address during the next year.

**Mr. & Mrs.
Wellesley C. Bailey
in 1874,
the year when the
Mission to
Lepers was
founded**



The birthplace of Wellesley C. Bailey: Thornbury, Abbeyleix, Queen's Co., Ireland



THE PASSING OF THE FOUNDER OF THE MISSION TO LEPERS
WELLESLEY C. BAILEY

1846-1937



A photograph of Mr. Bailey
taken three years before
his death on January 28th, 1937

'In Misery's darkest caverns known,
His ready help was ever nigh,
Where hopeless Anguish pour'd his groan,
And lonely Want retir'd to die.
. . . Then, with no throbs of fiery pain,
No cold gradations of decay,
Death broke at once the vital chain,
And freed his soul the nearest way.'

—SAMUEL JOHNSON



A recent photograph of the first row of buildings to be
erected by Mr. Bailey, in 1875, in Chamba

May 28, 1875: To coolies marking site, 5 annas—that is the first book entry of expenditure for buildings. Now there are over 7,400 inmates in the Mission's Homes in India and Burma

A REPORT OF THE SIXTY-THIRD YEAR'S WORK IN INDIA AND BURMA OF THE MISSION TO LEPERS

September, 1936—August, 1937

When, in the quiet of the night, Mr. Wellesley C. Bailey passed away in his sleep on January 28th, 1937, an epoch in the history of the Mission to Lepers came to its **Home at Last** close. This apostle to the lepers had been the founder of the Mission sixty-three years before, and he was the last remaining personal link that held together the first beginnings and the work of today.

It is a romantic tale, this story of compassion, faith, prayer and toil. It starts with a young man giving of his leisure hours to brother and hearten a handful **A Great Story** of broken lepers in Ambala. It moves to a prim Victorian drawing room in Dublin in the year 1874, where three maiden sisters resolved to help this missionary, now on furlough, in the task about which he talked so unaffectedly. And then there began the chapters of pioneer work, of calls for help from missionaries of many different societies, eager to serve the leper but hindered by lack of funds. Always there was faith to believe that response should be made, encouragement given. We see Homes in India springing up in the North, then further East, then in the South and West, and finally in Mid-India. Again and again Mr. Bailey is the figure that inspires, provokes, makes the plunge. We read of the first separate Home for Healthy Children being built in the early 'nineties in defiance of the obstinate tradition that children of lepers must develop the disease themselves. We watch calls coming from other lands in the Far East and later from Africa. And amid all the administrative burden of these increasing commitments we see Mr. Bailey organizing auxiliaries, speaking, writing, keeping in intimate touch with both the sending and the spending countries. When he was seventy he withdrew from active leadership and a letter written shortly before to the new superintendent of a large

Home gives a revealing glimpse of the source of strength which was his and the Mission's which he loved so dearly.

'We shall indeed remember you in prayer. Be assured of that. It is prayer that has built up this Mission to the position it now holds. It was cradled in prayer and it has been carried along in the arms of prayer, one might say, ever since.'

In that ministry of prayer he continued after his retirement from active work, and he was able to watch the continuing growth of the Society's labours, until at the end of 1936 there were in the Mission's Homes in India and Burma no less than 7,482 inmates. How the number contrasts with the entry, in faded ink, in Mr. Bailey's first Mission Cash Book, wherein we read 'March 31st, 1876. Ten days' rations for one leper in Chamba, 15 annas 6 pies'! That is the entry of the first costs for the maintenance of the first leper in the first Home to be built by the Mission's funds. The frontispiece of this Report shows the setting of this historic entry.

Besides the 7,482 inmates in the Mission's Homes on December 31st, 1936, there were also 895 healthy children for whom separate provision was being made. 7,089 out-patients were also attending clinics for the treatment of leprosy. And financial aid was being given to 14 other Homes, not belonging to the Mission, with 1,963 inmates in them, and for the care of 91 healthy children. Altogether, for the Mission's work in India, Rs. 8,12,315 were spent in 1936.

There is an appropriateness in the fact that in the year when an epoch in the Mission's history closed, some new and significant step should mark the opening of another. Within a week or two of Mr. Bailey's death the pioneers of the first after-care scheme in India for arrested cases were beginning to clear the jungle in a part of the six thousand acres of virgin forest land which has been set apart in the Central Provinces for the re-establishment in civic life of arrested cases, and of healthy children of lepers. And on February 19th, friends and settlers-to-be gathered under the trees to commit the undertaking to God for His blessing.

There is great significance in this project—of which more details appear on p. 26—for it would have been regarded as an impracticable vision only a few years ago. It emphasizes both the hopefulness and the limitations of treatment, and this dual emphasis is what is today required. Leprosy, on the one hand, can no longer maintain the unenviable reputation of being an altogether relentless, untreatable disease. On the other hand, though treatment (widely conceived and well-executed) can in many cases arrest and drive back the onslaught of the disease, and can render the infective case non-infective, there is unhappily evidence that patients who have known the joy of seeing their symptoms disappear watch with distress their reappearance, nearly always after they have had to return to conditions of poverty, stress, and under-nourishment. Sociological problems are knit into the very fibre of the medical problems attaching to the treatment—and prevention—of leprosy. This new scheme is calculated to give ex-patients a stake in the land, a healthy occupation carried on under sympathetic oversight, and such necessary support as may be required until the settler has won for himself resources for times of difficulty. Effective social rehabilitation for the ex-patient is almost as important in the leprosy worker's task as is direct medical treatment.

In the Homes of the Mission there has continued to be development—'here a little, there a little'—during the past year. No large building projects in any one station have been engaged in, but numerous smaller ones add up to make a considerable total of development during the year. During the twelve months period under review the following buildings have been completed—two new women's wards at Dhamtari, and the first wing of a special section for boys with leprosy; operating theatres at Champa and Naini; a house for contagious leper boys at Purulia, additions to the girls' observation compound, and the entire re-modelling of the healthy boys' Home: two new wards at Chevayur, near Calicut, one for boys and one for girls: a dispensary at Miraj and additional accommodation for adults; observation wards for boys and girls at Chandkhuri—that is, for those who have only very early

symptoms, or are passing through their parole period after treatment before discharge; hospital buildings at Champa and Subathu for sick cases, or those requiring surgical attention; and a small Home for young children of leper inmates at Kothara, near Ellichpur. Two further wards have also been donated by the Mission to the aided leprosarium at Vengurla. And at several Homes—Purulia, Nasik, Vadathorasalur, and elsewhere—water supply has been improved. Thus has the work continued to advance in size and usefulness.

It will be noted that much of the last year's development has been in providing more adequately for children suffering **Especially the** with leprosy. While the very early case is better **Children** outside an institution than in, if he attends a clinic but retains the home link, there are unfortunately many children for whom the institution is the only means by which they may be assured of proper care, and there is still a wide field for further development in this direction.

Among adult patients the proportion of contagious cases in relation to the total continues to increase. This is as it **Medical Work** should be, and the public should not forget the service which is being rendered to it as well as to the patients by the segregation of such cases. This higher proportion of contagious cases will probably lead to less striking statistics of results of treatment in future, and it seems very likely—unless there is some notable progress made in research work upon treatment—that the peak has been reached of the steadily ascending curve representing cases who have become disease-arrested in successive twelve month periods during the last ten years. In 1936 the total of cases arrested without deformity having begun was 1,088. Any decline in future years must not be misinterpreted by failure to relate it to this other fact, since the highly contagious cases only respond very slowly to treatment, and frequently never clear up at all.

The mental and spiritual factors are ones upon which the Mission has always laid emphasis, and it is encouraging to note the growing conviction of those who are primarily interested in the disease as a purely medical problem that these factors are of highly important, if not paramount,

significance. There was a tendency in the past to say, 'We are interested in the strictly medical side of your work, the **The Interplay of Body, Mind and Spirit** injections, the treatment of this and that symptom. The rest, of course, is outside our field of interest.' But now it is more and more being realized that the physical and psychological are inextricably interwoven. Perhaps in no other disease do the material and non-material elements so interact and have their repercussions upon one another. The lepra bacillus has its best friend in that social attitude which makes the victim feel himself an outcast. And the range of doctors' drugs has its most potent ally in the building up of a faith in an over-ruling God who, in spite of every apparent evidence to the contrary, can yet be counted on as good and all-wise. That is why the service of the lepers is so very specially a task for the Christian Church. And that is why a patient who wins a sure confidence that he cannot fall beyond the reach of God's love, and who sees his chief aim to be not a mere self-centred striving after physical recovery but a discovery and discharge of the will of God, becomes, by that very release of spirit from introspective doubt and fret, more responsive to the ministries of doctor and nurse.

There is a sense in which the finances of the Mission continue to be satisfactory. They have enabled the work to **Funds and Friends** grow steadily, and we are profoundly grateful to all who have helped make up the total of Rs. 8,12,315 spent on the Mission's work in India and Burma during 1936. Apart from the amounts received by the Indian Auxiliary and by direct contribution to individual institutions, over three lakhs of rupees were sent from the headquarters in London of the Mission to Lepers, and represented contributions from many corners of the world. A Scottish Highland farmer may be the supporter of some leper boy in south India. A Sunday school class away in Tasmania may have made itself responsible for the support of a homeless leper woman, forsaken of her own kith and kin, who has turned to a Home in the heart of the Central Provinces. There is romance written large in much of the income which comes from outside India. The balance of the total was received

from Government and local grants. From whatever source the income has come we are most grateful, and express our warm thanks.

There is another sense, of course, in which the financial position is most disturbing. So much remains to be done; so many are the calls for help; so great the opportunities of bringing not only cheer and comfort, but a new life. The Mission has its aims and programmes for the future, and this next year should see the erection of the first buildings of a new Home near Fyzabad. But there remain many opportunities which cannot be taken for lack of greater resources; and we again commend the work to the public for its support.

The Mission to Lepers is fortunate, by its interdenominational method of working, in being associated with many denominational societies; and to the splendid service of their missionaries in superintending the Homes we pay tribute, and for their co-operation offer our thanks. Much of the day-to-day responsibility falls upon the resident staffs, and to all, of whatever nationality, and in whatever capacity, we express appreciation for every task faithfully done.

It is in no conventional way that we close this introduction with thanksgiving to God. At the heart of the Mission's

task is the inspiration which comes from the
Thanks be loving compassion of Jesus Christ for the leper
unto God in all his need. And His abiding power to bring
 comfort and release from life's burdens is proclaimed again
 and again in the changed lives of men and women who before
 were desperate but now are radiant. We therefore thank God
 especially that in a generation of unrest and dispeace, when
 the prizes of civilization so swiftly become its perils, there is
 still revealed the fact, in such unlikely and yet such testing
 ground as Leper Homes—places which began as the last
 refuge of 'the offscouring of all things'—that the Gospel of
 Jesus Christ remains the power of God unto salvation.

AROUND THE HOMES

It takes many activities to make up the life of a Leper Home. To recount the work in all its phases at each Home is impossible. But in the pages which follow glimpses are given of some aspect of the life of particular Homes. At one Home we may watch the patients at work; at another at play. In other Homes we are introduced to individual characters, or see the children at school, or watch the medical work. Difficulties and encouragements, saints and sinners, cross the pages. Special days—the opening of new buildings, or the Coronation celebrations—have their place; and so have the humdrum days with nothing of excitement to mark them out. A reading of the various extracts should give a fair picture of the work as a whole during the last twelve months.

BENGAL

During the year Bengal, and Calcutta in particular, suffered the loss of a great friend of the lepers, and servant of the public good, in the retirement of the Rev. P. A. N. Sen. His work originally began in compassion for the beggar lepers who, often in the clutches of money-lenders, spent their days in exposing their deformities to enrich their masters rather than themselves. From the care of them, in their physical and spiritual need, grew the leper dispensaries which now treat patients of various social standing. The Mission to Lepers has had the privilege of being associated with Mr. Sen's work for many years by giving financial aid; and we pay our tribute to the deep concern and unwearying energy of this patriot whose discipleship of his Master and love of his city and land were so bound together.

Bankura

The resident medical officer, Dr. Banerji, generously gave in memory of his father a strip of land to the north of the Leper Home, to enable the patients to increase—as was most necessary with increased numbers—the water supply.

'Five years ago', writes Mr. C. F. Ball, 'a deputation of the lepers tackled the Secretary for India, and made extravagant promises of the work they themselves would do towards excavating a tank if only the land could be provided. For the greater part of the past year the greater number of them have been honouring their promises. Through the cold weather of 1936 and right on into 1937 till the heat made such labour impossible, there were about fifty or sixty men and women working in groups of ten, four men and six women, excavating in time for this year's rains, shifting earth and laterite, building up the sides of the tank, and constructing channels so that we might ultimately draw from the largest possible catchment area. The exceptional rains of the last fortnight

have brought a generous reward so that now the difficulty is to protect the sides from further supplies.'

While the excavation of the tank was the largest piece of co-operative work engaged in by the patients during the year, gardening has also been developed further.

'Periodically the caretaker sees visions and dreams dreams of a Home entirely self-supporting in respect of vegetables, waxes eloquent after the manner of the prosperous farmer surveying the contours of the several indigenous vegetables that meander carelessly over the fields, or are persuaded to twine their tendrils over an extensive bamboo framework. The economic values of such cultivation are not, of course, unimportant, although I see no immediate prospect of our achieving complete economic self-sufficiency, but its therapeutic values are infinitely greater. To give to people, who in their own sphere would have been relegated to some almost sub-human category the opportunity of sharing in a piece of work, the advantages of which will be shared by all their fellows in the Home, this is to help in the building up of mind as well as body, and to accomplish in some degree our Lord's prayer, "I am come that they might have life and that they might have it more abundantly."' "

After writing of the increasing mobility of the population of the Home since the advent of treatment, resulting in the Home not being a place exclusively for advanced cases, Mr. Ball writes of one who had long been in the Home, and now has been struck off the register because he has had his call to his Father's House.

'Pelu Mahata came many years ago when records and history cards hadn't the vogue that they enjoy today, so that where he came from I don't know. Stone blind
Blind Pelu for many years, he loved the feeling of being in the crowd, had a store of recollections of what this and that superintendent said or did, turned up with a child's curiosity when the magic lantern was shown, the feeling of being in the crowd giving him the satisfaction that other people found in the pictures they could see. For the last six months he had had a bad time, and one could indeed rejoice for a brother deceased when his call came in February last, and he won his release from the burdens of the flesh.'

Raniganj

'It would be difficult to find,' writes the Rev. E. Quinton Snook in his heartening report of the Leper Home under his charge, 'a more cheerful body of people under any conditions.'

'They have found a Home, and they are loyal to it in every sense of the word. In the fellowship of that Home they share its labour, submit to its discipline, enter fully into its privileges and joys, and learn that life is far from hopeless and aimless.'

Mr. Snook tells a most interesting story of one patient.

'He was brought to us from Asansol by some gentlemen of that town where they had found him in the market place begging. He was an advanced contagious case of
God's Good Gift leprosy and an unruly character. Covered with sores, in dirty and ragged clothes, he presented anything but an attractive appearance. But he was admitted and given a room. The next day the dressers, themselves fellow-patients, went to attend to him, but they were met with foul abuse and told to leave him alone. The Doctor was then called to deal with him, and he was greeted with the words, "Unless I get eight annas worth of opium a day, and two packets of Scissors cigarettes, I will not allow you to enter my room." It was not easy

at first to deal with Rakhai, but gradually he came to his senses, and began to realise that he was at home, and that certain standards of behaviour were demanded of him. To-day he always has a cheery smile for all, and responds laughingly to his nickname of George, and is one of the best mannered of our patients. He was formerly employed by a Calcutta broker, and has travelled largely in the Himalayan tea tracts. His employer lost his money, and Rakhai apparently lost his too, and eventually found his way to Asansol where he began to beg. He tells us that his leprosy came after that, but his story is not altogether clear. In any case he tells us that leprosy was sent to him as a punishment from God, and that through it he has learnt his lesson. If he but hears another patient complain of suffering or sorrow, Rakhai reminds him of his own experience and says, "Cheer up brother, for suffering is God's good gift."

The attraction of the Christian Gospel is very real to those who know what it is to be numbered amongst 'the poorest, the lowliest and the lost.'

'In July last, Mr. S. K. Mondal of the C.S.S.M. conducted services at the Home for ten days, the primary object of which was to help Christian folk. He was listened to with rapt attention, and his lantern lectures will not be readily forgotten. When the time came for him to leave he had so won the confidence of the folk, that he was able to help many of them in private. At the close of those services, though no special appeal had been made, there were twelve who asked for baptism. Among them was Romola. She had been thinking over the matter for some time, and a few months ago had returned to her home to talk it over with her parents and her husband. We did not know of her intention, but when she returned she gave us some inkling of it. Great was our joy when she made known her decision.'

Leper Scouts have continued. 'They are all keen as mustard.' And now they have been joined by Leper Guides.

'It is Tuesday afternoon and a subdued stir of excitement pervades the Women's Home. Five o'clock, and the whistle shrills out short quick blasts from under a golden mohur tree at the gate. Here they come, helter skelter at the "double" as fast as ever their legs will carry them, the 1st Raniganj Girl Guides Company. Now watch them as they fall in and stand smartly to attention for their weekly inspection. It does one good to see the keenness and enthusiasm in their faces and alert figures. The formation of the Company is a new venture, which has been received with great enthusiasm.

'Thanks to the kindness and interest of our District Commissioner, Mrs. Chambers, and other ladies of the Local Guides Association we were given a good start by a gift of sixteen uniform saris, and these added greatly to the pleasure our Guides took in their new work. The smart blue saris are treated with great respect, so much so that it has been difficult to induce their wearers to sit down even for a few minutes between events! Each one of the sixteen recruits has passed her tenderfoot test, and the first ones were enrolled by Miss Taylor, Bengal's Guide Trainer, at a very impressive ceremony. Several ladies from Hirapur, Asansol, and Raniganj were present, and four or five of them were enrolled at the same time as our Guides, an act which gave them very great pleasure. It is in ways like this they are being made to feel that they are no longer despised and rejected.

'In many ways the principles of Guiding were already being lived out in the Home before the Company started, and now it is a very rare thing for the daily Good Turn to be omitted, as the Guides are at pains to help those amongst the

patients who are more maimed or ill than they. We hope by training them in special ways to develop their powers of usefulness as well as to increase their happiness in life.'

The generous Indian friend who gave the Porkhani Ward has added to his benefactions this year by providing for the supply of water to the Operating theatre and most of the wards, and when the laying of pipes is complete he will provide a crude oil engine and pump. We are most grateful for this gift.

Aided Work

Reference has been made above to Mr. Sen's retirement from the leper work in Calcutta. The total attendances during the year 1936 at the Maniktolla and Kalighat Clinics numbered 34,128. Mr. Fernandez, the catechist, continues year after year to work among the leper beggars in their squalid *bustees* in the heart of the city, rendering such ministrations as he can. Services are held for them in the little chapel of St. Francis.

At the aided Home at Chandraghona the work continues to grow under the sympathetic leadership of Dr. G. O. Teichmann.

'We little realised when we first built a little bamboo hut for our first leper that it would in the process of time develop into two lines of houses covering the ridge of the hill near our Mission compound. But now we can see before us still larger developments as the Deputy Commissioner of the Hill Tracts is keen to help us to become the central leper colony of the whole District. We await God's guidance as He leads us on step by step.'

One Little Bamboo Hut

In addition to cultivation work, which forms the major occupation of the forty patients, weaving, schooling, and building have also provided useful interests.

'We now have three looms working several hours a day. This gives occupation to eight lepers. The older women work the spinning wheels and prepare the bobbins, while the younger ones ply the looms at which they have now become very quick and efficient. We found that their initial keenness was beginning to flag, so now we pay them by piece-work and this has proved a great incentive to them as they are able to earn a little extra pocket-money. The hospital needs a continual supply of sheets, towels, etc., and this we have been able to meet from our weaving class.'

Varied Activities

'In addition to supervising the weaving, Babu Joynath Baroi has been given the evening school to teach. From seven to eight each evening he teaches them reading and simple arithmetic. Twelve of the lepers have been attending that class.'

'During the winter months several of the lepers were kept busy carrying bricks etc., for the new extension to the Hospital. Now that the ward is finished some cut jungle and some help in the building of a third new dormitory for themselves which we hope to complete in a couple of months' time. The leper carpenter has three young lepers as apprentices and between them they make all the furniture required.'

The picturesquely placed Home at Kalimpong has paid heavily during the last year for its site of supreme beauty on a spur of the steep hillside.

'The outstanding event of the year,' writes Dr. J. A. Macdonald Smith, 'was the terrible disaster that occurred in September during the rains. There were fifteen landslides there, many of them of no consequence, but one near

Disaster the end of the spur, below the Church, was immense. It carried away the newly completed King George V Semi-Jubilee Memorial Leper Ward, with the big ferro-concrete revetment wall, 103 ft. long, in front of it. The St. Columba's Ward was damaged, and the prepared site for another new ward, together with the site on which the Semi-Jubilee Ward stood, have been completely destroyed.

'In the centre of the settlement, on the topmost terrace, the "Shanti" Ward collapsed, and the "Trent" Ward next to it was damaged. Huge falls of earth and boulders have come down behind the back walls of many of the Wards. When these have all been cleared away revetment walls will have to be built to strengthen the positions and prevent similar happenings in the future.

'We are profoundly thankful that none of the lepers were killed nor even injured. The total damage is estimated at not less than Rs. 8,000 and that does not include the big revetment wall which cannot be replaced.

'Our warm gratitude goes out to all who have helped us by their prayers, and who by their gifts have made this work possible, and to the Mission to Lepers for its continued generous aid.'

BIHAR

The incidence of the disease in this Province varies considerably in different districts, and by far the most heavily infected area is along the south-eastern border, especially in the Manbhum District. We have been glad to see that, in addition to the Mission's Home at Purulia in that District, which for years has been overcrowded constantly, with some 800 inmates, there has been opened another Home, built by a local Leprosy Relief Association on the other side of the town, particularly for beggar lepers. This has now two hundred inmates, and the Mission's staff has been giving medical treatment until the Association can make its own permanent arrangements. In the coalfield area of the district, a leprosy hospital is also being erected, also by local effort. Here, too, the Mission has an interesting link with the work, since Dr. M. Wardman, who was the first resident missionary doctor to take charge of and develop the medical work at the Purulia Home, has been appointed Chief Leprosy Medical Officer for the coalfield area, and will be resident at the new Hospital. It is of great encouragement, after many years of lone pioneer work, to find these evidences of a growing sense of obligation on the part of residents of the district.

Bhagalpur

In the spring the Rev. Canon H. Perfect, who for many years had been honorary superintendent of the Leper Home, returned to England. During his superintendence the home had grown in size and usefulness. 'Canon Perfect, in addition to considerable medical knowledge, had a special calling to leper work,' writes the Rev. R. S. Chalk, his successor. Mr. Chalk is only able to write of the last

three or four months, but there is much that he is able to report of an encouraging character, largely due to Miss Krogh, the lady missionary Sister, whose full time is spent on the work.

'I think I can say with truth that things are going well and happily in the Home at the moment. Miss Krogh, in the year that she has been here, has done great things in the way of reforms of every kind, and has her eye on doing still greater things. The population of the Home varies, but is round about 200, including the children, of whom we now have no less than 16. These children (ordinary village

**The Children
are 'Rather
Wonderful'**

boys and girls of a dozen different castes and creeds) are rather wonderful. Despite their surroundings, their lack of freedom, and the knowledge that they must never play with other children, they are some of the happiest little souls it would be possible to meet in any land, and once they have got over their shyness, some of the most polite and affectionate. It is always a delight to me, whenever I leave the Home, to see the boys darting round the drive by a short cut in order to give one last "Salaam, Sahib," before the old Ford bowls away out of the gate.

'In addition to these 16 children, Miss Krogh keeps 10 or so healthy children in the newly built little crèche in her compound. Though of all ages from sixteen down to three, they form the happiest family imaginable despite the enforced separation from their parents.

'The Leper Home church is looking more beautiful now. Miss Krogh has provided new furniture and a prayer desk, and long kneelers at the altar-rail (one for infectious cases and one for non-infectious) of crimson hue. I may say these improvements are really provided by the patients themselves, for they are paid for out of Church expenses, i.e. the pice given Sunday by Sunday by the patients themselves. Our patients are really wonderfully generous givers in church. It is often hard to lift the offertory plate with its load of coppers.'

On Coronation Day there were great rejoicings.

'I was successful in getting a sum at the Coronation Committee Meeting voted to the Leper Home—this was passed with enthusiasm. (A gentleman sitting next to me remarked, "It is always worth while to feed the lepers, they never fail to show their gratitude"!) Finally a lavish spread was provided at the expense of Babu Loknath Bhagat, a local celebrity, who has been our benefactor more than once before. He graciously consented to come in person to see the start of the feast, and after an alfresco rendering of the National Anthem, we were enabled to thank him publicly. The lepers had done wonders in the way of decorations, erecting, among other things, a *shamiana* for the visitors. Their chief regret seemed to be that they had inadvertently erected it in the shade so that it was not able to fulfil its purpose of keeping the sun off our esteemed heads! . . . They are dear, simple-hearted folk.'

Muzaffarpur

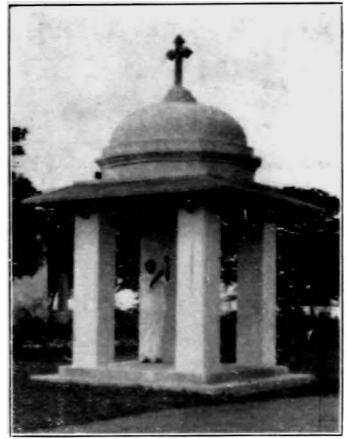
The Rev. D. D. Sadoc takes much interest in the work of the Mission's Home on the borders of this town, and occupations for the patients are well-organised. The Secretary of the Mission, on a recent visit, wrote:

'I was particularly struck with the patients at play, drill, and song. It was good to see football being played by cripples, encouraging to see an "awkward squad" doing its best at physical jerks, and quite heartening to hear the vigorous singing reinforced by drum and cymbal. I was also glad to see gardens cultivated by the patients. All this is

**Play, Drill, and
Song**

THE CALL
TO WORSHIP

The Belfry
at
Vadathorasalur

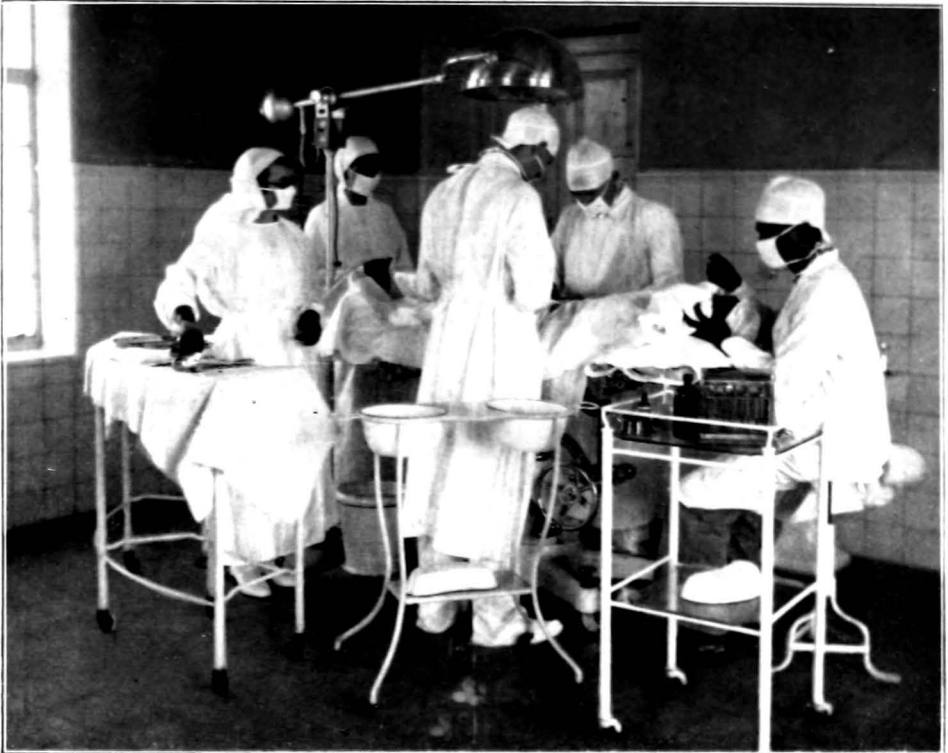


God's praise being sung in the Meerut Leper Home. The harmonium player has 'claw' hands but effectively leads the music



Telling the Old, Old Story to out-patients at the Chamba Clinic. They come long distances over mountain paths week after week

MEDICAL WORK



In the new Operating Theatre at the Aided Leprosy Hospital at Dichpali



The Milk Queue at Cuttack. Almost more important than the injections which these children receive is their daily ration of milk to help build up their resistance

excellent. The Home was very clean and the patients contented. Mr. Sadoc has the welfare of the patients at heart and we wish him and the members of the staff all success.'

Now an adult school has been added, and 'it is gratifying to note the eagerness of those who can read and write to impart their knowledge to their less fortunate comrades.'

Temptation never fears to enter a Leper Home, and keeps as busy there as elsewhere.

'While I am writing a significant event comes to my mind', writes Mr. Sadoc. 'It is of a patient who stole some money belonging to his room-mate. I was informed of it next morning. During the Chapel Service that morning I noticed a man leaving the congregation in a very dejected mood, and next time when I went for the Service he sent for me. When I went to his room I found him down with fever. With tears in his eyes, he confessed that he had stolen the money and had returned it to the proper person. After this confession, he sighed deeply and I noticed a look of relief and peace on his face. I prayed with him, but just before leaving his room I enquired what prompted him to take that noble course. He said something gripped him in the Chapel Service and as long as he had not returned the money and confessed the fault, he had no peace of mind. He added that he knows too that God had forgiven him.'

Temptation and Confession

Purulia

For the greater part of the period under review, the Rev. E. B. Sharpe continued his superintendence of the work, before going on furlough. He writes of steady development.

'November, 1936, saw the opening of the second Leper Boys' Home and its occupation by six heavily infected young patients. As its name, "Jibonodoy," implies, may it see a rising of new life in them all instead of the crippled and terribly infected condition so obvious on entry. We are deeply indebted to the anonymous donor for the cost of this ward and its maintenance for five years. A playroom and Matron's quarters for the Observation Girls was also opened in November, 1936, and already seems to fit into their life in the happiest manner, and daily now is the scene of their activities.

Additional Building and Wells

'A visit from Sir Ganesh Dutt Singh, late Minister of Local Self-Government, was a time of warm encouragement to us, and has since resulted in the provision of more musical instruments for our patients, and a well for our Observation Girls Home, completed in March this year—both the result of Sir Ganesh's proverbial generosity.

'To complete the tally of bricks may I add that a fine big well on our leper women's side was dug and dedicated in April this year, and it was a real thrill to see the energy and courage of our men patients in digging this, the abundance of water that resulted being a fitting *finale* to their efforts. If only we had the money a similar one on the men's side would relieve us of all anxiety when the hot season is with us.'

Purulia has what is probably the earliest special Healthy Children's Home to be built in India. Erected in 1895, its two wings served for both girls and boys until the girls went to their new separate Home ten years ago. This year has seen the original Home modernised.

The Children's Work

'Built in 1895 the buildings are now vastly changed and brought up-to-date for a new term of service in their most important work of caring for the boys of leper parents who are healthy, and more and more also for those who themselves recover and are able to return to normal life again. With an enlarged compound for games, a proper sanitary system, a separate house-master's quarters, and, for the first time, separate junior and senior dormitories, we hope these groups of buildings will for long be a healthy boys' home in which their God is their glory.'

The Nursery has been in Miss K. Smith's charge, and children who often arrive in a lamentably under-nourished condition are well cared for there, and the battle well begun to save them from their parents' disease.

'It has been a great joy to watch the babies grow and develop in various ways', writes Miss Smith. 'They are a responsive little crowd. Bimol, aged six, likes to show that he knows what is wanted by being the first to do the job given, or fetch the article required. Rojoni is old in her ways and in shocked voice bids another say *namaskar* at the fitting time. While all the bigger ones in chorus let one know how the quaint and small Phuti is to-day, and if Prophasini has tried to digest some mud again!'

The Rev. G. C. Mackintosh took over from Mr. Sharpe in May, and writing of the temporary relief afforded by the new Leper Home to which reference has been made in the opening remarks about work in Bihar, he records that once again applicants have to be turned away.

'When the Purulia Leprosy Relief Association opened their new Leper Home in May we were for a time relieved of the pressure of applicants for admission.

'No Room' However since then they have enrolled 200 and can take no more, and once again we are having to turn people away for lack of space.'

Of this unhappy task of the superintendent, Mr. Sharpe comments:

'Someone last year said to me, "If people who give to the work saw the number you refuse, Padre, they would stop their subscription!" My reply is, if people saw what we are daily faced with under the banyan tree here, they would not stop their subscriptions; they would double or treble them.'

In June the Home was honoured by a visit from His Excellency the Governor, Sir Maurice Hallett. His Excellency recorded the following impressions in the Visitors' Book:

'Several years have elapsed since I last visited this famous Leper Home and Hospital and I noted numerous improvements. I am very glad the name, Asylum, has been dropped; it is far more correct to call it a "Home and **His Excellency's** Hospital," for sufferers from this disease live here in a happy and cheerful atmosphere and receive whenever possible the latest methods of treatment. I was particularly interested to see the Untainted Girls' block, but unfortunately did not have time to visit the Boys' block. The magnificent work that is being done by the staff of the Home merits the admiration of all.'

On the medical side of the work, no striking results can be reported. A conservative policy is adopted by Dr. Whitaker and Dr. Roy over the declaration of cases as 'disease arrested'; and some relapsed cases from previous years show the need for extreme caution.

Nevertheless a very great deal of suffering has been relieved, patients' condition improved, and the development of the disease in many cases controlled. We welcome the arrival this year of Miss E. Simpson as senior nursing sister.

Of the Medical statistics which Dr. Lorne Whitaker records for 1936 three representative figures which are striking and give an indication of the volume of work done, are given:

Injections	43,183
Surgical dressings	57,461
Bacteriological examinations	4,838

Aided Work

The work at Saldoha continues to be fruitful in more ways than one, reports the Rev. V. Bagger. Fruit-growing has itself been developed, with good success, providing a valuable addition to the patients' food. And there has been during the year a campaign against illiteracy.

'We have been making an attempt to solve the problem of illiteracy amongst adults. All children—at present 65—are given regular school education, but adults are occupied in so many ways that they usually consider the art of reading as something unattainable and are content to admire those who are initiated into the mystery of books. For three months the afternoon was set apart for study, and three beginners' classes were formed for men of all ages and one for women. To the men's great surprise, the women did very well. Modern methods were applied; no books until letters and words were recognised. Most of the men finished one book, and some of them a second one, and after that were able to read fluently. Only one or two women got that far, though. This new piece of work will be taken up again after the planting is over; the teachers were big boys from our U.P. School for leper boys.

'Perhaps the greatest benefit of this new work is the opening up of the mind. This was felt very keenly at our preparation class for Baptism, of whom twelve were baptized recently. One of them I must tell about. He was a boy of twelve or thirteen only, and could not be baptised without his elder brother's consent, and no reply came to his letter. So in spite of a frail body and sore feet, he started out to find his brother, some 25 miles away. Arriving there he was told that his brother had gone to Bengal to find work. Resolutely he continued his journey another two days, found his brother and came back with his consent, tired but happy. At the baptism, when he heard Christ's words, and felt that he was accepted into His fellowship, he wept for joy.

'Since February another ward has been added to the Boys' Home, this time constructed by 30 boys averaging 12 years of age, and what is well worth noting, they did not miss one school day during that period, except for spells of malaria. Only the tile-roof was laid by big boys, who are now in the carpentry school. This ward completes our Boys' Home with accommodation for 40 boys.'

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

No outstanding developments have taken place in the Mission's work in this Presidency during the last twelve months, but at several Homes minor additions and improvements have been carried through, to the benefit of the work.

Belgaum

Mr. W. C. Irvine describes particularly the determination of some of the patients to acknowledge Christ not only as their friend, but as their Lord. A service was being held on Christmas Eve, when one of the patients rose and:

'He turned to his fellow patients and rang out the challenge, "Who will stand with me for Christ to-night?" It was a thrilling moment, for we knew nothing of his intentions. Then four others signified their intention to stand with him. A fortnight ago I had a talk with another Maratha who had confessed faith to some of the Christians. I asked him, "But what will your relatives say about it?" He answered, "Will they stand for me at the judgment?" "But S, you may get better and be discharged." "Sahib," he said, "this is only a three days' bazar; if my relatives refuse to take me in, will God cast me out?" I said "Indeed He won't."

Of a Brahmin who had found great consolation in Christ, Mr. Irvine writes:

'He went into the Presence of the Lord he loved last May. He was one of the gentlest and humblest of Christians I have had the joy of meeting, and easily the most patient under severe and prolonged trial. Not only was he a great sufferer from this fell disease, but he went quite blind, and during the last months of his life was tormented with boils—and yet I did not hear him once complain. He has left a very fine testimony behind.'

One of God's Saints

The patients have expressed a desire to add to their present cultivation work by taking over some land at present rented out.

'We have a little land which has till the present been farmed out by others. Some of our healthier men folk have shown a desire to farm this land, and whilst it cannot be done this season, I hope to next, and in the meantime there is a good deal of preparatory work that can be done.'

Kondhwa, Poona

The completion of the water supply and distribution scheme during the year is being followed by effort to make the Home abound with flowers and trees.

'Since a sufficient supply of water has become available owing to the sinking of our new tube well,' writes the Rev. D. S. Sawarkar, the honorary superintendent, 'we were anxious to secure the services of a competent gardener to give some shape to our little flower plots. Fortunately, a patient was admitted who was quite clever in this work. He is, moreover, a good Christian; and he has gladly taken in hand the garden work, and attending to the care of the new trees planted.'

It is not often that patients are able to leave benefactions to the Homes that have sheltered them, but a Brahmin patient who had been in the Home for twelve years, proved an exception.

'On his death bed he expressed a desire to give a donation to the Hospital where he had spent many peaceful years. After his death, his mother and uncle handed over to me Rs. 500, with a suggestion that a small *chavdi* or Rest House be erected on the Hospital grounds for the use of the male patients, where they could sit during the heat of the day and have their games, etc. This place is under construction. He also presented a large eight-day clock to the Hospital ward for men. Whenever I talked to the man during his last illness, I felt he had made his peace with God.'

A Patient's Benefaction

Together with encouragements come difficulties too, but Mr. Sawarkar is able to close his report with a note of thanksgiving.

'There is often great need for patience and forbearance on the part of the Doctor and Superintendent; disappointment often has to be borne; ingratitude sometimes pains us pretty badly; yet we bless God for giving us these and many other opportunities of service.'

Nasik

One great event of the year has been the provision of a water supply, which will make the Home independent of supplies from outside.

'Here was a compound of about one hundred and thirty inmates, counting staff and lepers, and not a drop of water on the place. Water for so many for bathing, drinking, washing clothes, dispensary work, and gardening, all had to be brought by bullock cart from a distance of one and a half miles at a great cost financially,' writes Miss G. Ament.

Then the vigilant superintendent one day suggested that a certain tin tub might with æsthetic advantage be removed to another spot.

'Great was the consternation at such a suggestion! Many feet down, under that very spot there was water to be had and that old tin tub marked the spot! The next question was, "If there is water why have we not had it?" "No money" was the prompt reply. How much will it cost was the next question which presented itself to us. On making enquiries we found it would cost about Rs. 2,000.

'The Mission to Lepers was approached and in their usual sympathetic manner toward all real needs, they allowed us to proceed with the digging of the well. A very few days after another expert came in and confirmed the first one's assurance of a good stream of water to be had about fifty-five feet down. Then a benevolent Parsi gentleman from Bombay gave us the sum required, which lifted the burden from the Society, and the work began. Now we are hoping to have sufficient water not only for ordinary everyday needs, but enough to allow the lepers to have good vegetable gardens most of the year, whereas now they can only have them while the rains last, a matter of a couple of months.

'Pray that as this supply of water for physical thirst and temporal needs is enjoyed by the inmates, it may speak to them of their spiritual need of that water of life of which if one drinks one never thirsts again.'

Poladpur and Pui

At the time that this Report goes to the press the Rev. B. B. Bhaskare, the honorary superintendent of these two Homes, is unfortunately ill and is therefore unable to record any of the happenings of the last year. There has, however, been good steady work done, and all visitors are struck with the happy spirit prevailing. The two Homes now house 240 patients; and Dr. Varman, the resident physician at Poladpur, having taken a recent leprosy course at Chingleput, and visited Dichpali, has returned full of enthusiasm to develop the treatment side of the work still further.

Sholapur

There has been increased public interest in the leprosy problem at this station, and a desire shown by local leaders to undertake

responsibility for the work themselves. Until recently the Home rarely had visitors, but during the last year they have been numerous.

The visit of Dr. John Lowe, Leprosy Research Worker at the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, was much appreciated.

'I am very pleased,' he wrote, 'to have been able to visit this Institution. Most of the patients are infectious cases, and by segregating and caring for them the Institution is serving a very useful purpose. The patients appeared happy and contented. The Institution is small compared with the need of this highly leprous area, and I sincerely hope that it will be possible by the co-operation of the Mission and local authorities, and the Government, to develop in or near Sholapur a larger institution run on sound lines on a voluntary basis, to serve as the centre of anti-leprosy work in this District.'

The great educationist, Dr. Laubach, also visited the Home, and in consequence there has been a new impetus given to the school work, his methods having been adopted with quick success.

'The next most outstanding visitor was Dr. Laubach from the Philippine Islands. He might be styled as the great apostle to the illiterates. He had been sent to India by the World Literacy Committee of New York. He has made charts for teaching Adult Illiterates in forty of the languages of India, Marathi being one of them. He was naturally interested in our Home and did all he could to encourage the teaching of reading among the leper patients. Some half dozen or more are now reading the scriptures as a result of his campaign, whilst all the rest are working away at the task.'

The patients received two feasts under unusual circumstances. The incident illustrates the way in which the ministry of prayer is a very real one in many Leper Homes.

'A few months ago a wealthy merchant in the city sent all the lepers a good dinner. We found out that the merchant had a son very sick at the time. The lepers met and prayed very specially for him, and in a few days time the boy was healed. The delighted father sent them another dinner in token of his gratitude.'

Gratitude for Prayer

During the year it has been possible to set apart quarters which make possible the reception of a few healthy children of lepers, and there is now a little family of nine boys and girls being rescued.

Aided Work

The Mission to Lepers has been glad during the last year to provide the funds for additional wards at the Vengurla Friends' Leprosarium, to which a maintenance grant is also given.

Dr. R. H. H. Goheen reports the opening of the new wards as the chief event of the year.

'Of all the events of the year, none, not even Christmas, produced more rejoicing among the patients and staff than the opening of the new wards for women on 1st June. These now form half a quadrangle situated between the dispensary and the front gate. They are capable of accommodating twenty-eight patients and therefore provide for a few new admissions. May all those in England and America whose gifts have made possible this improvement in our housing arrangements have the joyous satisfaction of knowing that they have materially added to the comfort and

happiness of those who have much to endure of suffering. On their behalf we of the staff thank you heartily.'

Dr. Goheen finds one of the greatest rewards of work to be in the making of friendships.

'Our work here is one of rare privilege. Ministration to those who are suffering not only physically but also from a social ostracism brings with it special satisfaction. One of these is the development of real friendships. Two of our patients have been with us about eighteen years and therefore are interested in all our children and of course in the little grandchild, too—in far away America. One of these men has never been to his home in all that time. His disease was of the worst type and it has left him crippled and blind, but he is one of the most cheerful men I know. Friendship with such a character grows naturally and is very rewarding.'

A Rare Privilege

BURMA

Though the separation of Burma from India took place during the year under review, no separate Burma Auxiliary of the Mission was formed, so the work continues to be referred to in this report.

Mandalay

The Rev. C. H. Chapman writes of the pressure upon accommodation.

'During the year we have studiously, but not always successfully, sought to avoid overcrowding in the Home. We are seeking to make it more definitely a hospital or

A Full Home clinic for patients in the more remediable stages of the disease, than an asylum for hopeless and indigent sufferers. On the 31st December, 1936, there were 302 patients in the Home—170 men, 77 women and 55 children. In the Bailey Hostel for healthy children of leper parentage, which is situated about two miles from the Home, there were 14 children.

'The number of out-patients has greatly increased, over 200 being treated with good results. But while the disease around us in town and village alike can never be forgotten or ignored there can be no doubt that the in-patient institution is the backbone of anti-leprosy work in Burma. The out-patient clinic can never take its place.'

The gift of a gymnasium has been a great boon.

'With the aid of a grant from the Red Cross Society it has been possible to erect an open gymnasium shed, with a certain amount of equipment, of which the boys make good use. Some of their somersaulting and diving through fiery hoops is quite creditable, and anyway it is all part of that "occupational therapy" to which we must give increasing thought.'

Nine cases were discharged, disease arrested, during the year.

'Those nine liberated cases bring our total to 84 within the last few years! Can you imagine what such release must mean? One of those nine came as a child from Christian surroundings. At the age of 13 she is free to go home again and live with healthy folk after a dozen years of segregation and treatment! Her pastor says—"The morning she returned she came straight to our little service in the Church. And, as she walked in, what could we all do but rise and with full heart sing the Doxology."''

Doxology

Moulmein

Until this last year the physician has been a visiting one, but the need for more intensive medical effort has led to the appointment of a resident physician, Dr. Ba Tun, and already the benefit to the work is apparent, though his permanent quarters have still to be provided.

'A steady growth has taken place in the number of patients,' writes the honorary superintendent, Rev. A. J. Weeks. 'From 128 of a year ago, we have grown to 144. Also there are quite a number on the waiting list.'

The patients have engaged in building and weaving work.

'A paddy-bin and cleaning shed have been built, and in March, 1,500 baskets of paddy were bought. The equipment has mostly been made by the patients, so the outlay has been small. Now they are hulling and cleaning their own rice. We effect a saving in the cost of food, and the by-products are usable in the Home. The husks are burned in the incinerator, the siftings and broken rice feed the fowls and goats, and from the rest, we get mulching for the garden. When the garments and blankets were distributed in July, we had 61 pieces which were woven by the patients. We are just getting another loom.'

As at Mandalay emphasis is being laid on the care of the child with the disease, and more early cases are coming.

'Just last night a little girl came here, a journey of over two hundred miles, with her uncle. She seems to be in the very early stage of the disease, and there is fine hope for her. Her uncle left his address so that we could *call him at once* when she is cured! You see they have high hopes.'

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR

This is the biggest field of the Mission's work in India. There is a curious irregularity of incidence of the disease, by far the greatest proportion of cases being confined to the Chhattisgarh Division and to Berar. It is in these parts that the Mission's Homes are established with over 2,000 inmates. For the first time 'Mangaltarai,' the Forest Farm Colony for arrested cases and healthy children of lepers, comes in for its own separate report.

Champa

So constant has been the pressure on accommodation at this Home that building programmes have always concentrated on additional houses, and there are now six hundred inmates. But with such a number the provision of special hospital wards and operating theatre could no longer be delayed, and the Rev. Dr. P. A. Penner reports the opening of this block last winter.

'One of the outstanding events of the year in the Bethesda Leper Home was the formal opening by Col. Wilson, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, of an operating theatre and men's hospital. The Home has existed for 35 years, admitted during this time 2,876 lepers up to date, yet it never had an operating theatre and hospital ward until December 1936. All major and minor operations were done in the open or on an open verandah. We are deeply indebted to the Mission to Lepers for its liberal contribu-

Better Medical Equipment

tion for this purpose, to Col. Wilson for coming here to open the buildings and to the Rev. F. J. Isaac for erecting buildings that are a credit to the Home. A lady friend in the U.S.A. furnished funds for the operating theatre paraphernalia. Other minor needs, such as a septic tank, lavatory and a kitchen for patients will be met in due course. Ours is a work of faith.'

The colossal strain of constantly refusing admission to people in need, whom one longs to help, is expressed vividly by Dr. Penner.

'The outstanding problem still is, as last year, what to do about the many applicants for admission into the Home, for whom there is absolutely no room. It 'Then Shoot Me' would seem to me that now is the time when much could be done to reduce the number of wandering, often infectious, lepers. They are crowding in by the dozens. Upon our return from Kashmir on 2nd July, there were, by actual count, 68 needy lepers begging for admission, of whom only 28 could be admitted. At the time of writing another 10 or 12 have come. We cannot admit them, and if what one patient said is true, that no Leper Home can admit him, then it's simply too bad. Said he, "I have been to Ellichpur, Naini, Chandkuri, Jahargaon, and Purulia, and nowhere could I find room. Here I am and if I cannot be admitted here, then shoot me, I am ready to give up." I say that if this is true, then it is a terrible state of affairs. When India wants to get rid of leprosy and when lepers want to be segregated and treated and yet there is no place to go to, then the situation is truly pitiable. Our limit is 600, and we endeavour to take in no more, but sometimes it is impossible to stay within this limit. A few days ago a leper was found near the river, and had been lying there all night in the cold rain, hungry and sick. He was a sight to make the angels cry. In all eternity I would have accused myself if I had refused him admission. One over 600—this constant "no room" is killing.'

The children are being separated still earlier from their parents in order to ensure their safety, and on one occasion Mrs. Penner suddenly had five babies added to her family of tinies.

'This was a *tamasha*. The crying of the mothers, the howling of the kiddies—a chaos talkie! But for the mothers it is really no *tamasha* but a time of real sacrifice; they are never again to fondle their kiddies they love: from now on they live in different worlds. I often wonder at the mothers' readiness to part with their children. Evidently they see that the result is worth the sacrifice. That these five cost a lot of work and worry to Mrs. Penner is not necessary to prove when it is remembered that most Indian mothers in the Chhattisgarh Division nurse their children at all hours of the day and night, and also when too restless, give the children opium. To get them adjusted to sane rules of feeding and care means a lot of "mental elbow grease," as one of our Indian friends put it.'

Of older children Dr. Penner writes most encouragingly. "

'Four of our girls, two of them arrested cases, were married during the year. One is living with her husband in Kidderpore, where he is working in the docks.

Rewards The second is a senior trained teacher living not far from Champa. The third is in Champa, the wife of a peon, and the fourth is married to a wealthy farmer. Thus our girls, yes *our* girls, for we love them—are scattered here and there within and outside of our area. We pray that they may always be shining lights for the Master. Some certainly are; the majority are also genuinely grateful for what they have received when in our care. Thus when we had a Memorial Service for Mr. Bailey, a nurse, at one time a girl in our home, gave me after the service Rs. 2, saying, "This is for a memorial in case one is erected for Mr.

Bailey." This nurse gets Rs. 20 per month, she is a tither and gives the Mission Rs. 6 as refund for her training.'

'At the old stand and feeling fine,' Dr. Penner writes gaily in the personal letter which covers his report. That is the spirit of this veteran worker who has superintended the Home ever since its dramatic beginnings thirty-five years ago.

Chandkhuri

The Rev. J. H. Schultz proceeded on a well-deserved furlough this spring, and has been succeeded by the Rev. T. Essebaggers as honorary superintendent, while Dr. Herbert Gass continues his enthusiastic medical superintendence. Just before Mr. Schultz departed the fortieth anniversary of the opening of the Home was celebrated, and he describes the Thanksgiving Service which was held:

'The Church was crowded, for all who could squeeze in for the service did so. Seven patients had a place of honour, they sat in the front row and wore garlands made by the other inmates. They had all been admitted to the Home by Mr. Nottrott, the founder. Three of them had come during the first year, and one had been among the very first to be admitted.

'At the service the first message came from the founder of the Home. Friends had made it possible for Mr. Nottrott's message, spoken from his sickbed, to be put on a gramophone record. It was introduced by his daughter, who told the patients that her father still loved them all and that they were very near to his heart. In his message, Mr. Nottrott briefly reviewed the growth of the work and in closing expressed the sincere hope that all who entered the gates of Chandkhuri might also enter the Kingdom of our Lord.'

The chief additions in the year under review are Observation Wards for boys and girls, which will be bridge-houses between the Leper Home proper and the Healthy Homes.

'Because of the generosity of the friends of the Mission to Lepers in Australia,' writes Mr. Essebaggers, 'two new Observation Wards have been built. These new buildings are a delight to the eyes. Each Home enjoys beautiful vistas. The Girls' Home looks out upon a broad expanse of plain, and the Boys' Home looks out towards the rice-fields and the tree-lined road. Each Home has a small courtyard behind in which are the kitchen, godowns, and lavatories. The living quarter is a large, airy room ventilated by several windows and doors, and by openings between the walls and the roof.

'I am impressed with the pride the boys have in their new home. They are very happy to know that they are now in the intermediary stage between being lepers and going into the Healthy Home. What a day it will be for them when they are told that they may leave their Observation Home and go to live with the healthy boys; and after they have lived with the healthy boys for some time they can again be assimilated into the society of normal, healthy people. We are most grateful to the friends in Australia who have made these homes possible. We feel that a very definite forward step has been made in the treatment of leprosy here in Chandkhuri. These homes fill a long felt need. It is indeed a pleasure to us who work here to know that we have adequate equipment with which to bring proper healing to our leper friends.'



CHRISTMAS

A part of the company of the 500 inmates of the Naini Leper Home seated for the Christmas feast.

In the foreground are early and observation cases among the children. It is a happy day for them when they can be moved to the Healthy Home two miles away.

Every day of the year, and twice a day, meals have to be provided for the inmates and healthy children of the Mission's Homes. This means the provision of over 6,000,000 meals a year.

PIONEERING IN WELFARE VALLEY

A forest farm colony for arrested cases and healthy children of lepers in the Central Provinces was begun this year (see p. 26).



The Manager's log-cabin taking
shape.



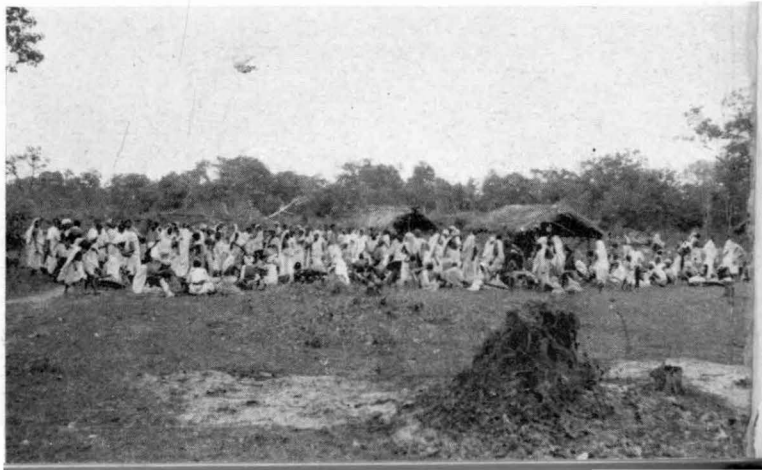
Clearing the forest



A hamlet of temporary cottages
the jungle.

Here are the first illustrations
of this adventure in social re-
establishment at Mangal Tarai,—
'Welfare Valley'

The
Weekly
Market



The wing for paying patients, begun as an experiment less than two years ago, is proving to meet a real need.

'It is now over a year since the first ward for paying patients was opened. Since that time a small group of similar wards has sprung up around the original one.

The location of these wards is some distance away from the main grounds of the Asylum and yet in no way entirely separate from the general life of the Institution. The location is indeed a pleasant one; there is a full sweep of breeze from all sides. Fruit trees have been planted around these little cottages, and this rainy season has given to these orange, lemon, and guava trees a phenomenal growth. The patients living in these cottages have taken pride in the appearance of their homes. Even though the surroundings are still somewhat in the rough, one can visualise the time a few years hence when the cottages will be surrounded by verdant fruit trees. Sidewalks have been built to the front doors of the cottages and paths leading to the main road have also been built. The patients are supplied with running water and have adequate bathroom facilities. It is hoped that in the not too distant future it will be possible to wire these wards, so that there will be electric lights too; this will indeed be appreciated by men who are able and have time for reading.'

During the year the water supply—which has been a perennial problem and which has become aggravated as numbers of inmates have climbed to the present total of 600—was greatly improved, and it is believed that in the next hot weather the scheme will be carried to completion.

Dhamtarai: (a) Shantipur

There are now some four hundred and fifty inmates of this rapidly developing Home. The chief additions during the last twelve months have been in the provision of further houses both for women and for boys with leprosy.

'Two new wards for women have been constructed. The leper boys' Home which received the sanction of the Mission to Lepers during 1936 is in the process of construction. Two cottages have been put up and are occupied by leper boys. The remaining two cottages, kitchen, latrine, and House-father's quarters, and school buildings are to go up at the earliest possible moment. The leper boys have been carefully classified as to the disease and placed in rooms accordingly.'

Sanitary arrangements, of the septic tank system, have been introduced to replace the older system; and the patients are so enthusiastic over them that one inmate suggested that each unit should have a marble slab put in commemorating the superintendent who installed it!

(b) Mangaltarai

Very special interest attaches to the new Forest Farm Colony under the enthusiastic leadership of the Rev. G. J. Lapp. This is a co-operative venture, Government, the American Mennonite Mission, and the Mission to Lepers all uniting on the Board of Control. Its primary purpose is to re-establish in life arrested cases

of the disease who have cleared up in Mission Homes in the Central Provinces and Berar, but who need to live under healthy conditions and with some assurance of a livelihood if the risk of relapse is to be reduced to a minimum. It is also for healthy children of lepers, that they too may have opportunity of winning from the forest their own farmstead.

'The Manager of the Mangaltarai Colonisation Scheme cannot adequately express his great appreciation to Government, to the Mission to Lepers, to his own Mission (American Mennonite), and to the Honorary Superintendents of the Leper Institutions of the Central Provinces and Berar, and also to the Colonists themselves for their very kind co-operation during these first very trying days of pioneering, a project which was so entirely new to everyone concerned, and had to be so carefully planned from its very inception.

'Mangaltarai is an area of 6,288 acres of land which has been set aside by Government in the Sukha Nadi Valley of the Balod Range of the Drug District of the Central Provinces for the purpose of providing holdings of 15 acres each, and homes, for arrested cases of lepers and for healthy children of lepers. The terms of colonisation also provide that 20 per cent of the number admitted to the settlement may be drawn for the first two years from among non-leprous people with agricultural experience who would be able to give a lead to the regular colonists in the matter of tilling the soil and through their experience and enterprise give stability to the scheme. Government have provided the funds for water supply and for clearing the land. The Mission to Lepers kindly sanctioned a capital grant for the colonists admitted from the leper institutions of the Central Provinces and Berar, from which grant money may be supplied to the colonists during the first few months of their living in the settlement previous to the harvesting of their first crops. The American Mennonite Mission sanctioned the appointment of one of its members as Manager, who also serves as Government *Patel* of the Settlement. The Mennonite Mission has also sanctioned the support of the Primary School which has been established in the Settlement.'

Some of the Colonists have to learn their job from the beginning.

"Sahib," said one of the new colonists to Mr. Lapp, "I am so glad that I can have land and I want to become a real farmer but I do not know how to hold a plough, nor how to drive a team of oxen; I must have someone to teach me." This was not only true of this one individual but of others who had moved into the Settlement. The Manager called a meeting of all the *Kisans* (farmers) to talk over a number of business matters and incidentally (on purpose) brought up the matter of actually learning to farm. When others realised that it was no disgrace not to know, but a disgrace not to be willing to learn, they also confessed their ignorance of agricultural pursuits and the Manager was able to arrange for instruction in the art of holding a plough, driving the team of oxen, sowing the seed, and other matters necessary to the farmer. This great step forward was a sign not only of interest but of the success of those who were willing to become apprentices in agriculture. All those who by careful selection were admitted as first settlers have proved that they are determined to stick and not allow difficulties and hardships to make shipwreck of their endeavour.'

Mr. and Mrs. Lapp spend half their time at Mangaltarai, organising the work, encouraging the settlers, establishing a rural school (to which outsiders may also come), introducing a medical service, supervising a co-operative society, and dealing with problems

and difficulties involved in such a pioneer venture. There will be romance in the future, if the scheme succeeds as we hope it will, in their first little shanty of leaves which cost about three rupees. They have now moved to a more palatial residence which cost about Rs. 150!

Jahargaon (Mungeli)

The patients have shown a wonderfully liberal spirit in making a most generous contribution towards a simple sick-ward which is to be erected. The Rev. H. C. Saum writes as follows:

'Application having been made to the Home Committee for funds to erect a ward for extremely ill people, an appeal was made to the lepers for some help on this project. We hoped they might give out of their Church account **More Generosity** some fifty rupees or so, but to our great surprise and delight their committee gladly recommended a gift of Rs. 100 to this object, and sent a remittance. This showed a fine spirit and as the Home Committee has approved this object, we shall later have this ward, and it will be a memorial to the chief donor and to those who also gave liberally.'

Kothara, Ellichpur

The Rev. Carl Wyder is able to report considerable additions during the year.

'The lack of accommodation mentioned in last year's report has been remedied to a large extent by the erection of a double row of new houses for leper **Further Growth** men; these buildings are large and airy, they have a verandah back and front and between the rows runs a wide road beside which trees for shade have been planted.

'In addition to the above, two rows of country houses have been put up, affording accommodation for some 20 to 30 inmates.

'A memorial ward for women is being erected which will relieve the congestion in the women's compound. The home for small, healthy children is also now ready for occupation.'

This new Home for healthy children, which was an urgent necessity following the phenomenally rapid increase of patients who sometimes brought their children with them, has had, as a first effect, the departure of all patients with children, they having refused to give them up! Nevertheless there is no question of the need; and the fact that our other Homes for healthy children, with many hundred inmates, often had difficulties in the early days of their establishment, enables one to view the immediate situation without discouragement.

'No meat or sugar for a month.' That is how the patients made their magnificent contribution this summer for famine-stricken Bhils in the Indore District.

'The inmates certainly never lag behind in generosity whenever a case of need presents itself. On the contrary they are sometimes eager to go beyond their means and have to be held back. Quite recently an appeal was made **A Meatless Month** to help the famine-stricken Bhils in Indore District. In a consultation meeting together, from which the missionary was absent, it was decided that most of the 300 lepers should go without meat and sugar

for a month; the money thus saved, supplemented by a donation from their Church funds, amounted to Ra. 130, and this was at once sent to relieve the suffering Bhils. Never yet has an appeal been made to the lepers of Kothara to help some one suffering more than themselves, which has not met with a quick and generous response.'

Aided Work

The Mission's usual grant-in-aid for the maintenance of the Leper Home at Raipur, was continued.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

The steady growth of the Mission's work in this Presidency continued during the year, and there are now eleven hundred inmates of the Mission's Homes, with separate provision in addition for a hundred healthy children. New wards were completed in the period under review at Chevayur (Calicut) and at Manamadura, and other plans are under consideration for further development.

Calicut (Chevayur)

Dr. W. F. Joseph, the resident medical officer, reports additions to the Home made possible by generous gifts. One was of quite exceptional character, and came from long-continued saving on the part of the patients.

'We must first make mention of a munificent gift of Ra. 500 by our patients towards the construction of an isolation ward. Several times when there has been an outbreak of smallpox in the Home, we have keenly felt the need of such a ward. The gift of the patients was gratefully acknowledged by the Mission, who added the amount necessary to complete the work, the cost of which was considerably higher than the original estimate. The work was done by the patients themselves and well done too.'

The Patients' Generosity

The Mission is grateful for the provision of two wards, one for boys and one for girls with leprosy, just at a time when it is endeavouring to increase its work for children.

'They are the gifts of Mr. Govindan Nair, a retired Deputy Collector, and of the Silver Jubilee Committee of Calicut. Mr. Nair's gift is in memory of his mother, and the building is named the Manikoth Ammalu Amma Ward. Both wards were opened on August 26th by the Valia Raja Averal.'

Dr. Joseph is a doctor to the whole man, realizing that there are gifts which may still be bestowed even when physical healing is impossible. He comments on the way in which the burden of physical suffering is again and again transformed into a means of spiritual enlightenment, whereby peace and joy are found.

'Among the patients that bear evidence to this fundamental truth, Ittirarichan Nair, a Hindu and broken reed of a patient, stands out as an example this year in our Home. He is afflicted with leprosy and tuberculosis of the lungs, two of the most dreaded diseases that mankind is subject to. But while he suffered immense physical pain, God was at work in his heart. He had of course ample opportunities to hear the word of God, but he took it all very

God at Work

lightly and continued to live as a staunch Hindu, until the day when Christ became too strong for him. His light shone round him and He called him to be His own. He has accepted Jesus as his Saviour and has pleaded for baptism. His friends withdrew from him, but his joy knew no bounds. It seemed at times to banish the very pains of the body; indeed there is no natural explanation for such joy.'

Manamadura

Dr. Devasirvadam, the Medical Officer, in writing of the patients' sorrow at the news during the year of the death of both the founder of the Mission to Lepers, and of the founder of the Manamadura Leper Home, well expresses the conviction of many a patient that the Christian Faith is not a spent force, but a vital power.

Grief and Inspiration 'The death of Mr. Wellesley C. Bailey, the founder of the Mission to Lepers, cast a gloom over us and we had the opportunity of meditating on his noble services for the cause of the poor forlorn lepers of this land. We held a memorial service which was very impressive and all the inmates came to know how a forest has sprung from a seed and how the love of Christ can work miracles even in these days of scepticism. The inmates and the staff were deeply grieved to hear of the death of their beloved father, Rev. C. Stanley Vaughan, who was the founder of this Hospital and then its Superintendent from the beginning of the Institution except during the times of his furlough. He began this Home with a handful of patients living under thatched roofs not knowing that it would become one of the largest homes, housing 300 inmates, as it is now. No one who has met him can forget his stately personality and the inevitable smile on his face. We thank God for the great service rendered by these missionaries; may their souls rest in peace. Their noble work and the memory of their devoted lives will continue to be an inspiration and example to us.'

An active life has prevailed, agriculture forming the main occupation, though by no means the only one.

Varied Occupations 'Agriculture forms the main source of occupation and exercise. Our farm work comprises cattle rearing, poultry-keeping, pigeon raising, vegetable growing and wet and dry cultivation, and these provide our patients with necessary occupation and exercise. Our cattle and poultry supply sufficient milk and eggs for our inmates. During the rainy season the vegetables grown here suffice to meet the needs of the Institution. The fodder grown in our grounds supplies food for our herd of cattle which consists of 25 units of good breed throughout the year. The pigeons and poultry are used occasionally as patients' diet. Our inmates take keen interest in growing foliage plants for beauty in front of the wards and also at the entrance of the Church and the Hospital. They have reared hundreds of young plants which are growing into trees to form beautiful avenues. It is really hard to maintain these trees during the hot season when the water supply becomes inadequate. Attempts are being made to form an orchard near the Danner well.

'Among the industries weaving forms the important item and during the last year patients produced nearly 300 *veshties* and 150 pieces of other clothing. These products are used to clothe some of our patients, while a few boys are trained in this industry. There are carpenters, masons, barbers, shoemakers and scavengers who are contributing a great deal to the life of our patients by their arts and labour.

'We have a Reading Room with a large number of books and are getting a free supply of a vernacular daily and an English daily from the respective publishers. An educated patient reads the summary of the world news once a week for the

benefit of the patients who cannot read. We have large playgrounds where the patients play volley ball, badminton and other ground games. We have strong faith in occupation, exercise and recreation for cultivating team spirit and a sound mind in them.'

Although an additional ward was opened this year—a generous gift from the Ramnad District Silver Jubilee Fund—there is a waiting list of 200!

'We have 300 inmates now undergoing treatment and there are two hundred deserving cases on our Waiting List anxiously expecting notification of admission. During this year 45 patients were discharged out of which six only had deformities. Apart from routine treatment, the predisposing cause and other complications are carefully treated as a preliminary to the specific injections. We are also impressing the patients with the importance of physical exercise and a diet rich with vitamins as necessary adjuncts to the treatment. As we are admitting only the infective cases the number of discharges is fewer now and in course of time we are anticipating still fewer discharges.'

This point is an important one. The more the Mission's Homes segregate cases of public danger because of their infective nature the less we can look for striking figures in results of treatment, for these are the cases which respond most slowly.

One patient died, Peter Nelson, who leaves a very fragrant memory behind him. He came years ago, driven by his need, but resentful and, as a member of the Arya Samaj, opposed to the ideal which prompted the Mission's labours. But he learned that the friendship of Jesus was nothing to fear; and he began in time to find solace and inspiration in it, till he finally became a confessed disciple. For long he was a schoolmaster at the Home till weakness and failing sight prevented him.

'In his last days, though he was subject to pain and discomfort, he was ever conscious of the presence of Christ and was witnessing for Him to the last. The patients who were close to him were struck with his marvellous faith in God and his peaceful death. The last words he spoke were "I saw my Saviour on the Cross," in his vernacular.'

We are happy that the honorary superintendent of the Home, Dr. E. W. Wilder was honoured by the King-Emperor at the time of his coronation by the award of the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal.

Ramachandrapuram

The Home has continued in its quiet backwater of the Godaverilowlands to serve the District. In connection with it there is a chain of out-patient clinics.

Dr. D. L. Joshee, who is superintendent and medical officer, writes of the many visitors, who included Sir K. V. Reddi, at that time Premier of the Government of Madras. The radiant faces of

the patients are again and again remarked upon. 'As we look on the shining faces of these unfortunates, we are grateful for the lives that are consecrated to this work. This is Christianity,' writes one. 'The smiling faces of the people here are a witness of the power of Jesus Christ,' writes another. Dr. Joshee, who has so often found that those seeking admission have been cast off by their relations as the disease has developed, has been heartened by the loyalty and love of one young man whose wife, a contagious case, has had to be admitted to the Home.

'He brought her to us, and twice a day with his own hands he cooked for her himself and brought her the meals with much devotion. His parents wanted him to give her up. "Must I give up the beautiful girl to whom I have given my solemn vow? She has lost her beauty but she is still my heart's love."'

One is reminded of Michael Angelo's great lines, translated by Wordsworth:

'His life is treacherous only whose love dies
With beauty, which is varying every hour;
But in chaste hearts, uninfluenced by the power
Of outward change, there blooms a deathless flower,
That breathes on earth the air of paradise.'

Vadathorasalur

The dry and rocky site on which the Vadathorasalur Home is built is more and more becoming a place of flowers and shady trees; this is typical of the work as a whole which has been achieved since the opening of the Home, amid many difficulties, twelve years ago. A well with abundant water supply has been dug on a site outside the Home and water is now conveyed by pipes to the grounds.

'A great event of the year and a thing enjoyed every day is the plenteousness of water which we have had since the well, pipes, and water tank were finished last November', writes Miss Underbjerg. 'In order that our Home may benefit as much as possible from the increased water supply we are trying to develop vegetable gardens. It is a joy to see the happiness of the patients when working in the gardens. It was difficult at first to get them started at it; everyone hopes to escape the unpleasant thing called work, but when once they get started, they enjoy it and take interest in it.'

The spiritual change which has come to many lives that were once dry and are now fruitful and glad, was brought home to the Secretary for India of the Mission on a recent visit.

'We again went to the church, when darkness had spread its enfolding wings. The church is hung with many brass lamps of Indian style and the whole place was alight with many points of flame. The effect was very charming. And in the soft illumination of these many lights the patients engaged in a praise and prayer meeting, one after another making brief and pointed prayer or thanksgiving. It was a privilege to be there, and to cast one's thoughts back to the scene indelibly printed on my mind of Dr. Annaswamy Rao, just after the opening of the Home twelve years ago, seated on a heap of builders

**Praise and
Prayer**

waste material, vividly teaching the simple Christian stories to the first group of dirty patients, still to be won back to self-respect, hope, faith and love through Jesus Christ our Lord. What a change since those first difficult days!

Miss Lillelund is on a well-deserved furlough, but on her return it is hoped to build a new Healthy Children's Home, the existing Home to be used thereafter as a special wing for children with the disease. This side of the work is being specially developed, and while adults have to be refused admission, it is rare to refuse a child.

'The number of children who are brought to our Home for treatment is increasing, which is partly due to the fact that we seldom refuse a child, whereas we have often to tell adults that we cannot take them in; this unfortunately occurs nearly every day. One week we twice had to disappoint six patients seeking admission.'

Vizianagram

No special happenings have marked out the year at this Home. One may record however, one of the cases of relapse to remind us of the fact that not all patients who go out symptom-free remain so. Miss Edith Mann, the honorary superintendent, writes:

'One man was discharged about eight years ago as symptom-free. Ever since he has worked as porter at the railway station in another town and has never failed to express his appreciation any time that we have met him. About three months ago signs of his old trouble appeared. Instead of being bowed down with grief as one might have expected, he at once returned to us full of hope and optimism that in a few months he might again be pronounced clean. His spirit has been contagious and has given others a fresh realisation of the possibility of becoming symptom-free. We are therefore almost happy that he has had to come back.'

**Relapsed but
Courageous**

Aided Work

The usual grants-in-aid have been continued to the Homes at Kodur and Narsapur.

'There have been three special events of the year,' writes Dr. C. E. Pring, from Narsapur. 'First of all the opening of the Silver Jubilee Memorial Block in February. Then of course the Coronation Celebrations, and lastly a few days ago a presentation to Ramiah, a former leper, who is to be married next week.'

Three Events

'He came to us first five years ago, with a perforating ulcer of his foot. He was a nerve case. He made good progress and later was put to help in Hospital work. When symptom free he was put on the Staff and during Mr. Crawshaw's visit to us, he was baptised. He worked at the leper Hospital for about two years, then a vacancy occurring in our Gosha Hospital, he was taken on there as peon just over a year ago. The lepers were ever fond of him and they made a collection for him and presented him with a nice galvanised iron box with a lock and key for his rice. The women lepers gave him a nice brass vessel for water. He still attends the leper Hospital Church on Sundays and is a real help in the work.'

ORISSA

The one Mission Home forms the central leprosy institution in the Province, and there are now 340 patients in it, fifty per cent more than when Mr. S. F. Robinson, the honorary superintendent, took over the work which, to his and the Mission's regret, he will shortly be laying down.

'During the whole eight and a half years I have been privileged to work among the lepers, I have found it a work worth while,' he writes.

Special efforts have been made to afford facilities for the care of more children suffering from the disease.

'It is the children we want to save. Much has been said at public meetings and in reports about saving the children, and strangely enough 19 children have entered the Home during the past year, some in the early stages of the disease and others in the more advanced stages. As I **Concentrate on the Children** write this report, two boys, aged 10 and 13, came for admission. Questioned as to how and why they came here, the younger said very pitifully that though he had a mother and father, they did not want him and turned him out of the house. Think what this must mean to him and let us put ourselves in his place. There are many sad stories to relate about these little ones, but I am very thankful that there are Homes that make it possible for them to get all the love and care and attention that is essential during their tender years. What we do need above everything else, is a separate block for children where they can live and play together and so help them to forget their troubles.'

We are glad to say that immediately after the close of the year under review a sum of fifteen thousand rupees was granted from the Orissa King George Memorial Fund for this purpose, a happy consummation to Mr. Robinson's efforts.

The Scout Movement among the leper boys forms a splendid means of bringing out the latent qualities of service.

'The Scouts are doing a very fine and useful piece of work. Some are dressers, eight are doing injection work, two attend to patients in the Hospital ward, doing day-and night-duty, many draw water for the helpless, and now they have taken on the job of cremating the bodies of deceased lepers. They do all this willingly and with a smile!'

The Girl Guide Movement also continues to flourish, and two leper Guides have actually attained their First Class Badges.

It is always a great encouragement to staff and patients to receive one of Lady Hubback's periodical visits. After a recent visit she wrote:

'I visited the women's compound of the Leper Asylum with Mrs. Robinson yesterday morning. I have seen so many of the hopeless lepers in big towns, in all their misery, and it is always a real pleasure to meet these smiling **'These Smiling Women'** women in this Home, and to realise from what they have been saved. Though they must all suffer so much pain, they prove their gratitude for their Home by their good care of their rooms and their gardens. The Matron is a most sympathetic and good friend to them all. It is a most urgent

need that a children's block should be added as soon as funds can be raised. It is so clearly the most hopeful way to rid India of leprosy.'

A wheel-chair for the patients unable to walk was Lady Hubback's latest gift, and is proving a great boon. We are glad that the desire for a children's block is to be realized.

The Director-General of Medical Services for India, Major-General E.W.C. Bradfield, C.I.E., also visited the Home this spring.

'The Institution is very well and economically managed and I was especially impressed with the contented and happy appearance of the inmates. They are obviously well cared for and the number employed on useful work is very satisfactory. The Boy Scouts and Girl Guides were a credit to their leaders.'

PUNJAB

The Punjab is fortunate in that the number of its lepers, on the plains at any rate, makes the problem of their care less bewilderingly large than in other Provinces. In the Hills, however, and in the half-hill area of the Kangra Valley, the figures are much higher, and the Homes at Palampur and Subathu are always full, and could receive many more patients were there accommodation available.

Rawalpindi

A happy spirit is reported as prevailing in this Home, and the patients have been co-operating in making the grounds more attractive.

'The patients have taken a pride in their homes and have kept the grounds clean and in order. The staff have been encouraged by this response,' writes Mrs. D. E. Alter, the honorary superintendent, 'and have worked with more than usual joy and eagerness in their service. The daily round of duties is being done in a quiet, cheerful spirit. The Sunday and daily worship services are conducted by the staff and friends from the city. Quietly but joyfully and forcefully the Spirit is working. The contentment among all is one of the fruits of the Spirit.'

An influx of patients from the North-West Frontier Province has given a new opportunity for the other patients to show the ways of cleanliness.

'Last August, the North-West Frontier Province were given a number of beds for their patients, for whom they have assumed financial responsibility. This has increased the number of Pathans and Pashtu-speaking patients. **An Influx from the North** They are a decidedly different type from the Punjabi. They are strict Mohammedans and are most devout in their prayers. These Pathans have had no knowledge of hygiene or of simple cleanliness in the home. It has been an encouragement to see how they are learning the simple elements of hygiene from our Christian patients who are very tidy and neat in their homes.'

Coronation Day was celebrated with great gusto, and the Home found itself the centre of attraction and importance.

'Coronation Day was the high day of the year. One of the leading Mohammedan land-owners was host to the patients that day. He furnished the decorations leading up to the Home (the patients had made them for the Home itself), he brought a band from the city, a chorus of school boys to sing a special song composed for the

occasion, furnished a big dinner for all the patients, and gave each one a sheet with a crown printed on it and "Long Live the King" in both English and Urdu. We had invited the Deputy Commissioner to be present and he came with ten cars of officials representing all the different departments of the Local Government. Even the "sprinkling" car was sent out to lay the dust on our very dusty road, and police lined the road for some distance. Never have we received so much official attention. Needless to say it was a big day for the patients.'

Coronation Joys

The temporary arrangements continue for the provision of healthy children in a rented house, until outstanding obstacles can be removed over the building of a special Home, and Mrs. McAuley, wife of the Medical Officer, gives much voluntary help in their care.

'The medical work has gone on with encouraging results but there is no marked increase in the number of arrested cases. Dr. McAuley, who has been medical officer for twenty years, feels that he is able to do more each year for the patients.'

Subathu

During the year there has been the opening of a Hospital block for sick patients, generously donated by the Punjab branch of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association.

'It was a happy day on 24th April, 1937, when Mr. A. Donald Miller and his wife were with us for the opening ceremony of our little Hospital,' reports Mr. G. H. Watson, the honorary superintendent. 'There is accommodation for twelve patients, in two wards, together with cookroom nearby. I wish the wards had been as commodious in proportion as we have made the latter. The first two or three patients who were invited to enter the building did not wish to try it and found themselves quite well! However the Hospital is not a superfluous erection for we have been quite busy with other inmates ever since; in fact one cataract operation Dr. Sircar was about to do had to be postponed for lack of a bed.'

The New Hospital

'Give and it shall be given unto you' was well illustrated by the following incident:

'Recently I was discussing how to spend the "poor box" cash with the patients, as this is mostly collected as a result of auctions of the unclaimed belongings of deceased inmates and is shared by everyone on something nice. What to get was the point—an eight-day clock was one essential for the Hospital, and all agreed to that. Then sweets for the opening of the hospital were proposed and nearly carried unanimously when I happened to say that the paint on the Assembly Hall was very old. Immediately one man said, "Let's get paint for our Church to be made respectable" and so they all willingly gave up the sweets for paint. I was very pleased and surprised and said that I hoped they would find someone kind enough to think of giving them sweets after all. On the very next day, the Home Mail brought me a cheque for £10, for me to use as I thought best, so I gladly said, among other things "Sweets for the Hospital Opening," and the balance went towards equipment for the Hospital itself. The patients were quite pleased to think that they had not been selfish!'

How the Viceroy sent to the Home in a double way is described by Mr Watson:

'Yesterday we admitted a Brahmin from a far off Hill State and a syce who had been working in the Viceregal Estate in Simla and Delhi. Thus the Viceroy

subscribes to our Home both in cash and with a patient! Probably he did not know about the latter, though his surgeon sent him along.'

Tarn Taran

Just at the close of the period under review cabled news came of the death of the Rev. Canon Guilford, whose devotion to the lepers at Tarn Taran was the means of establishing the firm foundations of the work to-day. As far back as 1885 the Mission's financial interest began in a leper shelter which then existed, much neglected, and not under Mission management. Canon Guilford was the inmates' best friend, and finally the work came under the Mission's management and his superintendence, and the present Home was built in 1904. Canon Guilford continued the oversight of the work till 1923, and did much for the development of the care of lepers not only in Tarn Taran but in other parts of the Punjab.

The work has continued to be very encouraging, and its general character cannot be better described than in the words of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Bannerji.

'One splendid piece of work for the Church and Country that has attracted my attention all along during my residence in Amritsar during the last five years, and which I have visited time and again, and every time go back rejoicing at the manifestation of true Christian devotion, is the Leper Asylum at Tarn Taran.

'Today I spoke to the lepers in their clean and well-kept Church, and was greatly pleased to notice an atmosphere of reverence and devotion in worship. There was a large attendance of non-Christian lepers and all seemed to be one in spirit.

'After the service Dr. Das took me round to show me the homes which the lepers have made in the Asylum. Their spotlessly clean houses, their carefully kept poultry pens, and their flourishing vegetable gardens are clear evidence of the fact that they take a pride in their Asylum and look upon it as their home.

'The very best feature of the Asylum life is the Homes for untainted children where you find such healthy-looking little faces beaming with joy. What hope and what joy have been brought into the lives of these little ones, who under ordinary conditions of life in India would have been filthy lepers!

'This is indeed a piece of work in which Dr. and Mrs. Das and their daughter justly take a pride. I heartily congratulate them.'

On Coronation Day the patients heard to their great delight the King Emperor's voice. Earlier in the day a Coronation radio-set was installed. With this, a festive breakfast, special prayers in the Church, and illuminations at night, the day was indeed a notable one. And to cap all, Sirdar Bishan Singh, who had given a *bigha* of land to provide a playing field for the healthy girls on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of King George V, presented a further ten *marlas* in memory of the Coronation of King George VI.

UNITED PROVINCES

During the year the first steps have been taken for the development of the Mission's work on the eastern side of this territory. The Mission has decided upon the establishment of a new colony at Mirakpur, near Allahabad and this will be developed in relation to the existing Home at Naini, under the superintendence of Dr. A. G. Noehren, whom we warmly welcome to the work.

The Mission has also responded to requests from officials at Fyzabad to establish a Home near there; and, with the co-operation of the Methodist Mission, it is hoped to begin work in the autumn on the first buildings. The enthusiasm of Rai Bahadur Pandit Kashi Nath, M.B.E., has been an important factor in bringing about engagement in this scheme.

Meerut

The Rev. C. G. B. Chambers is able to write encouragingly of the work at this station.

'The year has been one of happy routine life without much to ruffle the even tenor of our course. In the first place the new well that was made in 1935 has brought a new tract of land under cultivation, and with the help of both manure and water, what was an arid waste has produced tobacco, makka, cucumbers, pumpkins, carrots, radishes and chillies.

'That change in the face of the ground is a parable of the change that has come into the life of our leper friends. It was expressed by the Metropolitan of India, the Most Rev. Foss Westcott, D.D., in this way when he visited our Home last year. "I was struck by the cheerfulness of the inmates and their reverence and the evident reality of their faith during service in the Church. They are a striking witness to the power of Christ to impart His joy and peace to the most afflicted of His people."

The patients produced their Christmas play, and were determined to be realistic.

'This last Christmas the drama that was got up and presented by the lepers in the presence of a representative gathering of Civil and Military and Mission friends was Daniel and his companions in the Fiery Furnace and the events that led up to it. The Mohammedan from Kabul made an excellent Prime Minister and some of the men who hitherto had shown but little talent or ability came out in relief in this drama. The superintendent had watched with interest as they staked piles of dried grass and branches and twigs around the Furnace that they had made, and was just in time to prevent a match being put to the inflammable material which, with a high wind blowing, might have proved too realistic. The sweets and fruit and nuts that followed banished any slight disappointment they may have felt!

Naini (Allahabad)

A long chapter closed in the history of the Naini Leper Home and of the Healthy Children's Homes when Dr. and Mrs. Higginbottom retired from their oversight at the end of 1936. We pay our tribute to their long years of unstinting labour, and to their deep affection

for those whom they served. As the years passed and Dr. Higginbottom's other responsibilities increased, Mrs. Higginbottom more and more came to shoulder the burden of the work; and now, together, they have passed their charge to Dr. and Mrs. A. G. Noehren. Dr. Noehren's whole time and skill are given to the work, and we quote from both the retiring and the relieving superintendent.

Dr. Higginbottom shall speak first.

'This giving over the Homes closes a chapter in our lives. It has been a very happy, fruitful and full chapter. We have seen so many changes, such marvellous growth, that it is hard to realize how little there was in 1903. Then, fifty lepers in miserable mud huts—now, over five hundred adult lepers in cheerful but very cheap and simple quarters. In 1903 leprosy was one of the world's incurable diseases. Now, taken in the early stage there is good chance of recovery. Then, once a leper, always a leper till death, the leper hopeless—now, a complete change in attitude; there is hope of recovery. Then, no medical provision, now, both Indian and American fully qualified medical men, and a small hospital. Then, a small desert-like compound, now, beautiful gardens from which each leper from his own plot gets fruit and vegetables. There is also a good herd of dairy cattle to supply milk to the children and the lepers, and a well-stocked fertile farm of over sixty acres that provides food and work for many lepers who are able to work, with abundant fresh vegetables for all the children in the Home. Then, no separate homes for children—now, beautiful homes over a mile from the Leper Asylum, one each for girls and boys, another for children two to five years of age. And so as we lay down our task in the Leper Home, all we can say is: "See what God hath wrought!" It is of His will and work that the lepers have been touched and cleansed and brought back into the human family and so many have accepted Him as Lord and Saviour. We greatly rejoice at having been chosen as the instruments for this task.'

A Happy Chapter

Dr. Noehren follows:

'Our work at Naini, even during these few months, has proved more fascinating and stimulating than our anticipations,' he says. And he goes on to record the value of the new operating theatre which has been erected since his arrival, by the citation of cases which give a vivid indication of the sort of thing met with in a large Leper Home.

'One night my wife and I were called out for any emergency operation on a wretched woman with nodular leprosy of the throat necessitating a tracheotomy.

This was done without anæsthesia, a tube was inserted and at the close of the operation, this stoical woman, so inured to a life of suffering, suddenly sat up and thanked us with a profound **In the Operating Theatre** saiasm. Since then we have had to relieve the approaching asphyxia of five more such patients; all are doing well and are pathetically grateful as indeed are all of our patients. I think of another leper sent to us by a missionary in Benares. One of his legs was grossly infected, but he refused operation until gangrene supervened. From a merely human and medical point of view, he seemed doomed. When the patient himself realised that death was near, he permitted us to operate. Before we began, a faithful Christian hospital attendant prayed for divine aid. Later the missionary in Benares also spoke of the prayers of many Christians for his recovery. We left the wound open and for the first time in Naini hospital practice, we rigged up a crude contraption for continuous irrigation of the stump. The patient made nothing less

than a miraculous recovery and during his convalescence he was treated intensively with intradermal injections over a large infectious patch on his chest. This is also yielding to treatment and in a few months we hope to return him to society symptom free.'

Dr. Noehren's testimony, after several months at the work, to the changed and deepened approach which is now his, finely expresses the experience of many who, working among lepers, have come to see among them some of the saints of God.

'I had been warned that close association with lepers and their suffering might make me callous to their condition, but I think I may truthfully claim the very opposite. This involves a confession; when I first saw the mutilated features of

Refinement	some of our advanced cases, it was difficult to escape a feeling of
through	physical revulsion, but now I no longer see the tortured physiog-
Suffering	nomy; I see only the noble, stoical spirit behind the scarred face;

I see a soul that has been refined by much suffering and the whole personality assumes a semblance of spiritual beauty.'

The presentation in January of this year of the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal to a patient, Mr. Pitale, by H.E. the Governor, Sir Harry Haig, was an occasion of a very special significance.

'This gentleman was a science master at the Wilson High School, Bombay. When the first signs of the disease appeared, he concealed them, but eventually came to the Naini Leper Home for treatment. Here Dr. Forman trained him as a technician, work to which he brought a scientifically trained mind and a spirit of great devotion. In the course of 16 years, he trained over 50 technicians himself who are now employed in hospitals and dispensaries all over India. But last year his advancing symptoms compelled him to relinquish this work and he now lives in honourable retirement in a cottage at the Naini Home. This award of a Kaiser-i-Hind to a leper is absolutely unprecedented.'

We profoundly regret to record that while this Report was passing through the Press, Dr. A. G. Noehren died suddenly on the morning of September 15th, 1937. He was at work at the Home when, after completing the round of the hospital wards, he passed without warning and almost instantaneously from the task in which he was engaging with such devotion and skill. The loss to the cause cannot be measured. Dr. Noehren was singularly fitted for his work, by character, professional qualifications and experience. A graduate in arts, divinity, and medicine, he was also a gifted artist, and had a deep sense of duty. Though he had only been in charge of the work for less than nine months, he had made his mark upon it, and the Mission looked forward with confidence to the proposed new developments, because of the expectancy that he would have charge of them.

We extend our deep sympathy to Mrs. Noehren, and to her children. Mrs. Noehren is continuing her care of the boys and girls at the Healthy Children's Homes and at the Leper Home.

Other Work

The distant Leper Homes at Chandag Heights, one on the hill-top for women, and one in the valley for men, continue to be superintended by Miss Reed, in spite of her more than eighty years. No special events have marked out the period under review.

At the aided home at Almora, there have been encouraging medical results.

'The special treatment,' writes Dr. Manohar Masih, 'yielded encouraging results. Eight cases without, and six cases with deformity became arrested and all the rest under the treatment improved, excepting two cases.'

'The number of the out-patients attending the clinic has increased to 180. Of these, 23 cases, 10 of skin-type and 13 of nerve-type joined the clinic during the year. As a result of the treatment six became arrested and all the remaining showed varying degrees of improvement.'

INDIAN STATES

With the inauguration of the new Constitution and the more definite differentiation between the Provinces and the States, the statistics at the end of the Report have been rather differently arranged so as to separate the work in the Indian States from that of the Provinces; and record is here separately made of activities in these Homes.

Chamba State

With the death last year of Dr. John Hutchison, in his 89th year, the management of the Chamba Leper Home, with such romantic associations for the Mission to Lepers (see p. 4) passed into the hands of the State. The State has a far-reaching scheme for the control of the disease, and one is happy to think that, whereas sixty years ago the lepers were altogether neglected until Mr. Wellesley Bailey began the work there, there is now an enlightened public campaign of education, treatment, and, where necessary, segregation. The Mission to Lepers has still its link with the work through the continuance of its grant-in-aid for the out-patient clinic at Chamba Town.

'It is such a joy,' writes the Rev. R. McCheyne Paterson, 'to see how lavishly the State is spending money on all leper work throughout its wide-spreading domains. All District Hospitals have their leper days and inoculate freely, but this large Hospital here sends all lepers to us. They have two specially trained doctors and they are always ready to give advice when we desire it over some abnormal case. We are very fortunate with our lepers as about all of them show signs of improvement. For this we thank our Divine Healer, Who blesses in this way all work done in His Name and according to His last Command.'

'We are delighted to think that the parent Mission to Lepers at home supports this work in memory both of Mr. Wellesley Bailey and of Dr. Hutchison, who has consolidated the work for all these years since Mr. Bailey went home and inaugurated the great World-wide Mission to Lepers.'

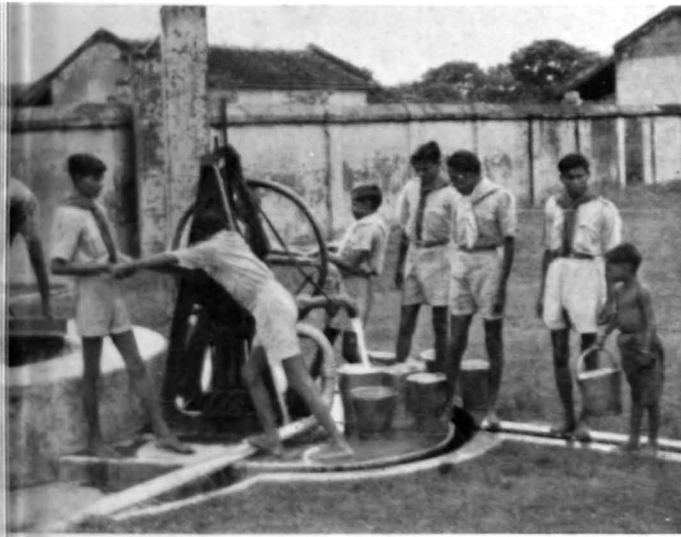
Dhar State

The little home in Dhar State is still largely an old-folks refuge, as the public is still unenlightened and little heed is taken of the disease in its early stages. The home is made a convenient dumping ground for the very advanced.

EDUCATING
THE
CHILDREN



At school in the
Healthy Children's
Home at Tarn Taran



The Leper Boy Scouts at Cuttack
do their good turn each day by
drawing water for the helpless
patients

'SALAAM!'

A cheery young patient at Bhagalpur. He has now
become symptom free and is under observation
before being transferred to a Healthy Hostel

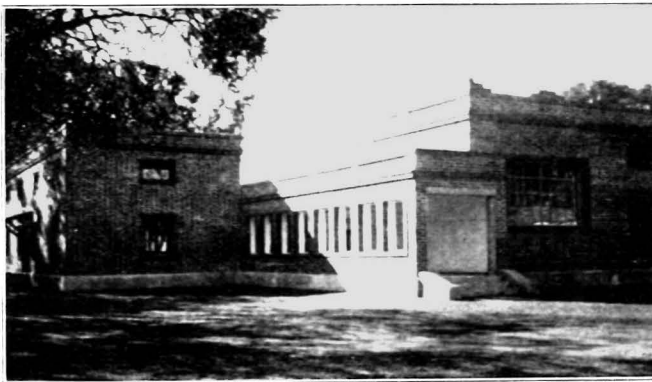


NEW BUILDINGS



One of the
new Observation
Wards for
Children
at
Chandkhuri

The new
Hospital
Ward at
Subathu



The new
Operating Theatre
at Champa

One of the
two
New Wards
for
Children
with leprosy
at
Chevayur, Calicut



'One woman was brought to the gates of the Home a few months ago in a bullock cart from a distant village, and left on the roadside utterly helpless and in the last stages of exhaustion' writes the Rev. F. J. Anderson.

A Dumping Ground 'The two men who brought her were pursued, brought back, and made to lift her into the cart and take her to a room in the Home. She seemed at the point of death, could not speak, eat, stand up, nor sit upright; but in a marvellous way she revived. One of the women lepers waited upon her like a sister and now, though still weak and deformed, she can appreciate the hospitality of the Home and fellowship with the other inmates. The Home has been and is a sanctuary to her.'

The visit of Dr. Isaac Santra, Propaganda Officer in India of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, to the State and to the Home, was greatly appreciated.

'He very kindly examined and classified all the inmates of the Henderson Memorial Leper Home, prescribed for them and demonstrated how the treatments for leprosy should be administered to the patients. Suggestions were also made with reference to diet., etc. Dr. Santra's visit was much appreciated.'

"If these people were enlightened," wrote Dr. Santra, "the Henderson Memorial Leper Asylum would solve the problem. But the isolation carried out in the face of opposition from the people for whom it is meant in the absence of a well-developed Health Department, is bound to fail. The authorities realised this some years back, and the 'catching of lepers' was forbidden. At present the isolation is voluntary, and every attempt is being made to make the patients comfortable."

Miraj State

Dr. R. C. and Mrs. Richardson are back again from their furlough, and Dr. Richardson is again able to report considerable developments.

'During the past few months we have had generous gifts from friends in the U.S.A. and with these gifts extra rooms for patients have been built and also a beautiful dispensary building has been erected. Far more satisfactory work has been done since the completion of the latter building, and we are grateful to our friends for the gifts that made these new buildings possible. Since last September, 26 patients have been discharged as symptom free and have gone to their homes extremely grateful and happy.'

Encouraging Medical Work

A good spirit prevails.

'The present inmates show real gratitude for what is being done for them, and there is a very fine spirit evident throughout the Home. The daily Chapel Services and regular Bible-study courses have much to do with this. At the regular preaching services on Sundays the offerings are quite generous, and in many cases mean real self-denial.'

School work has been helped by the fact that four patients are teachers.

'The school for the younger inmates is well attended and the Institution is most fortunate in having four teachers among the patients, who gladly teach in return for the food and medicine they receive. Teaching is carried on up through the seventh standard according to the Government School Code.'

It speaks well for the bringing up of the healthy children in their separate Homes that the girls are so in demand to make homes for others.

'During the last week a happy event took place in the Home for the healthy children of lepers. One of the older girls, who had begun her course in nursing, was married to a Government Military clerk. People were much astonished that this fine young man with a good salary should choose a girl for his wife, whose mother had been a leper. After a very pretty wedding, in the Christian Church, and a wedding meal at the bungalow, the couple went off very happily to start their new home.'

Wedding Bells

Mayurbhanj State (Baripada)

The Mission's financial aid has continued to the State Leper Home near Baripada. Writing of the work under her charge, Mrs. Lahey, the honorary superintendent, says:

'During the past year the able-bodied leper inmates in the Home here completed the mud wall of two new buildings, a new ward for the men and one for the women.'

'Mr. Lahey has made a press for tile-making, and until the hot months and scarcity of water stopped the work, many of the lepers could be seen daily at this new task. The women carried the clay, some of the men drew the water up from the well, whilst others handled the clay and passed it on to still others to be shaped in the press and then put by till ready to be burnt.'

Busy Patients

'A new cottage is under construction at present, though while the rice-fields claim attention, the work waits. The cottage is a memorial one provided by a dear friend of the lepers in Australia, in memory of a devoted brother who did a fine work for the Lord among young men. Another friend in Australia has given a gift for a similar need.'

'The shortage of maintenance funds has made it necessary to reduce the number of inmates, but when several young girls came with every hope of an early recovery, if taken in and treated, we could not turn them away, and we believe the Lord will provide for them. We have five girls and two boys now in the Home.'

Nizam's Dominions (Dichpali)

The very up-to-date Leprosy Hospital at Dichpali has again been adding to its accommodation, and by the end of the year the long record as the largest Home in India which Purulia has held will pass to Dichpali, where there will be accommodation for 900 patients.

Generous donors and grants have also made possible the addition of other valuable buildings.

'Our new hospital extension was occupied at the beginning of this year, and we are appreciating to the full the luxury of beautifully tiled wards, and the fine operating theatre, etc. The new recreation hall is near completion and we hope to be able to use it in about a month's time. It will consist of a concert hall, gymnasium, rice-store, cinema, Bible sales room, etc. We had a gift from an Indian ranee to build a women's ward, and that is also in the final stages. It will consist of two tiled wards, bath-rooms, store-rooms, etc.'

Dichpall Still Grows

Dr. Donald Dow, the Medical Superintendent, is no doctor concerned only for one side of man's needs, but is greatly concerned for his spiritual welfare.

'The religious activities of the Home have been intensified and we have seen results in the quickening of spiritual life in members of the staff who are happy in being busy in the extension of Christ's Kingdom, and there have been signs of

interest on the part of the patients. The fruitful agency at work here is the Boys' and Girls' Life Brigade. There, there is the opportunity for continuous and intensive work, and it is very interesting to see the ready response on the part of illiterate village children. We have had several decisions for Christ, and one of these young converts is now one of our best Hospital assistants. One or two of the others have now left us and are witnessing in their villages.'

At the time when Dr. Dow wrote, the patients were looking forward to the celebration of Leper Sunday (the 14th Sunday after Trinity).

'We are looking forward to celebrating Leper Sunday, and we hope to make that day a day of special remembrance of the life and work of Mr. Wellesley Bailey. We feel that apart from special services at the time of his death, the Sunday specially set apart for the cause of leprosy presents the opportunity of emphasising the blessings which can come to humanity through the consecrated efforts of a faithful servant.'

Travancore (a) Alleppey

The separately placed Homes at Alleppey for men and for women, built when the town was not so large as it is today, are no longer well-situated, as more and more buildings go up round about them. Moreover, other leper work in Travancore, engaged in both by Government and Missions, has been developing in the last two or three years, and so it is now considered the best policy to close these small Homes. Some difficulty is being experienced in transferring the patients by the honorary superintendent, the Rev. P. J. Joshua, but it is hoped that the difficulties will be overcome. It is no easy matter to arrange for the transfer of old and crippled patients. One old lady, now seventy-one, has been at the women's Home for thirty-three years!

(b) Neyyoor

The work at Neyyoor really comes under two headings, 'Mission,' and 'Aided,' for the recently built Home is the property of the London Missionary Society, though the Mission to Lepers gives financial support for its maintenance. The two old Homes, one for men and one for women, have belonged to the Mission to Lepers, though it is probable that as soon as is practicable the whole work will be concentrated at the new institution. As it is, the women have already been transferred from their old Home.

'At the end of the year,' writes Mr. E. A. Harlow, the honorary superintendent, 'the women inmates of the old homes were moved to their new quarters on the new site contiguous to the men. Their buildings are modified from the Indian style which allows for a maximum of light and air, by means of a central courtyard, while at the same time the house may be completely closed at night. Water is laid on, and the bath-rooms are accessible from inside the house.'

Dr. Abraham, the resident physician, reports encouragingly.

'The year under review has been the most eventful in the history of the Homes, and there has been a record number of patients sent back to their homes with renewed health and strength. This undoubtedly gives a **Reasons for Encouragement** greater encouragement to those who are working in the institution, and is an inducement to other lepers to overcome their apathy—sometimes their antipathy—and seek admission for treatment.'

'Perhaps the most encouraging sign,' writes Mr. Harlow, 'is to be found in the statistics of the work for the year, where we note that twenty-nine patients have been found free from disease, with every hope of keeping so with the usual precautions as to bodily health, and avoidance of contact which might induce reinfection. Twenty-nine out of 175 is nearly 20%, which compared with, say, ten years ago, is almost miraculous.'

The Mission's financial aid also continued during the year to the Homes at Kangpokpi (Manipur State) and Rajnandgaon (Rajnandgaon State).

And so this record of the work in the Homes during another year comes to its close. We have travelled from cold Himalayan outposts down into the tropical warmth of Travancore; from the coast line of the Bombay Presidency in the west to 'the old Moulmein Pagoda looking westward (though Kipling says eastward) to the sea', in far Burma. But for every event recorded a thousand go untold. Each day has its pain, its perplexity, its problem; but it also has its victories, its sunlight shining through cloud, its song of praise in the hour of difficulty. And the many threads which go to make up the tapestry of the year's happenings weave, in the whole, a fabric which, though the background may be dark, is shot again and again with purest gold.

'Joy and woe are woven fine,
A clothing for the soul divine;
Under every grief and pine
Runs a joy with silken twine.'

STATISTICS OF TREATMENT, 1936

The usual review of treatment which is made by Dr. John Lowe, the Honorary Medical Adviser, Indian Auxiliary, cannot be given in the present Report, owing to Dr. Lowe's furlough in England. The statistics, however, are given.

(a) In-patients

Inmates under treatment at end of year	...	...	...	7,089
Inmates who received treatment for three months and upwards				9,685
Much improved	...	...	...	2,670
Slightly improved	...	...	...	2,361
Became worse	...	...	...	438
Had to stop treatment	...	...	...	227
Apparently stationary	...	...	...	1,054
Died or left	...	...	...	1,356
Cases arrested <i>without deformity</i>	...	...	...	1,088
Cases discharged <i>without deformity</i>	...	...	...	822
Cases arrested <i>with deformity</i>	...	...	...	455
Cases discharged <i>with deformity</i>	...	...	...	179
Cases arrested in a previous year but relapsed during the year				78

(b) Out-patients

Number of out-patients treated	...	...	...	8,158
Cases improved	...	...	...	4,214
Cases arrested or became symptom-free	...	...	...	157

We also quote from an article of Dr. E. Muir, C.I.E., which emphasizes how important are other factors beside treatment through particular drugs if the best results are to be achieved. It is because of these other factors that the organized life of a Leper Home and Hospital contributes so much in providing the conditions under which direct medical treatment can be expected to give its best results.

'Too much importance is often given to special forms of treatment in leprosy; it has not yet been fully realised that general treatment is of far greater importance.

'Lepra bacilli are not destroyed in the body by the direct action of any yet known specific. They are destroyed by the reaction of the tissues, and especially the cells of endothelial origin, to the bacilli in their neighbourhood. The endeavour of the physician should therefore be to promote conditions in the body which will enable the tissues to react and destroy the infection.

'The main object of treatment should therefore be to improve the general health of the patient. Predisposing and accompanying diseases should be sought for and treated. The diet should be carefully balanced and regulated. The patient should be kept in hygienic conditions and mental cheerfulness encouraged. Physical exercise is of great importance; he should gradually be put in training like an athlete.

'When, and only when, all these have been secured, is special treatment with hydnocarpus oil and its preparations likely to be of use. . . .

'We hold therefore that the golden rule for the treatment of leprosy is to improve the general health of the patient, make him physically fit—an athlete if possible; and then press the special treatment to the point of tolerance, i.e. short of again depressing the general health.

'But in my opinion the general methods should form 85 per cent and the special methods 15 per cent of treatment.'

**Lepet Homes and Hospitals, and Homes for Healthy Children of
Lepers in India and Burma Owned, Managed, or Aided
by the Mission to Lepers**

STATISTICS OF INMATES, 31st DECEMBER, 1936

HOME	LEPERS			Total Leper Inmates	Healthy Children	Total Inmates
	Men	Women	Children			
Bengal						
M. Bankura ...	123	107	31	261	16	277
A. Chandraghona ...	33	6	1	40	8	48
A. Kalimpong ...	73	15	3	91	17	108
M. Raniganj ...	56	69	21	146	15	161
	285	197	56	538	56	594
Bihar						
M. Bhagalpur ...	136	73	6	215	9	224
M. Muzaffarpur ...	47	9	4	60	2	62
M. Purulia ...	355	369	70	794	81	875
A. Saldoha ...	137	93	76	306	26	333
	675	544	156	1,375	118	1,492
Bombay						
M. Belgaum ...	33	8	3	44	...	44
M. Nasik ...	59	41	8	108	19	127
M. Poona (Kondhwa) ...	88	74	10	172	15	187
M. Poladpur ...	95	62	9	166	14	180
M. Pui ...	40	31	3	74	...	74
M. Sholapur ...	40	16	11	67	5	72
A. Vengurla ...	36	17	1	54	...	54
	391	249	45	685	53	738
Burma						
M. Mandalay ...	170	77	55	302	13	315
M. Moulmein ...	87	25	18	130	...	130
	257	102	73	432	13	445
Central Provinces and Berar						
M. Champa ...	265	316	16	597	66	663
M. Chandkhuri ...	266	328	18	612	115	727
M. Dhamtari ...	203	196	24	423	23	446
M. Kothara, Ellichpur ...	165	75	54	294	16	310
M. Jahargaon, Mungeli ...	31	50	...	81	...	81
A. Raipur ...	69	62	...	131	...	131
	999	1,027	112	2,138	220	2,358
Madras						
M. Calicut ...	196	83	17	296	2	298
A. Kodur ...	38	12	6	56	6	62
M. Manamadura ...	227	45	27	299	30	329
A. Narsapur ...	44	18	38	100	...	100
M. Ramachandrapuram ...	89	24	7	120	12	132
M. Salur ...	100	26	...	126	7	133
M. Vadathorasalur ...	55	42	45	142	43	185
M. Vizianagram ...	94	23	5	122	5	127
	843	273	145	1,261	105	1,366

HOME	LEPERS			Total Leper Inmates	Healthy Children	Total Inmates
	Men	Women	Children			
Orissa						
M. Cuttack ...	179	89	19	287	4	291
	179	89	19	287	4	291
Punjab						
A. Ambala ...	49	16	...	65	2	67
A. Palampur ...	49	16	1	66	2	68
M. Rawalpindi ...	103	38	3	144	11	155
M. Sabathu ...	119	32	2	153	4	157
M. Tarn Taran ...	139	93	1	233	104	337
	459	195	7	661	123	784
United Provinces						
A. Almora ...	54	27	7	88	16	104
M. Chandag ...	36	29	1	66	...	66
M. Meerut ...	27	23	9	59	9	68
M. Naini (Allahabad) ...	284	238	53	575	203	778
	401	317	70	788	228	1016
Indian States						
M. Alleppey (Travancore)	19	14	5	38	...	38
A. Baripada (Mayurbhanj)	68	46	6	120	4	124
M. Dhar (Dhar) ...	15	5	...	20	6	26
A. Dichpali (Nizam's Dominions) ...	465	80	155	700	...	700
A. Kangpokpi (Manipur)	54	24	9	87	9	96
M. Miraj (Miraj) ...	103	55	17	175	27	202
M. Neyoor (Travancore)	51	24	6	81	19	100
A. Rajnandgaon (Rajnandgaon) ...	23	36	...	59	1	60
	798	284	198	1,280	66	1,346
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,287	3,277	881	9,445	986	10,431

SUMMARY

TOTAL OF MISSION HOMES ...	4,095	2,809	578	7,482	895	8,377
TOTAL OF AIDED HOMES ...	1,192	468	303	1,963	91	2,054
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,287	3,277	881	9,445	986	10,431

At Chingleput, Madras, the Mission to Lepers makes financial provision for the Superintendence of the Government Settlement there.

Financial aid is also given to the leper clinic at Chamba, Chamba State.

The Mission to Lepers also makes provision for Christian teaching at the following Leper Homes in India and Ceylon: Gobra, Calcutta; Gaya; Hemdala, Ceylon; Mastunga, Bombay; Schore; Noorand, Travancore.

M = Mission Homes, or those managed by it. A = Homes aided by the Mission to Lepers.

DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED IN INDIA AND BURMA FROM 1st SEPTEMBER, 1936, to 31st AUGUST, 1937

(This list does not include contributions made direct to particular institutions of the Mission, which totalled Rs. 40,665)

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
<i>Per Secretary for India</i>							
Raja D. N. Mullick Bahadur Trust ...	3,400	0	0	Maneckchand Bagri, Esq. ...	124	0	0
Executors of the late Mrs. Vera Audrey Smith ...	1,000	0	0	E. White, Esq. ...	110	0	0
Gatliff Legacy ...	470	0	0	Self Denial Offering, All Saints Church, Kharagpur ...	109	12	0
<i>Per Honorary Treasurer, Indian Auxiliary</i>				St. James' Church, Calcutta ...	107	8	0
Mrs. A. G. Clow ...	1,321	14	0	All Saints' Church, Shillong ...	105	0	0
Bettiah Raj ...	1,000	0	0	The Imperial Chemical Industries ...	100	0	0
St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta ...	802	0	0	Messrs. Duncan Bros. and Co., Ltd. ...	100	0	0
Messrs. Begg, Dunlop & Co., Ltd. ...	500	0	0	Messrs. Parry and Co. ...	100	0	0
Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Ltd. ...	500	0	0	G. D. Birla, Esq. ...	100	0	0
Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd. ...	500	0	0	His Highness the Maharaj Saheb of Banda State ...	100	0	0
Executors of the late Sir Vivian MacCaw, C.B.E. ...	500	0	0	The Tea Estates India, Ltd ...	100	0	0
Maharaj Kumari Shri Bakuverba ...	500	0	0	The Tata Iron and Steel Co. ...	100	0	0
Charu Deb Banerjee, Esq. ...	400	0	0	R. E. Russell, Esq., I.C.S. ...	100	0	0
Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Ltd. ...	300	0	0	W. H. Webb, Esq. ...	100	0	0
The Burma-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co. of India, Ltd. ...	300	0	0	Messrs. Shaw, Wallace and Co. ...	100	0	0
The Imperial Tobacco Co. of India, Ltd. ...	250	0	0	Rev. G. P. Tasker, ...	100	0	0
Messrs. Octavius Steel & Co., Ltd. ...	250	0	0	Messrs. K. and J. Cooper 'A Parsi' ...	100	0	0
Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd. ...	250	0	0	Dublin Mission, Hazaribagh The Matron and Nursing Staff, N.W.M. Hospital, Bombay ...	99	0	0
Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co. ...	250	0	0	Sunday School, St. John's Church, Peshawar ...	80	12	0
Messrs. J. Thomas & Co. ...	250	0	0	Mrs. Dorothy Fyffe ...	75	0	0
Messrs. George Henderson & Co. ...	250	0	0	Messrs. Jessop and Co. ...	75	0	0
Messrs. Bird & Co. ...	220	0	0	The Lady Marjorie Erskine ...	75	0	0
Sewchand Bagri, Esq. ...	212	0	0	J. P. Panthakey, Esq. ...	75	0	0
J. G. Booth-Smith, Esq. ...	200	0	0	E. J. Judah, Esq. ...	75	0	0
Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co. ...	200	0	0	Sorabji Dadabhojy Sett, Esq. ...	75	0	0
Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie & Co., Ltd. ...	200	0	0	St. Andrew's Church, Darjeeling ...	69	2	0
Sir Kynaston Studd ...	200	0	0	Zion Church, Madras ...	60	0	0
The N. M. Wadia Charities, Bombay ...	200	0	0	Agnes Henderson Memorial Church, Nagpur ...	57	6	0
The Most Reverend Foss Westcott, D.D. (Two years' Subscriptions) ...	200	0	0	Mrs. A. R. Day ...	55	0	0
Messrs. F. W. Heilgers and Co. ...	180	0	0	Nasirabad and Jodhpur Collection ...	52	0	0
Performance of Bach Passion Music, Calcutta ...	175	0	0	Messrs. Allibhoj Vallijee & Sons ...	51	0	0
R. N. Kathju, Esq. ...	156	0	0	Dr. B. Hirji ...	51	0	0
Messrs. Macneill and Co. ...	150	0	0	All India Mission Tablet Industry ...	50	4	0
H. K. Kola, Esq. ...	150	0	0	Christ Church, Simla ...	50	0	0
Anil Kumar Das, Esq. (2 Subs.) ...	150	0	0	Union Church, Mussoorie ...	50	0	0
				St. John's Church, Naini Tal ...	50	0	0
				R. Chandra, Esq. ...	50	0	0
				Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Co., Ltd. ...	50	0	0
				Messrs. Gladstone Wyllie & Co. ...	50	0	0
				Oak Grove School, Jharipani ...	50	0	0
				'Anonymous' ...	50	0	0

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
B. H. Allbless, Esq. ...	50	0	0	H. E. McClenaghan, Esq.,			
Dr. G. Dinkar Rao ...	50	0	0	I.C.S. ...	25	0	0
Dr. Alice J. Anderson ...	50	0	0	R. D. K. Ninnis, Esq. ...	25	0	0
Mrs. P. Bhattacharya ...	50	0	0	Mrs. Channabai Dahyalal	25	0	0
Rev. B. J. Morgan ...	50	0	0	Messrs. Sanderson and			
Lady Gowan ...	50	0	0	Morgan ...	25	0	0
Miss V. Opie ...	50	0	0	'A Parsee Lady' ...	25	0	0
Dr. H. R. Rishworth ...	50	0	0	Rustomji P. Mehta, Esq. ...	25	0	0
Messrs. Martin & Co. ...	50	0	0	Messrs. David Sassoon &			
Messrs. Barry & Co. ...	50	0	0	Co., Ltd. ...	25	0	0
H. N. Khambatta, Esq. ...	50	0	0	B. P. Sett, Esq. ...	25	0	0
<i>The Times of India</i> , Bombay	50	0	0	Mankar Congregation ...	24	6	0
Messrs. Cama Norton & Co.	50	0	0	Howrah Baptist Sunday			
D. P. Sethua, Esq. ...	50	0	0	School ...	24	0	0
R. C. Lowndes, Esq. ...	50	0	0	E. Acton, Esq. ...	22	12	0
Mrs. Yemunabai Kavan-				Oxford Mission Chapel,			
dikar ...	50	0	0	Calcutta ...	22	4	0
St. Mary's Church, Quetta	48	10	0	Church of the Ascension,			
St. Thomas' Church,				Purulia ...	22	0	6
Howrah ...	44	10	9	Seth Virji Canji Liladhar,			
Garrison Church, Fort				Esq. ...	22	0	0
William, Calcutta ...	42	3	0	Gordhandas Dhanji, Esq.,			
Church of the Good Samar-				Bombay ...	22	0	0
iton, Leper Home, Purulia	41	3	6	R. F. Kharas, Esq. ...	21	0	0
Duff Church, Calcutta ...	40	0	0	J. F. Sale, Esq., I.C.S. ...	20	4	0
C.E.Z.M. Hindu Girls'				Inmates and Staff, Rama-			
Day School, Calcutta ...	40	0	0	chandrapuram Leper			
Juvenile Missionary Fund,				Home ...	20	0	0
Old Church, Calcutta ...	40	0	0	St. Mary's Church,			
Daw Dayal Kothari, Esq.	40	0	0	Mandalay ...	20	0	0
Mrs. Monorama Bose ...	35	0	0	Rustomjee P. Bharucha,			
Dr. Annie M. Cooper ...	33	0	0	Esq. ...	20	0	0
Collections at Digboi,				Messrs. Stewart and			
Lakhimpur ...	30	0	0	Lloyds, Ltd. ...	20	0	0
Messrs. McLeod & Co. ...	30	0	0	Methodist Girls' School,			
Students, Bishop Westcott				Dharapuram ...	20	0	0
School for Girls, Nam-				Gopiganj Church ...	20	0	0
kum ...	30	0	0	H. F. Lewis, Esq. ...	20	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. E. J. E.				Nicholson Syrian Girls'			
Paddon ...	30	0	0	School, Tiruvella ...	20	0	0
Sir G. P. Burton, K.C.I.E.,				C.S.M. Rajagopal Mint			
I.C.S. ...	30	0	0	Girls' School, Madras ...	20	0	0
Sir Jadunath Sarkar ...	30	0	0	C.S.M. Rajagopal Royap-			
Shavax A. Lal, Esq. ...	30	0	0	puram Girls' School,			
Champa Congregation ...	27	4	9	Madras ...	20	0	0
Messrs. A. J. Main & Co.,				L. C. Horwill, Esq., I.C.S.	20	0	0
Ltd. ...	25	0	0	Union Hall, Kotagiri ...	20	0	0
Messrs. Babcock & Wilcox,				'J.B.M.' ...	20	0	0
Ltd. ...	25	0	0	S. D. Bell, Esq. ...	20	0	0
Messrs. William Jacks &				J. Tinker, Esq. ...	20	0	0
Co. ...	25	0	0	E. Maruff, Esq. ...	20	0	0
Messrs. Place, Siddons &				Per Rev. H. L. Darby ...	19	0	0
Gough ...	25	0	0	Dhanbad Church ...	18	6	0
Messrs. Lyall Marshall &				Birra Congregation ...	16	0	0
Co. ...	25	0	0	The Remington Rand Inc.	16	0	0
Messrs. Birkmyre Bros. ...	25	0	0	Girls' High School, Worriur	15	8	0
The Anglo-French Drug				B. F. Challa, Esq. ...	15	4	0
Co. ...	25	0	0	Ambioli Marathi Church,			
Sir Chunilal V. Mehta ...	25	0	0	Bombay ...	15	0	0
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice				Union Church, Ootaca-			
S. C. Mullick ...	25	0	0	mund ...	15	0	0
Messrs. Burn & Co., Ltd.	25	0	0	Children's Service, St.			
J. D. Morris, Esq. ...	25	0	0	John's Church, Naini Tal	15	0	0
Jamshedjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.	25	0	0	Messrs. J. B. Norton &			
Messrs. Thomas Duff &				Sons ...	15	0	0
Co., Ltd. ...	25	0	0	C. S. M. Rajagopal Chetty			
S. K. Basu, Esq. ...	25	0	0	Girls' School, Madras ...	15	0	0

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Oldham M.E. Church,				Miss M. D. Pocha ...	10	0	0
Poona ...	15	0	0	Raichur Church ...	9	1	0
Siloam and Carmel Congre-				St. Ninian's Boarding and			
gation, D.M. Church ...	13	1	2	Day School, Calcutta ...	9	0	0
Hatibagan School, Calcutta	12	8	0	St. Mary's Church Sunday			
'Anonymous' ...	12	0	0	School, Calcutta ...	9	0	0
H. J. Macey, Esq. ...	12	0	0	Class IV (Old) St. John's			
English Church, Haflong	12	0	0	Diocesan High School,			
Leper Home Congregation,				Calcutta ...	9	0	0
Champa ...	11	11	3	Christian High School,			
Jangir Church ...	11	8	9	Kharar ...	8	4	0
Sholapur Zenana Mission	11	6	0	Boys' Boarding School,			
St. John's Church,				Damoh ...	7	9	0
Sikandra, Agra ...	11	1	0	Chetty Girls' Sunday			
Per M. J. Thomas, Esq. ...	10	10	0	School, Madras ...	7	0	0
Bishop's College Chapel,				N. D. Marshall, Esq. ...	7	0	0
Calcutta ...	10	4	0	Mennonite Church, Basna,			
Collection at Bowscar, Dal-				C.P. ...	5	7	0
housie ...	10	1	0	Francis Maduram, Esq. ...	5	4	0
Rev. H. C. Duncan ...	10	0	0	Per E. B. Paul, Esq. ...	5	0	0
All Saints' Church, Myitnge,				Epworth League, Landour	5	0	0
Burma ...	10	0	0	Class X, St. John's Dioce-			
Rangadih Congregation ...	10	0	0	san Girls' High School,			
Danish Mission Church,				Calcutta ...	5	0	0
Melpattambakum ...	10	0	0	Rev. A. Panja ...	5	0	0
Dr. Daulat Ram ...	10	0	0	Johnnagar Church, Scram-			
Entally Baptist Church,				pore ...	5	0	0
Calcutta ...	10	0	0	H. M. Rai, Esq. ...	5	0	0
H. B. Nicholls, Esq. ...	10	0	0	Miss H. Kaveri Bai ...	5	0	0
Rev. and Mrs. H. R. Coventry	10	0	0	J. Curriion, Esq., M.L.A. ...	5	0	0
Messrs. Jamshed and Jehan-				Miss Allo Swarnakar ...	5	0	0
gir Cama ...	10	0	0	A. V. Thakkar, Esq. ...	5	0	0
T. B. W. Bishop, Esq., I.C.S.	10	0	0	Duff Church Sunday			
Sreemoti Hemlota Roy of				School, Calcutta ...	5	0	0
Dighapatia ...	10	0	0	Miss S. Ghose ...	5	0	0
D. M. Khosla, Esq. ...	10	0	0	D. H. Pestonji, Esq. ...	5	0	0
Agnes Henderson Memorial				Rev. M. B. Ohol ...	5	0	0
Church, Sunday School,				Rev. and Mrs. G. W. Shaw	5	0	0
Nagpur ...	10	0	0	Miss C. F. Panday ...	5	0	0
Mrs. Baldwin ...	10	0	0	Shanti Kutir Gochapara ...	5	0	0
Miss C. Rainford ...	10	0	0	Miss Leila M. Loucks ...	5	0	0
K. K. Gadgil, Esq. ...	10	0	0	Gonsalves Anthony, Esq.	5	0	0
A. P. M. Girls' High School	10	0	0	Ladies, D.C.I.M. Church,			
Teachers and Girls, B.M.S.				Damoh ...	5	0	0
School, Calcutta ...	10	0	0	Miss A. Magee ...	5	0	0
J. M. Sales De Souza, Esq.	10	0	0	Girls' Vocational School,			
Disciples of Christ Church,				Sumaukpatam ...	5	0	0
Jhansi ...	10	0	0	Miss Bomanshaw Dhunji			
Dr. K. G. Sundaram ...	10	0	0	Shaw ...	5	0	0
St. Ursula Girls' High				Bible Class, B.C.M.S.,			
School, Nagpur ...	10	0	0	Mirzapur ...	5	0	0
H. R. Agnihoti, Esq. ...	10	0	0	J. Isudas, Esq. ...	5	0	0
T. Molony, Esq. ...	10	0	0	Sunday School Children,			
Miss A. Ferdoonji ...	10	0	0	Lahore ...	5	0	0
Messrs. May & Baker				Srimoti Salyavati Malik ...	5	0	0
(India), Ltd. ...	10	0	0	Lilaram Pant, Esq. ...	5	0	0
Dr. J. Chinal ...	10	0	0	Rao Sukhpal Singh ...	5	0	0
Nanak Chand Shrivastara,				Major F. J. Utting ...	5	0	0
Esq. ...	10	0	0	Hiralal T. Parekh, Esq. ...	5	0	0
T. Sinclair Kennedy, Esq.	10	0	0	'A Parsee,' Bombay ...	5	0	0
'M.N.S.' ...	10	0	0	Shripad Krishna Kerker,			
'A.C.' ...	10	0	0	Esq. ...	5	0	0
A Middle Class Parsee ...	10	0	0	S. R. Mody, Esq. ...	5	0	0
Dr. J. G. Christian ...	10	0	0	'A Parsee Sympathiser' ...	5	0	0
K. Mirchandani, Esq. ...	10	0	0	B. M. Mistry, Esq. ...	5	0	0
M. C. Tiwarry, Esq. ...	10	0	0	Korba Church, C.P. ...	4	3	0
Major A. S. Shah ...	10	0	0	S. K. Bharatiya, Esq. ...	4	0	0

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
B.C.M.S. Teachers, Jaunpur	4	0	0	A. Turner, Esq., F.C.P.S.	2	0	0
R. C. Shrivla, Esq.	4	0	0	P. Sita Ram, Esq. and Jag- mohan Prasad, Esq.	2	0	0
Daltonganj Sunday School	4	0	0	Miss Ashin, <i>Per</i> Rev. P. A. Penner	2	0	0
Rao Bahadur N. Ramaswamy	3	0	0	Jagadish Lal Amin, Esq.,	1	0	0
M.E. Church, Dehra Dun	3	0	0				
Rustom A. Vesavevala, Esq.	3	0	0				
Miss Kananbala Das	2	14	0				
Mrs. Sailabala Majumdar	2	3	0				
				Total Rs.	22,519	6	8

In addition to the gifts of money recorded above the Mission expresses its gratitude for help given in ways which cannot be recorded in columns of figures. Further valuable tins of seeds were received from Messrs. Sutton & Sons for distribution to the different Homes. Some Provincial Branches of the India Red Cross Society have given good supplies of bandages and dressings. Various women's organizations have worked keenly in preparing garments and bandages. Friends have given feasts to the patients at different Homes, particularly on Coronation Day. When lawyers, engineers, and architects have been consulted they have freely given of their advice. In these and many other ways help of a valuable character has been rendered, and this note records the appreciation of the Mission.

† For summary of Total Income and Expenditure in India and Burma for 1936, totalling Rs. 8,12,315, see next page.

A REPORT
OF THE
SIXTY-FOURTH YEAR'S WORK
IN INDIA AND BURMA
OF
THE MISSION TO LEPERS

'The object of the Society shall be to provide for the spiritual instruction and temporal relief of lepers and the children of lepers in India and such other countries to which its operations have been or may be extended from time to time and, in so far as lies in its power, to assist in bringing about the extinction of leprosy.'

—*Extract from the Constitution and Rules.*

Issued by
the Indian
Auxiliary

*With Statistics of Homes for 1937
and Particulars of Contributions
received by the Indian Auxiliary
from 1st September, 1937, until
31st August, 1938.*

THE MISSION TO LEPERS

INTERNATIONAL AND INTERDENOMINATIONAL

(FOUNDED 1874)

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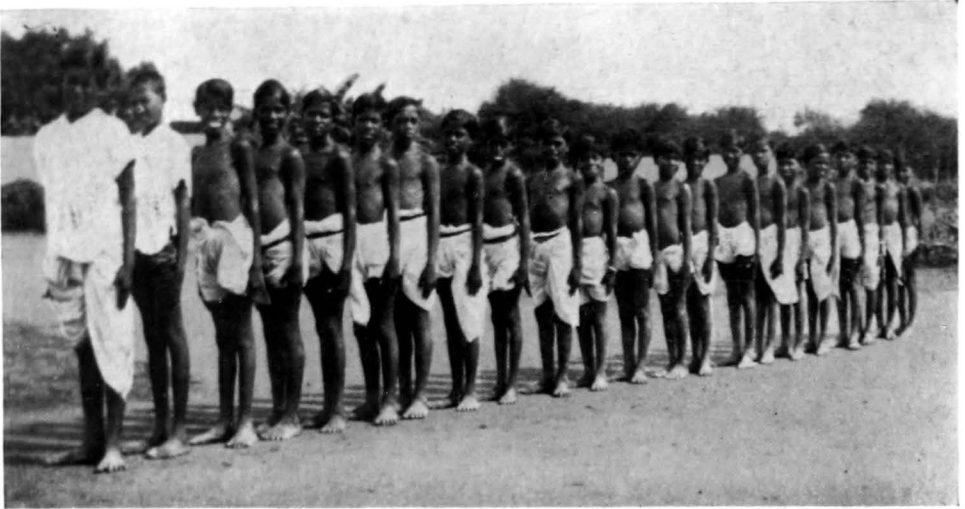
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SAVING THE CHILDREN



Boys undergoing treatment at the Vadathorasalur Leper Home, Madras Presidency. The Mission has been making a special effort in the last few years to bring the benefits of treatment and good general care to children who have contracted leprosy.



The infectious Leper Girls at the Purulia Leper Home



This little girl had the disease when only nine months old. Treated at the Purulia Home, she is now quite well and in the Healthy Children's Home



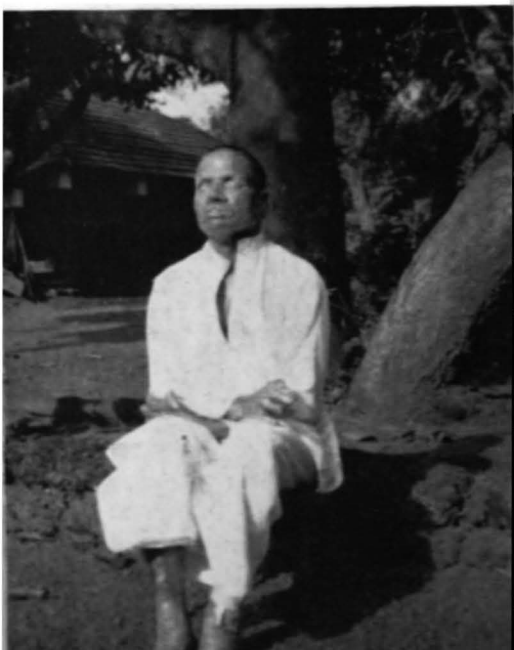
Three brothers, all contagious cases, who are benefiting greatly under treatment

"IN ALL THEIR AFFLICTION HE WAS AFFLICTED"



One of the Hundreds of Homeless Lepers who apply for admission to the Mission's Homes each year

All these are applicants on one day at the Cuttack Leper Home. Most had to be refused



A Blind Leper, Supalitan, at the Calicut Leper Home. His story is told on p. 27

A REPORT OF THE SIXTY-FOURTH YEAR'S WORK IN INDIA AND BURMA OF THE MISSION TO LEPERS

September, 1937—August, 1938

On the last day of 1937, seven thousand, five hundred and forty-four men, women and children, each one of whom had **7,544** been touched by the remorseless fingers of leprosy, were guests in the Homes in India and Burma of the Mission to Lepers. It is a number quickly said; and unless imagination and insight are exercised, it will simply provide dull statistics. 7,544. . . . But it is a total made up entirely of ones, and ones. Many have known years of ever-increasing loneliness and brokenness. Others have suffered the sharp, inconsolable despair of the first realization of the significance of the marks on their bodies. To all there has come the overshadowing and seemingly inescapable cloud of a very grave affliction.

And, on the other hand, to meet the tragedy, to bring friendship where there had been scorn, to extend hospitality to those driven from home, to provide service and succour in place of neglect, there have been the countless friends and subscribers and helpers who have responded to the challenge of a neighbour's need; and that goodwill, ratified in deed, is what must inform and give life and value to the total of Rs. 8,12,209, which represents the Mission's expenditure in India and Burma during last year.

The main statistics for 1937, then, which must be read with a sympathetic imagination if they are to become alive, are as follows: On December 31st, 1937, there were **Statistics Summarized** 7,544 patients resident in the Mission's Homes in India and Burma; there were also 813 healthy children of lepers, for whom the Mission was providing either Homes, or means for their separate care. In addition there were 2,080 patients and 152 healthy children in other Homes, not belonging to the Mission, to which substantial financial aid was given. A total of 10,590 men, women, and

children were therefore securing the benefits of the Mission's ministry. And in addition an almost equal number of out-patients suffering from leprosy—10,444—were receiving medical treatment. So that the Mission's activities reached in one way or another over 20,000 people. On the financial side the total expenditure in 1937 was Rs. 8,12,209. This was made up of Rs. 4,35,646 received from contributions and Rs. 3,76,563 from Government or Local Board grants. Of the private contributions for the maintenance of the work it is well to remember that, deeply grateful as we are for those received from friends in India, the great majority of such funds come from far distant countries. We recognize, of course, that the grants from public sources represent, if in an indirect way, the contributions of the people of India and Burma, and for this substantial help we express our appreciation. We are also particularly grateful for substantial funds given for building purposes from sources in India.

If the year has brought its difficulties—which it has in a variety of ways—it has also brought great encouragement.

Reasons for Encouragement 'It has been a glorious year,' writes one superintendent, who has himself suffered illness and had anxieties to face. 'All that a discouraged missionary needs to do is to go to the Leper Home and receive new encouragement.' Administrative problems are more than balanced by the joy of seeing men and women happy amid suffering, and self-forgetful in concern for others. One lady superintendent tells of how, visiting the Home at the end of a busy period of work she was asked by a patient: 'Are you not feeling well, Akkasahib (Big Sister)?' "I told her I was quite well, but she wasn't satisfied and asked again, 'Are you sure?' When she was finally assured she said, 'If you are well then we are happy.'" The Indian doctor of one of the smaller Homes tells of how the patients handed him ten rupees for the King Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund. Knowing their own needs and the meagreness of their financial resources he commented on their generosity. 'It is very little compared with all God has done for us,' they immediately rejoined. If the problem of human suffering can never be completely explained, this flowering of character

out of the dark soil of pain and adversity is at least a very significant and cheering commentary.

There has been the encouragement of the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the Mission's largest Home, Purulia, with over 800 patients resident to-day.

**Purulia's
50th Year**

During its fifty years of ever-growing service over 13,000 lepers have found shelter and friendship there. Two of those who came fifty years ago are still there, and their radiant lives are the best possible commentaries on the character of the work. As the years passed there was added to shelter and friendship and the comfort of the Christian Faith, interpreted in deed, an increasingly effective medical treatment. At Purulia the first Home in India for the healthy children of lepers was built; Purulia was one of the first Homes to engage in organized out-patient clinic work (and there is now a weekly attendance of over 400). In many ways this Home which in February celebrated its Golden Jubilee has been in the vanguard of advance. And we would pay a special tribute to the present superintendent, the Rev. E. B. Sharpe, who for the last seventeen years has with such devotion given himself to the work, leading it on to greater things. How significant is the entry in the diary of the founder of the Mission to Lepers, just over fifty years ago, on December 27th, 1886, when he made his first visit to Purulia:

'Mr. Uffman has for a long time wished to have an asylum for the lepers, and the Mission to Lepers in India has agreed to build one, and put it under his charge. . . . The starting of this asylum will, it is estimated, cost £100, and there will be a probable annual expenditure of another £100. All this will be a heavy additional expenditure to the Mission to Lepers, but this is but one of many instances where we feel bound to go forward and look to God to put it into the hearts of His people to supply our need. So we go forward to be led by Him all the way.'

And for fifty years the leading has been there; and the supplies needed, now so vastly greater, have not failed.

And there has been the encouragement that in the year of so notable a 50th anniversary, another Home, Hospital and Clinic, has been built and opened at Zamurradganj just outside Fyzabad, the very place where the Mission's founder, Mr.

Wellesley Bailey, first dedicated himself to a life of Christian missionary service. At the formal opening in August of this year, the speech of His Excellency Sir Maurice Hallett, at that time Governor of the United Provinces, reveals something of the progress which has been made in knowledge and outlook since the early days of the Mission, and indicates the conditions under which new work may begin to-day, as compared with fifty years ago:

A New Piece of Work

'The history of the care and treatment of leprosy contains many pages filled with surpassing heroism and self-sacrifice. It is only however of very recent years that medical science has been able to hold out any hope of cure to those infected with this disease, or any means of checking it from spreading, other than by the method of segregation. Those infected were previously condemned to a life-long isolation from their uncontaminated relatives and friends, and to the prospect of prolonged and inevitable suffering. Modern medical science has many great achievements to its credit and one which has been accomplished by the patient efforts of large numbers of workers has been to demonstrate that the disease is not incurable if it is treated by certain new methods in the earlier stages. The disease can, therefore, be controlled not merely by the defensive method of segregation but by the offensive method of early diagnosis and treatment; and fresh hope is given of ultimate success in banishing it from India as it has been banished from the Western world. The time when that may be possible is no doubt still far distant, but the creation of centres such as this will bring it nearer and make possible the early treatment of sufferers. The experience gained at institutions such as this will do much to increase the knowledge of our medical experts and they will, I am confident, be able to discover further preventive and curative measures which will be of the greatest benefit to humanity. The cause is one which cannot but claim our sympathy, and our gratitude to those who have helped to create this institution.'

It is also a matter for encouragement that whereas fifty years ago fresh schemes awaited the generosity of friends abroad, the initiative and funds for fresh work is now more frequently coming from within India.

A Growing Public Spirit

'The creation of this Home has been made possible by the efforts of a number of public-spirited people in this neighbourhood and I am particularly glad to hear that all the buildings which we see here today have been erected from funds provided by persons in the

United Provinces. In former days most of the money for these Homes for lepers came from distant lands, but India must solve its own leprosy problem and I am confident that even in these days of economic stress funds will be forthcoming for this and other humanitarian measures.'

While interest during the year under review has been focussed on Purulia and Fyzabad, at numerous other Homes

The Work for Children Advances there have been special reasons for gratitude and encouragement. Work for the children in particular has been strengthened and developed. In October of last year His Excellency Sir John Hubback laid the foundation stones of a special new wing for leper children at the Cuttack Home, with wards, school, and warden's quarters—a most valuable addition to the work, subscribed for by the people of Orissa for the King George V Memorial Fund. 'Here we seek to give as much hope and happiness as we can to these children who start with a grievous handicap,' said His Excellency. 'We may trust for most, if not for all, that that handicap will be removed.' And at the Manamadura Leper Home in the Madras Presidency the Madura Silver Jubilee Hostel for boys with leprosy was opened by the Hon'ble Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, Minister for Public Health, when he emphasized the importance of providing children's clinics in leprosy centres. A new Home for Healthy Children at Vadathorasalur is just complete, setting the old one free for children undergoing treatment. At Purulia a new hostel for girls with the disease in a contagious form is being erected. No less than 103 children with leprosy are now being cared for at this one Home, and more should be. 'In fact for some time past,' writes the Rev. E. B. Sharpe, 'I have felt we ought to face up soon to the need of having a purely Children's Leper Home and Hospital, quite separate from adults.' This is a project certainly worthy of consideration, and then of unstinting generosity. At Dhamtari a group of cottages for leper boys, with school, and wardens' quarters, were completed this spring. The new buildings at Purulia and Dhamtari are both due to the liberality of Dublin friends. And Australian and New Zealand friends have provided new Observation Wards for boys and girls at Chandkhuri. All

these additions emphasize that the Mission is giving special attention to the child, and provide ground for encouragement.

The Mission, however, will not be deflected from its care of the very advanced leper, the old and the maimed whose days are nearly spent. Dr. Rajan, whose **The Very Advanced Cases** emphasis of the need for children's work has been referred to above, said in the same speech:

'The second duty is one of rendering assistance to those who have been incapacitated by the ravages of the disease, who, though innocuous to society, are yet rendered incapable of helping themselves. Herein comes the field for human philanthropy and probably the Mission to Lepers will have a great field in rendering this service.'

It is a field in which already much service has been rendered; and it may even be that, since the State should more and more shoulder the burden of attack upon leprosy as a public health problem, it will be a particular care of the Christian Church to serve those who, in the eyes of the world, are best forgotten, or are spurned and left to suffer untended. Life has other values than that of health.

In actual methods of treatment there have been no special developments. But the fact that increasing numbers **Medical Treatment** of Homes are being asked to allow Government or Local Board medical officers to undergo special training in them emphasizes the growing attention which is being given to the disease by health authorities, and is of encouragement. Results of treatment have not been spectacular, the figures being given on p. 44, together with Dr. John Lowe's review. But the figure of 768 patients, in whom the disease has been arrested before deformity has begun, forbids us to be discouraged and challenges us to renewed effort.

A few personal items call for record, though necessarily briefly. Last year's Report recorded the sudden death of **Personal** Dr. A. G. Noehren of Naini, Allahabad, and paid tribute to his work, though his death actually came into the present period reviewed. This year the Mission has also suffered loss in the death of Mr. G. H.

Watson, honorary superintendent of the Subathu Leper Home, under whose enthusiastic leadership the work had greatly developed; and of Dr. Abraham, resident medical officer of the Neyyoor Leper Home, who was devoted alike to God and man. To their own families, and to those wider families which are theirs—the men and women to whom they ministered, and to whom they were as fathers—we offer sympathy.

Our thanks are due, as always, to a host of friends. There is no 'I' and 'mine' in the work of the Mission to

Our Thanks Lepers. The very interdenominational and international nature of the Society forbids that. The work is made up of the contributing forces of many agencies. Missionary societies are contributing the services of their missionaries for superintendence, thus enabling a very high percentage indeed of the Mission's funds to be spent direct on the care of the leper. Friends in many countries are contributing their splendidly generous quota of support. Provincial Governments show their concern, and provide their help, by substantial grants-in-aid. The Homes are ordinarily almost entirely staffed by Indian doctors and their assistants, and their contribution to the work cannot be measured. The Mission to Lepers has been and is the means under God of bringing together, and standing behind, and leading on, these various contributing forces; and it tenders its thanks to all, for every service done and every gift offered that suffering may be relieved and prevented, and that by the efforts of to-day the future may be richer in health, happiness and the spirit of goodwill.

And as we look forward to the future, with world-horizons still darkened by the clouds of dispeace, and with the heart of man sick and unsatisfied, we look back also to that leper of long years ago, and hear with gratitude his cry of mingled faith and fear as he falls in submission at the feet of the Lord of Life. 'If thou wilt, thou canst make me clean.' And we turn to Jesus the Christ, and see Him, moved with compassion, and with outstretched hand of healing touch, bringing new life to the one who knew himself to be otherwise doomed. And our prayer is that the work done in Christ's name for

those afflicted with leprosy today may play its part in bringing to the heart of men conviction of the fact that only in submission to the perfect will of God, and only in the spirit of Christ's compassion and courtesy and consideration for others, and only by God's love and power, thus mediated and ministered, can new life and liberty be brought to this stricken, troubled world.

NEWS FROM THE HOMES

It is not easy, when the Mission's Homes are so many and so widespread, to report in any detail the work of each institution. Moreover there would be a great deal of tiresome repetition, as the life of one Home has much in common with that of others. As in previous years, therefore, we set down selected incidents from one place and another, which, taken together, give a picture of the many-sided activities and aspects of these Homes which are endeavouring, so far as their capacity and funds permit, to bring a new life to those whom they are able to receive and serve.

BENGAL

Bankura

The pressure on the accommodation at this Home with over 250 patients continues unabated.

'The Home continues to be filled to capacity,' writes Mr. W. Bailey, the honorary superintendent, 'and if we had more room we could still fill it, for the spaces underneath the trees continue to be occupied by those who

'If . . . have come from near and far to gain admission. At present there is one mother waiting with her small son about 18 months old. The baby is still clear of the disease, and is a most charming little chap. But we are helpless in the matter until we have vacancies in the wards. And there are other cases equally distressing.'

The change which may be effected where admissions can be made is illustrated by the following instance.

'In the Home now there is a little chap who a year ago could not walk because of various deformities and ailments. But a great change has taken place in him and now he looks like turning into a normal child. When one sees the change that has been wrought in him one yearns all the more for room to take under one's wing such as the baby mentioned previously.'

The need for a special hospital wing is still unmet, and its provision would both help to relieve pressure and provide facilities for the medical staff to render fuller service.

'The work of healing bodies goes on alongside the work of healing spirits and hearts. In all our work we need the prayers of all, and we still believe that more good is indeed wrought by prayer than the world dreams of.'

Raniganj

The spirit of the Raniganj Leper Home continues to be a source of cheer and astonishment to visitors.

Where God is Present 'A place worth seeing. God is present here,' said a Congress leader who recently paid a visit. And as he left he said, 'I shall remember the smiling faces of the inmates of this Home.'

'It is always the same,' writes the Rev. A. M. Spencer, who has taken over superintendence from the Rev. E. Quinton Snook.

'There is first of all the astonishment that anyone should be willing to work in a Leper Home, and there is the further astonishment that the life in the Home can be so joyous and, on occasion, so hilarious. There is something forbidding about a Home that begins with a capital "H". Ours deserves to be spelt with a small "h" because it is much easier to think of those who live there as members of a family than as inmates of an institution.'

The patients largely organize their own life, and Mr. Spencer tells of one patient who has created a great enthusiasm for football.

'Sunil Bose has come to us during the year. He is a great acquisition, too. Cultured, musical, athletic and with a most friendly disposition, he has all sorts of contributions to make to our common life. His physical disabilities have prevented him from continuing his own athletic pursuits, but they have not prevented him from instilling the love of sport into others, and we are all most grateful to him for organizing a football competition which has given a great deal of pleasure to everyone. He arranged two sides among the boys, one taking the name of "The Friends' Union"; the others, being more ambitious, called themselves "The Olympic Club." Cheap vests were bought in the bazar, and were suitably dyed, and in order to make quite certain of the particular loyalty of each player, F.U. or O.C. appeared in large letters on the front of the jersey. The colours might have suggested that Everton were playing The Arsenal, but that delusion would not have lasted for long. A series of games was played on Mondays and Thursdays, and Sunil Bose's skill in team building was shown by the fact that most of the games were drawn. However, after the last game but one, the Friends' Union became certain of the "trophy," though the Olympic Club showed their grit by winning the last game. The afternoon of the final game was a regular gala day in the Home. As we came away we could still hear cheering, drumming, singing and all kinds of merriment. If any one had been looking for us that day surely they would have turned away supposing that this could not possibly be a Leper Home.'

Friends and Olympians

The women have a great interest, and find great help, in the Guide Movement.

'Although they have had to manage since November without their Captain, who is on leave in England, the Guides have continued their activities, and give a lot of pleasure to the other patients as well as to themselves. They are on the look out for new ways of service. It was suggested to them that they might find ways of carrying, or otherwise transporting, to church those women who are unable to walk. They accepted the challenge, and the lame and the infirm have been able to join in the worship of the church whenever they have wished to attend. The Guides themselves suggested that they should be given the responsibility for drawing and carrying water for the women patients who are unable to do this for themselves. We have usually paid a few pice for this work to be done, but the Guides asked that they might be allowed to do this as a voluntary service.'

The medical work continues to give reason for encouragement.

'The routine treatment in the Home has continued as in former years, the injections being given every Friday, and other forms of treatment daily according to need. Occupational therapy continues to be a guiding principle in the Home's activities. We are glad to be able to report that eight patients have been discharged during the year, symptom free. The rice fields have been cultivated, and the

produce used in the Home. The gardens have produced not only flowers to give colour and beauty to the grounds, but also tomatoes, cabbages,

Treatment potatoes and other vegetables that have been used in the kitchens. Patients have worked as carpenters, masons and labourers in helping with the necessary repairs, and on the women's side, the looms have been kept busy.'

'Through the out-door clinic held every Wednesday morning, the Home is able to extend its service to the lepers of this immediate neighbourhood. Over 250 come regularly for treatment. How many more ought to come it is impossible to say.'

'Sanitary Inspectors serving under the Burdwan District Board have been sent to the Home for four-day courses, and the instruction these sixteen men have received from Dr. Ghosh will help them in diagnosing the disease, and in giving advice about treatment. The Home is very glad to be able to serve a wider public in this way.'

Aided Work

Financial help has continued to three aided stations in the Presidency, at Calcutta, Chandraghona and Kalimpong.

Calcutta

Under the leadership of the Rev. Father T. E. T. Shore, Superior of the Oxford Mission, the work which had previously been in the hands of the Rev. P. A. N. Sen, has continued to extend its sphere of usefulness. During 1937, 22,520 injections were given at the Maniktola clinic, and 8,593 at the Kalighat one.

The ministry of Christian cheer has continued among the beggar lepers.

'They belong to a very degraded section of society and are compelled to gain their livelihood by begging, which tends to further degradation. They also live under the most appalling conditions in some of the worst *busties* in Calcutta. They are naturally quite undisciplined and their standard of morality is thoroughly low. However there is no doubt about the power of Christianity to raise them from their degradation. The faith of many of them is very real indeed; they are most devout in their worship, and the joy on their faces shows that they have not come to Christ in vain. Infinite patience and sympathy are needed in ministering to them. At present our policy must be to deepen the spiritual and strengthen the moral life of the existing congregation but there are also great possibilities of expansion.'

Among the Beggars

Mr. John Fernandez, who has been for years the evangelist among these despised men and women, has this year been ordained.

'He has spent the best part of his life in devoted service to these leper people and it will be a great joy to his many friends to know that such a seal is to be set upon his ministry.'

Chandraghona

Although additional financial resources are not assured, yet the work continues to grow.

'Do what we will,' writes Dr. G. Teichmann, 'the work continues to expand and we now have sixty lepers in our care. Some of the lepers pay for their own keep and this eases the burden on our finances. These include two headmen and two

karbaris. The former have the supervision of a group of villages and the latter of one village. The presence of these men has been a help in other ways besides finance as they are more educated than the ordinary hill folk and have a sense of responsibility. An Indian Christian lady, who has been matron in a school for many years, developed leprosy and has come to join our colony. We trust that the valley of bitterness may in her case open a door of hope not only to herself but also to the other women lepers we have in our care.'

Activities for the patients are well organized.

'The weaving department has been progressing satisfactorily and the sale of the work done by the women to the hospital has made it practically self-supporting.

Industries Old and New One of the women has become quite expert at making belts by cord weaving. We have approached the Director of Public Industries, Bengal, for a grant towards this part of our work and he has promised us sympathetic consideration.

'Another new industry we have added to those we are already doing is the making of hollow concrete bricks and cement tiles. We learned how these were made while on holiday last year and have been able to teach some of the lepers. A Christian Garo leper, who was sent here from Rangpur last March, is proving very efficient in this work and with the help of three others has now made nearly half the bricks required for a new dormitory.'

Kalimpong

The work at this Hill Home, so near the boundaries of India and on the highway to Sikkim and Tibet, is always interesting because of the varied nationalities of the patients. Recently two Tibetans came and Dr. Macdonald Smith records a story of them with a happy ending.

'These two men have been living together along with another Tibetan, and a week ago they had a row. If seems that one was reading when the other began to play a musical instrument and would not desist, whereupon they fought and injured each other. In due course they were brought before me for judgment. Both were punished with a small fine and duly admonished. Then, to their great surprise, I said they were to be friends again and to kiss each other. After a pause the young man kissed the crown of the head of the old man and after a still longer pause the old man kissed the youth in like manner and they have been happy ever since.'

BIHAR

The year has been one marked both by difficulties and by encouragements. Changes, sickness, local public unrest, have brought their problems. On the other hand the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the Purulia Leper Home and Hospital has brought great cause for thanksgiving.

Bhagalpur

It is not possible to write of untroubled progress here. There has been progress, but not untroubled, and those in charge have had to exercise much patience, working in a city disturbed by communal strife. There have been staff changes and difficulties, but the way

in which the Home keeps full with 200 patients, all of whom have come in, and remain, voluntarily, is the best evidence that the care of them is good.

Work for the children has again developed and the separate nursery Home for small children will undoubtedly be the means of saving many from leprosy. There are also more boys with leprosy resident, and undergoing treatment.

'We have got fifteen boys,' writes Miss Krogh. 'Some of them are very anxious to become Scouts. Yesterday the boys came along, and asked me: "Miss Sahib, would you come and see a *mesh*?" I made them repeat the word many times and at last it dawned on me that they were inviting me to see a football *match*. Our boys are getting on.'

A new swing is a great joy to young and old.

'I wish you could have seen and heard the roars of laughter from the adult patients as well as the children. We have had a swing made—rather a primitive one—four bamboos fixed to a plank (of an old window) and fixed it to a tree. I really do not know who enjoyed it most, the children or the adults. My only fear was that the branches would break and Sita Ram, who was on the swing and who has only one leg, would fall off and break the other one!'

Muzaffarpur

This Home, while not large, is the only one for a wide area, and it is hoped that proposed medical developments may make it a more active treatment centre. Meantime the general life of the Home continues to be cheerful, and visitors are impressed with the spirit prevailing.

'A visit to a Leper Asylum,' wrote a recent visitor from America, 'would seem likely to be anything but a pleasure, and this my first sight was painful. But the vigorous Calisthenics, the gaiety in the singing, the sense of hopefulness, gave me real joy. Evidently here something is done for minds as well as bodies and that is always good. May the reading lessons be a great success.'

The reference to reading is of the recently formed adult school:

'The small school, started last year, is going on and doing good work. Some of the inmates know the Hindi alphabet while some are now able to read the Holy Scriptures. Three patients act as teachers, one Christian, one Muslim, and one Hindu—the last one is a Matriculate. Teaching the alphabet to the older people is an uphill work.'

We regret that in the last week of the period under report the resident warden, Mr. Nand Lall, died after a short illness. 'He was an active and modest worker. His choice Christian spirit of service won the hearts of all, especially of the inmates of the Home.' We express our sympathy with his family.

Purulia

In the opening pages of the Report reference has been made to the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the founding of this great Home.

'On February 22nd, 1888,' writes the Rev. E. B. Sharpe, 'the first patient had his name entered on the register. By January, 1938, nearly Fifty Years' 13,000 men, women and children's names had been so Figures written.'

That great total refers to in-patients; and since the out-patient work began a dozen years ago—

'Over 4,000 out-patients have walked from every point of the compass in the desire to get the latest curative treatment.'

These numbers are indeed impressive, and represent an immeasurable abundance of suffering relieved and despair transformed to joy. A glimpse of the active happy life of this Home in the Woods is given in an account by the Rev. E. B. Sharpe.

'Ever since the first lovely downpour of rain came in the first week of May the place has been a beehive of industry. Indian vegetables seem just everywhere in front and behind wards, the leper boys' gardens just bulge with Gardens and Games Indian corn, and *hamru* and *jhinga* and *sag* of several varieties, the playing fields between the Treatment Hall and Uffmanpur daily witness Junior football matches and Senior, and our tradition of every contest being a draw seems still to be carried on. By my office the healthy staff play badminton, except those who join patients at football. Only a cine camera could really give you a true picture of what every afternoon, except Sunday, now delights me to see. The patients' big walled garden, made by them last year, now has a big well 9 feet in diameter given by Scotch friends and completed in May this year. The garden has two new fertilizing crops growing in it as I write. Next cold weather we hope for a bumper harvest of English vegetables in it in consequence.'

The development of work for children with leprosy during the last few years continues unabated.

'Since my return here the most striking thing has been the number of leper children who have come to us. A fortnight ago the number was 103—easily a record here. Only last week the disastrous effect of aboriginal tribes going to work at big industrial centres again rubbed itself into me. A fine strong father and mother brought their three children —one eight years old, very infectious, the next five years, slightly infectious, the babe at the breast "clean." They protested not in seven generations had such an illness been seen in their families. Their home is a lovely village in Ranchi District. One saw the picture at once. Daddy and Mummy busy all day in the big industrial centre —the children left to their own resources in the crowded *busti* unwatched or cared for.

'Of our five leper children's wards two are now over-crowded and the other three quite full. I am glad to say, however, keen friends in Ireland have given the cost of a big ward for infectious case girls, and it is already at roof level, and will be in use before Christmas, all being well. This will mean increased accommodation for ten more girls and better quarters for ten others through the replacement of an old tumbledown ward at present in use.'

Colonel H. Stott, the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, to whom the Mission is indebted for his keen interest in the subject of leprosy, and in the care of sufferers from it, wrote after a recent visit:

FIFTY YEARS AT THE PURULIA LEPER HOME



A Glimpse of one of the Hospital Wards



At Work in the Treatment Hall



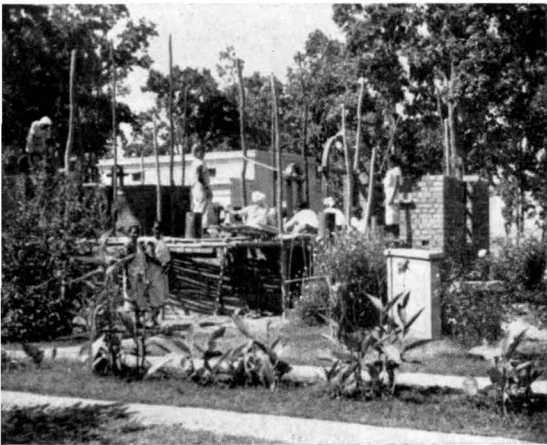
These three patients were admitted during the first year of the work and lived to see the 50th Anniversary in February, 1938. The one in the right foreground has since died



The Leper Scout Troop outside their new headquarters hut which they built

Mother and father were both patients and were among the first to recover after the introduction of modern treatment. The eldest son, brought up in the Healthy Home, is now a qualified compounder. The two younger children were born after the parents' return to their village

HOW THE DAYS ARE KEPT FULL



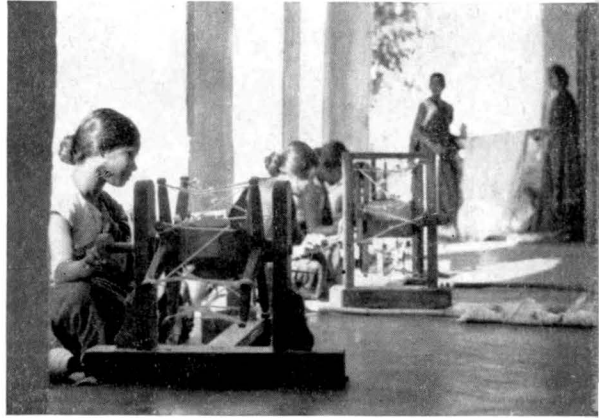
Patients engaged in Building Work at Purulia



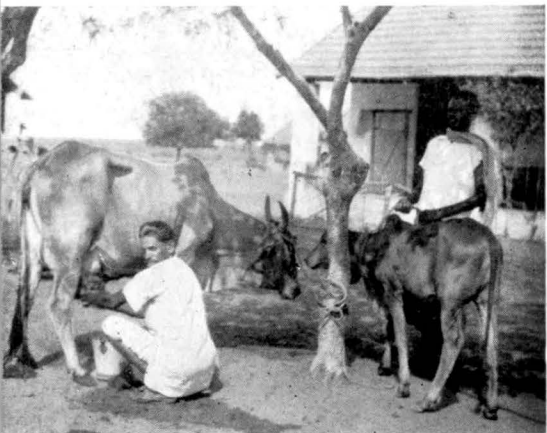
At work in the fields at Manamadura



The boys learn spinning at Chandkhuri—



And the girls weave at Purulia



Patients look after the herd of cattle at Manamadura



A tug-of-war ends up the afternoon at Subathu

'No one can visit this famous Leper Home without a feeling of appreciation of the magnificent work that has been done and is being carried on in the cause of leprosy treatment and relief. Above all the leper patients are not

The I.-G.C.H. Speaks treated merely for their physical disease but this is supplemented by all the uptodate methods of combating such an infection as leprosy, viz. good food, occupation therapy, cleanliness, the eradication of concomitant infections. And what is more important, the patients are brought to learn that they are not here regarded as outcastes of society but merely as victims of an infectious disease which they have acquired through no fault of their own. Such physical and mental treatment produces the best possible results, as can readily be seen in the personal cleanliness and mental outlook of the persons unfortunately afflicted with this infection, but fortunate enough to gain admission here.

'From whatever aspect one may regard the work of this Institute one cannot but be impressed—whether it be from the number of cases treated, from the high standard of that treatment, by the manner in which the infective, non-infective, burnt out, ulcerating and child cases are separated one from the other, or by the splendid layout of the Institute and the devotion of the staff, or from the manner in which the work of the patients themselves is utilized for the common service of all.

'As regards numbers—the average in-patients during the first six months of this year numbered 800·2. Beyond this, the number of out-patients' attendance for the first six months totalled 13,903. The hospital admissions from the patients of the Home numbers 183 and from the patients attending the out-patients' department number 46—again in the first six months of 1938. No less than 27,509 attendances were recorded for dressings.'

The staff has been hard pressed by the great quantity of work, and illness has depleted the ranks. Dr. Lorne Whitaker's health broke down during the year, and he is now recuperating. To his colleague, Dr. Ashutosh Roy, for shouldering a double burden, the Mission is deeply grateful.

Saldoha

At this aided station a fine piece of work is being done in the heart of the Santal country, and the year has been one of varied activities.

'The beginning of the hot season,' writes the Rev. V. Bagger, the superintendent, 'saw the reopening of our noon schools for adult patients, men and women, and with a short stop during rice-planting they will continue till the cold season. There is a keen competition between the two schools and it is difficult to foretell who will produce most literates at the end of the year, but with the present pace of studying we should easily get 25 more of both sexes who will be able to read their hymnbook and Bible by Christmas.'

Gumai, the Colony's grand old man, has gone to his rest.

'He completed the good fight as he started out, praying to his Heavenly Father for his own soul and for all of us. Once a whole-hearted heathen with intimate knowledge of all the rites and customs of Santal heathens his sudden and tremendous attack of leprosy became for him a call from God. He answered the call, soon to discover that it meant hard fighting against the old habits and a violent temper, which, combined with his disease, had lost him all his property in the courts of law. But he wrestled in prayer, and especially so when blindness overtook him, and his prayer was a testimony to his

growing in grace. Perhaps that was why God let him remain amongst us for so long a time. He suffered severely at times, so that we could not help praying that he might soon be relieved. But now that he has gone we all miss him. And with him we want to be reminded of other saintly souls who have lived with us and struggled with us here through the years, weakening in the body but growing from strength to strength in the spirit. Therefore we are taking up seriously the work of beautifying our grave-yard, where already rows of crosses remind us of our Christian brethren who have gone forward to receive us in a place where there shall be rest from all suffering. Burial places in this land are usually places feared by the living as being haunted by spirits. We want ours to be a holy place of rest and hope and sacred memory of those we loved here. So we will raise a cross in the centre of the garden with Christ's words: *I am the Resurrection and the Life.*'

BOMBAY

Belgaum

This small Home, which cares particularly for advanced cases, would be a sad place but for the joyous faith which irradiates the lives of some, and brightens the lives of others.

'One of our Christian lepers,' writes Mr. W. C. Irvine, 'came to me one afternoon when I was visiting the Home, and very quietly asked me to accept Rs. 5 **His All for God** for the Lord's work. It was his little all, I believe. He is not likely to live very long and is looking forward with joy to his call home.'

'A fortnight ago a caste woman was baptised here. When she first came she seemed much ashamed. In conversation with Mrs. Irvine she said: "I have come here to hide my head, and die: do not please trouble me with your religion." We didn't. But bit by bit she got interested and attended Mrs. Irvine's class, and not long ago with a very joyous countenance asked to be baptised.'

Nasik

The year has brought much happiness to patients and superintendent alike, for the Home has been the scene of many transformations, physical and spiritual, so much so that Miss Ament, the honorary superintendent, is reminded of the allegory of the little girl who ran to her mother and said, 'Oh mother, the garden is a beautiful place: all the thorn-bushes have roses on them.'

'We have had the joy of seeing good results physically,' writes Miss Ament. 'When we see patients coming in looking as if medicine or treatment could never do anything for them and then after a few months' treatment look at them again we are greatly encouraged.'

'One day we were called and we were little prepared for the sight that met our eyes. A high caste boy of about twelve years of age stood there. He was so swollen that very little facial feature was left. He looked as if some child had taken a bit of soft clay and tried to mould a face. For four years his people had hidden the fact that he was stricken with the disease—the only member of his family with it. In two months' time the change was almost incredible. He looked almost normal. Do pray for this boy.'

Splendid Changes

'Another patient, a caste woman of middle age, was brought one day. We didn't expect to see her about for months, if ever, she had been so sorely neglected and one hand was practically gone. She was so weak and ill that she could only gasp out a few odd words. She looked at us as we have seen dumb animals in pain

look. The doctor amputated the arm, the stump of which healed as if by magic. She rapidly improved, beyond all expectations, and is now so happy and comparatively well. Her hair, which was cropped close to her head when she came, is growing and softening the outline of her face and making her look so different. Just another rose on the thorn-bush! She is radiantly happy.

'Three small boys were transferred this year to the Healthy Children's Home having been symptom free over a long enough period to ensure it being safe to let them mix with the other children. What a delight it was to them.'

Spiritual changes have been equally notable.

'There are many lepers in our Home with faces so transformed by the redeeming love of Christ that all thorny disfigurement is hidden by roses. I can still see one old Brahmin woman being led forward with sightless eyes turned upward and a face rapt with pure delight. For her the darkness has all gone. She is living in the sunset hours of life, but now the end holds no fear for her.'

Poladpur and Pui

These two Homes, under the superintendence of the Rev. B. B. Bhaskare, care for some 250 patients and report much that is encouraging.

Dr. Varman, the resident medical officer at Poladpur, gives an account of the 25 patients who in the last two years have been declared symptom-free after treatment in the Home.

'Six have gone back to their homes unspeakably happy, for it was beyond their dreams that they could be freed from the dread and awful disease. The leper is slowly beginning to feel that he is not a doomed man and that his return to a life of usefulness is not an impossibility. What Happens to the Discharged

'Seven are earning their livelihood, mostly in and around Bombay.

'Four were sent to Wai Boarding School.

'Six are still living in our Observation Ward, and efforts are being made to find openings for them.

'One did not make good and came to grief. He was convicted of theft and sent to a Borstal Institution.

'One had a relapse.

'All the same, the problem of a "Cured" leper is there. One such told me the other day: "My village people would not allow me to drink from our well nor walk in the village path. My family said that my presence would prevent my sister and brother from getting married: I am not allowed to beg".'

When the houses of a neighbouring village were burnt the patients generously gave part of their supplies of rice, *dal* and oil to feed those who had been rendered homeless, a splendid 'revenge' for the ostracism which many had themselves suffered. And when Dr. Varman spoke to the patients of their generosity in giving ten rupees to the King Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund, they said, 'It is very little compared with all God has done for us.'

The Pui Home records a new but effective way of bringing quarrelsome patients to a better state of mind.

'Some of the women were very quarrelsome. They quarrelled on the least pretext. All our efforts to improve this state of things failed. For some days they would be quiet and then start again. Some of the other patients got together and devised a plan to put things right. They invited all to meet for prayer at 8 p.m. in the Church. After the usual singing and prayer they made the women who could not give up their quarrelsome habits sit in the centre, and surrounded them with all the lanterns they could get hold of. Some of the leaders then prayed for these women, who broke down after some time and promised to mend their ways. There has been no quarrelling since that day!'

The Method Worked

With the Report from these Homes comes a letter in Marathi script, written by the patients. After recounting the benefits they have received from the Mission the letter concludes with a passage which, translated, reads :

'For all these great kindnesses of the Mission we praise and glorify God and offer our thanks to the Mission. We pray to God, "O God, give Thy Spirit and Power and Love to the workers and members of the Mission".'

Kondhwa, Poona

For the first time in its history of twenty-five years the Kondhwa Leper Home, near Poona, has been visited by a Governor when His Excellency Sir Roger Lumley visited it recently.

'His Excellency was shown round the Hospital, which included the new wing consisting of Operating Theatre and Laboratory, separate wards for men and women, new cottages, day-school and garden, etc. The Governor inspected everything going on for the comfort of the inmates and showed keen interest in the everyday routine of the institution.

The Governor Comes

He also conversed with two or three patients who knew English. Before leaving, His Excellency entered the following remarks in the Visitors' Book: "I thought the buildings and grounds were looking very well kept. The great work which is being done for the people here deserves every possible encouragement and support, and I hope it will soon be possible to enlarge the accommodation so that more people may benefit from it".'

The work has continued under the devoted superintendence of the Rev. D. S. Sawarkar who, at a time when most men would rest from their labours, has finely shouldered the burden.

Other Work

The Home near Sholapur has continued its useful service under the care of the Rev. W. and Mrs. Hazen. An awakened local sense of responsibility has led to a request by local leaders that the Home may be given them to maintain and develop, and this has been favourably considered by the Mission, which has expressed its readiness to hand over the property to the District Council of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, and to continue its financial help for five years, while the District Council organizes its finances.

The Mission's aid has continued as usual to the leprosarium at Vengurla, from which station, however, no report has been received.

BURMA

The type of leprosy found in Burma is very frequently of the most contagious type, and therefore the segregation provided by Leprosy Institutions helps materially in protecting the public as well as in treating the patients resident. The Homes at both Mandalay and Moulmein are always full.

Mandalay

Recently the Home had a visit from Dr. John Lowe, Research Worker in Leprosy at the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, and his impressions of this institution in Burma show that it compares extremely favourably with Indian ones.

'I have visited many leprosy institutions in India,' Dr. Lowe wrote, 'and I can truthfully say that I have never seen any institution so beautifully clean and well kept as this one. The brightness, airiness and spotless cleanliness of all the buildings was most striking. The patients were a tribute to the excellence of the medical attention paid to them and were well dressed, well housed and well fed.'

'The arrangements for children were excellent; the ward for children with slight leprosy and the separate ward for healthy children of leprosy parents were very good indeed.

'The staff of the Home for lepers is to be congratulated on the excellence of the work that they are doing. The healthy staff is small, as it should be, and much of the work of the Home is done by suitable patients trained for the work.'

The work for children and young men and women is particularly encouraging, and Miss Robertson writes of those who have had the joy of becoming free of all symptoms.

'The Blue Bird Flock continues to flourish. We happily report that some have flown away. This year we have discharged four as symptom free and from Faith Ward four young men have gone back to their homes free from the disease.'

'The Christmas festivities passed off well. They were held in the church on account of rain. The children in Hope Ward gave a play, "The Other Wise Man." This play was translated into Burmese by one of the Girls' High School teachers—who patiently taught it to the children.'

Of the healthy children in the Bailey Hostel Miss Robertson writes of those who are making good:

'One girl who had come to years of womanhood has happily married a young man employed by a firm in the Oil Fields. The bride is a very practical girl and ought to be able to look after a house and a husband. Another has now secured a post as Staff Nurse in the Maymyo Civil Hospital. She has commenced paying back monthly sums of money towards what was spent on her during her High School Education and training time in the Mandalay General Hospital. Another girl who was in the High School Final Class received the offer of a vacancy as a probationer in the Maymyo Civil Hospital. It was a very unexpected opportunity. Up to that time we had failed to get an opening in two other hospitals because of a number of previous applications. So now yet another is on her way towards finding a niche in the world.

'Two of the elder boys are now taking a training—one as a printer and one as a bookbinder. These lads do not get any wage, so have still to be financed by our

Mission. Both have become full members of the Church and have proved very helpful in emergencies. The Matron has put in a year of good work and most of the children have made excellent progress at their lessons in school. The buildings at the Bailey Hostel have had their usefulness enhanced by the addition of the Dining Room, a Cook House and a Store Room.'

Moulmein

During the year under review the Rev. A. J. Weeks superintended the work for the majority of the time, until Mr. Paul Hackett's recent return, whom we welcome back. Our thanks are due to Mr. Weeks for his keen interest in the work.

Work and play combine to make the days happy and healthy.

'Come between 6.30 and 8 a.m., or 3.30 to 5 p.m., and you will see them pounding paddy, clearing the compound, picking up litter, planting seeds, cultivating vegetables or paddy. They talk and joke while at work, and even composed a work-song which may be heard, if the visitor is a friend! Many of the *longyi*s worn are woven in the Home, and the nineteen small children study from ten till one, five days a week.'

Games and sports are greatly enjoyed.

'The annual sports were greatly enjoyed. While the weakened bodies of the lepers would not let them make "records", yet they vied with each other in many games and contests, some of which were quite ingenious. A **The Greasy Pole** bamboo, 5" diameter and 25' long, was set strongly in the ground. At its top an empty "joint" was left for oil. A small hole let the oil ooze slowly down. "Climb it, and get the token." Many failed to reach the top, till one boy took sand in his *longyi* (skirt) and threw it where he was to go. He got the token. Hurrah! Richer sport than a ball game!'

A new house has been provided for the resident medical officer, but other building needs remain.

'The house for the doctor is a joy. He has taken such a pride in clearing the compound and planting shrubs, vegetables and flowers, that it is a place of beauty. It is finely adapted to its purpose.

New Buildings and Old 'Of our ten buildings, four are brick, and will last a long time. Several of the others are getting very old. The Fleming Ward ought to be replaced at once, but plans for the regrouping of facilities are not yet complete. One of the urgent needs is a new house for the caretaker.'

Mr. Weeks completes his report with these words:

'With good food, exercise, and new-found hope and joy in life, our friends are a happy lot, and some are finding the Pearl of Great Price. So we are glad to carry on.'

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR

This field is still the largest one of the Mission's in India. Over 2,000 men, women, and children are in the Mission's Homes, and financial aid is given to two other institutions. There is also in this Province the Forest Farm Colony for arrested cases, and for children of patients, which receives support from the Mission. A very considerable contribution is therefore being made to the welfare of the people of this part of India.

Chandkhuri

After a most fruitful period of service Dr. H. Gass went on furlough this spring, and the medical oversight of the work has passed to Dr. E. W. Whitcomb, while the Rev. T. Essebaggers has continued as superintendent of this large and vital piece of work.

Additional buildings have been opened, largely due to splendid gifts of friends in Australia and New Zealand.

'It was our pleasure during the course of the year to dedicate and open a new observation ward for leper boys and one for leper girls. We built one new women's ward and a truly beautiful Prayer Pandal for the women patients. The better class patients' wards have been filled all the year and the presence of this type of patient in our midst has had many beneficial aspects.'

Further Buildings

The dairy farm which has been developing so steadily is of great value in providing needed food, and in aiding the doctors' efforts.

'The farm and dairy aspects of our work have had a successful year. Our dairy farm has again and again proved the soundness of our policy. We have been able to give milk regularly to all our patients and an extra amount to the hopeful cases. The patients are very appreciative of this type of food and eagerly come to the dairy to get their portion for the day. From a financial point of view this work has outdone itself making it possible for us to turn back into the maintenance fund upwards of Ra. 4,000. Our cows are sold locally and in this way we help to improve the stock in the surrounding communities. Although our farm crop was a partial failure due to the limited rainfall, the work involved, as usual, has been very good for our patients. This year all of the fields have been sown and it is anticipated that a good harvest will be reaped.'

Farm and Dairy

More applicants come to the Home (with its 570 inmates) than can be admitted. Sometimes they are given temporary admission to hospital, but others have to be turned away.

'The sternness required at such a time brings great doubt to one's mind as to his right to do so. Sometimes folk have come to us from places more than a thousand miles away having heard of the excellent treatment being given here. But often the nature of their case is such that nothing can be done for them or that at that time our quota is full. An effort is made to mitigate their disappointment by a partial payment of their expenses, and even though this may bring some comfort to the patient the feeling in one's own heart is not satisfied.'

The Hardest Part

For the children Miss Wagner has introduced new crafts and occupations.

'Rather than develop a type of child which will henceforth depend upon Mission charity she has sought to develop skill in the children so that they will be prepared for the type of life which they will have to live when they leave the institution through the door of marriage. The leper children have been taught to make cotton thread and to weave, and the healthy children have been taught not only this but also how to make soap and paper. Several of our boys are engaged in agricultural work with local *kisans*.'

Champa

'It has been a glorious year,' writes the Rev. Dr. P. A. Penner,

'I cannot recall that in any previous year I have had so many encouragements come my way in the work among lepers as the year 1937-1938. To begin with, through kind friends at home it has been possible to erect two **Ground for Encouragement** more substantial buildings for leper women. This has not only relieved congestion, but has enabled us to admit some especially needy cases. One of these buildings was formally opened by Miss Ethel M. Baker, Honorary Secretary, Mission to Lepers for Auckland, New Zealand, who was here on a visit; the other ward was opened by Dr. Ella Bauman of Champa. This brings the number of leper wards up to 42, including the Spencer Jack Memorial Home for leper girls.

'Next. Never before have the inmates of the Leper Home taken such an interest in sanitation and general cleanliness of the Home and their surroundings as this year. Evidently they realise that proper sanitary surroundings contribute to the health and perhaps recovery of the patients.

'The spiritual growth of the Church has been most encouraging. With very little guiding on the part of the superintendent the Church has moved forward wonderfully.'

Sometimes, at the Sunday morning services, when the usual offerings are made, special blessings are remembered by special gifts.

'Two, six, or even more lepers come forward and give a special offering to the Lord, for answered prayers, for restored health, etc. etc. In the Sunday School cash and rice are offered, but not to the extent of the Sunday morning offerings.

'Our Sunday School numbers about 500 lepers divided into 14 classes taught by lepers or such that have a leprous heritage. The S.S. Superintendent, the Vice-Superintendent, the Treasurer, the Ushers, the Librarian are all lepers. And quite recently the Church elected two deacons and two deaconesses. These gladly assume many duties in the Home that would ordinarily fall to the duties of a paid preacher.

'All that a discouraged missionary needs to do is to go to the Leper Home and receive new encouragement.'

Dhamtari

(a) *Shantipur*. The Rev. G. J. Lapp is able to report another year of steady progress. The completion and occupation of the new wing for boys with leprosy, given by Dublin friends, has been a great boon to the work.

'We are so grateful that the Leper Boys' Home could be finished during the year. The cottages are occupied by the leper boys and the school building serves its purpose for both leper boys and girls. We are fortunate in having among our Shantipur inmates two qualified **Better Care for the Boys** teachers to instruct the leper children in the rudiments of a primary education in Hindi.'

The area of land under cultivation by the patients also steadily increases.

'More than 60 of the 110 acres of Shantipur are under paddy cultivation. During the dry season more embankments were constructed preparatory to more extensive cultivation. All farmwork is done by the inmates of the institution. They also are very much interested in the individual vegetable gardens near their quarters. Beautiful flowers are in evidence everywhere.'

The superintendent finds encouragement in the increasingly effective medical service.

'We are most grateful for the continued increase in medical service. Dr. Khan and his staff are worthy of very appreciative mention in this regard. The building up, medically, of Shantipur was much on the heart of the superintendent and due to the kind co-operation of the Mission to Lepers and the staff this has been done. The new hospital has been better equipped and it is hoped that in the near future we shall be able to report more improvement in equipment and staff.'

(b) *Mangaltarai*. In addition to his superintendence of Shantipur, with its 430 inmates, Mr. Lapp has continued to give himself wholeheartedly to the development of the experimental farm colony in the depth of the forest, which aims at providing an opening, and gradually increasing security, for arrested cases, and for healthy children of lepers as they grow up. Special mention was made of this project in last year's report. Now it has entered its second year.

The Second Year 'Up to the present time (1-9-38) thirty-two families from among arrested cases of lepers and healthy children of lepers, with a few non-leprous colonists, have been settled in the three hamlets of Mangalpur, Mangalbari and Mangaldih on the Mangal-Tarai Raiyatwari Estate. Each hamlet has been supplied with a well and a tank, all but one of which are functioning. The Mangalbari well could not be finished because of the early monsoon but will be completed immediately after. Land has been allotted to each family. They manifest a keen interest in the development of their fifteen-acre holdings and the garden plots in connection with their cottages.'

Malaria has called for an intensive campaign, both curative and preventive, and this year there have been far fewer and less severe attacks.

'All medical service required can be given the colonists through the honorary supervision of the Medical Officer of the Shantipur Leper Home. The Manager and his wife spend several days of each week in the colony looking after the interests of the settlers and supervising their activities. The Manager is very grateful to all who have so kindly rendered every assistance in making the settlement possible.

'Mangaltarai must be considered still in the experimental stage, but there is every reason to believe that the project will be permanent and will prove a great blessing to the socially and economically disinherited of leper institutions of the Central Provinces.'

Kothara, Ellichpur

This crowded Home, which has grown so rapidly since the introduction of a resident medical officer, has been afforded some relief by additional accommodation.

'Three lines of "country" houses, of the "kachcha" type, have been put up during the year,' writes the Rev. Carl Wyder. 'Each line consists of four rooms accommodating some 40-50 patients altogether. A new Memorial Ward for women has also been opened. This was opened in November with a previous little Dedication service at which all the lepers were present.'

'At the present time this new ward has to be used as a sort of hospital for sick women who need special attention, while some of the newly erected houses in the men's compound have had to be set apart for the same purpose.

'One of Kothara's big needs is a simply equipped hospital building.'

Last year it was reported that upon the completion of the building of the Children's Home, to enable children to be separated from their parents, all the mothers with children promptly departed.

'In October and November the mothers who had left with their children rather than give them up, returned one by one. They hoped by this time we should have forgotten the reason of their going and they would be allowed to keep the little ones with them. There was a good deal of disappointment and grief when we insisted on the clean children being separated, but now they have become used to the arrangement and most are glad to see their little sons looking so well cared for.'

Mr. Wyder has himself learnt again to nurse the smallest!

'Our infants are doing well! So far at least they are still alive and kicking. We have them in our compound, so my wife is in and out to see them and even I at my age have learnt again to nurse babies. One gets to love them.'

The Babies' Nurse

Sometimes these babies come in terrible condition.

'One mother is a bad case of advanced leprosy. Her baby of ten months weighed 9 lbs. a month or so ago. The child had a terrible cough, no sign of teeth, no power to sit up; arms and legs just sticks: her head the biggest part of her. Now in five weeks she has gained $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. in weight, has lost her cough and is trying to use her hands and feet.'

The passing of a splendid woman patient brings this fine testimony.

'Bhagibai had been with us for 26 years. How well we remember the early days of her residence in the asylum. She was restless, her heart bitter at the dealings of God Who had allowed her to contract this terrible disease. It took some time for her to settle down, but eventually God met her in her deep distress; and often through the following years have we heard her giving testimony of her thankfulness for this very leading of God in bringing her, through her sickness, to the place of complete yieldedness to His will and finding in Him all the solace, strength and joy needed to make her life glad and free.

'On account of her faithfulness she was soon acknowledged as the "Patelin" (overseer) of the women's compound, and was a great help to those in charge of the asylum in forming a sound and true judgment in cases of difficult management. She truly lived "a tranquil and quiet life in all godliness and gravity." She was looked up to and respected by all the other women in the place. She helped many a soul through the last dark hours of sickness and death, doing things for them from which many shrank back. She did not spare herself, and in her time of need kind hands performed like duties, trying to alleviate her sufferings which were unspeakable at the end.'

Other Work

No special news comes from the Home at Jahargaon.

The Mission's usual financial aid was extended to the Home at Raipur.

AMONG THE TINIES

The work among the very small children is of great importance for the future. To save all the children would be to rid India of leprosy within sixty years



Worth Rescuing?

Above is a little boy at Subathu and to the right a little girl at Nasik



A Champa 'tiny' and 'grandpa'



Our young family at Chandkhuri, C.F.

NEW BUILDINGS



H. E. Sir John Hubback, Governor of Orissa, lays the Foundation Stone of the New Wing for Leper Children at the Cuttack Home

The Hon'ble Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, Minister for Public Health, Madras Presidency, opens the Silver Jubilee Hostel for Boys with Leprosy at the Manamadura Home



The New Dispensary at the Miraj Leper Home

'Our inmates have a large garden where they grow vegetables for themselves and it is a pleasure to see how much interest they take in their garden. Several men have separate little gardens. We irrigate with a "Mot" and keep a pair of bullocks for the asylum. One day a pig came into the garden. The lepers did not know to whom it would belong and so killed it and had a fine meal!'

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

Calicut (Chevayur)

The life of the Home has continued to progress, especially in the development of occupational interests.

Dr. Joseph, resident medical officer, describes an evening September scene :

'The monsoon has ended. There is a play of colours over the woolly clouds, massed in curious shapes. Manuel is busy gathering tapioca, and surprise is evident in his face, for each root is heavy and long beyond his expectation and its value quite unusual. Near the new Jubilee ward Maku with a couple of his friends as assistants are seen gathering sweet potatoes. Three big baskets they have already filled and yet half of his crop has not been picked. Zachai, Ummer and Perachakutty are all out in their respective gardens, collecting pumpkins, gourds, ladies-fingers, brinjals, beans and various other Indian vegetables commonly grown in this part of the country. They all are happy, for they have had a good crop this year. At the Harvest Festival, which always takes place at this time of the year, they express their gratitude by liberally bringing their gifts to the Church.'

The passing of a patient whose character had been refined in the furnace of suffering was an occasion for a great tribute of respect from the Calicut Christians.

'The chronic ward of the Hospital, in which the latter part of Supalitan's life in the hospital was spent, will ever remember him for his jovial mood in the midst of suffering, and those who heard him sing praises to his Lord in spite of the pangs of his flesh that always tortured him will never forget the joy that he experienced in Jesus Christ. A large gathering of Christians even from outside attended Supalitan's funeral. Besides that the Calicut Y.M.C.A. arranged a Memorial Meeting.

'A special feature of this gathering was the presence of friends from various Christian denominations. They could all unite in the praise of the Lord who had manifested His abundant grace in the life of this leper, and thus, for a while, forget the barriers that usually separate them. The speakers recalled the life of Supalitan. Before his baptism his name had been Govindan. He was born in a Nayar family at Palghat. His early story is one sad record of poverty, disease and sin in almost every form. When he became a leper, he wandered from shrine to shrine but found neither healing nor peace. "The only God, who seemed to have pity on me and gave me immediate relief was the Opium-God," he said. More and more he became a slave of the opium-eating habit. In utter despair he wanted to commit suicide, when for the first time he heard of institutions for lepers. He found admission in several hospitals successively, but never stayed long. When he first came to Chevayur, in 1924, he was a staunch Hindu, spending much time in reading the sacred books. But after some time he attended the services and began to read the Gospel. To the surprise of his Hindu friends he joined the preparation class and received baptism. Many struggles followed. There was also severe backsliding. But he learned to

trust the Lord wholly and found him wholly true. For many years he lived as a man of prayer and was a blessing to the whole institution.'

Manamadura

'We are 300 strong, and we have a waiting list of 250,' writes the Rev. E. E. White who is ably shouldering the burden of superintendence, following Dr. Wilder's departure on furlough. At the time of writing 259 out of the 300 cases are contagious ones, and the service thus rendered to the public, though unrealized by it, is of great importance. Of the non-infectious cases the majority are children, for whom special provision is made, so that they can secure not only treatment, but good living conditions.

The new Madura District Silver Jubilee Hostel for thirty boys was opened this July by the Hon'ble Minister of Public Health, Dr. T. S. S. Rajan. By a happy coincidence the opening of this ward (partly given by funds from the King George V Silver Jubilee Fund and partly by funds from the Mission to Lepers) took place at the time of the Silver Jubilee of the institution, and on the same day a memorial Weaving Building to the Rev. C. S. Vaughan was opened by Dr. Harriet Parker Vaughan, who was largely instrumental in founding the Home twenty-five years ago.

'The original tree, well and ward are here, but almost entirely hidden by the trees, shrubbery and buildings which have appeared since then. Instead of 21 acres we have 96, instead of a handful of workers there are now 14 staff workers, besides 60 inmates who assist in the running of the Institution. Instead of two buildings there are now nearly 40, and the annual maintenance cost has increased from Rs. 300 to Rs. 36,000! In fact the history of the Institution resembles that of a growing boy who continually outgrows his clothes, so that he is a continual problem to his parents. From the beginning the pressure of applications for admission has far outstripped our power to provide accommodation. Originally it was planned to accommodate a maximum of 200 inmates. Today there are 299 on the rolls and 250 whose names are on the waiting-list.'

Healthy activities for the patients form an important ally to treatment.

'Agriculture is the main source of exercise for the inmates. Several acres of Hospital land close by the wards are under cultivation. Those whose hands and feet are not too disabled do all the work upon the farm. The products of the farm are consumed not only by the patients but by the cattle and fowls which we are rearing.

'We train our patients in weaving and they are able to provide clothing for about fifty per cent. of the patients. We have washermen, barbers, carpenters, cobblers, scavengers, masons and trained teachers, who contribute greatly to the service of our inmates. The able-bodied men help the disabled patients to prepare cooked food and render them every assistance necessary. Lately we have started stone cutting with a view to making good roads in our colony. We wish to introduce spinning so that they can supply yarn for our looms. If many patients are trained in spinning, they can do such work in leisure time and can also earn something by it. Even when they leave this Institution, the spinning of yarn will help them to earn their bread.'

The year did not pass without its difficulties. A wave of fear passed over the town population, though the Home is a mile away, and resulted in an agitation for its removal. The work of educating the public has, however, been wisely engaged in, and it is hoped that the townspeople will come to recognize the value of the work.

Vadathorasalur

Last winter Miss E. Lillelund returned from furlough and at once there began the building of the new Healthy Children's Home which is just being completed and is to be opened by the Hon'ble Minister of Public Health very shortly.

'The great event of the year,' writes Miss Lillelund, 'is without doubt the building of the new Home for our healthy children. We are very thankful for the Home as it will give us much better facilities for our healthy children and more than that, it will relieve the present building **The Children's Work Develops** for use by our leper children, for we are badly in need of more accommodation both for leper children and grown-up patients.'

'The Home has been given by friends in other lands of the Mission to Lepers, and if it should have a name, I think it ought to be "The House of Love," for as it stands, it reminds us again and again about the love of friends at home, who have made it possible for us to get it, and I do want here on behalf of the children to say a heartfelt: Thank You. And as it stands, it reminds me about the love which we, through that Home, shall be able to show to those children for whom we have to be both father and mother.'

Miss Lillelund again writes of the hardest part of the work—turning away applicants, 'when we know we could help both in soul and body.'

The patients' generosity has again been manifest, and a spirit of joy and victory found in consciousness of Christ's presence and help. One patient, witnessing to others, said,

'I have found Jesus Christ and do believe that He is the only God. He has changed my heart. Before I came here to Vadathorasalur, I was a big rogue and got angry for nothing. After I have met Christ my nature has been changed and although I was beaten by another man very recently I did not hit back again and never quarrelled with him afterwards. Only Christ has changed my heart and not other gods.'

A Changed Heart

'And,' adds Miss Lillelund, 'what Rankaswamy says is true, he has been changed.' She also adds, 'The work amongst our patients in everyday life gives us many opportunities to thank God. It is the best school I, and the staff with me, have attended, and we do thank God for the service given to us to do.'

Other Homes

The Homes at Ramachandrapuram, Salur, and Vizianagram, have not had eventful years. Ramachandrapuram has had an unusual number of visitors, and the pressure on accommodation continues. No report comes from Salur. The work for the children at Vizianagram has given reason for encouragement, and Miss Mann

rejoices as she sees those under treatment getting better. Of one five-year old she writes: 'His spots are clearing up—he is a happy wee soul, ever into mischief but never in sorrow except on injection days!'

'There are four other diseased children on our list,' writes Miss Mann, 'but they are more advanced and their cases are not so hopeful. One, a little girl of about eight, was brought in by her father, who is himself a very advanced case. We had no more room for any men, but for the sake of the child we gave him a place on the verandah. I warned him carefully that the girl would have to stay for a prolonged course of treatment and that he must not weary of the restricted life of the Asylum and take her away. His reply was: "No one wants us. To where shall we go? I'll stay here until I become dust." I only hope that he does stay until the daughter can be pronounced "symptom free".'

The aided Homes at Kodur and Narsapur have continued to receive financial help. The Narsapur Home is giving special attention to children, and care is taken to see that education does not suffer during the long medical treatment.

'We have a very good Day School of 45 children. The D.E.O. gave a very favourable report. It is now raised to 5th Standard and a second teacher has been appointed.

'It is disappointing when the children are taken away by their relatives. Recently some lepers had to be dismissed for misconduct, amongst them a woman who has been in the Home for four years. She has given us a good deal of trouble at various times; she would have been dismissed on several occasions had it not been for her little girl, a dear wee mite whom I was very anxious to help. She was supported by a Sunday School in Oxford. Unfortunately, the mother was aware of my desire to save the child and so played up the more. At last her conduct was such and her influence so bad that for the good of the community she had to be sent away.'

ORISSA

Cuttack

After eight and a half years of valuable service Mr. S. F. Robinson has retired from the superintendence of the work. 'The patients gave Mr. and Mrs. Robinson a great send-off,' writes the Rev. E. R. Lazarus, whom we welcome to the charge of the work.

Distinguished visitors have been numerous, including His Excellency the Governor, the Hon'ble Premier, and the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India.

The Governor came to lay the foundation stone of the new wing for children.

'Through the generosity of the administrators of the King George V Jubilee Memorial Fund, a sum of Rs. 15,000 was granted for the building of a new block, comprising two children's wards, a large school room, a master's house, and a cook room. In October, 1937, His Excellency Sir John Hubback, Governor of Orissa, who is greatly interested in leper work, laid the foundation stone of the new buildings. The work of erecting

the buildings was delayed for nearly six months on technical grounds, but the walls are going up speedily now, and we hope to have it finished before the end of the year.'

The Premier came at the time of the Christmas festivities.

'On Christmas Eve we invited the Premier of Orissa, the Hon'ble Biswanath Das, to distribute to the patients the gifts of scarves, clothing, dolls, soaps, etc., sent by friends in England, Australia and New Zealand. He took the opportunity of giving them a practical talk on the need of faith in God for the healing of body and soul. A quaint remark was overheard at the distribution: "These gifts are beautiful, but they will soon wear out," to which a companion replied, "True, but our Saviour is imperishable".'

The Imperishable Gift

The Public Health Commissioner, Col. A. J. H. Russell, C.B.E., I.M.S. paid a visit this summer and afterwards wrote:

'I have been very interested to see this Institution and would like to say at once how impressed I have been with the care and attention the patients receive and with the general air of cheerfulness among the resident population. The Boy Scouts and Girl Guides are particularly happy activities.'

The perplexities of a superintendent in determining who to admit and who to retain, when the Home is more than crowded, are well demonstrated in this passage from Mr. Lazarus' report:

'We are thankful to be able to report that during the year under review we were able to discharge 16 symptom-free cases, and 6 burnt-out cases. Three men of the latter class were very reluctant to leave us, and begged to be allowed to remain. They were crippled men, and feared their people would be reluctant to receive them into their homes. But we had to harden our hearts, because of the many contagious cases always waiting at our gates until we can admit them. There is need for a colony in Orissa where burnt-out cases, and symptom-free men and women can make their own homes. There are women in our Leper Home, who have no home to which they would be welcome on their discharge. One woman leading in prayer one day, at the Asylum Church, said, "How can we thank Thee, O Lord for Thy great love towards us. Our husbands, our dear ones, have cast us out, but Thou dost love us, and Thou hast died for us".'

Whose Need is Greatest?

'Sometimes we are accosted at the gate by men in the very last stages of the disease who beg to be allowed to come in and die. Two such cases admitted only a few months ago needed the accommodation for not more than about 24 hours, but our Boys Scouts made them as comfortable as possible before they breathed their last.'

The passing of Kamini Das, nurse, Guide Lieutenant and splendid Christian, has been a great loss to the Home. She suffered terribly at the last, but

'she spent herself in the service of others as long as she was able,' writes Miss E. C. Wigner, who is Captain of the Leper Guide Company. 'She did not speak of this service herself; we only heard from others and from what we saw ourselves. This was repaid to her in her time of need. She who had fed many others, too deformed or weak to feed themselves, was in her turn fed by others in the same loving way. When she was very ill, and could breathe more easily sitting up than lying down, the Guides took it in turns to act as her bed-rest for two hours at a time, letting her rest her weary and sore-covered back against their backs—until a proper back-rest could be prepared for her. They just arranged to do this among themselves, and did it as something which came in the ordinary day's work. I have often come away from her, wondering at

Kamini and the Guides

her wonderful patience and cheerfulness. Some of us were almost glad that towards the end she lost much of her sight, and so could not see how unsightly her poor body had become.'

Mr. Lazarus adds:

'In her constant suffering she never uttered a word of complaint. Her firm faith and trust in Christ's love upheld her to the end, and we thank God for a beautiful life which has been the means of cheering and helping all who lived with her.'

PUNJAB

Rawalpindi

The Home has continued its service for patients over a wide area, and by an arrangement with the N. W. F. Province, patients are also received from there.

Mrs. Alter tells an interesting story of a gift to the patients, and its reason.

'One morning as I was sitting in the office discussing routine business with the doctor a tonga drove up and two Sikhs alighted. We went out on the verandah to greet them and found that they had brought parched grain and sweets to be distributed among the lepers. The gong was sounded and the head man of each barrack came to receive the portion for his barrack. I noticed that the givers were disturbed, and upon questioning them I found that they had brought these gifts as a votive offering for a very sick friend and they wanted prayer offered for his recovery. These wealthy men were asking prayer of these despised lepers. A small group of Mohammedans were near and they first offered prayer. Then I asked the Sikh gentleman if we Christians might not offer prayer for his friend, to which he most gladly assented saying that the Christians had the most faith in prayer and therefore their prayers were the most effectual. After explaining our attitude towards prayer for the sick, saying that we believe that God uses all possible means to answer the prayers and that we always ask that the Lord's will may be done in each case, we called on Daniel, one of our Christian lepers to pray. In a clear, unflinching voice he offered the simple prayer of a believer, asking God's special blessing upon the sick one and upon all who cared for him, asking that he might have relief from suffering, and that if God so willed it, he might be restored to health of body and of soul, that he might see the Light of Jesus Christ, the Saviour. Though not agreeing with all the religious implications of that prayer, the Sikhs went away quite satisfied with their mission and God graciously granted the prayer for the restoration of bodily health.'

Gifts and Prayers

Weaving, an occupation introduced two or three years ago, has this year for the first time paid its way, as learners have become more proficient.

'The weaving industry has paid for itself this year for the first time. This spring it provided a set of clothes for each patient in all but one of our barracks. We have three looms now and eight patients who are really keen on learning and keep steadily at it. The most encouraging part of it is that two of these are young boys in whom the disease is being arrested and who will probably be able to follow the weaver's trade.'

The healthy children belied their name for a time, a series of illnesses having laid them low:

'All the children's diseases seemed leagued together to besiege our little ones in the Healthy Home. Consequently that name seemed hardly to apply for a few months. Two of the children had complications after measles and one was seriously ill after whooping cough. Now that the trying days of nursing are over and all the children are well and gaining every day, we can give thanks to the loving Heavenly Father Who brought us through. Such days of testing are difficult, but they do strengthen our faith.'

Subathu

The Home has suffered a great loss in the sudden death of Mr. G. H. Watson, while on furlough in England this summer. Mr. Watson has in many ways left the impress of his thirteen years' labours at the Home, and we will remember with gratitude all he did for its welfare and development.

Mr. Watson has been succeeded by Mr. W. Ward, who writes:

'As we mourn the loss of a beloved fellow-labourer, we thank God for Mr. Watson's life and love and for the cheer and encouragement which he continually gave us. He will be greatly missed by the patients at the Leper Home to whom he has ministered faithfully during the past thirteen years.'

Mr. Ward has been finding an unexpected amount of talent available.

'We have recently discovered some fine talent among our patients. For instance we have a very efficient builder who I understand has worked in the M.E.S., for about 18 years. He is able to take charge of repairs and construction work and since he has taken up this responsibility he has shown a decidedly improved physical condition. Not many weeks ago the large wall at the end of the women's quarters was on the point of collapse and we called in an outside contractor who quoted Rs. 80 for reconstruction. Eventually the work was entrusted to our patients and it was done quickly and efficiently at the nominal cost of Rs. 22-14-0. A few days ago a stone water-tank was completed and in this we have further evidence of fine workmanship on the part of the patients. Builder, carpenter, blacksmith and many others are working well together and giving a fine contribution towards the economic side of the Home. We invariably find that the patients who take up some sort of work begin to improve very quickly.

'One of our patients who was previously a soldier in an Indian regiment has recently become drill instructor and scores of our male patients are able to take part in physical drill and tug-of-war almost daily.

'During the year a reservoir has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 2,600 and we are now able to conserve the water-supply and give sufficient quantities to all patients during the dry season. The capacity of the new reservoir is 77,000 gallons.'

Tarn Taran

'There are many on the waiting list,' writes the Rev. Dr. A. P. Das, resident superintendent and medical officer of this, the largest Leper Home and Hospital in the Punjab, with 230 in-patients.

Christmas time saw the production of a play, 'Queen Esther and Haman' by the patients, a juggling entertainment, good food, and the presentation of many gifts from Christian friends from abroad.

'I must take this opportunity,' writes Dr. Das, 'of sending our most grateful thanks to all our donors and contributors and collectors of the most beautiful things

from England, Australia, Canada and New Zealand, and India. It is our custom to lift our hands towards our Heavenly Father and thank Him for the gift of His Son, and ask Him to bless all those that think and work for these destitute people under our charge and elsewhere.

'One look at the happy, beaming faces of the recipients, would make the giver's heart joyful.'

The work for the rescue of the children continues to be of very great encouragement. Dr. Das reports that in twenty-five years only one such child, out of a large number, has been known to develop the disease. The supervision of the Healthy Homes by Mrs. Das and her daughters is a work engaged in with much devotion and understanding. There are now over 100 children in these Homes.

Aided Work

The Rev. C. R. W. Wilkinson has returned from furlough and is again in charge of the work at Palampur which he has watched, and helped to develop in such encouraging fashion. He has been struck with the way in which the deepening spiritual life of patients has been the chief cause of the visible changes in the life of the Home.

'The growing sense of unity amongst members of a family living, worshipping and working together has been encouraging. In a large measure we attribute it to the lives of the Christian members of the family. Four years ago, there were only three Christians in the Home. To-day there are twenty and their new way of life, their happy faith and thoughtfulness for others has largely been responsible for the change in the atmosphere in the Home.'

Light and Learning

'Light and learning seem to go together. There has been a steady attendance at the daily school class and the joy of accomplishment has been the reward for those who have learned to read. A small library of simple books in Urdu is available for those whose thirst for knowledge is stimulated. Picture magazines bring the story of life in other lands for those to whom the possibility of travel is denied. But it is something for their horizon to be widened and their interests to be turned away from themselves.'

'The tailoring class now produces all the clothes needed for the members of the family. One or two are hoping to learn weaving so that they will be able to make the blankets required as well.'

'It is the witness of changed lives,' concludes Mr. Wilkinson, 'which is a most powerful testimony of the changing power of the Gospel. I shall never forget the first time I was called upon to address the lepers at a service many years ago. I had wondered what I could say to them, what message I could give to them. Now it is often they who teach me by their example of Christian grace and charity, patience and forbearance when suffering.'

No report has been received from the Ambala Leper Home, to which the Mission's aid has continued as usual.

UNITED PROVINCES

The work in the United Provinces has been strengthened during the year by the building of the new Home and Hospital at Zamurradganj, near Fyzabad, and referred to on pp. 5, 6 and 36. On the other hand the project for the building of a new institution near Allahabad, to be developed in conjunction with the present Home at Naini, was dropped, following the sudden death of Dr. Noehren, to whom tribute was paid in the last Report.

Meerut

The Home has remained full, and an interesting story is told by the Rev. C. G. B. Chambers of a man who was supported by the inmates, when he could not be admitted in the regular way.

'As soon as we came down from the hills early last October we heard that a few days previously a leper in an advanced stage had been placed on the roadside, 200 yards from the Home. On hearing that there was no vacant place at all for him, the lepers decided that they would make him comfortable under a tree (it was still quite warm) and they undertook to feed him themselves. It was a specially sad case for he was quite blind and was suffering badly from hookworm as well as leprosy in an acute form. We were able to find room for him eventually.'

What the Patients Did

For the patients the great event has been the installation of a chiming clock, which gives great joy!

'The great event since last year has been the purchase and installation of a pleasant sounding chiming clock. As soon as our letter reached England, saying that the lepers were saving to buy such a clock to brighten their lives a bit, a friend at once wrote and sent the full amount for the purchase. The clock has given great pleasure to the lepers and they are most grateful to the donor. They say it has made our church more beautiful and our hearts happy, whilst many have altered their place for sitting outside so that they can see the clock through the windows or open doors and hear it striking.'

The Chiming Clock

Although this is a small Home with only fifty inmates, and every pice given out of the slender living allowances represents a real sacrifice, the patients contributed no less than Rs. 89 to outside causes during the year!

Naini (Allahabad)

During the year the Rev. F. J. Isaac has temporarily superintended the work, while Mrs. A. G. Noehren for the greater part of the year had charge of the large Homes for Healthy Children. A new bungalow has been erected adjoining the Healthy Homes, and improvements in the Girls' Home have been engaged in. Now that the project for a new leprosy institution at Mirakpur has been abandoned, a reconditioning programme for the Naini Home is being prepared, together with plans for hospital wards to replace the present building which only makes inadequate provision for the needs.

Mr. Isaac gives some illustrations of day-to-day incidents. He describes Easter Day thus:

'The Christians of the Naini Leper Home had never celebrated a Sunrise Service at the Cemetery on Easter Morning. Since a new section of cemetery had just been enclosed it was decided to dedicate this on Easter Morning in connection with a Sunrise Service. The week before much cleaning had been done. Graves were decorated and finally the gate and the approach were elaborately decorated. When we arrived at the Leper Home on Easter Morning at the first signs of dawn, the lepers were all ready for us. They were singing and dancing and drumming. Automatically the procession formed to proceed to the cemetery. Arrived there we announced: "The Lord is risen." The multitude answered, "Surely He is risen." A resurrection song was sung followed by scripture and prayer. Again special singing by a group. Then some remarks and the dedicatory prayer for the new section. Again there followed singing, the Benediction, and a mighty shout of "Yishu Masih ki Jai" and "Glory to God." As the joyous crowd slowly wended its way back to the Home the first rays of the sun streaked across the sky.'

The first patient to be buried in the cemetery was Yunas, whose last days were marked by much suffering, but also by supreme patience.

'Yunas was a decrepit leper—a veritable human wreck. There was not a sound spot on his body. Often we visited him in the hospital. The hot weather was increasing, so the Boy Scouts organized relays to fan him. He was most thankful. With Christian patience and fortitude he awaited the day of release. His patient suffering was an inspiration which fully counteracted the loathsomeness of his appearance. Finally the day came when he could enter into the presence of His Lord in whom he had hoped. His body was the first precious seed to be planted in the new burial ground and became in a very real sense the second dedication of that spot.'

A quarrelsome patient was dealt with in a novel, but successful, way.

'One day a Christian elder came to me with the report that a certain woman was quarrelling and using profane language and no one was able to stop her. Furthermore he said the previous superintendent had for a similar offence threatened to expel her from the Home if she offended again. I went to her and saw that she was terribly angry. She offered no greeting, remained sitting sullenly, and to my questions she only offered a stream of counter accusations. I did not listen to her long, but gave this ultimatum that unless by Monday morning she succeeded in making at least a half dozen of her immediate neighbours such friends that they would come to me and plead for mercy in her behalf she would have to leave the Home. Nor would I call them or her. She would have to take the initiative. It worked. On Monday her neighbours were there and begged that she be given another chance, to which I gladly acceded. Six months have passed and it seems that the medicine really had some effect.'

Zamurradganj (Fyzabad)

The building of this new Home has only been possible by reason of the generous gifts of donors in the Fyzabad Division. In particular the late Maharani Jagdamba Devi of Ajodhya, through the agency of the Court of Wards, not only gave a very suitable site

BEGINNINGS AT ZAMURRADGANJ, FYZABAD



October 1937
Marking out
the site

November 1937

The first
bricks are laid
with prayer



March 1938
The Hospital
Block under con-
struction. The first
three completed
cottages are in
the background

July 1938

The Medical
Administration
Block nears
completion



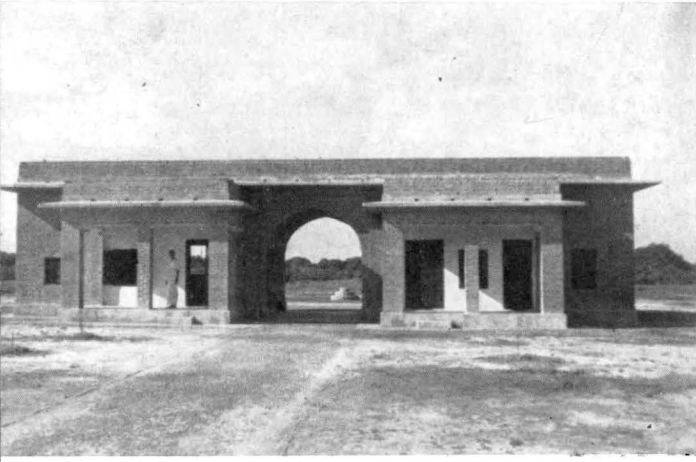
August 1938

A group of
men's cottages
just ready for
occupation



SEE OVER

BEGINNINGS AT ZAMURRADGANJ, FYZABAD (continued)

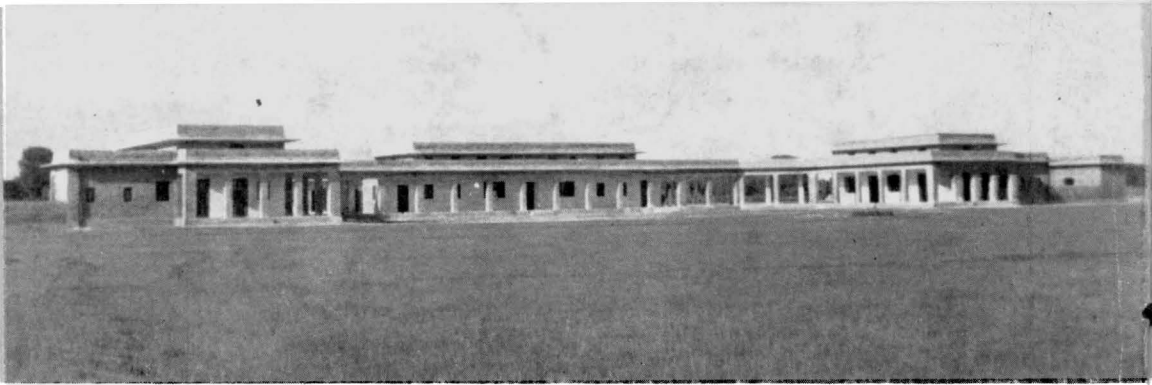


The Home was opened in August, 1938

The General Administration Block



H.E. the Governor of the United Provinces declares the Home open, August 17th, 1938



The Main Hospital and Medical Administration Block

At work in the Men's Hospital Ward



The first men patients and staff. There were over forty patients resident within a month of the formal opening

of some forty acres, seven miles from Fyzabad, but also Rs. 21,000 towards the buildings. Among other generous donors were the Rani Digraj Kuer of Ram Nagar Dhamera, Maharaja Pateshwari Prasad Singh of Balrampur, and Raja Ajit Pratap Singh of Partabgarh. Altogether nearly Rs. 70,000 was made available for the new project and given over into the hands of the Mission to Lepers. This marks a new advance in the development of leper work in India—local friends supplying the first capital funds, and offering them unconditionally to the Mission, so that it may engage in further work.

The Mission to Lepers, in co-operation with the English Methodist Missionary Society, decided to accept the invitation to engage in this project; and in order to superintend the planning and erection of the main buildings of the Home, Mr. A. Donald Miller, the Mission's Secretary for India, temporarily transferred his headquarters to Zamurradganj, and the building work began in November, 1937. By August 1st, 1938, the main hospital buildings, general and medical administration blocks, cottages for 75 patients, staff quarters and water system were ready, and the first patients began to be received. Within a month there were fifty patients resident, and a quickly growing out-patient department. It is of great encouragement that the resident medical officer, Dr. P. J. Chandy, has so quickly won the confidence of both in-patients and out-patients. The honorary superintendence of the work has now passed to the Rev. W. H. Russell.

The Home was formally opened on August 17th, 1938, by His Excellency the Governor of the United Provinces, and reference to his speech is made on p. 6. Photographs of the Home, in various stages of construction, face this and the preceding page.

Other Homes

Up in the Kumaon District the Homes at Almora and at Chandag Heights have continued their work for the people of the hills. The Almora Home is one of the oldest in India and has, almost from the beginning of the Mission's history, received considerable financial help, though it is not the Mission's property. There are now over 100 patients and Dr. Manohar Masih reports that further developments should be engaged in if funds permitted.

'During the year the average number of inmates has been 106. Nine arrested and eleven very much improved cases were discharged. Out-patients have increased to 200. Most of the 15 joining the clinic during the year were neural cases. The average daily attendance at the clinic has been 40, six cases have become arrested and all who have taken regular treatment have remarkably improved.

'The general aspect of the treatment has been duly stressed. Accompanying ailments are diagnosed and treated. A good diet is provided and regular exercise encouraged. A piece of land acquired from the Cantonment on lease gives opportunity for a little cultivation. The patients are also assigned small vegetable plots near their own living quarters. Because of scarcity of water little can be grown in the summer. The roads, drains,

General Treatment

boundary walls, all are kept in order by the inmates themselves. For the last six months they have been working on a much needed playground, now almost half-completed. All able-bodied men work two or three hours a day on it. They do this willingly as they know it is for their own play, and in the meantime it gives them the necessary exercise.

'One of our great needs is an operating theatre and a hospital ward, for which we require about Rs. 2,000.

'The hospital, beside being a hospital and a home, has been utilized as a training centre for the District Board Dispensary Doctors, and the Asylum Medical Officer has to give what help he can in directing and maintaining the leprosy campaign in the district. Thus the Christian influence of this institution is felt all over the district.'

At Chandag Heights, Miss Mary Reed, now in her 85th year, has been much encouraged by the arrival of Miss Ogilvie to be a companion and to share the burden of the work.

'I can't tell you,' writes Miss Ogilvie, 'how happy I am to be here, to share the responsibilities and help in correspondence and accounts; and also to be a help to the men and women in the two Homes, and get acquainted with them. It is a great pleasure, also, to be with dear Miss Reed.'

INDIAN STATES

Chamba State

The Rev. R. McCheyne Paterson has continued to supervise the considerable out-patient clinic work for hill men and women who come many miles over mountain paths to secure their injections. There are over 300 names on the books, though all cannot attend regularly.

'One patient, by name Nur Din, whose home is miles away up in the hills came very joyfully to say that our Assistant Surgeon said he was cured of leprosy. He looked a new man so I sent him to our State Civil Surgeon who after examination gave a certificate that there were no signs of leprosy. He got his discharge certificate and went away to join his wife and children after a separation of seven years during which time he had been regularly treated. Last year also another leper was pronounced free of all taint and went home joyfully. It is a source of great joy to see the healthy hue increasing on the faces of some old patients, and to encourage them to persevere.'

Dhar State

The Home near Dhar, though small, continues to exercise a useful function in this State. The Rev. F. J. Anderson reports the re-roofing of the women's houses, and the digging of a new well which, though 42 feet deep, had yielded no water when the rains broke and prevented further work on it.

Miraj State

The Rev. R. C. Richardson judges the success of the institution under his charge by standards which no one will question.

'If constantly admitting new patients and discharging some as symptom-free, if changing the discouraged and hopeless into joyful and hopeful people, if seeing the much-diseased have their wounds healed and anaesthetic patches have feeling

returned, mean anything then Miraj Leper Asylum has had a successful year. In addition to the above, many patients have been spiritually helped.

'Many lives have been greatly changed during their stay in the asylum. The spirit of helpfulness and love has had its influence in drawing men and women away from selfishness and evil-living into a life controlled by the spirit of selflessness and Christ-like living. The medical work being done in a spirit of prayer has had its influence in turning the thoughts of the patients to something more vital than their bodies. The attendance at the daily chapel service, where the Gospel is preached and where the Bible is studied, has much to do with the change in the outlook of the patients. The spirit of helpfulness after a while takes the place of the selfish begging spirit with which many of the patients come into the asylum.'

The new dispensary building has greatly helped the medical work.

'Our fine new dispensary building, properly equipped, has made possible far more satisfactory work and consequently better success than ever before, and our thanks go out daily to the family in America, who so generously gave this finely equipped dispensary.'

Mayurbhanj State (Baripada)

The year has seen the building of a new cottage at this aided Home, built entirely by the patients.

'The Memorial Cottage,' writes Mrs. Lahey, 'has been finished and opened and we had a very happy time with the lepers. All the work had been done by the inmates under Mr. Lahey's supervision. The tiles were made by some, others carried the mud for walls and yet others the clay, etc. for the tiles, and a few did the sawing of the timber and others the carpentering and concrete work. The kind lady who gave the money for the cottage in memory of a devoted brother, also gave a gift each to all who had had a share in the work, and the gifts gave very real pleasure. And the new cottage is a real adornment, and because it is the work of the lepers it speaks to us of a real triumph that has not come easily or without cost. It has been a testing time for all, and we feel it is a practical illustration of the impossible becoming possible, and, we trust and pray, the beginning of many more such triumphs for the future. When we first attempted to show the lepers how much they might do in their home in this way, we met real opposition.'

The patients and staff have been cheered by distinguished visitors.

'Several visitors during the year have cheered our lepers and encouraged the staff. All were delighted when H.H. the Maharaja took Colonel Robson and Mrs. Robson, accompanied by the Secretary to the Resident and the Dewan of Mayurbhanj, to visit the Home.'

'Lady Hamilton's visit early in the year gave great pleasure and all regretted the indisposition that prevented Sir Daniel Hamilton accompanying her as he usually does each year when visiting Mayurbhanj. The kind appreciation expressed and the keen interest and sympathy displayed by all these gracious visitors are a great encouragement and joy.'

Nizam's Dominions (Dichpali)

This great Home, aided from its beginnings by the Mission, has continued its all-round work, though no special events have marked out the year.

'The past year,' writes Dr. Donald Dow, 'has not been very eventful, and work has gone on much as usual. All our big building programme was completed at the

end of last year, and we are glad to have all the buildings in use. Because of the increased accommodation, we have had to refuse many less patients than in previous years, and that is a matter for which we are thankful, for I think it is one of the most heart-breaking jobs in life to have to turn away needy lepers.'

Dr. Dow notices that those most interested in practical activities are the ones who also show a concern for their own and their neighbours' spiritual welfare.

'We are trying to develop activities in regard to the Boys' Brigade and Girls' Life Brigade in the Home. These have been in existence for many years, but we are seeking to widen their sphere of influence, and the recreation hall which was erected last year is providing a fine centre for religious dramas, lantern lectures, health lectures, etc., so we hope that these boys and girls will return to their villages with ideas on health and cleanliness which will be put into practice. The farm also provides a very useful school for the learning of improved methods of agriculture. We find, however, that the people who are keenest in these things are those who have come to have an interest in the Christian religion, and even though some of these people do not make an open profession of faith while they are here, they carry back the message to their people, and sometimes the results are very gratifying. Recently I had a letter from an Indian minister in which he said he had been entering some new villages hitherto untouched by Christian effort and at one village he was met by a deputation from a neighbouring village, and the leader of the deputation—a very influential woman—asked the missionary to come and tell her people of Jesus. He went, and found all the village gathered to hear him, and after he had spoken they asked for an evangelist for whom they promised to provide a house. The missionary afterwards asked the woman how they had become interested in Christianity, and she said she had learned of Christ from her son who had once been a patient in Dichpali, and then they both told their fellow villagers, and so great was the interest that they decided they must have an evangelist at the first opportunity.'

Travancore

The small Home at Alleppey was closed towards the end of 1937. The need for it in the past had been real; but better facilities at more modern Homes, and the fact that the town was beginning to extend up to and around the Home, made it advisable to concentrate on other work in the State, and arrangements were made for the transfer of the patients.

Neyyoor

All the work of the Home at Neyyoor has now been concentrated at the new site outside the town, and some two hundred patients are being cared for. We greatly regret that Dr. Abraham, the resident medical officer, died suddenly in August of this year.

Dr. Abraham had in his life given an example of Christian 'revenge.' On one occasion, years ago, he was assaulted and very seriously injured by a group of lepers, suffering broken limbs and spending a long time afterwards in hospital. But he was in no way deflected from his love of the lepers, and returned to their service with added devotion.

The number of boy-patients is considerable and for them school work has been developed, though older patients attend also.

'In the sincere hope,' wrote Dr. Abraham, 'that the children who come here in the early stages of the disease will later on be discharged as symptom-free or

The School disease-arrested and then be able to move freely again in society, no effort has been spared so that they may at least be able to show proficiency in the three R's. It has not been considered wise to follow the curriculum of the ordinary school, for two hours' instruction only is given in the mornings and a similar period in the afternoons; still, a fairly full programme has been crowded in. Age does not count for anything in this school, for many of the elder patients who come have not had any education at all. Four patients act as teachers, one of whom is a graduate. The older patients are not forgotten and those that have any desire to learn to read are encouraged in the fullest manner possible. The success achieved in the women's department is most inspiring and whenever one goes round their blocks, in the daytime, one can hear some, who have not known what school was, making a brave attempt to learn the alphabet.'

Twenty-seven cases were able to return to their homes last year, all signs of the disease gone. Dr. T. Howard Somervell is one of the optimists over treatment, and he says:

'Thank God, leprosy can now in many cases be cured, and our present leper homes, in which some two hundred lepers are treated, enable many of them every year to go back to life and health as useful, wage-earning citizens. We now reckon that nearly all lepers who have not had the disease for more than four years are curable, if properly treated by injection once a week.'

Other States

To the Leper Homes at Rajnandgaon (Rajnandgaon State) and Kangpokpi (Manipur State, Assam) the Mission's usual grants-in-aid continued during the last year.

MEDICAL WORK

A Review of the Year's Medical Returns

By DR. JOHN LOWE

*(Research Worker in Leprosy, School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta)
Honorary Medical Adviser, Indian Auxiliary, The Mission to Lepers*

I have been asked once more to comment on the medical work in India of the Mission to Lepers. I do so with pleasure, because I know of the good work that is being done and of the efforts that are constantly being made to make the work even better. In most of the Mission's institutions there are now resident medical officers who are accomplishing much for the medical relief of the patients. Only a few of the smaller institutions now rely on the periodical visits of outside medical men.

The returns of the medical work are here given in their usual form. They show no marked variation from other reports of recent years, and they represent a great mass of steady, skilful and pains-taking work.

One of the most difficult and heart-rending jobs which has to be done by the staff of leprosy institutions is to deal with the many applicants for the small number of vacancies which occur, and to decide who shall be admitted and who refused. From a medical point of view the applicants are of many types. There is the man or woman disabled by the disease but not infectious; there is the patient with active leprosy, but in its earlier non-infectious stages, who lives far from any centre of treatment; there is the highly infectious patient who is a danger to those with whom he lives; there is the child with leprosy, slight or severe.

The claims of all these are great, but there is room for only a small fraction of those who present themselves for admission.

The Mission to Lepers has adopted the policy of providing as far as possible for all children with leprosy who apply for admission. This, I believe, is right. With other patients it is the practice of most institutions to deal with each person according to his relative needs and to the resources of the institution, his medical condition being an important consideration. Some institutions are admitting more of the patients who are highly infectious; some are admitting more disabled patients; some are admitting more patients with early leprosy. There is no rule which can be applied generally and each institution must decide what is best in its own peculiar circumstances.

The type of patient admitted will markedly affect statistics of

results of treatment in coming years. Highly infectious patients and deformed and disabled patients are likely to stay for many years, even until they die, and they will never swell the number of discharged. The patients with early leprosy may be discharged in a relatively short time and swell the number recorded as discharged. Generally speaking, however, in the homes of the Mission, the number of infectious patients admitted is increasing and I think that this is as it should be. A non-infectious patient may be admitted, treated and discharged, but he occupies room which might otherwise be used by an infectious patient who is endangering the health of his relatives and associates. The argument may be used that apart from treatment the slight case may become infectious. In some instances this argument may be true, but in many we know that it is not.

It will thus be clear that the number of patients discharged is not necessarily a good indication of the quality of the medical work done. If in coming years the number of discharged patients falls, it will probably be due to the fact that more patients with the severer forms of leprosy are being admitted.

In the course of my work I sometimes visit leprosy institutions, some run by the Mission to Lepers and others by other agencies. There are several things which often strike me about the institutions of the Mission compared with other institutions. The first is the excellence of the arrangements made for children. I sometimes have to try to arrange for the admission of a child to a leper home and, if possible, I send the child to one of the homes of the Mission, because I know that there the child will be really well looked after. Another thing is the relatively high standard of the general health of the patients. They are usually healthy, bright, clean and free from secondary infections of the skin such as scabies. This fact indicates a high standard of medical care. A third thing noticeable in the Mission's homes is that the patients have much to do, both work and recreation, while another is the spirit of the institutions, and the friendly relations between the staff and the patients, created largely because the staff have a real spirit of service. All these things indicate the great value of the medical work of the Mission.

There are many other aspects of the medical work which I might here discuss but perhaps they may be left for future reports.

STATISTICS OF TREATMENT, 1937

In-patients

Inmates under treatment at end of year	...	...	...	7,432
Inmates who received treatment for three months and upwards	...	...	...	9,549
Much improved	...	...	...	2,520
Slightly improved	...	...	...	2,605
Became worse	...	...	...	588
Had to stop treatment	...	...	...	162
Apparently stationary	...	...	...	1,045
Died or left	...	...	...	1,480
Cases arrested <i>without deformity</i>	...	...	...	768
Cases discharged <i>without deformity</i>	...	...	...	554
Cases arrested <i>with deformity</i>	...	...	...	381
Cases discharged <i>with deformity</i>	...	...	...	122
Cases arrested in a previous year but relapsed during the year	...	...	...	58

Out-patients

Number of out-patients treated	...	...	...	10,444
Cases improved	...	...	...	1,417
Cases arrested or became symptom-free	...	...	...	230

**Lepers Homes and Hospitals, and Homes for Healthy Children of
Lepers in India and Burma Owned, Managed, or Aided
by the Mission to Lepers**

STATISTICS OF INMATES, 31st DECEMBER, 1937

HOME	LEPERS			Total Leper Inmates	Healthy Children	Total Inmates
	Men	Women	Children			
Bengal						
M. Bankura ...	128	107	24	259	16	275
A. Chandraghona ...	38	8	4	50	9	59
A. Kalimpong ...	66	13	3	82	17	99
M. Raniganj ...	57	75	22	154	13	167
	289	203	53	545	55	600
Bihar						
M. Bhagalpur ...	131	56	19	206	9	215
M. Muzaffarpur ...	50	6	1	57	2	59
M. Purulia ...	375	384	82	841	80	921
A. Saldoha ...	134	111	60	305	31	336
	690	557	162	1,409	122	1,531
Bombay						
M. Belgaum ...	30	10	3	43	...	43
M. Nasik ...	65	42	5	112	22	134
M. Poona (Kondhwa) ...	97	67	6	170	17	187
M. Poladpur ...	99	59	8	166	14	180
M. Pui ...	35	21	2	58	2	60
M. Sholapur ...	45	15	10	70	9	79
A. Vengurla ...	43	19	...	62	...	62
	414	233	34	681	64	745
Burma						
M. Mandalay ...	166	79	59	304	12	316
M. Moulmein ...	103	21	17	141	...	141
	269	100	76	445	12	457
Central Provinces and Berar						
M. Champa ...	262	339	10	611	46	657
M. Chandkhuri ...	288	263	18	569	85	654
M. Dhamtari ...	208	200	28	436	24	460
M. Kothara, (Ellichpur) ...	200	61	22	283	10	293
M. Jahargaon, (Mungeli)...	30	49	...	79	...	79
A. Raipur ...	75	64	1	140	...	140
	1,063	976	79	2,118	165	2,283
Madras						
M. Calicut ...	203	83	18	304	2	306
A. Kodur ...	38	12	6	56	6	62
M. Manamadura ...	218	43	34	295	26	321
A. Narsapur ...	44	23	41	108	1	109
M. Ramachandrapuram ...	102	30	5	137	13	150
M. Salur ...	101	23	1	125	6	131
M. Vadathorasalur ...	62	44	62	168	49	217
M. Vizianagram ...	92	25	4	121	5	126
	860	283	171	1,314	108	1,422

HOME	LEPERS			Total Leper Inmates	Healthy Children	Total Inmates
	Men	Women	Children			
Orissa						
M. Cuttack ...	234	90	29	353	6	359
	234	90	29	353	6	359
Punjab						
A. Ambala ...	49	16	...	65	2	67
A. Palampur ...	56	12	2	70	2	72
M. Rawalpindi ...	99	42	2	143	17	160
M. Subathu ...	136	25	4	165	1	167
M. Tarn Taran ...	131	89	...	220	105	325
	471	184	8	663	127	791
United Provinces						
A. Almora ...	55	38	7	100	22	122
M. Chandag ...	22	28	...	50	...	50
M. Meerut ...	30	22	...	52	3	55
M. Naini (Allahabad) ...	266	189	27	482	169	651
M. Zamurradganj (Fyzabad) ...			(Under Construction)			
	373	277	34	684	194	878
Indian States						
A. Baripada (Mayurbhanj)	52	44	7	103	...	103
M. Dhar (Dhar) ...	18	8	...	26	6	32
A. Dichpali (Nizam's Dominions) ...	554	51	181	786	...	786
A. Kangpokpi (Manipur)	64	26	2	92	61	153
M. Miraj (Miraj) ...	100	58	18	176	26	202
M. Neyyoor (Travancore)	116	32	20	168	18	186
A. Rajnandgaon (Rajnandgaon) ...	26	35	...	61	1	62
	930	254	228	1,412	112	1,524
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,593	3,157	874	9,624	965	10,590

SUMMARY

TOTAL OF MISSION HOMES ...	4,299	2,685	560	7,544	813	8,358
TOTAL OF AIDED HOMES ...	1,294	472	314	2,080	152	2,232
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,593	3,157	874	9,624	965	10,590

At Chingleput, Madras, the Mission to Lepers makes financial provision for the Superintendence of the Government Settlement there.

Financial aid is also given to the leper clinic at Chamba, Chamba State.

The Mission to Lepers also makes provision for Christian teaching at the following Leper Homes in India and Ceylon: Gobra, Calcutta; Gaya; Hemdala, Ceylon; Matunga, Bombay; Sehore; Noorand, Travancore.

M = Mission Homes, or those managed by it. A = Homes aided by the Mission to Lepers.

DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED IN INDIA AND BURMA FROM 1st SEPTEMBER, 1937, to 31st AUGUST, 1938

(This list does not include contributions made direct to particular institutions of the Mission, which totalled Rs. 24,556)

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
<i>Per Secretary for India</i>							
Raja D. N. Mullick Trust	1,200	0	0	Mrs. E. S. Lumsden	112	0	0
Executors of the late Miss E. Monk, Montreal	789	12	0	Duplex Fund, St. Mark's Church, Bangalore	111	0	0
Gatliff Legacy	670	0	0	M. A. Kafikhan, Esq.	105	0	0
<i>Per Honorary Treasurer, Indian Auxiliary</i>				St. Paul's Church, Bhusawal	100	0	0
Mrs. A. G. Clow	1,319	9	0	Miss E. Walker	100	0	0
Bettiah Raj	1,000	0	0	The Imperial Chemical Industries	100	0	0
Messrs. Begg, Dunlop & Co., Ltd.	500	0	0	Messrs. Duncan Brothers & Co., Ltd.	100	0	0
Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.	500	0	0	H. K. Kola, Esq.	100	0	0
Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.	500	0	0	The Dunlop Rubber Co.	100	0	0
Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Ltd.	500	0	0	Messrs. Anderson, Wright & Co.	100	0	0
Maharaj Kumari Shri Bakuverba	500	0	0	The Tea Estates, India Ltd.	100	0	0
Messrs. Bird & Co.	400	0	0	The N. M. Wadia Charities	100	0	0
Charu Deb Banerjee, Esq.	400	0	0	Patients, Leprosy Hospital, Dichpali	100	0	0
Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Ltd.	300	0	0	G. D. Birla, Esq.	100	0	0
The Burma Shell Oil Storage Distributing Co.	300	0	0	The Tata Iron and Steel Co.	100	0	0
Messrs. Macneill & Co.	250	0	0	Messrs. Parry & Co.	100	0	0
Messrs. Octavius Steel & Co., Ltd.	250	0	0	'A Parsee'	100	0	0
The Imperial Tobacco Co. of India	250	0	0	St. James' Church, Calcutta	83	14	9
Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.	250	0	0	R. N. Kathju, Esq.	78	0	0
Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.	250	0	0	Mrs. Dorothy Fyffe	75	0	0
Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd.	250	0	0	Messrs. Jessop & Co.	75	0	0
Messrs. George Henderson & Co.	250	0	0	The Lady Marjorie Erskine	75	0	0
Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co.	250	0	0	E. J. Judah, Esq.	75	0	0
Sir Kynaston Studd	250	0	0	Sorabji Dhanji Sett, Esq.	75	0	0
St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta	224	4	0	Dr. B. Hirji	75	0	0
The Buckingham & Carnatic Co.	200	0	0	Poladpur and Pui Leper Home	68	14	0
Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co.	200	0	0	All-India Mission Tablet-Industry	65	0	0
Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.	200	0	0	Chaplaincy—Multan	60	3	0
Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie & Co., Ltd.	200	0	0	Chaplaincy—Fort Munro	60	0	0
J. G. Booth-Smith, Esq.	200	0	0	St. Andrew's Church, Dumka	55	13	0
The Matron and Staff, N.W.M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay	169	8	0	Rev. Basil T. Morgan	50	4	0
Miss V. Opie	150	0	0	Razmak Parish, Waziristan	50	0	0
Christ Church, Simla	150	0	0	St. Mary's Church, Quetta	50	0	0
Lady Hubback	150	0	0	St. Andrew's and St. Oswald's Churches, Lahore	50	0	0
Messrs. K. & J. Cooper	143	0	0	Zion Church, Madras	50	0	0
Cuttack Leper Home	130	14	0	Miraj Leper Home	50	0	0
E. White, Esq.	120	0	0	Chandkhuri Leper Home	50	0	0
				R. Chandra, Esq.	50	0	0
				Naini Leper Home	50	0	0
				Kothara Leper Home	50	0	0
				Calicut Leper Home	50	0	0
				Church of the Redemption, New Delhi	50	0	0
				Union Church, Mussoorie	50	0	0
				Messrs. Place, Siddons and Gough	50	0	0
				Messrs. Gladstone, Wyllie and Co.	50	0	0
				Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Co., Ltd.	50	0	0

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
<i>The Times of India, Ltd.</i>	50	0	0	Messrs. Babcock & Wilcox,	25	0	0
Messrs. Barry & Co. ...	50	0	0	Ltd. ...	...	...	...
B. H. Allbless, Esq. ...	50	0	0	Messrs. A. and J. Main &	25	0	0
Messrs. Cama Norton and				Co., Ltd. ...	...	...	...
Co. ...	50	0	0	Messrs. Lyall Marshall &	25	0	0
H. N. Khambatta, Esq. ...	50	0	0	Co. ...	...	...	...
Mrs. P. Bhattacharjea ...	50	0	0	St. Andrew's Church, Cal-	25	0	0
R. E. Russell, Esq., C.I.E.,				cutta ...	...	...	...
I.C.S. ...	50	0	0	Sir Chunilal V. Mehta ...	25	0	0
American Baptist Mission,				Messrs. David Sassoon &	25	0	0
Madras ...	50	0	0	Co. ...	...	...	...
Dr. Alice J. Anderson ...	50	0	0	Rustomji P. Mehta, Esq. ...	25	0	0
Jugraj Sethia, Esq. ...	50	0	0	A Parsee Lady ...	25	0	0
Dr. B. N. Rishworth ...	50	0	0	St. Mary's Church,	25	0	0
R. C. Lowndes, Esq. ...	50	0	0	Mandalay ...	...	...	...
C.E.Z.M. Hindu Girls'				Danish Mission Church,	25	0	0
Day School, Calcutta ...	45	0	0	Tirukoilur ...	...	...	...
St. Thomas Church, How-				Messrs. Sandersons & Mor-	25	0	0
rah ...	41	11	5	gans ...	...	...	...
Messrs. Allibhoy Valljee				The Anglo-French Drug	25	0	0
and Sons ...	41	0	0	Co. ...	...	...	...
Chaplaincy—Khanewal ...	40	4	0	D. A. Smythe, Esq. ...	25	0	0
Dr. (Mrs.) G. R. Collins ...	40	0	0	Rev. T. W. Gardiner ...	25	0	0
Manamadura Leper Home*	40	0	0	Rev. Duncan S. Stevenson ...	25	0	0
Duff Church, Calcutta ...	40	0	0	Raniganj Leper Home* ...	25	0	0
Union Church, Coonoor ...	40	0	0	Hyderabad and Katri			
Ramachandrapuram Leper				Churches ...	25	0	0
Home* ...	36	13	6	S. K. Basu, Esq. ...	25	0	0
Dhar Leper Home* ...	35	0	0	Gopiganj Church ...	25	0	0
All Saints Garrison Church,				Messrs. Thomas Duff & Co.	25	0	0
Lucknow ...	30	0	0	Major A. S. Shah ...	25	0	0
Shantipur Leper Home,				B. P. Sett, Esq. ...	25	0	0
Dhamtari* ...	30	0	0	Daltonganj Church ...	24	0	0
Children's Service, St.				English Baptist Church,			
John's Church, Naini Tal	30	0	0	Narayanganj ...	22	12	0
Shavax A. Lal, Esq. ...	30	0	0	S.P.G. Church, Tanjore ...	22	8	0
Messrs. McLeod & Co. ...	30	0	0	Jahargaon Leper Home,			
Sir G. P. Burton, K.C.I.E.,				Mungeli* ...	21	15	6
I.C.S. ...	30	0	0	R. F. Kharas, Esq. ...	21	0	0
'From a Fellow-creature in				Belgaum Leper Home* ...	20	2	0
the Name of God' ...	30	0	0	A Bengali Girl ...	20	0	0
V. D. B. Taraporevala, Esq.	30	0	0	The Hon'ble Mr. Justice			
Sir Jadunath Sarkar ...	30	0	0	Sidney Burn, I.C.S. ...	20	0	0
'Anonymous' ...	30	0	0	Chandag Heights Leper			
St. Andrew's Church,				Home* ...	20	0	0
Fyzabad ...	29	0	0	Meerut Leper Home* ...	20	0	0
H. F. Lewis, Esq. ...	28	10	0	Vizianagram Leper Home*	20	0	0
H. J. Macey, Esq. ...	28	0	0	Rustomji P. Bharucha, Esq.	20	0	0
St. Mary's Church, Ajmer	27	4	0	E. Acton, Esq. ...	20	0	0
Purulia Leper Home* ...	26	5	9	Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Baldry	20	0	0
English Baptist Church,				'J.B.M.' ...	20	0	0
Dacca ...	26	4	0	St. Paul's Church, Nasira-			
Salur Leper Home* ...	26	4	0	bad ...	20	0	0
St. Paul's Church, Jubbul-				Methodist Mission Girls'			
pore ...	25	8	0	School, Dharampuram ...	20	0	0
St. Peter's Church,				Union Hall, Kotagiri ...	20	0	0
Lucknow ...	25	0	0	Vadathorasalur Leper			
St. Andrew's Church,				Home* ...	19	5	7
Darjeeling ...	25	0	0	St. Thomas Church, Meerut	19	5	0
St. Thomas' Church,				Nasik Leper Home* ...	19	0	0
Calcutta ...	25	0	0	Presbyterian Church,			
Rai Bahadur Pandit Kashi				Vengurla ...	18	0	0
Nath, M.B.E. ...	25	0	0	Sholapur Leper Home* ...	18	0	0
Kondhwa Leper Home,				C.M.S. Church, Vidyanagar	17	13	6
Poona* ...	25	0	0	Palwal Church ...	17	4	0
Bankura Leper Home* ...	25	0	0	Vengurla Leprosarium* ...	17	0	0
Messrs. William Jacks & Co.	25	0	0	Saldoha Leper Home* ...	17	0	0

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Church of India, Purulia and Uffmanpur ...	16	12	9	Rev. E. L. King ...	10	0	0
St. Peter's and St. Martin's Churches, Ranikhet ...	16	9	3	Messrs. May and Baker, Ltd. ...	10	0	0
St. Michael's Church, Chanbattia ...	16	0	0	S. C. Mallik, Esq. ...	10	0	0
N.I.U. Church, Ludhiana	16	0	0	Dr. Daulat Ram ...	10	0	0
The Remington Rand Inc.	16	0	0	Dr. J. G. Christian ...	10	0	0
B. F. Challa, Esq. ...	15	4	0	P. N. Mallick, Esq. ...	10	0	0
Asa Ram Maheshwari, Esq.	15	0	0	Miss Bomanshaw Dhanjishaw ...	10	0	0
Amrit Lal Naik, Esq. ...	15	0	0	Bengali Sunday School, M. E. Church, Pakaur ...	10	0	0
M. E. Girls' Middle School, Madras ...	15	0	0	N. D. Marshall, Esq. ...	10	0	0
Moulmein Leper Home* ...	15	0	0	Miss C. Rainford ...	10	0	0
Narsapur Leper Home* ...	15	0	0	P. H. Pestonji, Esq. ...	10	0	0
Messrs. J. B. Norton & Sons ...	15	0	0	'X' ...	10	0	0
Methodist Girls' High School, Woriur ...	15	0	0	Hiralal T. Parekh, Esq. ...	10	0	0
Rev. J. W. G. Molland ...	15	0	0	Rev. C. E. Benlehr ...	10	0	0
South Indian Annual Conference, M. E. Church ...	15	0	0	A. P. Mission School, Sholinghur ...	9	10	0
Pupils, Nicholson Girls' School, Tiruvella ...	15	0	0	Class IV, Diocesan High School, Calcutta ...	9	0	0
G. Gabriel, Esq. ...	15	0	0	Daltonganj Sunday School	9	0	0
F. J. Curriion, Esq., M.L.A.	15	0	0	Miss S. Ghosh ...	8	8	0
Miss F. Sidney Smith ...	15	0	0	Mrs. M. D. Marfatia ...	8	7	0
Per Dr. Aimai Cooper ...	13	11	0	Mission Church, Damoh ...	8	7	0
St. Anne's Church, Indore	12	0	0	Indian Christians, Subathu Rawalpindi Leper Home*	8	4	0
Mennonite Church, Champa	11	9	0	Oxford Mission and Gobra Leper Hospital, Calcutta	8	4	0
All Saints' Church, Dharwar	11	4	0	Tarn Taran Leper Home*	8	3	0
Baptist Church, Chandraghona ...	11	0	0	All Saints Sunday School, Kharagpur ...	8	0	0
Dr. Cora I. Kipp ...	11	0	0	Champa Leper Home* ...	7	12	0
Neyyoor Leper Home* ...	11	0	0	Canada Hospital, Nasik ...	7	11	9
M. J. Thomas, Esq. ...	11	0	0	Danish Mission Church, Cuddalore ...	7	4	0
Parshotam Damadhar, Esq.	11	0	0	Christian Church, Ramnad	7	0	0
Christian Congregation, Ellichpur ...	10	15	0	Muzaffarpur Leper Home*	7	0	0
Pupils, Hatibagan School, Calcutta ...	10	8	0	Shanti Kutir School, Rurhapur ...	6	4	0
Rangadih Congregation ...	10	0	0	Mourbhanj Leper Home*	6	0	0
Subathu Church ...	10	0	0	Presbyterian Church, Sangli	5	13	11
Toc H Group, Subathu ...	10	0	0	Bengali Baptist Church, Dacca ...	5	10	0
Dagshai Church ...	10	0	0	Tinnevelly Diocesan Council ...	5	9	2
Solon Church ...	10	0	0	Chandraghona Leper Home* ...	5	8	0
Tither's League, Jubbulpore	10	0	0	Bhagalpur Leper Home* ...	5	2	3
Nagni Church ...	10	0	0	Settlement Church, Sholapur ...	5	0	0
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fazl Ali ...	10	0	0	R. Anant Ram, Esq. ...	5	0	0
Church Service, Dalhousie	10	0	0	J. Isudas, Esq. ...	5	0	0
D. M. Church, Melpattambakkam ...	10	0	0	Zenana Mission Church, Sholapur ...	5	0	0
Suraj Karan, Esq. ...	10	0	0	Mrs. Latika Das ...	5	0	0
'Anonymous' ...	10	0	0	Kaligram Baptist Church	5	0	0
'J.P.C.' ...	10	0	0	Junior Sunday School, Kinnaird High School, Lahore	5	0	0
Hindustani Church, Jaunpur ...	10	0	0	A. V. Thakkar, Esq. ...	5	0	0
E. Maruff, Esq. ...	10	0	0	H. M. Rai, Esq. ...	5	0	0
Sunday School, St. Ninian's School, Cossipur ...	10	0	0	Miss H. Kaveribai ...	5	0	0
Miss C. F. Pandey ...	10	0	0	Francis Maduram, Esq. ...	5	0	0
Srimoti Hemalata Roy of Dighapatia ...	10	0	0	Rev. M. B. Ohol ...	5	0	0
T. S. Kennedy, Esq. ...	10	0	0	Srimoti Jyostna Prova Roy	5	0	0
'M.N.S.' ...	10	0	0	Khan Bahadur Sorab R. Mody ...	5	0	0
All Saints Church, Myitnge	10	0	0				

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
A Parsee Sympathiser ...	5	0	0	Per Rev. W. E. French ...	3	0	0
Miss N. Pocha ...	5	0	0	Jagmohan Prasad, Esq. ...	3	0	0
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Mr. & Mrs. D. S. Denham ...	5	0	0	habad ...	2	13	0
R. C. Shukla, Esq. ...	5	0	0	Day Scholars, St. Ninian's			
Rao Sukhpal Singh, Esq. ...	5	0	0	School, Cossipur ...	2	8	0
R. F. Khambatta, Esq. ...	5	0	0	Baptist Church, Rama-			
Per Chaplain, St. Stephen's				chandrapuram ...	2	5	9
Church, Ootacamund ...	5	0	0	Disciples of Christ Church,			
Ajit Kumar Das, Esq. ...	5	0	0	Takhatapur ...	2	4	6
Burjor M. Mistry, Esq. ...	5	0	0	Chittagong Baptist Church	2	0	0
Bible Class, B.C.M.S.,				An Out-patient, Narsapur	2	0	0
Mirzapur ...	4	8	0	Mrs. Shoila Zamundar ...	2	0	0
College Chapel, Alwaye ...	4	6	0	Kagal Church ...	2	0	0
Baptist Church, Dinajpur	4	0	0	Dr. A. K. Turner ...	2	0	0
Christian Congregation,	4	0	0	Indian Sunday School,			
Osmanabad ...	4	0	0	Kotagiri ...	2	0	0
S. K. Bharatiya, Esq. ...	4	0	0	S.P.G., Kagal ...	2	0	0
D. M. S. Church, Chengam	3	15	6	Per Miss L. B. Barnard ...	1	10	0
Nasik Leper Home* ...	3	5	0	Baptist Church, Kotipalli	1	4	9
Subathu Leper Home* ...	3	4	0	Four Pupils, U.C.C. Mis-			
Danish Mission Church,				sion School, Kharna ...	0	6	0
Madras ...	3	1	4				
Bengali Baptist Church,				Total Rs. 20,722	0	11	
Narayanganj ...	3	0	0				

Contributions marked with an asterisk * represent the gifts of patients for the Patients' Memorial to Wellesley C. Bailey, Esq. and total Rs. 1,074 15 7.

All the contributions set down above are most gratefully acknowledged. There are also many friends to whom the thanks of the Mission are given for services or gifts which cannot be set down in a contribution list. Professional men, public servants, editors of papers, and others have co-operated liberally in giving of their skill and time and experience. Ladies in various parts of India have worked devotedly at making hospital garments or in providing bandages and comforts. Ministers of religion have led the prayers of their congregations and preached on the Mission's behalf. Some of the Provincial branches of the Red Cross Society have made greatly valued gifts of hospital supplies. Firms have given special discounts. Others have made free issues of supplies, notably Messrs. Sutton & Sons, whose gifts of seeds to many Homes each year are of such value. To all who have helped in any way we express our warm gratitude.

A REPORT
OF THE
SIXTY-FIFTH YEAR'S WORK
IN INDIA AND BURMA
OF
THE MISSION TO LEPERS

'The object of the Society shall be to provide for the spiritual instruction and temporal relief of lepers and the children of lepers in India and such other countries to which its operations have been or may be extended from time to time and, in so far as lies in its power, to assist in bringing about the extinction of leprosy.'

—*Extract from the Constitution and Rules.*

Issued by
the Indian
Auxiliary

*With Statistics of Homes for 1938
and Particulars of Contributions
received by the Indian Auxiliary
from 1st September, 1938, until
31st August, 1939.*

THE MISSION TO LEPERS

INTERNATIONAL AND INTERDENOMINATIONAL

(FOUNDED 1874)

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AMONG THE CHILDREN WITH LEPROSY



School-time at the Vizianagram
(Madras) Home



Morning Drill for the boys at
Poladpur (Bombay)



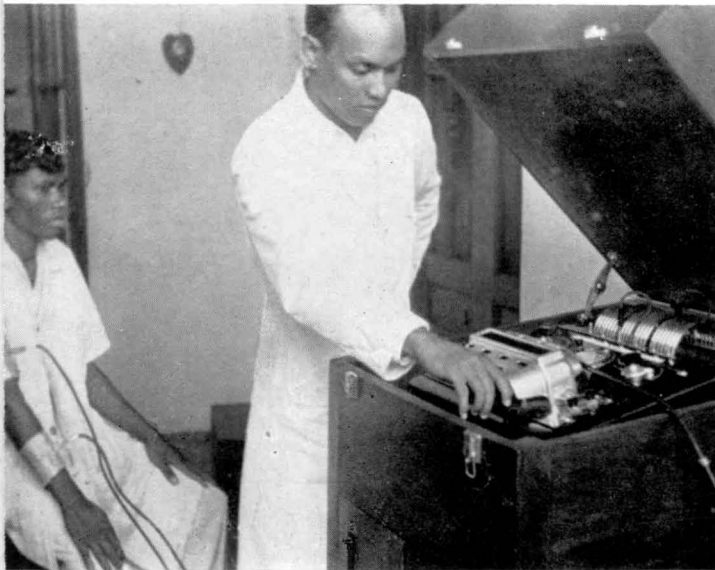
Spinning is taught at the
Chandkhuri Home, as well
as weaving

— Leper Girls at Purulia
giving a New Year's enter-
tainment to the women.
Afterwards the Leper
Guides used a gift sent
them to provide a tea-
party for the blind and
crippled women.





At work in the operating theatre in the Chandkhuri Leper Home and Hospital, C.P.



Diathermy, as an auxiliary to treatment of neural leprosy, is being tried at selected centres

The doctor giving an injection at the new out-patient clinic at Sholinghur



Below—Patients at the Poladpur Home awaiting injections



A REPORT OF THE SIXTY-FIFTH YEAR'S WORK IN INDIA AND BURMA OF THE MISSION TO LEPERS

September, 1938—August, 1939

There is a phrase in a well-known prayer which reads, 'We know not what a day may bring forth, but only that the hour for serving Thee is ever present . . .' This is indeed true to-day. Amid a world beset with uncertainty and in a rapidly changing India no man can forecast the morrow. But at every hour the opportunity for the service of God, in the service of man, remains.

Certainly the cry of the leper is ever to be heard. It comes with a threefold urgency. The character of the need itself, so pitiful and so profound; the increasing numbers of those who find themselves the victims of the disease; and the wide opportunities of meeting the need more adequately—these three facts combine to make the cry of the leper one which we do ill to ignore. And during the period which this Report covers there has been much evidence to show that those who labour together in the work of the Mission to Lepers—now at the end of its 65th year of international and interdenominational service—have not slackened in their efforts, but have rather increased them.

A comparison of figures shows that the expenditure in India and Burma upon the Mission's work was Rs. 8,42,535 in 1938, as compared with Rs. 8,12,209 in 1937.

**Significant
Figures**

Of this total Rs. 4,10,688 was contributed by voluntary gifts, of which well over three and a half lakhs of rupees came from supporters in distant lands. That is a fine gesture of good will. It is more, for it is a contribution of real value both to the lepers themselves and to the people of India. Since the superintendence of the Homes is, in almost every case, a voluntary service rendered without charge to the Mission to Lepers, this means that practically the whole of the income is set free

for the direct care of the lepers themselves, and the maintenance of the local staffs. This almost complete absence of overhead charges for superintendence is the reason why, with a little over eight lakhs of rupees, the Mission was able to maintain 7,565 lepers resident in its thirty-four Homes, and 834 healthy children of lepers brought up separately. It was also able to make grants-in-aid of substantial character to other Homes with 2,270 leper inmates and 151 healthy children. These are the statistics for December 31st, 1938. The gross total of 10,820 compares with 10,590 on the same date in 1937, showing a continued increase of the numbers helped.

Much of the growth in the Mission's work during the last year has been in the care of greater numbers of children suffering from leprosy. At the end of 1937 **We Care for** there were 560 such children in our care; at **More** the end of 1938, 678. So that over 100 more **Children** children were being given a new hope in life. This increase in numbers has, of course, had to be matched by the provision of increased accommodation. Just after Christmas last the new Dublin Ward for girls with leprosy in its contagious form was opened at Purulia, Bihar. This is a welcome addition to the special accommodation for children in this Home. 'Saturday was a day of rejoicing,' wrote the Superintendent recently, 'for six left the Observation Girls' Home for the Healthy Home and five hitherto active cases for the Observation Home.'

Then last October saw the opening by the Minister of Health for Madras of a new Home for Healthy Children at Vadathorasalur, releasing the old Home for the use of children with leprosy, so that altogether some 130 children are being cared for at this one station. At Cuttack the King George V Memorial Wing for boys with leprosy, and given by the people of the Province, was opened in March this year by His Excellency the Governor of Orissa, and is already serving a most useful purpose. And at Rawalpindi the erection of a Home for healthy children was just being completed as the period covered by this report closes. In all this work for the children there is much to encourage and much

to challenge us. 'The only effective utilitarians are the idealists,' it has been said. Certainly the idealism which has provoked men and women to give of their best for little children, shadowed by disease, has resulted in a work of obvious utilitarian value.

Another encouraging feature of the year's work has been the success which has attended the first twelve months of the life of the new Leper Home at Zamurradganj, near Fyzabad, and opened in August, 1938. **First Year at a New Home** From the first it has been popular, and always there have been men waiting to occupy the accommodation, as more cottages were completed. There is a considerable waiting list for admission, and there is a large out-patient department. Visitors have been struck with the way in which an organized community life has been so quickly built up, and tribute is due to the energy and enthusiasm of the honorary superintendent and the resident medical officer. An illustration is given in a visit by the Under Secretary of State for India, Lt.-Colonel Muirhead, when the Home was only four months old.

'A short time ago,' wrote the Rev. W. H. Russell, 'we were singularly honoured. Lieut-Colonel Muirhead, Under Secretary of State for India, and Mr. Keeling, his Parliamentary Secretary, who are touring India, visited our Home. They came *incognito* and saw the Home as it is on an ordinary working day. Dr. Chandy rose to the occasion and explained his work in a most interesting way. Both the visitors were deeply interested and profoundly impressed. They warmly commended the whole project and both said that it was the most interesting thing they had so far seen in India.'

The main building work engaged in during the year, apart from the additions recorded in the paragraph touching on children's work, has been in the building of the first part of a new hospital section at the Naini Leper Home, Allahabad. **Bricks and Mortar** The women's wing is complete and the medical administration block is quickly going up. Funds were also granted to enable an out-patient clinic to be provided at Sholinghur, and for another at Arkonam, both in the Madras Presidency. A grant was made towards the rebuilding of the aided Home at Narsapur,

also in Madras, where the cyclone of November, 1938, did great damage. The Assembly Hall at Kothara, Ellichpur, in Berar, has been enlarged, and an administration building provided. And at numerous Homes small projects have been undertaken, such as extension of staff quarters or improvement of water supply, which, though not large individually, make up in the total a considerable addition to the equipment of the Homes.

The year has seen the passing of two friends of the lepers, whose stories well represent the way in which the growth of the Mission's work in India has been made possible. One is the story of faith and devotion on the field—the other of sacrifice and generosity in a far-away land.

The first story is of Miss Isabel Hatch, who, at the end of July, and in her 85th year, passed to her rest at the place where she had laboured for so long—Rama-

**Miss Isabel
Hatch**

chandrapuram in the Madras Presidency. So deep was her affection for the work that when the time came for her to return to Canada, she preferred to remain near to her Indian friends. The beginning of the work which she established arose out of the discovery in 1899 that her servant had leprosy. Upon enquiry she discovered that both his mother and sister had also contracted the disease, and had both committed suicide. 'Moved with compassion,' she did not dismiss her servant but made provision for him, and so there began a service for the neediest lepers of the district. Through the Mission to Lepers an appeal was made and the Home, which now accommodates a hundred patients, was largely built from funds given by Canadian friends. In addition, provision was made for the rescue of children, and perhaps the most striking results are manifest in the men and women who, now employed in useful pursuits—teachers, nurses, craftsmen—were years ago children in pitiful plight brought by their leper parents. Further reference is made to this Home under the appropriate section of the Report, but we here pay our tribute of thanksgiving for the ceaseless care bestowed by this servant of God on those whom she served, and for the self-sacrificing spirit which she always displayed.

The other story is of another friend of the needy lepers of the Madras Presidency—Francis Cardinal, a London postman, who died at the beginning of January this year. It is impossible to give more than a brief reference to the extraordinary record of self-sacrificing giving of this humbly-placed worker, and of the consequences of his generosity in the life of the Leper Home at Manamadura. In his youth he had served as a soldier in India and even then, seeing the tragic lot of destitute lepers, had felt the urge to do something for them. It was many years later that having inherited a small legacy of £30 from a poor woman who had been a faithful supporter of the lepers, he began to augment that sum until he had saved enough to provide the amount required to enable a memorial ward for twelve women to be erected. 'I had to put by nearly £2 a week out of my wages of £3-10, but I was able to do so by living very simply and I had only myself to keep,' he once wrote. One who knew him set down this record of Francis Cardinal's austere regimen :

'No luxuries adorned his table; onions, some rice, eggs, tea and margarine formed the major part of his menu. Pasted on the inside of a cupboard was a bill of fare which he religiously adhered to, such was his passion to save for the lepers.'

The building of this ward so quickened the interest of other British Postal workers that they contributed funds for another ward. Then the Indian Postal workers followed, and they have raised over Rs. 1,300 towards an Assembly Hall. Mr. Cardinal himself went on living the same frugal life after the ward for which he had given funds was erected, and from his further savings three wells were given. When he died it was found that the lepers had a place in his Will and when his small estate had been divided up some £70 more was realized for the work at the Manamadura Home. If ever there was a friend of the leper here was one, and his outstanding example is surely a challenge and an inspiration to patriots of India who would, by the way of self-sacrifice, hasten on the dawn of a healthier, happier nation.

The medical work of the Mission continues to give reason for a measure of encouragement. That 514 patients

were discharged during 1938 with the disease arrested before deformity had begun (and a further period of six months passes during which the patient remains under observation after the last traces of activity have disappeared)

Medical Care is itself encouraging. At the same time the number of known relapses in 1938 from discharges in previous years—79—shows that ‘arrest’ is the proper term to use rather than ‘cure’—a word which the Mission to Lepers has studiously avoided using during the years when optimism ran high, and claims were sometimes unguarded. The chief medical service which the Mission brings to the adult patient is, perhaps, by the fellowship and activities and regular conditions of living provided, which help to re-establish him into a life of happiness and usefulness, even within the bonds of his disease. For the children with only early marks of leprosy the Mission has evidences that it can do much more, enabling them to grow up into men and women who, with reasonable safeguards, should remain in good health. And its service to the community—and one which needs to be emphasized because it is often forgotten—is in saving the public from the risk of infection from the thousands of contagious cases to whom the Mission extends its hospitality.

The religious character of the Mission is largely expressed in the work itself. It is not an ecclesiastical body, but it works through men and women of varying

The Life of the Spirit denominational allegiance whose common devotion to Christ brings them together in this service of compassion. It should not be necessary to emphasize that it is not a ‘proselytizing’ body, eager for the empty satisfaction of statistics. It certainly labours to provide, for those who voluntarily avail themselves of it, an opening to those streams and pastures of spiritual refreshment which the Christian faith supplies, and which bring comfort and strength to those who are spiritually anhungered. But any kind of pressure is far from its ideals; the way of compassion and of compulsion have nothing in common.

Because of the occasional misunderstanding which arises on this point we cannot do better than quote from a letter which we were interested to read recently in an Indian paper,

coming from the pen of an ex-patient, himself a pleader. Usually our patients are of humble origin, and therefore largely inarticulate. But here is the testimony of an educated gentleman. When the disease flared up he realized the need of treatment, and then

‘Upon enquiry I was told that the best Leper Asylums were in the hands of Christian Missions. To go to one of these proselytizing factories, however, did not appeal to me at all. . . . Not having any other place to go to, I was almost forced to take refuge there however.’

After describing the Home he writes of the doctor’s first visit:

‘Quite contrary to my expectation he did not say anything about being a Christian, nor did he ever after during the whole time I was there. The effect of his visit will ever remain. . . . For an hour he took time to talk to me about everything under the sun. His kindness, his sympathy, his understanding, his humility, his joy and his clear cut answers to all my anxious questions, left no doubt in my mind but that this was a man who knew what he was talking about.’

After a generous testimony to the missionary nurse he goes on to describe the religious witness of the Home.

‘There was a beautiful church within the settlement, but I had decided to keep my distance. Many a Sunday morning I had stood at the door listening to the singing and other music, but had vowed never to be caught in this proselytizing net. Yet one beautiful morning I assured myself that there would be nothing wrong in going in and having a look. I went and in some ways was conquered. Everyone was so reverent, the church so beautiful and the service positively touching. The speaker spoke about finding your life by losing it. If anyone ever had a right to speak about this aspect of life I was sure that they had. . . .

‘And now I am back home again well and hearty. Just by looking at me no one would suspect what happened to me, but the experiences at this Christian Leper Asylum will ever remain a blessed memory. At heart of course I am a Christian. I do not suppose it would be possible to be anything else after the experience I have had.’

It is not easy to express, in a way which does not appear formal, thanks to those who are making the work possible.

**We Say
Thank You**

Nor is it easy to include reference to all the different forms in which help is rendered. The five cent piece given in a collection in far away

Canada has its counterpart in the four annas put in a collecting box in India. The time and thought given to the direction of the Mission's work by the Council in London is matched by the labour and devotion of honorary superintendents and their staffs in scattered centres of work throughout this land. The income of the Mission from contributions is paralleled with the income from substantial grants-in-aid from Provincial Governments. Very specially are we grateful for the fine gift of Rs. 10,000 made by a Christian Indian friend who remains anonymous. In a variety of ways friends have given professional advice, or spent time to bring the cheer of personal visits to patients, or worked at making hospital garments, or rendered some other constructive service. To all the Mission offers its grateful thanks. And those for whom the Mission exists add their word of sincere gratitude.

As we look back upon the period under review our dominant feeling can only be of thanksgiving to God that, amid times so disturbed, and with situations to

**What of the
Future?** face which have tested faith, the work emerges

at the end stronger, more extensive, and we believe more useful than ever before. The time may come when the Mission will best serve by reduction or withdrawal; its function is pioneer and it will happily withdraw from the line, in this war which brings life and not death and in which the only armaments are the weapons of serving love, when it feels that the nation is ready and able to provide the needed care for those who are rendered homeless and helpless by this grievous disease, and to undertake the whole burden of its leprosy problem. Other countries, where national life is less developed, cry out with their challenge of untended suffering. Meantime, the Mission counts itself privileged to take its part, whether large or small, in friendly co-operation with the citizens of India and Burma, in ministering to those who in their need are the neighbours of us all, and to whom it is within our power to bring succour of body, mind, and spirit.

NEWS FROM THE HOMES

From day to day life at the various Leper Homes changes little. The same activities, the same problems, the same contrast of suffering and happiness, continue. But from amid the ordinary there emerge the outstanding personalities, the incidents of particular humour or pathos, the days of festivity, the special projects. And in the pages which follow there are recorded extracts from accounts sent by the different Homes which, read together, convey some impression both of the ordinary and special events which make up the story of the year; and of the kind of men and women and children who make up the big family for which the Mission makes provision.

BENGAL

Bankura

The Home at Bankura continues to be overcrowded, with some 240 inmates. Apart from these patients, twenty healthy children are provided for by the Mission to Lepers in schools of the Methodist Mission.

'The past year', writes Mr. W. Bailey, the honorary superintendent, 'has been one of ups and downs, but on the whole the ups were more and better than the downs, and we still live to tell the tale and to make further endeavours.'

School work for young and old has developed.

'The education of both young and old has received attention. The boys and girls have attended their day school classes as usual although the last examination results did not show that they had learnt too much. The older patients continue to attend the night school which is conducted by a patient who is a trained teacher, and when the lamps are lit one can see a small group struggling with their letters. An innovation in the educational line has been the beginning of a woodwork class for the boys. Before their ordinary school classes begin they meet under the guidance of a local *mistri* and are rapidly learning the way to set about making such things as window frames and doors. The end we have in view is that eventually we might be able to do all our own repairs and construction in this line when needed.'

All cultivable land has now been developed into vegetable gardens by the patients.

'At last we have all our garden land under cultivation. This is a month or two earlier than I had thought possible last year, and so now we should be able to supply all our own vegetables unless conditions are very unusual. The question of irrigation does not provide any difficulties at present because this last week we have had 11 inches of rain. But the rains will come to an end and then we shall have to work hard to keep the plants well supplied with water.'

Writing of the religious work Mr. Bailey says:

'The Church services have been regularly held during the year and have helped tremendously to foster a spirit of fellowship both among the patients themselves and between the patients and some of the staff. Sunday afternoon has also been the time when it has been possible to do a bit of extra "sick" visiting. At present there is an exceptionally touching case. For a long time a woman named Ambikshya was one of the patients who used to dress the sores of others and to sweep the only place that we have at present for a hospital. Some time ago, however, a decline in her work set in, and, after passing through the intermediate stage of having to have someone to assist her, she had to give up the work altogether. The trouble was that she had sickened with T.B. Consequently she was isolated and has not been able to attend the Sunday services as was her wont. We arranged that either the superintendent or someone else paid her a special visit after the ordinary service and talked and prayed with her. Such attention usually makes her break into tears, but I think they are largely tears of joy and thankfulness.'

By the very next mail Mr. Bailey wrote:

'Ambikshya died while I was at the Home this morning. I had been with her for a few minutes, and about five minutes after I left her news was brought to me that she had passed away. I went and prayed with those who had been nursing her in the little room in which she had died.'

How new hope is brought into the lives of little children is illustrated by the account of the transfer of two small boys, after a period of observation and special treatment, to the Healthy Home.

'The congestion in the Girls' ward is to be relieved this week by the transference of two little boys to the Constance Home. Eighteen months ago a woman and her baby were admitted and the boy was in a terrible condition. Nepal is his name. He had a swollen tummy, thin bandy legs which were unable to bear his slight weight, and was entirely unable to speak a word. Now his tummy is much more as it should be, he can walk, and run a little, and can repeat lessons which he has learnt at school. He is worth all the time and money that have been spent on him—and more. It is amusing to see how he shepherds another little boy who will go with him to the Constance Home. He is a fat, chubby little fellow and greatly encourages us in our work by his cheery smile.'

Raniganj

The superintendence of the Home passed during the year from the Rev. A. M. Spencer—for whose wise services we are grateful—to the Rev. H. L. Paget, who has quickly made friends of the patients, thus preserving the tradition of this Home. He describes an incident which itself reveals both the life and the spirit of the Home.

'Here come four of my friends. I would like to offer them seats on the verandah chairs, but we cannot do that. The one on the left is Shunil Bose. I well remember his coming to the bungalow about eighteen months ago with a letter from the manager of a large iron works in this area. He was most obviously suffering from leprosy, and there was a look of deep dejection on his face. He is a very intelligent man, and he knew full well at that time that had he come to the Home earlier his chances of speedy recovery would have been far greater. And there he was again last night in front of me—the expression on his face totally changed, and his physical condition much improved. After a

little conversation last night, he said that they had come about three matters. Was there trouble down at the Home about the cooking in the new kitchen, I wondered, or had he come as representing the patients to ask for additional privileges that we would find difficult to grant? But no, it was nothing like that. Point No. 1 was about the date of the "final" of the Leper Home football match. When could we fix it? In last year's report mention was made about our two teams—"The Olympic Club" and "The Friends' Union"—and they are still going strong. Point No. 2 was with reference to the date of the performance of the Dramatic Society's play. Ever since Shunil Bose came to the Home he has given much time to the organising of football matches, musical performances and dramatic work and has generally shown to his fellow-patients that spirit of joy and co-operation which is so invaluable in the treatment of the disease.

'And then the third point my friend wanted to mention was about a memorial for Mrs. Ghose, the wife of our Medical officer. She passed away in May after a long and distressing illness, and she was especially loved and respected by her friends at the Leper Home. Bhadradin, another of the four last night, had a plan with him of the small memorial the patients are hoping to erect.'

We offer our sympathy to our resident medical officer, Rai Sahib Dr. S. M. Ghose, in his loss. We know how Mrs. Ghose supported her husband in all he did, and that her passing was a real sorrow to the patients.

Fresh projects have occupied the patients' time.

'Many of the male patients of the Home have been busily occupied with the building of a new kitchen which will provide the food for almost all the men and women patients. In the past the women patients have done their own cooking, and while this arrangement was good in the way of occupational therapy, we shall in future be able to control the diet of the Home more effectively.'

'The erection of a water tank has been on the programme for some time, and recently a huge egg-end boiler was hoisted into position on to reinforced concrete pillars. Our thanks are due to an Indian friend for the gift of this boiler with pipes and fittings, and other friends at Raniganj and Barrackpur have given much interest to the scheme.'

Scouts have been active, and the Guides also. Not long ago they said good-bye to one of the girls, her disease arrested after treatment, and Mr. Paget describes the farewell.

'We are now standing beneath the trees on the red road outside the houses of the women patients. In the midst of us all there is Makhni. She is a girl of eleven, and two years ago her photo was on the front page of the Raniganj Report, with the words—"Makhni—well on the way to recovery." And now her great day has come, for she is leaving the Home as symptom-free. But on her face there are smiles and tears together. She is going home, but she is also leaving home. And the faces of her friends the patients reveal this realisation too. Her friends from her home town have come for her, and before she leaves in the radiant sunlight we offer on the red road a short prayer to God in thanksgiving and dedication of this "new" life. Our Lord was very present with us then, as we rejoice to know He indeed has been through the year.

'We sent a letter yesterday to Makhni's home town, saying that we are able to take in her sister as a patient here—she has recently shown signs of the disease. And in a way this letter is a symbol of the work. We are able to send out a girl symptom-free, but her place is soon filled by another, and for this work that lies ahead of us we ask for the prayers and support of our friends.'

Aided Work

Calcutta

The aid given for the work done particularly among the beggar lepers of Calcutta by the organisation which has charge of the Premananda Leper Dispensaries has continued as usual.

Chandraghona

Away in the beauty of the Chittagong Hill Tracts lies this Home to which the Mission gives annual support. Dr. G. M. Teichmann, who has built up the work from its first beginnings, is on furlough and Dr. J. W. Bottoms is carrying on. He tells an amusing story which brings out, as he says, 'that we are treating not leprosy but lepers. These are men and women and you've got to treat the man or the woman and not the disease.' How true!

Here is the story.

'A poor woman came along to say that the lepers had killed one of her pigs and that they were going to eat it. I promised her an enquiry that afternoon and we had a "trial" on the leper hill. The greater part of our lepers are hill men—most of them entirely uneducated and simple. But they dearly love litigation—much too much so at times—and the prospect of a "trial" was a bit of a thrill for them.

The evidence was sifted as well as we knew how and the nearest we could get to the truth was that a pig was missing from this woman's house, that the lepers had gone into the forest to get timber and that their dogs had attacked and practically killed a pig which corresponded more or less with the size of the one lost from the woman's house. Real identification was impossible because they had singed off the hair and cut the thing up, but there was at least a possibility that it was the woman's pig. On the strict letter of the law, I suppose the matter would have ended there, but I suggested a compromise to them—the woman demanding a new pig and the lepers contending that the pig was one their dogs had "found" in the jungle. I suggested that they forget that the pig was "found" and that they suppose that some pork was for sale and that they buy it at more or less market rates—2*d.* a pound—and that the proceeds go to the woman to compensate her for the loss of the pig. Both sides demurred at first but in the end accepted the compromise, and when that had been agreed to I promised that I would give a quarter of the price myself. That sent the lepers off in high good humour and the woman was glad to have compensation which she knew she would never have got anywhere else.'

Kalimpong

After so many years of devoted pioneer work for the lepers of the hills, and the founding of the Kalimpong Leper Hospital, Dr. J. A. Macdonald Smith retired last winter, and has now been succeeded by Dr. Albert Craig. The Mission to Lepers' grant-in-aid continued during the year as usual.

'We have been able recently', writes Dr. Craig, 'to discharge five symptom-free patients. Honourable work has been found for them all and they are doing very well.'

The formation is reported of a Kirk Session in the Leper Hospital, now that there is a Christian congregation; two of the patients have been appointed elders.

BIHAR

Bhagalpur

The Home at Bhagalpur has continued to be full to its limit. Proposals for the modernization of the medical administration and hospital buildings have had the sympathetic consideration of the Mission, but the scheme is held up for lack of land, and it has not been possible to complete the steps for the purchase of a neighbouring site. Improvements of a minor character, however, were carried through by the introduction of a modern sanitary system.

During the year Dr. J. Isaac took up his appointment as resident medical officer. Miss Krogh has continued to encourage the patients in making the Home a place of flowers and colour, helping greatly both the appearance and the spirit of the Home. A co-operative shop, run by the patients themselves, has been introduced, and Mr. Chalk reports it to be a great success.

Muzaffarpur

'Since I have come,' writes the Rev. N. D. Khan, who took over the superintendence of the Home at Muzaffarpur early this year, 'many lepers have come for admission but for want of accommodation no further admissions can be made.' He reports that the school for illiterates has progressed so that out of the eleven patients learning, six can now read books.

A visit from S. M. Amir, Esq., the District Magistrate, was greatly appreciated by the patients. Their naïve welcome we record in uncorrected form.

'We the lepers today are fortunate enough that the Collector Sahab the kind master of our town, has very kindly taken trouble to see us and presided over the meeting. In trembling voice we dare to offer our hearty thanks.

In Trembling Voice We are also lucky to have a chance to see other famous gentries of this town. We are all praying with folded hands that may God save the Government and the Mission to lepers for these are the chief sources of our livelihood. Further we beg to add that since the new superintendent has come to supervise our livings, we are quite satisfied with his managements. He keeps always special eyes upon the Asylum's neatness and cleanliness. We receive diet allowance in due time, sufficient and proper supply of medicines has been arranged. Whenever he (superintendent) visits the Leper Asylum, we learn good many lovely and beneficial instructions. We are always praying to God for conferring longevity and prosperity to such a deserving superintendent. **BE KIND TO ORPHAN LEPERS. HELP WITH BLANKETS IN WINTER.'**

Purulia

The Mission's largest Home had no less than 834 patients resident on December 31st, 1938. Apart from these were 69 healthy children, making a gross total of 903 for whom provision was being made. The work continued under the enthusiastic superintendence of the Rev. E. B. Sharpe, and he does not hesitate to press further needs, especially those of the children.

'As last year I must continue the lay of the children. Last week 113 leper children were in residence. We ought to have another little home for the Convalescent Boys and a third for the Infectious Case Boys. Also,

The Lay of the Children to our medical block, a little two roomed children's hospital ward.

At present if more than one convalescent boy or girl has illness requiring hospital care, the open ward amid reacting cases and big "burnt out" ulcer and amputation patients is the only accommodation we have. And how continually the need for the care of the children is being rubbed in! Two years ago a convalescent boy here grew homesick and departed, without a word, from among us. Two months ago he returned—surely the most disfigured young man in the district! Face bulging with nodules and lobes of ears so pendulous that Dr. Archer has operated and clipped them! Already he is smiling at his improved looks but "It's a long, long way to Tipperary," as he will find before symptom free or convalescent stage again returns. Then there is Biren—I remember him in our healthy boys' home. From there to the Observation, then the Infectious ward, and now from January to date running a daily 98°—102° or 103° temperature and the question of a leg amputation now daily giving the doctors food for thought! Yet if you had seen the Infectious Case Boys last week for at least a five hour performance, singing and acting the wonderful Gospel story of Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress' with but two or three "grown-ups"—themselves also infectious—to coach from time to time, you would have realised youth still has its day and the "life more abundant" still is given.

'Since our last report the big Dublin Infectious Case Girls' Home has been completed and occupied. During the spring of this year, the girls have been provided with their own well. To the well a pukka platform for meals and Guide Meetings, a coal cellar, and tank for the garden vegetable and flower plot, and lockers for every girl with padlock and key, so dear to every Indian woman's heart, have been added. Half a dozen insect proof beds are still to come and their cost will bring us to the end of the grant Irish friends so generously gave.'

We regret that Dr. Whitaker's ill-health necessitated his return to his home country.

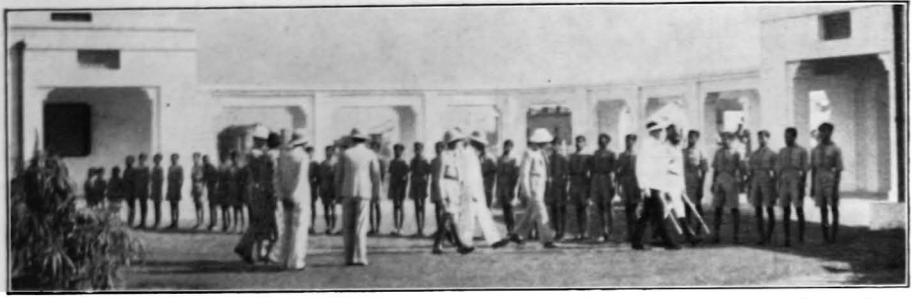
'Our medical work', writes Mr. Sharpe, 'had a great set-back owing to the departure, on account of very serious illness, of Dr. Whitaker. We are glad, indeed, he has so far recovered that he was able to leave India for his home in Canada with his wife and infant son in October. Dr. **Medical Changes** Whitaker's devotion to our hospital patients, keenness for preventive work, and enthusiasm in getting our leper Scouts really going, and Mrs. Whitaker's efforts for our nursery children and convalescent girls and healthy girl Guides, and her quiet capable help in other directions, will be sadly missed.'

For several months Dr. Asutosh Roy was in sole medical charge—a heavy burden to carry—and in April of this year the Home welcomed Dr. G. B. Archer, who brings to the work a wide experience.

'We are more than usually indebted to Dr. Asutosh Roy,' writes Mr. Sharpe, 'for the way he has carried the increased responsibility during the interregnum of Dr. Whitaker's departure and Dr. Archer's arrival.'

In his medical report Dr. Roy quotes some figures which indicate the size of the work. In addition to the in-patients, no less than 1,691 out-patients for leprosy were treated during 1938, showing how very heavy is the incidence of the disease in Manbhum. The total number of injections of Hydnocarpus oil given was 47,413.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO BUILDINGS



His Excellency Sir John Hubback opening the new Leper Boys wing at Cuttack



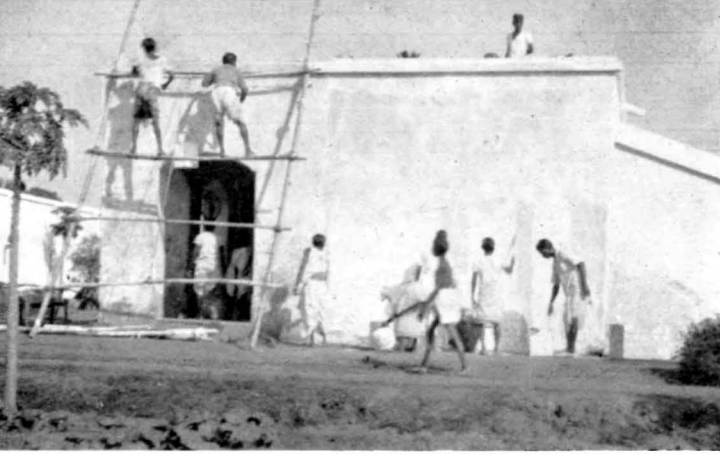
One of the wards donated by the people of Orissa in memory of King George V



Friends in Dublin gave this new ward for girls with leprosy at Purulia, Bihar



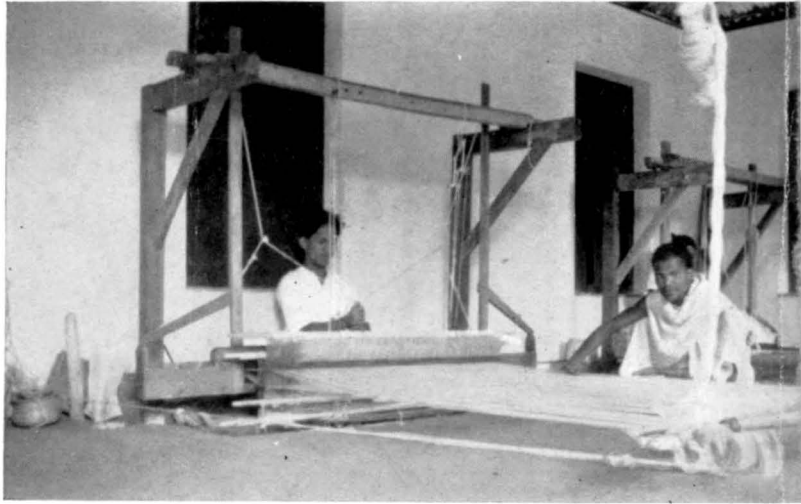
Cottages for better-class patients at Chandkhuri. The cost of individual cottages was contributed by different Divisions of the Central Provinces



OCCUPATION IS TREATMENT'S BEST ALLY

Patients whitewash the
buildings at the Bankura
Home after the rains

The patients at
Manamadura weave a
large amount of cloth,
in beautiful designs



Out in the
fields at Kondhwa
(Poona)

Boy patients
at Chandkhuri learn
carpentry



The number of attendances at the dressing stations (which does not include hospital patients' dressings) was 60,899.

Sister E. R. Simpson has done much, apart from a host of other duties, in training patients in hospital work.

'We are endeavouring to train some of the non-infectious boys in theatre work, and one of these, who has only been working in hospital just over a year, has become quite proficient in this department. Three boys were sent to us in November from Cuttack for hospital training. One is rather delicate, and it is doubtful whether he will be able to stand the strain of nursing work, but the other two seem to be enjoying the busy life, and are certainly responding well to the teaching we try to give them.'

Sister Kathleen Smith, in addition to her hospital duties, gives much time to the children, both at the Leper Home and at the Healthy Home. It is well that she reminds us that these children are just as human as any others.

'I was called upon to appear in the leper girls' compound after dark one night. A hurricane lamp and a small tin of kerosene oil was placed before me and all the girls stood solemnly round. I began to wonder what my part in this performance was, when with one accord and all at once they began to accuse the unfortunate Binondini of taking kerosene oil and giving it to a friend outside the compound. It was clear, to begin with, that these self-righteous ones wanted putting in their places for Binondini had only taken the oil because she hadn't liked to refuse a house-mother in the colony.'

**Solemn
Assembly**

The tiny tots had a new kind of service at Christmas.

'On Christmas Day I had a service of lights for the babies just as it got dark. It was suggested to me by a Christmas card I received. We started in complete darkness, then I read of the promises in the Bible of a Light which should come into the world and also the story of the Babe of Bethlehem. Then we lit one big candle. After that I read the story of the Wise Men and three children dressed as the Wise Men came forward to light their candles at the first light. They then went back to the others who lit their candles from the light the Wise Men had brought. There was a deep hush all the way through the service but I do not know how much the little ones had grasped.'

Staff and patients were alike delighted when, in the New Year's Honours List there appeared the name of Mr. Christo Kumar Dutt, for over thirty years the faithful resident-overseer at the Home, and to whom was awarded the Bronze Kaiser-i-Hind medal.

Saldoha

Another very successful year is reported from this large aided colony, with its six little villages of patients.

'The colony has been crowded beyond capacity. The policy of giving preference to infectious cases has been continued, and to provide accommodation for such, a number of lighter cases have been discharged for further treatment to outdoor centres in the district.'

Various improvements have been carried through, and a valuable addition made to the hospital accommodation by the erection of further buildings, now nearly completed.

'The irrigation system has been improved. The weaving school has been reconstructed and enlarged. The sanitary system has been improved by the change from well-system to boreholes with concrete covers, all made by the patients themselves. Land has been acquired for extension of vegetable cultivation.

'The foundation of a new hospital was laid in January and is nearing completion. It will bring our hospital accommodation up to 30 beds for patients requiring special nursing and treatment. All linen required for the hospital is being made at the weaving school of the colony, where eight leper boys are busy with that special enterprise. Other boys, who have passed our U.P. school, are being trained locally as compounders to take charge of the nursing at the new hospital.

'One week of the hot season saw the entire leper population, men, women and children, strong and weak, clearing our biggest tank, lifting up and draining out water and taking several feet deep layers of mud, enough to fertilize all our cultivated soil for some years to come.'

Mr. Bagger is reminded of the fact that the colony is 'growing up' by the fact that the first healthy child is now a fully trained teacher.

'It seems only a few years ago that little Guduc, our first healthy child in the colony, was running about playing with the first leper inmates with every chance of being infected and therefore reminding us daily of the need of a Healthy Children's Home. The Home has become a reality long ago and already saved Guduc from the sufferings of his leper parents and with him scores of children, many of whom are now with relatives in their home villages, restored to society. The past year saw Guduc back from full teachers' training, he has married one of our healthy girls, who has been trained as a hospital nurse, and he is now teaching the present healthy children of patients.'

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Belgaum

The Home has completed another year of quiet useful service. The Government of Bombay has contributed another building.

'A new Women's Ward has been built,' writes Mr. W. C. Irvine, the honorary superintendent. 'The women are proud of their new quarters, which are very nice indeed, and built by a Government grant. The women have made gardens and everything looks very nice.'

Mr. Irvine also tells a very touching story of a Christian teacher who, after years of useful work, found herself to be the victim of leprosy and was compelled to seek refuge in the Home. After a period of despondency she began to live a victorious life of service there, and in gratitude for the care she was receiving gave of her life savings, which amounted to Rs. 99, no less than Rs. 40 for the work of the Mission to Lepers.

Nasik

During the year under report the Home had the joy of seeing their previous Honorary Superintendent—Miss H. Betteridge—return to them for a period. She had come back from England, volunteering at over seventy years of age, to help out in an emergency!

'After an absence of three years,' writes Miss Betteridge, 'it was interesting and encouraging to take stock of the work and enter once more into the life of the inmates. I had not been here many days when the official opening of the well took place. This was an occasion which called forth our deep gratitude, for the lack of a good water supply had been an acute need of the Home from its beginning.'

Miss Betteridge describes various activities of the Home. Of the medical work, which includes occupations and recreation, she writes:

'Within the last six months two male patients after a course of treatment spreading over three to four years have left the Home with a clean bill of health to return to their former occupations. Both expressed gratitude for all that had been done for them, one almost falling at our feet while doing so. During the period under review it has been very encouraging to note that most of the new patients are young men whose cases are hopeful. Also, several quite young boys and one girl bearing distinct marks of the ravages leprosy makes have been admitted; all these are improving.

'All the inmates able to work help to make their surroundings a place of beauty as far as possible. The whole compound was a blaze of colour last September when

Rose Gardens I arrived—flowers everywhere and shrubs bushy and attractive. This year they have been giving their attention to rose gardens—such as we have been making in our own compound. Twenty-four pits were dug. This was real hard work for the murrum soil was as hard as a rock. The men did the digging in both compounds and the women brought the earth and manure from other parts of the ground some distance away. When all was ready and the rain expected we had a rose planting day, and now the inmates are being rewarded by seeing the fruits of their labours in blossoming bushes in both compounds.

'A report of the Leper Home is hardly complete without some reference to a "Sports' Day" held in Christmas Week. The programme was planned and carried through without any help at all from us; it was a most excellent one and gave great pleasure to all who witnessed it. It was quite evident that the inmates had practised well the sports they were to take part in and these physical exercises are so good for them. It was well that we had gone well armed with "Prizes" or we would have felt very small after the display we had witnessed.'

The interest and growth in spiritual matters is also noted. Writing of the Good Friday service Miss Betteridge says:

'I shall never forget the tone of that Service. The Holy Spirit seemed to make so clear to us the sufferings of the Saviour as we dwelt upon them, that all hearts were solemnized and in that atmosphere we yielded ourselves afresh to Him Who died for us.'

Some way from the Leper Home is the Polwarth Home for the Healthy Children.

'Here, as elsewhere, there were fresh faces to greet as well as familiar ones. It was very gratifying to see how well some of the children had developed—those

The Children who gave promise of doing well had not disappointed us. When I visited the Home one day just after the Annual Examinations such a chorus of voices greeted me, all eager to tell me of promotions.

'Those away at Boarding School all came home for the hot weather holidays with good reports of progress in their studies.

'One boy at the Home who had been symptom free for two years, had a fresh outbreak and had to be re-admitted to the Leper Home where he still is.'

'I have written at some length but my heart is full—full of gratitude as I see things as a detached worker and yet an attached one.'

Poladpur and Pui

The intention of concentrating the work of these two Homes, both under the same superintendence, at Poladpur has not yet been carried through, but the first step has been taken in not admitting further patients at Pui. It is difficult to see how the Pui patients can be transferred when the Poladpur Home is already overcrowded with needy cases.

'We have at Poladpur now,' writes the Rev. B. Bhaskare, the Hon. Superintendent, 'a large family of 190. It has been like fitting a jig-saw puzzle to find out how to fit them all within the space provided for 120 patients.'

Some interesting facts are recorded which indicate the tremendous difficulty encountered by patients when their health is restored and they are discharged.

'Modern treatment of leprosy has resulted in not a few cases being restored each year to a state of health enabling them to resume their normal life in the villages.

It has however not been an easy matter to induce them to go to the villages and to persuade the villagers to receive them. Each case required individual attention and a personal visit to the village. Here are a few interesting cases:

'1. One symptom free man was allowed to stay in his village after he had taken "purification" baths at three of the sacred rivers of the Hindus.

'2. Another had to undergo "purification" at the hands of his village priest and give a dinner to the whole village.

'3. Another was admitted only when on a personal visit it was demonstrated to the villagers that he is no longer an untouchable.

'4. Two others were asked to stay three months outside of their villages.

'5. Another was summarily turned out of his village as his presence would come in the way of his brothers and sisters getting married.'

Occupational interests have been developed.

'Greater stress has been laid this year on "occupational therapy." There has been enough work in connection with the Home to keep all the able patients occupied throughout the year. The farming operations during the monsoon keep several occupied for four or five months. The flower and vegetable garden is another occupation in which keen interest is taken by the patients. The evenings are fully occupied with games of various kinds.'

At Pui, too, the farm work has been successful.

'The work on the farm was a great success this year. Every man and woman capable of doing any work joined whole-heartedly in the work of growing paddy on the nine acres of farm which is attached to the Home. The rice produced maintained the whole Home for two months.'

Kondhwa, Poona

During the year the Rev. D. S. Sawarkar, who for a number of years had so wisely and enthusiastically superintended the work, handed over the honorary superintendence to the Rev. James Kellock.

Mr. Kellock writes:

'I have received many requests and enquiries regarding accommodation for lepers. One missionary wrote me about a village with 72 adults of whom 34 had contracted leprosy, and asking me if we could take them all in. The Poona municipality is concerned about its leper-beggars of whom there are estimated to be at least 100 roaming about in the city. It would like Kondhwa to accommodate many of them.

'We have two school classes going at the Leper Home. One is conducted by a good-caste leper woman, named Champabai. There are about 10 pupils in the class and the ages range from about 12 to 35. They are very keen and are learning to read and write competently in Marathi. The class for men and boys consists of about a dozen and is conducted by an educated patient. The ages here range from 10 to 40. A few of them are being taught English as well as Marathi, as the teacher knows English well.

'The Sunday services are being much appreciated. They are conducted on alternate Sundays by students from the Poona Theological College and by the Minister or an Elder from the Nana's Peth Congregation, Poona. On Fridays Dr. Gaikwad, the resident medical officer of the Home, conducts a hymn-service which is greatly appreciated. I conducted a communion service for the Christian lepers at Easter time.

'The healthy children are getting on very well. We have 20 of them under our care. Fifteen of them are in boarding schools in or near Poona, and the remaining five (whose ages range from 2 years to 5 years) are living segregated from the leper folk at Kondhwa.'

Sholapur

The work has continued under the oversight of Mrs. W. Hazen, and she has found encouragement in the happy spirit of the patients, who, often in spite of deformity, keep busily occupied.

'From the time the first faint appearance of the dawn until the stars begin to come out at night this Home is a busy hive of industry. The day begins with and ends with prayer. Of our 70 members 12 are totally unable to do any manual work but the others have every moment of their time filled with useful occupations.

'Our year, too, has been marked by "progress and high endeavour." A visit to our gardens filled as they are with luxuriantly blooming flowers would confirm this. Our vegetable garden, supplied as it has been from Suttons, has furnished beets, cabbages and cauliflower to enrich the diet of our folk, and has been greatly appreciated.

'Our boys have made a beginning at weaving cotton mats, a craft which will be very useful for their houses later on. This is a new "endeavour" begun this year, which we feel will lead to important results.

'Nine of the young men became possessed with an ambition to form a cricket club. At first it seemed impossible for them to get enough money to buy the necessary equipment. All the members became interested in their project. Finally a drama was prepared by themselves and given in the Seva Mandir. The theme of the drama was the Prodigal Son. The hall was crowded when it was given, and funds were obtained for the new club; not enough though. One or two small donations made the purchase of the coveted bats, etc., possible.'

Bat and Ball sary equipment. All the members became interested in their project. Finally a drama was prepared by themselves and given in the Seva Mandir. The theme of the drama was the Prodigal Son. The hall was crowded when it was given, and funds were obtained for the new club; not enough though. One or two small donations made the purchase of the coveted bats, etc., possible.'

The Mission's financial help has continued to the leprosarium at Vengurla. During the year Dr. R. H. H. Goheen left the work which he had done so much to build up and has been succeeded by Dr. Stewart Fulton. No report from the Home has been received.

BURMA

In his recent survey of leprosy in Burma Dr. John Lowe came to the conclusion that 'the serious infectious (lepromatous) type of leprosy is much more commonly seen in Burmans than in Indians.' Sixty per cent of cases which were examined were of this type. The value, therefore, of such institutions as the Mission's in protecting the public cannot be exaggerated; and the Homes at Mandalay and Moulmein have continued in their valuable work.

Mandalay

The Home steadily maintains its numbers at the maximum of 300, apart from the 16 healthy children in the separate Bailey Hostel. That the work reflects credit upon those in charge of it is shown by the recent remarks of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Colonel R. H. Candy. 'I am glad to be able to say,' he wrote in his report, 'that this is the best Home I have seen in my service.'

Dr. Roy continues in medical charge, and a probationer second medical officer has been appointed. We sympathise with Dr. Roy in the loss of his wife.

'Up to two years ago,' writes Miss Robertson, 'Mrs. Roy gave a great deal of her time in the interests of the patients in our Home and was greatly beloved by them all. Many of them insisted upon attending Mrs. Roy's funeral, even though it meant that they had to stand afar off in a body, looking on whilst the remains of their beloved friend were committed to the earth. They have indeed lost a good friend.'

A very human story is told by Miss Margaret Robertson, who for so many years has specialized in the work for the children and young people. It shows how hard it is for some to overcome restlessness, and that for those who serve the work is full of personal as well as medical problems.

'Ma Mya Ye has been in our Leper Home for more than twelve years. For some years past she has been in our Hope Ward for early cases. We have watched her grow up from a little child and she has been a happy soul. **The Mandalay Moat** Hers has been a difficult case and as far as the doctor could tell another two years of treatment would be necessary to make her "symptom free." She has seen so many come to that ward and so many depart to freedom. She began to get downhearted and allowed her spirits to sink.

'Three months ago before dawn one morning Ma Mya Ye disappeared. She had said several times she wanted to drown herself! We hunted various likely places to no avail. Then she was found. This is what happened. Ma Mya Ye found her way to the Moat and was actually in the water. She found it difficult to drown!! The dawn was breaking when an early riser spied her. He promptly went into the water and dragged her out. A small crowd soon appeared and there My Mya Ye stood dripping wet not knowing what to do. A woman came forward and took her off to her home and clothed her in dry garments. The news soon reached the doctor who had her brought back to the ward. Then Ma Mya Ye became more and more despondent. We searched for other reasons, to find that some young man who had promised to marry her when she was better had married another! Bit by bit we got Ma Mya Ye better and there certainly was a very great improvement. She asked for three days leave to go and see her sister. This was

granted. She returned only to tell us that she wished to leave the home. We did all we could to persuade her not to go! She has gone and we suspect that her folks have arranged to marry her to some undesirable man. We are very disappointed. The work of years—is it wasted?’

Moulmein

The superintendence of this Home has been re-assumed by Mr. Paul Hackett, after his furlough, and he found himself at once faced with the problem of applicants to a Home already overcrowded.

‘We are constantly besieged for places at the Home. There is a list (I am not sure how accurate it is) of over fifty waiting to be let in and I have turned away two or three every week since I have been back. The Home was overcrowded when I came back and I have refused any admissions, except in unusual cases, until now we are down to 133 which is about our accommodation.’

Various building projects have been engaged in, chiefly in the provision of stores and stabling for animals. The caretaker’s house, for which funds are in hand, has not been begun.

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR

Champa

The Rev. Dr. P. A. Penner, in spite of the difficult task of turning away so many applicants, continues to strike a joyous note.

‘For the last year’s report I wrote—“It has been a glorious year.” For this year, please multiply this by two. The adding of new activities together with the spiritual growth of the Home prompts me to say: “Multiply by two”.’

Nevertheless the tragedy of unmet need sometimes overshadows that joy. In a recent letter there appears this passage:

‘I wish that for one week you could be here and with me go to the Leper Home and see the pitiful cases that I am compelled to send away. The sights would haunt you for weeks. Not more than 500. Those are the orders from headquarters. I have 600 and am cutting down wherever possible. Twenty or more that are lying here cannot be admitted for this very reason, viz: “no more than 500.” I have given orders that no waiting leper shall come near the office when I am there. But you might as well command a herd of mustangs to obey orders.’

The literacy campaign had begun at most of the Mission’s Homes long before it became a national one. Here at Champa there has been an attempt to introduce the Laubach method.

‘We are using the Laubach method of instruction. Since May, classes for adults have been started and it is a joy to hear and see old and middle aged men and women squatting on the floor and bending over their readers trying to master what to them has hitherto been Greek. One middle-aged man is making much headway. He never saw the inside of a book before he began and he has already finished the first book, and is reading with fair intelligence the second reader. He has begun teaching another leper to read. This is the method that we have adopted: One literate teaches the next illiterate. I am much encouraged by this new venture.’

Among the younger patients who are Christians their Christian Endeavour Society also gives reason for encouragement.

'I am frequently present at these meetings and am impressed with the simplicity, devotion and character of their doings. Simplicity, in not having difficult programmes which could be carried out only by such who are somewhat older and more advanced in their Christian experience.

Good Meetings Devotion, in that there are very few absentees at the regular meetings. Character, in that the Bible finds a major place in the programme of every meeting. One chapter of the Bible is read in unison. Bible questions are asked and answered. Bible stories told in non-biblical language. Roll call to which response is made by quoting a Bible verse. Prayer also finds a prominent place on every programme. This Society also appoints two members of the group each week as leaders to conduct evening devotions in the men's and women's quarters.

'How we praise the Lord,' concludes Dr. Penner, 'for the privilege of working among lepers and their children. This joy, we are sorry to say, will soon be past history. After almost forty years among lepers, we will be compelled to retire. This will be in 1940. There will be a pull at our heart strings, when we will for the last time look into the faces of our lepers and their children.'

Chandkhuri

The return to the field early this year of the Rev. J. S. Schultz brought back a notable worker on behalf of the lepers.

'Upon my return, after an absence of one and a half years,' Mr. Schultz writes, 'I was astonished how the various phases of our work had developed. There were improvements all along. It all showed that our staff and our patients had been very busy.'

'Our farm and dairy have been as profitable as usual. The fields have been improved and eight more acres were added early this year.'

A great event during the year was the installation of loud speakers in the hospital section. Miss Gadt, the nursing sister, writes:

'Great excitement was caused when a loud speaker system was installed in our hospital wards by friends in the U.S.A. These friends felt that the patients in our wards (many of whom are in hospital six months or a year), should have something to break the monotony of a hospital ward. Now the hospital cases listen in to all the Church services, besides the special programmes which our children and other patients "broadcast" once a week. There is no need to coax anyone to take part in these programmes as everybody is keen to "broadcast" and entertain the ward patients. When fathers and mothers in the wards first heard their children speak over the "radio" they were thrilled and at the same time deeply moved. One said, "What wonderful friends we have. It is difficult to realize that people who do not know us care for us and want to lighten our burdens".'

We Broadcast

On the medical side of the work Dr. E. W. Whitcomb makes a report which holds its warning. He had examined all the men and women traceable from among the 201 adults who, during the last ten years, had been recorded as "disease arrested." They numbered 150.

'Out of the 150 cases examined 22 were found to have relapsed and were suffering from active leprosy again. Facts like this keep us reminded of the constant vigilance that is necessary in fighting leprosy.'

Work for the children has continued to give much encouragement, and a change in its supervision has taken place.

'One of our staff members, Miss Wagner, left us in March for a long postponed furlough. For over three years, the time she was with us, she put every ounce of

her energy into her work. Our children developed home industries under Miss Wagner's leadership, the programme not only being educational but primarily vocational. Since Miss Wagner has gone Mrs. Whitcomb is directing the children's work.'

Dhamtari

(a) *Shantipur*. In December, 1938, the Rev. G. J. Lapp, after a most devoted period of service both at the Leper Home at Shantipur and in doing the early pioneer work of the Mangaltarai Farm Colony reported below, was compelled through ill-health to retire. We offer to him and to Mrs Lapp, who so whole-heartedly supported him in his tasks, our grateful thanks for the fine services they rendered.

The Rev S. J. Hostetler has succeeded Mr. Lapp, and has quickly come to realize the human tragedy which is bound up with the disease. He writes:

'Leprosy is a devastating disease, not only in bodies, but in hearts as well. The other day a woman came here to be admitted. She told of her home with tears

The Women flowing down her cheeks. She had left four children at home, the eldest ten or eleven years old only. But there is of course so much danger of the children taking the disease from the parents that it is dangerous for them to live together. And this mother with the love for her children that a true mother has, did not want to cause her dear children to take the dread disease, and so she made the sacrifice of leaving them at the tender ages in which they now are and came here for treatment.

'Another dear old Christian in the Home is a blind and nearly helpless woman. Her hands are fingerless, but she still manages to eat with them. She is one of our happiest in spite of all her difficulties. One day Mrs. Hostetler, while talking with her, asked her if there was anything she needed. "Oh, no," she said, "Everyone is so good to me. There is nothing I need."

'Think of being afflicted with this ostracizing disease, fingers gone, blind, generally helpless, and dependent on others, yet happy so that there is no need apparent to her. That is joy in the Lord.'

Work continues to do its part in helping on both the physical and moral good of the patients.

'The able-bodied men and women among the lepers are doing daily work in the rice fields and other places. We have about forty-five acres of rice again this year. The fields are constantly being improved, and all the work is done by the inmates.'

School work continues encouragingly both for the leper boys and for the healthy children.

'We have admitted into the Home several men who were formerly teachers and they are now taking care of the instruction for the leper boys, and it has improved. One of them is a Brahman who is much interested in God's Word. He has composed a number of songs in connection with Easter, and on other Christian themes. We have seventeen boys in the school under his teaching.

'The primary school for healthy children is also going well. The masters are doing good work. We had a high percentage of passes among the children in the past year.'

(b) *Mangaltarai*. It is still too early to say whether this experimental Farm Colony for arrested cases, and for some of the healthy

boys and girls who have now grown up, will succeed. The rains for the first two seasons were inadequate, and the crops discouraging. Nevertheless, the settlers are being encouraged and helped as is necessary and they have kept good health.

Mr. Hostetler writes:

'The settlers are getting acclimatized and they are also well-fed. A factor that doubtless contributes to their health is the more happy state of their minds. They seem to become more and more contented.'

At the time of writing the monsoon was in season, but the rains were again proving inadequate.

'The rainfall is again, at least up to this date, far below the need. The farmers have not had enough to be able to do their "Biyasi" (rooting up the rice to make it strong), and they are also unable to weed the rice on account of the dry ground. If rain does not fall speedily and in generous amounts, great fear for their crops will be the result. This is now the third year of insufficient rainfall, unless the season changes very soon and brings succour to the thirsty plants. If they must do without a crop again this year, it will be exceedingly difficult. It is much to be hoped that they may have a good crop, for this year they have substantial acreage under cultivation for the first time, with the fields really made ready for crops.

'Some of the gardens this year are a delight to see. Most of them have gardens, and some of them are made very neat and clean. One man has obtained a big piece of chicken-netting to enclose his garden to protect it from animals and fowls. Some have brought in wild flowers from the jungle and have created artistic designs with the plants in their gardens. Many have used the native materials from the jungle to enclose their plots of gardens and have made them attractive.

'We have started a Bible-study class for the men and separate meetings for the women. The interest is live, and the discussions are illuminating. We are finding the classes for both the men and the women of great profit spiritually.'

Kothara, Ellichpur

Pressure upon this Home continues, even in spite of the fact that it has grown in a very few years from a Home having fifty patients to one accommodating three hundred.

'We have done our best,' writes the Rev. C. Wyder, 'to keep the numbers down to 300 according to the wish of the Mission to Lepers. This has been extremely difficult and, day after day, new and deserving cases have been sent away with the mournful sentence: "We cannot receive you."

'Yesterday a young married woman, clean and nicely dressed, stood before the dispensary. Her father is a bad infectious case in our asylum. She has lately developed the tell-tale spots and patches in her body and on the face. It was said simply to her, "Bai, you must go away; we cannot take you in, our numbers are full."

'Then it was suggested that she should try and come as an out-patient for treatment. At this she disclosed the fact that because of the patches in her body, her husband had put her out of the house and she was homeless.'

The work for the younger folk, whether with the disease or not, is encouraging.

'The number of young leper people is increasing rapidly: we have now 52. As many of those who come to us are most hopeful cases we take them in whenever possible.

**Contrast
in Charts** 'Yesterday, with some distinguished visitors who came to the Home, we compared charts of the children when they came to us, with their present condition, having the patient before us at the time. There were exclamations of surprise and satisfaction at the great change in some of these young people.'

On the other hand it is sometimes the case that children of patients who appear to have cleared up and are under observation manifest active symptoms of the disease again.

'Sad to relate three of the children who had been transferred to the home for healthy children, have had to be returned to the leper compound as they had developed patches. One boy was the oldest in the Home; the other two small boys are brothers whose relatives are also lepers in the asylum.'

The school at the leper Home is fortunate in having a very capable patient as teacher.

**Turning
Adversity** 'The children have made progress during the year. We are fortunate in having the services, as head teacher, of a young Brahmin man who passed his matric and then could not proceed with teaching in the Government school as he had developed leprosy. He was in the depths of despair when he came first to Kothara. But now, once and again, he writes us a note telling of the help it has been to him to be in Kothara where he has heard of a God of love Who is not punishing him for a sin in a former life, but Who is drawing him to Himself with "cords of love" though these cords represent at the time sickness and affliction.'

Certain building additions have been carried through, including enlargement of the church, and the provision of a superintendent's office.

Jahargaon, Mungeli

Two simple hospital wards, one for men and the other for women, have been completed, and modern sanitary arrangements have been installed. Otherwise the year has passed without special incident.

Aided Work

The Mission's help continues to the leper asylum at Raipur, and the Rev. J. Gass, D.D., reports a year of increased usefulness.

'We had a good year. Our new Commissioner was very much in favour of adding two new wards to the asylum, one for men and one for women; and the Committee has decided to build one ward this year and one next year. We have now 143 lepers and every week new applicants come whom we cannot admit as we have accommodation for only 140 lepers.'

Christmas 'The spirit among the lepers is a good one. Christmas time and the Christmas festival is always the happiest day of the year. We make a large Christmas tree and many outsiders come and attend our celebration.'

'Our Mission Girls' School celebrates what we call a White Christmas and all the girls are preparing clothes for the women and men of the Leper Asylum. It is a joy to these girls, especially to many of the non-Christian girls, to go to the asylum and to give these gifts to the lepers. Some of the Banias in town also come occasionally and give sweets to the inmates of our asylum.'

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

Manamadura

'The Place of Mercy'—Dayapuram—is the name given to this Home and Hospital, and it is one that fits.

'The spirit here,' writes the Rev. E. E. White, 'continues to be a very happy one. Everywhere is an air of peace and content. Some twenty-four boys study in school and play badminton and volley ball in the evenings very happily. The patients help in watering the gardens, milking the cows, irrigating the fields and in giving injections to other patients. Since we needed a new well for the Boys' Hostel we availed ourselves of the help of a Government official, who very kindly selected a site with the aid of his ability as water "diviner." A number of the men-patients for a small pittance have been working hard at digging this well. They had to stop when they struck the rock because their poor hands got too sore. The masons will carry on from that point.

Peace and Content

'All of our staff are working well in helping the patients in many ways, from the teaching of sewing and supervising weaving and farming, to giving treatments and individual care.

'I would like to tell also about two new blind men, who have been admitted in recent months. One is a Brahmin, the other a non-Brahmin. Both of them are very musical and their singing is very attractive to all the patients. The Brahmin even conducted a kind of singing performance called Kalakshepam one evening in my presence and did very well, although he is an old man and his voice has failed much.'

In the introductory section of this Report reference has been made to that stalwart friend of this Home, Mr. Francis Cardinal.

'The news of the death last January of this warm and outstanding friend of Dayapuram brought grief to all,' writes Mr. White. 'At his own wish his ashes have been interred under a tree planted by himself in tribute to Miss G. I'Anson (who contributed the cost of a ward as a consequence of the interest aroused through Mr. Cardinal's own efforts, and who has in many other ways helped the Home). This friend in England is arranging to erect in his memory a bell-tower for our hospital.'

The Loss of a Friend

Calicut (Chevayur)

This Home is the largest one of the Mission on the western side of India, with just over 300 patients. It keeps constantly full, and is doing valuable work. Apart from the good medical service being rendered the most marked feature is the deep religious experience of many of the Christian patients, resulting in a strong spirit of service.

'An instance of this can be cited here. When we were on the look-out for a proper person to attend on a few T.B. patients kept and treated in our Isolation Ward—for we have no special T.B. Ward—we could get none from among our non-Christian patients even on payment system. Then there came a free offer of service from a number of Christians, which we marked as a display of Christian love. We selected a most enthusiastic applicant and decided to pay him a small sum as wages in recognition of his sacrificial spirit, for the work entails many practical difficulties. Later we learned from a police enquiry that this man had been convicted several times for house-breaking and many other grave crimes. Now we see him a changed soul.'

A Changed Soul

A VARIETY OF INTERESTS



The men dance to the drum at Nasik

The women pride themselves on their fowls at Manamadura (Madras)



Which is the original?
A patient has made this copy of a painting for the church wall at Chandkhuri

The literacy campaign in full swing at Nasik (as at numerous other Homes).



MISS HATCH AND THE HOME SHE FOUNDED



1. The last photograph to be taken of Miss Isabel Hatch, two months before her death at Ramachandrapuram, Madras on July 28th, 1939.
2. A glimpse of the Ramachandrapuram Home which Miss Hatch founded in 1899. After her retirement she continued to live near the Home, and showed active interest in the work right until her death.
3. Some of the family of men patients enjoying the swings. During its forty years' life, the Home has been a haven of hope for thousands.



A description is given of the meal of fellowship which welcomes the new year, and serves also as a farewell feast to discharged patients.

'The first of January is always a particularly happy day with us. After the Watchnight service and serenading throughout the night, almost all our patients greet the dawn of the new year with their songs. They look forward to a delicious feast at midday after a long service in the chapel. The broken hearts, if there be any, find solace in the Word of God. They are reminded of their companions who left this world in the past year, and the spirit of God works in their midst and gives them hope for a brighter new year, and their prayers and thanksgiving arise in unison in return for God's love and mercy.

'At noon all are ready with their vessels around the verandah of the Asylum chapel to receive the various assortments of curries and other dainties. This is the new year dinner as they call it, or better called farewell dinner, for it is after this dinner that a number of patients are discharged who have become symptom-free at the year ending. How happy are they! They have got almost everything that they wanted and now they go back with a whole body to their respective homes from where they came as broken reeds. Thus in the beginning of the year we were able to discharge thirteen patients. We trust our discharged patients will become useful citizens and remember what the Mission has done for them.'

The gratitude of a patient, Francis the schoolmaster, was shown by him on the 29th anniversary of his arrival at the Home. Crippled, he cannot hope to take his place again in the general community, but within the Home he does very useful work. He handed to those in charge a letter of thanksgiving too long to be set down. But it is significant that the letter opens and closes with well-selected verses from the scriptures. 'I am not worthy of the least of all the mercies, and of all the truth, which thou hast shewed unto thy servant,' it begins, quoting Genesis 32: 10. And it closes with the words of the Psalmist: 'I will sing unto the Lord because he hath dealt bountifully with me.'

Ramachandrapuram

In the introductory section of this Report reference is made to the death of Miss S. Isabel Hatch, the founder of the Home at Ramachandrapuram, and its honorary superintendent and devoted friend for very many years. Near to the Home which she had loved and served she passed away, at the age of 84, on July 30th, 1939.

'She was an inspiration to one and all,' writes Dr. D. L. Joshee. 'May we who have had the privilege of being near and dear to her be worthy of her. The work and the workers were very precious to her. May her prayers for us still uphold us and establish the work. For the shelter and the comfort this Home has afforded through the long years, to the many hundreds of the forlorn and the forsaken of society, we praise the holy Name of the Merciful Father.'

We would like to have been able to record that she had, in her last year, seen the work at its happiest. But the facts are otherwise, for during it she witnessed with deep pain an attempt to overthrow

the work she had so lovingly built up. A tiny group of malcontents, not satisfied with the hospitality which the Home afforded, and at perfect liberty to leave, chose to remain just outside the Home and engage in a campaign to play havoc with the work. The present superintendent, Dr. D. L. Joshee, and the staff continued to show great restraint under trial; but the situation was grievous to the one who had for forty years given herself to the good of the work. It is one of the singular and high honours of the saints that often they come at the end of their earthly pilgrimage to a Via Dolorosa, and bear the wounds inflicted by those for whom they gave themselves. This hard honour came to Miss Hatch. And it remains for those who know the real worth of the work which she laboured to build up, to mourn that so ungentle and untypical an incident in the life of any Leper Home should have happened when and where it did; and to hold in high esteem this servant of Christ who, like her Lord, having loved her own, loved them unto the end.

Vadathorasalur

The chief event within the period reviewed was the opening, on October 10th, 1938, of the new Children's Home, by the Honourable Minister of Health.

'It was a great joy,' writes Miss Lillelund, 'to receive all our guests and show them the fine Home, which the Minister opened "In the name of Him Whom you serve here."' And the children do enjoy their new Home with the

The New Home flat roof, where they can sleep in the hot season, and with the spacious compound to play in, and with their own garden of which they are very proud and from where they produce all kinds of vegetables. The children want to say "romba namaskaram," which means many, many thanks to all our friends, who have given us this fine Home.'

The new buildings released the old Children's Home for boys and girls who are under treatment for leprosy, and both Homes are full, with altogether some 120 children; even so others have to be refused admission.

'Only a few days ago a boy stood here and asked for admission. I told him that there was no room whatsoever, so I was not able to take him in. I sent him away. But half an hour later the boy came back crying and told me about his pitiable condition in his village 23 miles off and I could not say "no" any more, so the boy is here.'

Dr. Annaswamy has had much encouragement in the medical results among the children, though he himself has been ill.

'We all feel,' concludes Miss Lillelund's report, 'that we are privileged to have the best service in the vineyard and we pray that He who called us will find us faithful.'

Salur

The Rev. W. Brasen resumed charge of the work last autumn. 'On my first day at Salur,' he writes, 'I went to see my old friends.'

Mr. Brasen reports the execution of considerable repair work, to help bring this old Home up to more modern standards. He also reports that 9,886 injections were given during the year to the 150 in-patients, of whom seven became disease-arrested and were discharged.

One day, having been speaking to the patients and noting the contrasts which the Home presented—

‘The question came up in my mind, “Is not our Salur Home another city of Nain (which means “pleasant”) as described in the Bible?” It is a fine little village situated at the foot of a towering hill. All the arrangement of the place is pleasant, with ten white little houses around the church, set in a big mango garden. It has beautiful views. It is indeed like Nain—pleasant. But we read that “when Jesus came nigh to the gates of the city there was a dead man carried out. . . .” A pleasant place, but death was there. And death is also in our Nain. Many of the lepers are near the grave. But if we look deeper we see that the last word was not death at Nain. The last word was with Jesus Christ. Victory was with Him and with those who followed Him. So I know that for many of our lepers this place—where death is—is also a real Nain.’

Vizianagaram

In the spring Miss E. G. Mann went on furlough, after wisely directing the work during a period which was not always easy, and Miss S. Hinman has succeeded her. Dr. Solomon is now resident medical officer, and the Home is in a flourishing condition. Miss Hinman approached her new task with that consciousness of its implications which augurs well for the future.

‘It is one thing to meet the occasional victim as a wandering street beggar. It is another to view a group of over one hundred and thirty of these afflicted ones. It is still quite another matter to feel conscious of being responsible for them. In my previous missionary experience I naturally had several times visited the two institutions in our area which the Mission to Lepers supports. However, when after my appointment to Vizianagaram I was able to spend a day there, it was with an altogether new outlook that I viewed the plant and patients. One must confess to a dread amounting to horror—a fear verging on cowardice. “Who is sufficient for these things?” was my unspoken cry.’

Particular attention has been given to the women’s and children’s work and Miss Hinman still can feel the thrill of hearing broken, diseased women praising God in song.

‘A visiting lady and I will probably never forget our experience with the women. A number of them are Christians but even those who are not enjoy singing our hymns. Upon my request that they sing for us they lined up before us while the glow of the westering sun fell upon their faces, many of which were disfigured by the ravages of the disease. We were indescribably touched as they sang of Jesus as their kind Shepherd. Pathetic as it was to see and hear them, one could not but be thankful that in their great distress and sorrow they had come to know something of that true Shepherd who tenderly touched and healed the leper.’

When a young woman came for treatment, a ‘seventh grade’ pupil, a happy way was found to help her forget her sorrows.

‘The mere sight of her arm convinced the doctor, but to make the assurance

doubly sure he made the test. At his direction I too looked through the microscope and saw the proof of his diagnosis. I hope never to have to repeat the painful experience of having to tell this promising girl that she not only had leprosy but that it was at a stage where it was so infectious that she must remain at the asylum. In education and social background she was quite above the level of the others. "How long shall I have to remain?" was her pitiful query. Who could say? Other duties pressed me to an early return to the station so that I scarcely had time to give her adequate comfort. Soon to me came the happy inspiration—Why not let Addama reopen the school? True, she had no teacher training but her general education would permit of her carrying on. The message was sent for her to commence. When after a few days I was able to go out again, the look of utter despair had given place to one of hopeful calm. Having something definite to do is going to save the day for Addama as well as proving a help to the little children concerned.'

The Tell-Tale Patch

Aided Work

The Mission's help has continued in making financial provision for the cost of superintendence at the Lady Willingdon Leper Settlement, Chingleput. Help towards the maintenance costs of the Homes at Kodur and Narsapur has also continued, with a special additional grant to Narsapur to help make good the serious damage done in the cyclone of November, 1938.

'The outstanding event of the year,' writes Dr. C. Pring, 'was the cyclone in November. The tragic part of it was that we had only just had the whole place renovated, and everything was looking spick and span! Then came that terrible night, and next morning we looked out on a ruin!

Cyclone

'All the huts but one were down in the men's compound, tiles off, a big hole in the chapel roof, and much damage in the women's compound though the buildings stood. It was altogether a scene of desolation. Mercifully no one was injured, not even the bulls though the cattle shed came down.'

Help of a new kind was given by the Mission in this Presidency by grants for the provision of out-patient dispensaries at Arkonam and Sholinghur. At this latter place the clinic is now in use. Before, Dr. Rosenthal was under great difficulty treating some 185 patients with no kind of shelter or dispensary. An isolation ward to the general hospital was capable of adaptation if funds could be found.

'So we addressed the Mission to the Lepers for help. We waited and I had nearly given up hope and was beginning to be somewhat desperate, as I did not know where to find the money, when just on Christmas day a cheque arrived together with a very kind letter from the Mission to Lepers, informing us that as we are an Australian Institution the Australian branch of the Mission to the Lepers had been addressed and that the money had been collected there in a short time.'

ORISSA

Cuttack

The great event of the year was the opening of the King George V Memorial wing for boys with leprosy. This was opened by H. E. Sir John Hubback, Governor of Orissa, after prayer had been offered by the Most Rev. Foss Westcott, Metropolitan of India, and chairman of the Indian Auxiliary of the Mission.

'The new wing consists of three single-storied blocks, of which the centre one is joined to the other two by curved colonnades, the whole forming a semi-circle.

The New Wing The centre block is a school-room, and has quarters for a master adjoining. The two side blocks are dormitories for the children. Kitchens and other offices are also provided, so that the wing is quite self-contained, and the children will not come into contact with adult cases. The children will be under the care of a resident house-master, and will receive education as well as treatment. The rooms are airy and pleasant and one can imagine that the children will be very happy there.'

The Rev. E. R. Lazarus, the honorary superintendent, writes of the effect of the opening of this new wing on the district.

'The news that a Children's wing had been opened soon spread to the villages far and near. About a month ago two small boys turned up at our gates, one of whom was an orphan. He was working as a servant but fell ill, and became too weak to work. He says that it was then discovered that he was tainted with leprosy, and so he was no longer wanted. He and another small boy from a different village, also tainted with leprosy and cast out, found their way to us, hearing that they might be cured. They were admitted, and have settled in very happily in the Children's ward. Only a few days ago another little fellow with very badly infected ears turned up. Amongst these boys there are some very severe cases, and our prayers are that through the Grace of God, and faith in Him, as well as through the healthy atmosphere of the Home, and the treatment given, these cases will soon show marked improvement.

'A few months ago we discharged three boys looking so well and happy, all of them Boy Scouts. A Boy Scout discharged as "symptom free" last month asked to be allowed to take his Scout uniform home with him, and permission was given. That lad had the true Scout spirit, and was eager to train boys in his own village to become Boy Scouts and help other folk in need.'

The Guide Movement has also been a means of developing character. Of it Mr. Lazarus writes:

'This report would be incomplete without reference to the fine work which Miss Wigner continues to do amongst the Girl Guides, who now number 41. We are very proud of this Company, the members of which work hard for their tests and pass them so creditably. This year Mrs. Fellows, M.D., examined the Guides in Sick Nursing, and passed six out of the seven entrants.

'Other tests passed during the year include Needlework, Basket-Weaving, Cooking, Gardening and Laundry Work.'

Lady Hubback has again been a source of inspiration both to staff and patients. Her splendid interest in the Home (and it is our privilege that she is one of the Vice-Presidents of the Indian Auxiliary) was again recently made evident.

'We would like to place on record our gratitude to Lady Hubback for her continued interest in the work. A few weeks ago a large parcel arrived at the office, which, when unpacked, revealed a beautiful Invalid Chair from her bearing the inscription, "Given as a thank-offering for many years of good health".'

It is encouraging also that the Orissa Women's League of Service has undertaken the support of a young woman patient for a year. The Home is still more than full.

'Even as this report is being written,' writes Mr. Lazarus, 'there are a number of men and boys, as well as one woman, sitting at our gates, waiting there in the broiling sun, broken by heavy rain, hoping to be admitted. The Dilemma poor woman referred to came many weeks ago, and was told that her case was not of the infective type, and advised to go back to her village, and take treatment at a clinic. She went back, but because of her disfigured body, her family refused to take her back into their home, so she has returned and taken up her abode at our gate, and refuses to go away. She says that she will remain there until we admit her—she has nowhere else to go.'

Aided Work

For the first time the Mission to Lepers has extended its financial help to the work done at the Hatigarh out-patient clinic conducted by the American Baptist Mission. Some 490 patients attend. It is reported that not less than 5 per cent of the people in the neighbouring villages have the disease.

PUNJAB

Rawalpindi

After some delay it has now been possible to engage in the erection of the much needed Home for Healthy Children. Previously a small rented house had been occupied, but at the end of the period which this Report covers the new Home was on the point of completion.

During the year Mrs. Alter retired from the honorary superintendence of the Home in favour of Mrs. W. J. Downs, who reports of the 150 patients that

'The spirit has been very good at the Asylum this winter. It is a real joy to work and plan for these people when you feel that they are really benefited.'

Before retiring from the work Mrs. Alter had written of the children:

'The children seemed to get along very well during the summer and all have grown in height and gained in weight. The five who are attending school are making steady progress. Only one gives promise of much achievement along scholastic lines but we plan to give them technical training when they have reached the age when they can enter the school here. The Government has a small technical school in the city. The younger children are being taught in the Home.'

Subathu

The Home, situated picturesquely 3,200 feet above sea level, and looking away to India's summer capital, Simla, has had a most useful year. Mr. W. Ward, the honorary superintendent, reports that the medical work, under the charge of Dr. A. K. Sircar, has been encouraging.

'The results have been very encouraging and most of the patients have improved under treatment. When we are fortunate enough to secure the co-

operation of any patient the progress is usually rapid. It has been a joy to discharge several "disease arrested" cases. One man wrote a warm letter of thanks after reaching his home recently and here is

a little of what he said: "I reached home safely and my father and mother and relations were delighted to know that I was restored to health. I had no trouble whatever on the journey and reached home with joy. My father and mother and all send greetings to you and the Doctor Sahib and we are very grateful for all you have done for me." . . .

'The patients continue to do almost all the repair work in the institution and in addition to pipe-layer and mason we have now three useful carpenters. The dhobi (washerman) too is one of our most useful patients. After losing his wife and child in the Quetta earthquake in 1935 and barely escaping with his life, he learned that he was a victim of leprosy. However, we are glad to say he has made excellent progress since coming here.'

A charming story of a Christmas gift is told. Multi-coloured scarves were distributed to the patients, the work of friends in far away lands.

'Mr. George Gilbert, who is our honorary adviser and occupied the chair, gave a few examples of the type of people who send these scarves, socks, etc. One scarf had been made by a blind lady and the sender had written a note saying that the donor was blind but wanted to do something for the lepers. After all was over and Mr. Gilbert was on his way out a leper stood in front of him and said "I received the scarf the blind lady made." He had the scarf in his hands and it was carefully folded. "You explained to us that she is an old lady living in England. Well, I will continue to wear my old scarf as long as possible until it is quite worn out, then I will wear the new one." And then being quite overcome by his feelings he kissed the scarf the old lady had made and carefully put it under his coat.'

The Kiss of Gratitude

Tarn Taran

The Rev. Dr. A. P. Das continues to labour, together with Mrs. Das, at the task which has been his for so many years. The general life and character of the place cannot be better described than in the last report of the Visiting Committee, written by Lt. Colonel P. A. Dargan, I.M.S.

'The patients, uninfected boys and girls, and their respective quarters were inspected, and the general impression noted was that the inmates were very well looked after, the quarters and grounds were excellently kept and maintained, discipline was good, and the Asylum altogether well run and ably managed.

'As is always the case, the Asylum is full, and cases wait admission.

'As will be noted from the attached statement, the number of out-patients has increased this year. No patient is refused treatment and many come, knowing that this is a special hospital for their disease.

'I visited the Asylum also on December 24, 1938, when the children were having their annual Christmas Show, and incidentally entertaining their parents, who were obviously delighted at seeing what wonderful children they possessed.

'Dr. Das, his wife and his daughter deserve the highest praise for the way they conduct this Home; the care of the lepers themselves, the education of the children, and general management is of a high standard.'

Dr. Das wishes to record thanks to friends:

'I once again wish to record our deep sense of gratitude to all the donors and helpers of this work in this our poor country, afflicted with the terrible disease of a life-long duration.'

Aided Work

Ambala

The Mission's aid, for over sixty years, has continued to this Home.

'The Home is going on well,' writes Rev. Dr. A. B. Gould, in acknowledging further help. 'Our Medical Officer, Dr. P. A. Paul, is doing excellent work and is popular with all the patients, as well as with the various Government officers who come from time to time for inspection.

'The boring of the new tube-well has reached a depth of nearly two hundred feet. Judging from other wells recently bored in this vicinity we shall not reach a good supply of good water before reaching 350 or 400 feet.

'I want to thank you heartily for the welcome parcel of mufflers and sweaters which reached here safely and in good time. They are much appreciated by all the lepers.'

Palampur

This charmingly situated Home continues to attract visitors, who are struck with the spirit and cleanliness of the Home. Recently the Bishop of Lahore paid a visit and wrote of the patients:

'They are a wonderfully happy crowd. Their houses are a miracle of cleanliness. I never saw anything like them. They have a "cook-house" competition which is the best block (as a rule three or four houses) and the decision must be very difficult to come by. The competition not only keeps the houses and verandahs spotlessly clean but also keeps the poor lepers occupied and interested. It is their equivalent of a cross-word puzzle.

'Then they have their gardens where they grow a few vegetables and flowers. The produce was all neatly displayed as we went round, and looked most appetising. It is a grand piece of work this.'

The Rev. C. R. H. Wilkinson reports the enlargement of the church.

'By careful reconstruction, we now have a pleasant little chapel of cruciform shape with greater accommodation and much more of the atmosphere of a House of God. Lepers took part in the reconstruction as much as they could. When on the first day of the work volunteers were called for, Christians and non-Christians alike came forward to share in the work. The chapel is very light and airy and is gradually being furnished in a simple manner with the things that make for beauty in the House of God. The lepers take a great pride in the chapel. It had previously been an old building, but now with a new tower it stands in a central place in the compound as a new house of prayer. It is a constant reminder of God and the lepers enter it daily to worship Him.'

UNITED PROVINCES

Chandag Heights

Miss K. Ogilvie has now taken over the administration of this Home in the Himalayas, although Miss Mary Reed still continues to dwell there after her many years of gallant service.

Miss Ogilvie writes of the inspiration to herself of the lives of many of the most crippled women patients.

SAVING THE CHILDREN

The very young are most susceptible to infection. Early separation and care is therefore of the greatest importance



A perambulator for three and the nursing sister



Two of the tinies at Chandkhuri C.P.

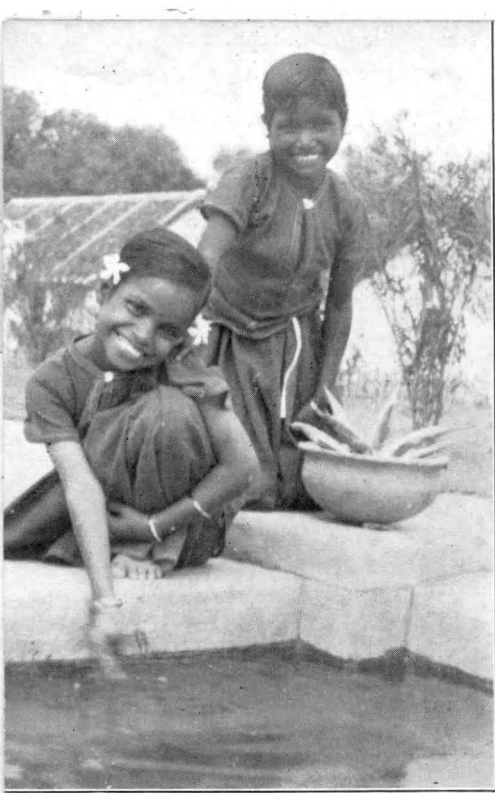


In the doctor's safe hands
A child being rescued at Chandraghona

The Mission is caring for over 800 healthy children of lepers in India and Burma.
Here are a few of them. They love 'Mother's green parrot'



SAVING THE CHILDREN



Smiles from the South. Two Madras girls at the Vadathorasalur Home, who have very early signs of leprosy and are receiving treatment



Healthy Boys at Tarn Taran (Punjab) learn cane work as part of the school curriculum



Glimpses of the Daily Round

Off to school
The new frock
More, please!

'There is Haruli,' she writes, 'one of our active helpers spiritually. She has but one hand and is unable to walk, but she crawls to every service, and also to minister to the spiritual needs of other great sufferers in the Home. Her

The Aged life is a shining light among us—she is now sixty years old, and contracted this disease when she was a child of five.

'And then Durga—her life speaks to all of us. She is blind and helpless, and not able to move from one place to another, and is now seventy years old. She has been here forty years. She is a burnt out case but suffers greatly in other ways. She is surely a true Christian, and reflects the inward peace and joy in her heart. There are many other changed lives here, of whom I could tell you, but space does not permit it. These are just to illustrate what the love of Jesus can do, in brightening lives that would otherwise be sorrowful and full of despair.'

Miss Ogilvie writes of the present life of the Homes, where there is an unusually large proportion of old people, badly crippled:

'The cleanliness and order in the Homes is remarkable. Besides their vegetable plots, they love to watch their flowers grow; and they seem to grow best, to cheer the greatest sufferers. Because of hands terribly maimed by this affliction no hand-work can be done, but both men and women work daily in their fields and fine garden plots, and raise many vegetables for themselves. At Easter time, especially, they enjoy decorating their little Chapels. There are many wild flowers at that time, to add to the beauty of the scenery too. Some are learning to read, and much time is spent in reading and memorizing God's Word. They are also given helpful books and papers. Those who are blind, and those who do not know how to read, get much help from the others.'

Meerut

During the year the Rev. C. B. G. Chambers handed over the superintendence of the work to the Rev. F. H. E. Martin. Mr. Chambers has returned to Australia, and wrote, when he left:

'We shall specially miss our leper friends and our work amongst them which we have been privileged to do these past six years or more. We shall still be interested in the Mission to Lepers and shall do all we can for them when in Australia.'

We are grateful for all Mr. Chambers did for the well-being of the Home. Mr. Martin soon took the work to his heart and writes encouragingly:

'The work goes on steadily, The place is full up, though we could take many more if there were room. The lepers are a wonderfully happy crowd; they staged a drama at Christmas, "Isaac blessing Jacob." It was well done, but full, as in true Eastern fashion, with all kinds of buffoonery, i.e., in the interludes of the story.

A Wonderfully Happy Crowd

'Some of the troops from Toc H here have got into touch with the lepers. They are all members of the Methodist Church here, all members of the English Regiments stationed here. These men are anxious to do what they can.'

A tribute is paid to the resident compounder and general manager, living in an isolated spot several miles from a town. We reproduce it because it is right that the quiet, unseen work of so many faithful workers should be remembered by the public.

'Ram Chandra is a splendid man . . . he is so cheerful and so contented that he is really wonderful. He has lost his wife recently, but carries on contentedly.'

Naini (Allahabad)

In the autumn of last year the superintendence of the Leper Home passed into the hands of Dr. J. K. Mukerji, who for so long has been resident medical officer, and who is held in such high regard by the patients. The superintendence of the Healthy Children's Homes passed to Mrs. A. G. Noehren.

The first steps in a scheme for modernising the Leper Home were taken during the year.

'Our Home at Naini,' writes Dr. Mukerji, 'may be compared to an old model car, that has a sound body, but some parts of the engine are out of date. These parts need to be changed in order to make it run smoothly and consume less petrol. Our hospital accommodation in particular was insufficient. The Mission to Lepers has very generously sanctioned a lump sum for a new women's ward and a medical administration block.'

The building of the women's ward was completed during the period under review, and the erection of the medical administration block was well in hand. Under the direction of Mr. B. K. Bose, cultivation, dairy work, and industries are progressing.

'As many patients as are able to do manual work are engaged on the farm, at the dairy, making roads, weaving on the looms, etc. The cultivation work is carried on on up-to-date and scientific lines. We have nearly 100 bighas of land under cultivation, on which we grow such vegetables and grain as we require for the consumption of the Home and by the dairy cattle. Some of our farm land gives three crops a year. About a dozen patients help in the medical work. The church is the nucleus of our Home. It has become a quite independent unit of late and the devotional meetings and Sunday Schools are conducted by the patients themselves.'

Zamurradganj (Fyzabad)

The first complete year of this Home and Hospital has given abundant grounds for encouragement. The Rev. W. H. Russell and Dr. P. J. Chandy have worked together in establishing an active, happy community, and in addition a large out-patient department has been established. The record which Mr. Russell gives of a private visit of His Excellency Sir Harry Haig, and of Lady Haig, presents a good picture of the Home and its life.

'For a week before the event the hundred patients in residence had been working hard to get the place ready, and the roads and houses were gay with lines

of flags, though the hospital building had been left as it was, its soft tones and beautiful lines sufficient decoration in themselves. His Excellency and Lady Haig found plenty to see—an administrative block comprising offices and stores; a hospital, small but complete to the last detail, with accommodation for about twenty patients; fourteen cottages for in-patients in permanent residence but not requiring accommodation in the hospital wards; the doctor's house and quarters for the subordinate staff; trim roads lined with young trees; vegetable gardens belonging to the patients; a fruit garden containing a hundred and twenty trees; a piece of land, rather poor in quality, but already sown with cereals; a football field; the beginnings of a flower garden, bright with phlox and dahlias—in fact, a wilderness already blossoming and rich with promise. The visitors were keenly interested and asked many questions. The only

**What the
Visitors Saw**

point which they seemed to find difficulty in grasping was the fact that this well-ordered and beautiful Home had been open for only five months, and some of its buildings had been completed but a few weeks.'

Writing of the medical work Dr. P. J. Chandy says :

The Doctor Speaks
 'During the last year we have been trying to use the Home and Hospital as a centre for Leprosy Relief for the district of Fyzabad. An incomplete survey has revealed that there is leprosy in more than 200 villages in this district. Due to lack of accommodation in the Leper Home we were obliged to start weekly clinics for out-patients. These clinics are becoming increasingly popular. At present 130 men, 17 women, and 8 children attend the clinics. Apart from these who receive treatment as out-patients there are 130 names of applicants for admission into the Leper Home. These live several miles away from the Home and as such they are not able to attend the out-patient clinics.

'The young patients have been very useful in helping those who are sick and deformed, and in educating the illiterate. Night classes in Hindi, English and Urdu were maintained throughout the year with very little break. About a dozen men who never knew the alphabet before are able to read and write now and those who knew a little have increased their taste in reading.

'We have been giving emphasis to occupational therapy from the very beginning so that the inmates have come to realize the dignity of labour, and no one sits at home lazy during the work period. Everyone gives a hand in the day to day work of keeping the grass off the roads, in levelling, cleaning, weeding, gardening, cultivation, cutting drains, road-making, and the like.

'As days go by it is a pleasure to see patients who were once dejected and worn out, laid up with multiple ulcers, look healthy again and turn out a full day's work. We have several such patients in the Home now.

'The health of the Home as a whole has considerably improved. All have gained in weight, and the proportion of people who can do a full day's work is on the increase.

'We cannot claim to have "cured" anybody in the strict sense of the word. A good number have become negative for bacilli and almost all have felt life flowing once more through parts of their bodies which were once practically dead.

The community life has its centre in the services of worship, though there is, as yet, no central meeting hall. However, the patients are determined that there shall be one. Mr. Russell writes:

One Excellent Custom
 'The patients have, of their own accord, adopted one excellent Methodist custom—they take a collection at each service! The object of this, they explained to me, was to help to provide some kind of building in which they might have meetings and night schools, and hold the Sunday services. The money for the collection comes from the ration allowances which are paid to the patients, or the money which some of them earn for doing work in the hospital as nurses, injectors, dressers, and the like. (It should be noted that most of the work of the Home is done by the patients themselves.) Last month the five Sunday collections brought in exactly ten rupees (fifteen shillings) mostly in farthings. It brings a lump to the throat to hear a leper sing the Hindustani equivalent of "I'll praise my Maker while I've breath".'

Aided Work Almora

The Mission's financial help to the Leper Home at Almora has continued, and also for the healthy children, for whose separate care

and education the Mission makes a substantial grant. Writing of the year Dr. Manohar Masih reports:

'The general activities of the Asylum continue much as usual. The playground, started last year, is nearly complete. The rains have washed away some part of the work but we hope to have it ready by winter. The patients themselves are doing all of the work, including building the retaining walls at the edges and carrying the dirt for filling and levelling. The women do a little farming in a nearby plot of land leased from the Cantonment. Thus the women, too, keep busy while the men are working on the playground, and keeping the roads and the compound in neat condition, and doing the minor repairs required. Small plots of land are assigned to each individual and in these they can grow such vegetables as they want for themselves.

'The National Government has expressed itself as greatly interested in the leprosy problem and has recognized its gravity. It is doing all that it can to help solve the problem.

'During the year we have had visits from some of the well-known Government leaders. The Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government and Public Health, U.P., Mrs. V. Pandit, visited the home in May. She appreciated the work being done and realized the urgent need for an increase in grant. The member of the Legislative Assembly from our own district also paid us a visit. He is greatly interested and is trying his best to secure fuller Government support. Lastly the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals saw the asylum in the beginning of July and was very sympathetic.'

INDIAN STATES

Dhar State

The Mission's smallest Home is in this State, with at present only some twenty inmates.

'However,' writes the Rev. F. J. Anderson, 'we take care of all who come and never stand in the way of any who desire to leave even contrary to our advice, having their best interests at heart.

'A few during the year have learned to read and will, I hope, continue to make progress either in the institution or wherever they go. One young lad who was carried in to us and near death's door made a remarkable recovery. He too learned to read but was taken away by his relatives before he could be pronounced symptom free.

'Three of the patients are too much handicapped to do any kind of work, but the others all help in the fields. One is employed as a dresser in the dispensary.

'The new well, which has not turned out well so far, has served and will serve a good purpose as a cistern until we can dig deeper. New fields have consequently been brought under cultivation and this year we hope to get small crops of makka, jawar, chawla, tuar, urad, mung, mumphali, mirachi, rice and tomatoes for the use of the patients.'

Mayurbhanj State

The Mission's financial aid to the Home near Baripada has continued, and Mrs. A. E. Lahey describes one of the Christmas events.

'During the Christmas festivities we arranged, as last year, a day for sports at the leper home. More joined in this year but we felt it a pity we had nothing to engage the old feeble folk. Suddenly as an inspiration came the

The Test thought of trying a Bible general knowledge test. It succeeded beyond anticipation and we would like to pass on the reply of one not long for this

world when we exclaimed at her correct unhesitating answers. In words to this effect she said, "I am old and sick and weak and cannot do or remember much now, but His Word I never forget".'

An interesting illustration of the way in which selfish advantage may be taken of another's misfortune is illustrated in the following incident.

'We have lately taken in a lad in his teens who is an orphan and heir to some property left by his father. An unscrupulous uncle with the hope of acquiring this property, prevented this lad from attending any clinic for treatment in the hope that in time the disease would be too advanced to be treated successfully.

'Fortunately a relative in our Home heard and appealed for help to get him, and with the Doctor's aid he has been brought to us.'

Miraj State

During the year under review Dr. and Mrs. R. C. Richardson retired from the work at Miraj which they loved so well, and to which they had given so many years of devoted service. They left a flourishing Home, crowded to its limit. They also left many healthy children and young men and women, who have been rescued from the disease at the separate homes which Mrs. Richardson so lovingly supervised. The work has been taken over by Dr. R. H. H. Goheen.

Nizam's Dominions

During the early part of this year, Dr. Donald Dow had to leave on sick furlough after his big work at the large leprosy Hospital at Dichpali to which the Mission's aid is gladly given. The medical superintendence has passed to Dr. Arthur Speight who writes:

'There is nothing very dramatic to relate, the hospital has been constantly full to capacity, and we have been unable to admit many who would have benefited by treatment. We are trying to establish closer contacts with Government and Mission hospitals in all parts of the State, in an effort to make leprosy treatment available and known in as many places as possible.

'We have, during the year, had encouraging results with several new methods of treatment and are continuing investigations along every promising line; every few months, some of our eight hundred patients become ready for
Encouragement discharge, and we do our best, not only to give them a royal send off, but to hold them up as examples to the remaining patients, to encourage them to persevere in their treatment. This month we were able to discharge forty patients, disease arrested, some with no sign that they had ever had leprosy.

'The general atmosphere of the place is as cheerful as ever, and the activities continue to increase. We are organising more games and physical training for the patients in the evening, and from time to time they themselves get up dramas and concerts for their own entertainment. We are also able to have lantern lectures and cinema shows, in the new Recreation Hall, and these are always very popular.

'We are now planning to increase the accommodation for women, so as to have ample room for at least a hundred, as the women are now coming far more readily than before for treatment, and the women's compound is already overcrowded.'

Travancore

The Home at Neyyoor has now, by arrangement with the London Missionary Society, been changed from the category of a Mission to Lepers' Home, to an Aided one. This is consequent upon the building of a new Home, erected with funds of the London Missionary Society, on a fresh site, to replace the old separate Homes for men and woman owned by the Mission to Lepers and which had provided hospitality for so many patients since they were built, but which had become out of date. The Mission to Lepers' help for maintenance expenses will, however, continue.

Writing of the work during the last twelve months Dr. J. R. Davidson says:

'During the last year we have been "carrying on". Nothing very startling has happened and we have not had any special "tamashas." The one cry that rings constantly in our ears is "no room." "Sorry: just now there is no room." We have constantly had our full quota of 200 during this year; sometimes stretching the already overcrowded accommodation to 210.

'As I write this small incident occurs. A young man in his first year at college during our annual inspection is found to have an active "patch" on his back. How grand it is to feel we can do something for him! Not a career wasted but a year or so off college, and we hope a certificate after that he is non-infectious.'

That something can be done for such a man is well-illustrated in an account Mr. E. A. Harlow, while on furlough, gave to an audience of the Mission.

'I recall one man, a B.A. of Madras University. He had been a school teacher for about six years when he contracted leprosy. His family, he assured us, had never had the disease. He had been roaming the countryside and visiting country doctors, many of whom were of course quite unqualified in any way, and they had given him various herbs and potions and all kinds of things. When he came to us he had that kind of leprosy which comes out in terrible nodules, completely hiding his original nose and his eyes and almost his mouth. . . . He had come down to Neyyoor, a distance of over 100 miles, because he had heard that we had sent three men back to his village with certificates as "arrested" cases. This man had met these three returned patients and it had given him a new hope. Today he would not be recognised in any part from which he came. His face is almost normal and he has regained his normal weight—he was only about half that when he came in. I think the greatest thing that has cheered up that man and induced recovery has been the life in the leper Home. He was supposed to come from a Christian family but we could not see in him much evidence of real Christian life. But he told me just before I left that he is seeing Christ there in that leper Home.'

Other States

The Mission's financial help to the Homes at Kangpokpi (Manipur State, Assam) and at Rajnandgaon (Rajnandgaon State) has also continued as hitherto.

MEDICAL WORK

We regret that the illness of Dr. John Lowe, the honorary Medical Adviser of the Indian Auxiliary of the Mission to Lepers, prevents him from writing his usual review of the year's medical work. It must suffice, therefore, to quote the main statistics, following the form used in previous years. These are given below:

(a) In-patients

Inmates under treatment at end of year	7,893
Inmates who received treatment for three months and upwards	9,507
Much improved	2,921
Slightly improved	2,252
Became worse	414
Had to stop treatment	195
Apparently stationary	1,150
Died or left	1,336
Cases arrested <i>without</i> deformity	748
Cases discharged <i>without</i> deformity	514
Cases arrested <i>with</i> deformity	420
Cases discharged <i>with</i> deformity	136
Cases arrested in a previous year but relapsed during the year	79

(b) Out-patients

Number of out-patients treated	8,039
Cases improved	1,145
Cases arrested or became symptom-free	110

The number of cases discharged without deformity, upon the arrest of the disease, is slightly less than in the previous year—514 instead of 534. The number of relapses of cases discharged in a previous year is, on the other hand higher, 79 instead of 58. Fluctuations inevitably occur from year to year, but the rather less encouraging figures of the last year do bring their warning of caution.

It will be of interest, in the absence of Dr. Lowe's review, to quote from a recent article by Dr. E. Muir on 'Some Mental Aspects of Leprosy'. Dr. Muir emphasizes the great importance of winning back in the patient a right and hopeful attitude towards his disease and towards life. And it is in this task that the Mission to Lepers' Homes play so considerable a part.

Dr. Muir writes:

'Leprosy is a disease apart. When a word is required to express the utmost limit of horror and loathing, the word "leper" is commonly used. In many countries the innocent victim is loaded with reproach for having acquired it; if he had not been a very wicked person the gods would not have punished him in this way. The community reacts to the leper with a feeling of abhorrence, and it is the counter-reaction of the leper to this attitude of the community which is largely responsible for his mental condition.

'In face of this attitude of the community there is bound to be a profound mental effect on the leper himself. His first reaction is concealment, and the constant dread lest his condition become known tends to cause repression and a general unhealthy mental state. Then, in proportion as he becomes known as a leper, and the ostracism of the community becomes operative, he suffers from a feeling of inferiority. If he loses his employment and becomes dependent on the charity of others, his instinct of self-respect becomes undermined.

'The consequent mental depression is apt to produce a parallel condition of physical depression and thus still further to lower the patient's resistance to leprosy. The disease accordingly increases and becomes the more difficult to conceal; or, if its presence has become known, it induces still more severe ostracism; a vicious spiral is thus formed.

'In treating leprosy it is essential to recognise, and if possible to remedy, this deplorable mental condition. For this purpose the agricultural settlement is an ideal solution. Here all need of concealment is removed. The doctor and his staff know the worst and still are sympathetic. He is surrounded by fellow-patients, so that ostracism is at once removed. The sympathy of fellow-sufferers, and the inspiration of mutual endeavour towards recovery, help to bind all together in a common bond of friendship.

'The settlement, besides giving mental relief and opportunities for self-expression, provides modern treatment of leprosy and complicating diseases. The patient's self-respect is restored by obtaining suitable employment. He feels that he has a useful part to play in the community; healthy physical exercise hardens his body and enables him to fight the disease.

'Leprosy differs from most other diseases in the importance of the patient's rôle in the chance of recovery. In appendicitis recovery depends chiefly on the surgeon, in typhoid on the nurse, in leprosy on the patient. The doctor can advise the patient what to do and encourage him to do it; but day in and day out it is the patient himself who must carry out the constant struggle against the disease. To enable him to do this he needs the cheerful, busy, time-planned atmosphere of the leper settlement, with its encouragement of fellow-strugglers towards the common ideal of restored health and the inspiration of those who have already advanced further up the steep slopes towards freedom from disease.'

**Leper Homes and Hospitals, and Homes for Healthy Children of
Lepers in India and Burma Owned, Managed, or Aided
by the Mission to Lepers**

STATISTICS OF INMATES, 31st DECEMBER, 1938

HOME	LEPERS			Total Leper Inmates	Healthy Children	Total Inmates
	Men	Women	Children			
Bengal						
M. Bankura ...	121	97	21	239	19	258
A. Chandraghona ...	47	7	5	59	9	68
A. Kalimpong ...	72	18	4	94	17	111
M. Raniganj ...	59	70	23	152	6	158
	299	192	53	544	51	595
Bihar						
M. Bhagalpur ...	134	55	13	202	11	213
M. Muzaffarpur ...	41	6	1	48	1	49
M. Purulia ...	363	368	103	834	69	903
A. Saldoha ...	159	113	70	342	30	372
	697	542	187	1,426	111	1,537
Bombay						
M. Belgaum ...	33	10	2	45	...	45
M. Nasik ...	57	48	8	113	22	135
M. Poona (Kondhwa) ...	96	82	9	187	21	208
M. Poladpur ...	107	57	6	170	10	180
M. Pui ...	34	24	2	60	2	62
M. Sholapur ...	51	14	9	74	7	81
A. Vengurla ...	49	17	...	66	...	66
	427	252	36	715	62	777
Burma						
M. Mandalay ...	155	79	66	300	16	316
M. Moulmein ...	92	20	21	133	...	133
	247	99	87	433	16	449
Central Provinces and Berar						
M. Champa ...	249	331	18	598	64	662
M. Chandkhuri ...	260	276	33	569	90	659
M. Dhamtari ...	203	196	29	428	24	452
M. Kothara (Ellichpur) ...	216	75	51	342	13	355
M. Jahargaon (Mungeli) ...	31	46	...	77	...	77
A. Raipur ...	73	67	1	141	...	141
	1,032	991	132	2,155	191	2,346
Madras						
M. Calicut ...	201	83	22	306	2	308
A. Kodur ...	24	10	6	40	4	44
M. Manamadura ...	222	41	32	295	21	316
A. Narsapur ...	64	23	35	122	1	123
M. Ramachandrapuram ...	108	30	8	146	16	162
M. Salur ...	124	39	5	168	24	192
M. Vadathorasalur ...	59	45	81	185	55	240
M. Vizianagaram ...	88	29	11	128	7	135
	890	300	200	1,390	130	1,520

HOME	LEPERS			Total Leper Inmates	Healthy Children	Total Inmates
	Men	Women	Children			
Orissa						
M. Cuttack ...	231	89	37	357	8	365
	231	89	37	357	8	365
Punjab						
A. Ambala ...	49	16	...	65	2	67
A. Palampur ...	56	14	1	71	2	73
M. Rawalpindi ...	129	23	5	157	21	178
M. Subathu ...	138	18	3	159	2	161
M. Tarn Taran ...	138	90	...	228	105	333
	510	161	9	680	132	812
United Provinces						
A. Almora ...	64	33	8	105	22	127
M. Chandag ...	28	28	1	57	...	57
M. Meerut ...	30	19	4	53	4	57
M. Naini (Allahabad) ...	275	173	18	466	168	634
M. Zamurradganj (Fyzabad) ...	78	13	5	96	...	96
	475	266	36	777	194	971
Indian States						
A. Baripada (Mayurbhanj)	48	45	8	101	...	101
M. Dhar (Dhar) ...	16	3	...	19	4	23
A. Dichpali (Nizam's Dominions) ...	489	83	144	716	...	716
A. Kangpokpi (Manipur)	58	26	7	91	43	134
M. Miraj (Miraj) ...	93	50	31	174	22	196
A. Neyyoor (Travancore)	131	40	24	195	20	215
A. Rajnandgaon (Rajnandgaon) ...	25	37	...	62	1	63
	860	284	214	1,358	90	1,448
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,668	3,176	991	9,835	985	10,820

SUMMARY

TOTAL OF MISSION HOMES ...	4,260	2,627	678	7,565	834	8,399
TOTAL OF AIDED HOMES ...	1,408	549	313	2,270	151	2,421
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,668	3,176	991	9,835	985	10,820

At Chingleput, Madras, the Mission to Lepers makes financial provision for the Superintendence of the Government Settlement there.

Financial aid is also given to the leper clinic at Hatigarh, Orissa.

The Mission to Lepers also makes provision for Christian teaching at the following Leper Homes in India and Ceylon: Gobra, Calcutta; Gaya; Hemdala, Ceylon; Metunga, Bombay; Schore; Nooranad, Travancore.

M = Mission Homes, or those managed by it. A = Homes aided by the Mission to Lepers.

DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED IN INDIA AND BURMA from 1st SEPTEMBER, 1938, to 31st AUGUST, 1939

(This list does not include contributions made direct to particular institutions of the Mission, which totalled Rs. 27,662)

	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
<i>Per Secretary for India</i>			
Raja D. N. Mullick Trust	3,400	0	0
Executors of the late Miss E. Monk, Montreal	532	14	2
Gatliff Legacy	270	0	0
<i>Per Honorary Treasurer, Indian Auxiliary</i>			
'A Friend'	10,000	0	0
Bettiah Raj	1,000	0	0
Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co., Ltd.	500	0	0
Maharaj Kumari Shri Bakaverba, Gondal	500	0	0
Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.	500	0	0
Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Ltd.	500	0	0
The Burma Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co. of India	300	0	0
Messrs. Begg, Dunlop & Co., Ltd.	300	0	0
Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Ltd.	300	0	0
Messrs. Octavius Steel & Co., Ltd.	250	0	0
Sir Kynaston Studd	250	0	0
Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co.	250	0	0
Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.	250	0	0
Messrs. George Henderson & Co.	250	0	0
Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.	250	0	0
Messrs. Macneill & Co.	250	0	0
Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd.	250	0	0
Messrs. Bird & Co.	250	0	0
The Imperial Tobacco Co. of India	250	0	0
St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta	240	0	0
The Imperial Chemical Industries	200	0	0
The Buckingham & Carnatic Co.	200	0	0
Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co.	200	0	0
J. G. Booth-Smith, Esq.	200	0	0
Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie & Co., Ltd.	200	0	0
Christ Church, Simla	165	4	0
Messrs. F. W. Heilgers & Co.	150	0	0
Dr. A. M. Cooper	133	6	0
The Matron and Staff, N.W.M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay	127	0	0
Messrs. K. and J. Cooper	120	0	0
E. White, Esq.	120	0	0
'A Friend'	100	12	0
The Most Rev. Foss Westcott, D.D.	100	0	0
Patients and Staff, Leper Home, Cuttack	100	0	0
Messrs. Shaw, Wallace & Co.	100	0	0
The late Rev. J. D. Morris	100	0	0
All Saints Church, Shillong	100	0	0
Messrs. Duncan Brothers & Co., Ltd.	100	0	0
The Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd.	100	0	0
Messrs. Anderson, Wright & Co.	100	0	0
'A Parsee'	100	0	0
The Tea Estates India, Ltd.	100	0	0
The Bengal Telephone Corporation Ltd.	100	0	0
Rev. G. P. Tasker	100	0	0
Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.	100	0	0
Messrs. Parry & Co., Ltd.	100	0	0
The N. M. Wadia Charities	100	0	0
Basda Estate	100	0	0
Dr. B. Hirji	100	0	0
G. D. Birla, Esq.	100	0	0
The Tata Iron & Steel Co.	100	0	0
Rampur Family	88	0	0
St. Andrew's Church, Darjeeling	82	15	0
Chaplaincy, Multan	76	13	0
Bitragunta Sunday School	75	0	0
Messrs. Jessop & Co., Ltd.	75	0	0
Lady Hubback	75	0	0
E. J. Judah, Esq.	75	0	0
Sorabji Dadabhoy Sett, Esq.	75	0	0
H. K. Kola, Esq.	75	0	0
His Excellency the Governor of Madras	75	0	0
Mrs. Dorothy Fyffe	75	0	0
Christ Church, Kamptee	66	2	0
St. Mary's Church, Ajmer	62	15	6
Agnes Henderson Memorial Church, Nagpur	60	9	0
Zion Church, Madras	60	0	0
St. Thomas' Church, Calcutta	58	12	0
Rev. B. I. Morgan	50	4	0
Dr. F. M. Simmonds	50	4	0
St. Andrew's with St. Oswald's, Lahore	50	0	0
Church of the Redemption, New Delhi	50	0	0
R. Chandra, Esq.	50	0	0
Messrs. Cama, Norton & Co.	50	0	0
Messrs. Gladstone, Wyllie & Co.	50	0	0

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Co., Ltd. ...	50	0	0	Messrs. William Jacks & Co. ...	25	0	0
<i>The Times of India</i> ...	50	0	0	Messrs. Lyall, Marshall & Co. ...	25	0	0
Messrs. Barry & Co. ...	50	0	0	S. K. Basu, Esq. ...	25	0	0
H. N. Khambatta, Esq. ...	50	0	0	Ramdas Khimji & Sons ...	25	0	0
T. Sloan, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. ...	50	0	0	Messrs. Place, Siddons & Gough ...	25	0	0
Dr. Alice J. Anderson ...	50	0	0	Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, K.C.S.I. ...	25	0	0
Mrs. P. Bhattacharjea ...	50	0	0	The Anglo-French Drug Co., Ltd. ...	25	0	0
Messrs. Birkmyre Brothers ...	50	0	0	Messrs. Sandersons & Morgans ...	25	0	0
Messrs. Martin & Co. ...	50	0	0	Messrs. David Sassoon & Co. ...	25	0	0
Miss C. Redman ...	45	0	0	'A Parsee Lady' ...	25	0	0
St. Thomas' Church, Howrah ...	42	5	6	Rustomji P. Mehta, Esq. ...	25	0	0
All India Mission Tablet Industry ...	41	7	0	E. Maruff, Esq. ...	25	0	0
All Saints' Sunday School, Khargpur ...	41	0	0	Miss P. Griffiths ...	25	0	0
Miss F. Sidney Smith ...	40	0	0	Major A. S. Shah ...	25	0	0
Miss V. Opie ...	40	0	0	St. Andrew's Church, Hubli ...	24	0	0
Leper Congregation, Kothara ...	40	0	0	Ludhiana Church ...	21	12	0
St. Paul's School Church, Darjeeling ...	40	0	0	Per Dr. D. L. Joshee ...	21	0	0
Chandan Bai ...	40	0	0	Palwal Church ...	20	0	0
Union Church, Coonoor ...	39	0	0	St. Mary's Church, Mandalay ...	20	0	0
St. Peter's and St. Martin's Churches, Ranikhet ...	34	2	9	St. Paul's Church, Nasirabad ...	20	0	0
C.M.S. Church, St. Paul's, Jubbulpore ...	32	13	6	R. P. Bharucha, Esq. ...	20	0	0
St. Andrew's Church, Dumka ...	32	0	0	E. Acton, Esq. ...	20	0	0
St. Martin's Church, Jhansi ...	30	4	0	The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sidney Burn, I.C.S. ...	20	0	0
Oak Grove School, Jharipani ...	30	0	0	Messrs. Stewarts & Lloyds of India, Ltd. ...	20	0	0
St. Mark's Sunday School, Royapuram ...	30	0	0	'J.B.M.' ...	20	0	0
Shavax A. Lall, Esq. ...	30	0	0	H. F. Lewis, Esq. ...	20	0	0
Union Church Sunday School, Ootacamund ...	30	0	0	Leper Home, Rajnandgaon ...	20	0	0
Messrs. McLeod & Co., Ltd. ...	30	0	0	Gopiganj Church ...	20	0	0
St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta ...	30	0	0	C. S. M. Rajagopal Mint Girls' School, Madras ...	20	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. E. G. E. Paddon ...	30	0	0	Kotagiri Union Hall, Kotagiri ...	20	0	0
C.S.M. Rajagopal Girls' School, Royapuram ...	30	0	0	Laharchand Sethia, Esq. ...	20	0	0
St. Thomas' Church, Hyderabad ...	29	0	0	Daltonganj Church ...	19	4	0
St. Thomas' Church, Calcutta ...	28	13	6	Danish Mission Church, Madras ...	18	11	4
Dr. H. H. Linn ...	28	8	0	Junior Sunday School, Kinnaird High School, Lahore ...	18	0	0
St. Thomas' Church, Meerut ...	27	8	0	Sethia Family ...	17	0	0
D. M. Wardman ...	26	5	0	Remington Rand, Inc. ...	16	0	0
H. E. McLenaghan, Esq., I.C.S. ...	25	4	1	B. F. Challa, Esq. ...	15	4	0
Leper Home, Poladpur ...	25	0	0	Miss M. Gomery ...	15	0	0
Patients, Leper Hospital, Miraj ...	25	0	0	Leper Home, Vadathorsalur ...	15	0	0
Children's Service, St. John's Church, Naini Tal ...	25	0	0	Oldham M.E. Church, Poona ...	15	0	0
Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., Ltd. ...	25	0	0	Messrs. R. B. Norton & Sons, Ltd. ...	15	0	0
Messrs. Babcock and Wilcox, Ltd. ...	25	0	0	Mrs. K. P. Contractor ...	15	0	0
				Rev. T. W. Gardiner ...	15	0	0
				Baptist Church Sunday School, Madras ...	15	0	0
				The Nagpur Diocesan Trust Association ...	15	0	0
				Mrs. M. D. Marfatia ...	14	11	0

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
'A Zoroastrian' ...	14	5	0	Champa Church ...	7	0	0
Christian Congregation, Hat Piplia ...	13	4	0	Leper Home Church, Chandraghona ...	6	13	9
R. D. Priestman, Esq. ...	12	12	7½	St. John's Diocesan High School, Class IV, Nadia	6	12	0
M. J. Thomas, Esq. ...	12	12	0	Shanti Kutir School, Purba- par... ..	6	4	0
Miss S. Ghose ...	12	8	0	Mr. Lewis (Colombo) ...	6	0	0
St. Andrew's Church, Indore ...	12	4	0	Christ Church, Katri ...	6	0	0
St. Mark's Church, Madras	12	0	0	H. Gorde, Esq. ...	6	0	0
H. J. Macey, Esq. ...	12	0	0	Sunday School, Hat Piplia	6	0	0
Mrs. E. Maunders ...	12	0	0	Nasik Leper Home ...	5	14	0
Ganga Prasad, Esq. ...	11	9	0	L.U.S. Church, Berhampur	5	5	0
Christian Churches, Tarn Taran ...	11	6	0	Miss C. Rainford ...	5	0	0
Dr. J. G. Christian ...	10	0	0	Per Rev. E. B. Sharpe ...	5	0	0
Christian Congregation, Rangadih... ..	10	0	0	Duff Church Sunday School, Calcutta... ..	5	0	0
Rev. R. C. Bartels... ..	10	0	0	The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fazl Ali	5	0	0
Leper Home, Meerut ...	10	0	0	Mrs. Nash	5	0	0
Holy Trinity Church, Meiktila	10	0	0	All Saints' Church, Myitnge	5	0	0
Rev. H. C. and Mrs. Duncan	10	0	0	Alfred Bose, Esq.	5	0	0
Miss H. Kaveri Bai ...	10	0	0	Daltonganj Sunday School	5	0	0
Dr. Daulat Ram	10	0	0	C.E. Society, Chandkhuri	5	0	0
'J.P.C.'	10	0	0	Baitalpur Village Church... ..	5	0	0
'A Sympathiser'	10	0	0	St. Mark's Sunday School, Madras	5	0	0
P. H. Pestonji, Esq. ...	10	0	0	Rev. A. Panja	5	0	0
Methodist Girls' High School, Worriur... ..	10	0	0	Rev. M. B. Ohol	5	0	0
Chota Rani Hemlata Roy of Dighapatia	10	0	0	St. Ninian's Sunday School, Calcutta	5	0	0
Baptist Church Sunday School, Howrah... ..	10	0	0	Miss Allo Sawarnakar ...	5	0	0
United Church of North India, Jagadhri	10	0	0	Baptist Church, Vizian- agram	5	0	0
M. E. Kanavera Church ...	10	0	0	F. J. Curriion, Esq., M.L.A.	5	0	0
Rev. E. L. King	10	0	0	S. R. Mody, Esq.	5	0	0
Messrs. May and Baker (India) Ltd.	10	0	0	A. V. Thakkar, Esq.	5	0	0
T. S. Kennedy, Esq.	10	0	0	M.E. Mission, Belgaum ...	5	0	0
'A.C.'	10	0	0	Framroz A. Vakil, Esq. ...	5	0	0
'M.N.S.'	10	0	0	Miss M. Pocha	5	0	0
T. B. W. Bishop, Esq., I.C.S.	10	0	0	R. F. Khambatta, Esq. ...	5	0	0
J. F. Sales-de-Souza, Esq.	10	0	0	Francis Maduram, Esq. ...	5	0	0
Mrs. L. Koilpillai	10	0	0	Stanley Sawarnakar, Esq.	5	0	0
Mrs. A. Baldry	10	0	0	R. Anant Ram, Esq.	5	0	0
S. C. Mallick, Esq.	10	0	0	Sunday School, Kotagiri ...	5	0	0
Miss C. F. Pandey	10	0	0	P. I. Kurein, Esq.	5	0	0
Ajit Kumar Das, Esq. ...	10	0	0	Rangamati Baptist Church	4	8	0
St. Ursula Girls' High School, Nagpur	10	0	0	Baptist Church, Dinajpur	4	8	0
G. Gabriel, Esq.	10	0	0	All Saints' Church, Dharwar	4	8	0
Bengali Sunday School, Pakaur	10	0	0	The Judishpur Church ...	4	0	0
Hospital Church, Rama- chandrapuram	9	0	0	Leper Home, Mourbhanj	4	0	0
Silon Church	8	11	0	H. L. Darby, Esq.	3	0	0
Baptist Church, Chandra- ghona	8	9	9	S.P.G. Church, Kagaul ...	3	0	0
Baptist Church, Entally ...	8	4	0	Katipalli Church	3	0	0
Sumankhelan Girls' School, Pendra Road	8	0	0	Dr. A. K. Turner	2	0	0
				Mrs. Shoilabala Mazumdar	2	0	0
				S. A. Karim, Esq.	2	0	0
				Bethel Church, Donakonda	1	10	0
				Baptist Church, Chittagong	1	5	0
				Total Ra.	29,350	13	5½

For Summary of Total Income and Expenditure see next page.

**MAINTENANCE OF THE MISSION'S WORK IN
INDIA AND BURMA**

FOR THE YEAR 1938

The total expenditure for the maintenance and development of the Mission's work in India and Burma for the year ended 31st December, 1938, was approximately **Rs. 8,42,535**

The above amount was provided as follows:

Contributed by the Mission to Lepers (including Trust contributions, and donations and subscriptions received per the Indian Auxiliary)	...	...	...	Rs. 3,83,006
Contributions made direct to the Mission's institutions			..	27,662
Government and Local Grants	...	...	..	4,31,867
				<u>Rs. 8,42,535</u>

An audited Statement of Accounts of the Mission to Lepers appears in the Annual Report of the Society for the year ended 31st December, 1938. It is obtainable from the Head Office in London, price sixpence.

The Mission to Lepers also supports work for lepers in China, Japan, Korea, Siam, various countries in Africa and other lands. The expenditure for all purposes for 1938 was £ 79,973.