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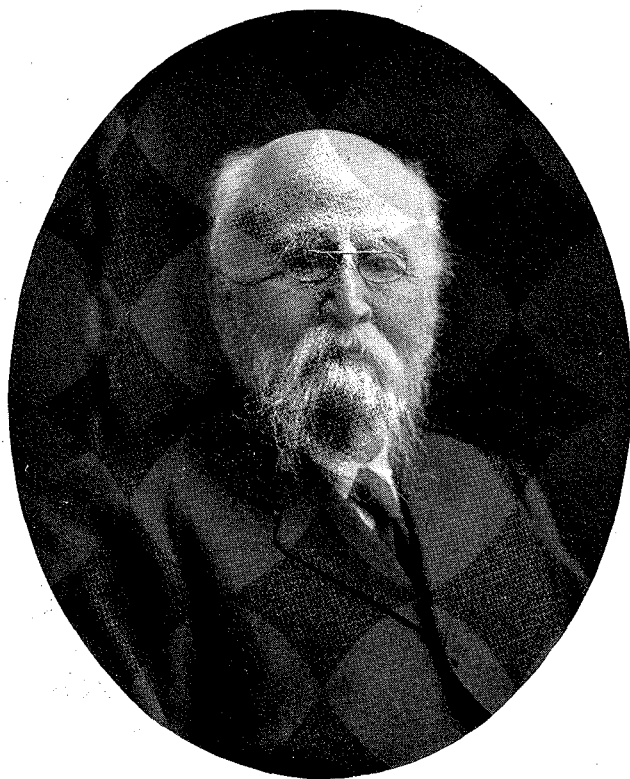


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WELLESLEY C. BAILEY,

Founder of the Mission to Lepers.

SIXTY YEARS
OF SERVICE
1874-1934

on behalf of
Lepers and their Children.

THE MISSION TO LEPERS
7, Bloomsbury Square
LONDON, W.C.1.

1934.

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A Message from the Founder.

IT is to me a source of great thankfulness that I have lived to see the Diamond Jubilee of our beloved Mission and to take a part in the rejoicings, though I fear I shall not be able to be present at any of the special meetings to celebrate the event. Naturally, I look back, and my heart goes up in thankfulness and praise to God for His wonderful dealings with the Mission through all these sixty years. He has provided for its needs, never permitting us to close a year with a deficit. He has provided the workers for the various ministries that have been carried on, the ministry of comfort and help, the ministry of teaching and healing, and of saving the children from falling victims to the disease of their parents, and the giving of an outlook and interest in life to those who had given up hope in anything. Truly His blessing has rested upon our labours through all these years and to-day we rejoice before Him. As I look back I think of the beginning of things, the first visits to a little company of lepers at Ambala in the Punjab, and the wonderful way in which, out of that, this work has extended and spread itself.

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. As Browning so beautifully puts it, "I follow wherever I am led, knowing so well the leader's hand."

WELLESLEY C. BAILEY.

They thirsted not when He led them.

Isa. 48, 21.

Apart from a brief reference to the founding of the Mission and its subsequent development, we give in this publication a review only of the advance made in the ten years that have followed our Jubilee in 1924. The help received in its preparation is gratefully acknowledged.

Greetings from the people in our care have been included as space permitted. We thank them and our many devoted fellow-workers in the various countries for their messages.

Refreshed for sixty years by the Wells of God, we have thirsted not. Great numbers of those who were in dire need have been helped and strengthened and their souls made glad.

Unto God be the Praise.

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“And there came a leper to Him, beseeching Him, and kneeling down to Him, and saying, ‘If Thou wilt, Thou canst make me clean.’ And Jesus, moved with compassion, put forth His hand, and touched him, and saith unto him, ‘I will ; be thou clean.’”

Mark i, 40, 41.

Small Beginnings.

IT was in the year 1874 that a little group of friends in a very small way but in humble, trustful dependence on God, 'greatly ventured' to raise funds for the relief of a few lepers at Ambala in the Punjab. This led to the founding of a Society specially devoted to the spiritual and physical care of suffering and destitute lepers in India.

The personalities chiefly concerned were Mr. Wellesley C. Bailey and the late Miss Charlotte Pim of Monkstown, Ireland. Some five years earlier, Mr. Bailey had gone to India, where in 1869 he joined what was then known as the Ludhiana Mission of the American Presbyterian Mission and was appointed to Ambala. The senior missionary, the Rev. J. H. Morrison, D.D., had been caring for a small number of lepers for whom simple huts had been provided not far from the Mission station. It was to this little colony of suffering people that Dr. Morrison, before leaving for a much needed change in the hills, took Mr. Bailey and asked him to take charge of them. He became more and more interested in them and was convinced that their first and greatest need was the Gospel, that it would indeed prove to them 'the power of God unto salvation,' completely changing their lives and their outlook on life and bringing to them very real comfort in their dreadful sufferings.

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The health of Mrs. Bailey, who as Miss Alice Grahame had gone out to India in 1871 to be married, broke down about two years later, and this necessitated home leave. The year 1874 found Mr. and Mrs. Bailey in Ireland, their own homeland, where old friendships were renewed, including those of the Misses Pim of Monkstown, Co. Dublin, who had known Mrs. Bailey from girlhood. They were not long in Dublin before Miss Charlotte Pim asked them to meet a few friends in her own home to hear about the lepers to whom Mr. Bailey had been ministering. Out of this informal little gathering in the drawing-room of 'Alma,' a second request came to speak in 'The Friends' Meeting House' in Monkstown. Following this Miss Charlotte Pim offered to try to collect £30 a year to enable Mr. Bailey to do more for these sufferers. The offer was gladly accepted in the hope that thereby more of the needy cases might be helped.

The response so exceeded all expectations that at the end of the first year between £500 and £600 had been received, causing those concerned to wonder whereto this thing would grow. Meanwhile, Mr. and Mrs. Bailey had returned to India and it was in the early part of the year 1875 that a first grant of £10 out of the funds then received was made to meet the wants of a number of lepers at Subathu in the Punjab. Shortly after Mr. Bailey began at Chamba the construction of the first asylum of the Mission. The giving of the above mentioned grant and the building of the first home of the Mission were to become the principal methods of future

SMALL BEGINNINGS

working. Later, there was begun the rescue of the healthy children of lepers, a department of work that has been greatly blessed.

So the Mission had its beginning and has continued these sixty years with the development and results the pages of this publication record.

Greetings from Champa, C.P., India.

Our hearts are happy that we may join that great family of fellow-sufferers in India to praise God for what He, through His children, is doing for us. . . .

We do want to thank all of you dear friends in remembering us by your gifts and prayers. And also for helping our untainted children. May our God richly bless you all. If this work has for the last 60 years been blessed of the Lord, then we believe that He will bless it in the future also. We send our Greetings to the General Secretary, to the Committee and to all those that are connected with the Mission.

A message from Purulia, Bihar.

Written by Bibhaboti, prachina (elder), and translated by the Rev. E. B. Sharpe.

আমাদের - মঙ্গলক যীশু মহায় গ্রহণ করুন। প্রকল্পিত আশ্রম -
 স্থাপনের উদ্দেশ্যে - ২২তে আসনাদের অনুরোধে বাসনা উৎপাদন ২২তে - ১৮৮৮
 ১৮৮৮ সাল পর্যন্ত ৬০ ব্যয়র স্থান - ২২তে যদিও - ১৯১১ আশ্রম ১৮৮৮ সাল
 স্থাপিত বর্তমান মন সার্থক ৮৬ ব্যয়র স্থান ২২তে; লবঙ্গ করুনামর উদ্দেশ্যে
 মহাকৃপায় মুনিয়মিত সঙ্গে চলিয়া আসিতেছে আমাদের স্মৃতিগত কথা বন্ধিত
 ২২তে ২২তে ও গ্রাম ২২তে - বহিষ্কৃত পথের উদ্দেশ্যে এবং নোক সার্থক
 ঘনিষ্ঠ - এবং সগতের সঙ্কেত অপদার্থ ২২তে ও উদ্দেশ্যে আসনাদের মনে -
 যে বাসনা উৎপাদন করিয়াছেন তাহাতেই - আসনায় সুন্দর - গৃহ - সুন্দর উপাসনায়
 সুন্দর নিয়মিত খাদ্য ও বস্ত্র - ও শিক্ষার - বন্দ্য শিক্ষার সুন্দর বন্দ্য
 ও চিকিৎসার সুন্দর ব্যবস্থা দ্বারা বর্তমানে উৎসাহ ২২তে আশ্রমে - ২২তে
 আসনাদের - মঙ্গল - বৃত্তান্ত - প্রকাশ করিতেছি - ।

Please receive the Jisu Sahay of our assembled brethren.

Although this Asram was founded in 1888 at Purulia, it is 60 years this 1934 since the springing up in your hearts came from God to found the Mission to Lepers. For 46 years by the great mercy of the most gracious God we must personally testify the work here has gone regularly on. Turned out of their houses and villages and although beggars by the road and the shunned of all men and become the rejected of the world, because God put the desire into your minds we have all along been helped by good houses and a place of worship, good food and clothes and teaching and religious teaching arrangements and excellent medical arrangements and for this cause we now make manifest our hundred thousand thanks. Although we are utterly unworthy of receiving all these benefits because of the ever present help of the infinite love of God please receive our unworthy thanksgivings.

We are very grateful for him who is in the Superintendent's position at present and for the beautiful hospital buildings and the good nursing and doctor's arrangements. And for the care given us by the Head Caretaker and the excellent religious teaching of the Catechist. Men and women are getting instruction in their schools and the Tainted Boarding and Observation Boarding children are very happy in their fine houses and have with it also good school teaching. The healthy boys and healthy girls have good houses, especially the healthy girls in their two storied building are very happy and cheerful. . . .

Please remember us in your prayers. We are able to give you nothing in return. Our humble prayer is that God may richly reward you. By the merits of your kindness please forgive all our mistakes in writing this. The end.

Purulia Leper Home Brethren.

Growth and Expansion.

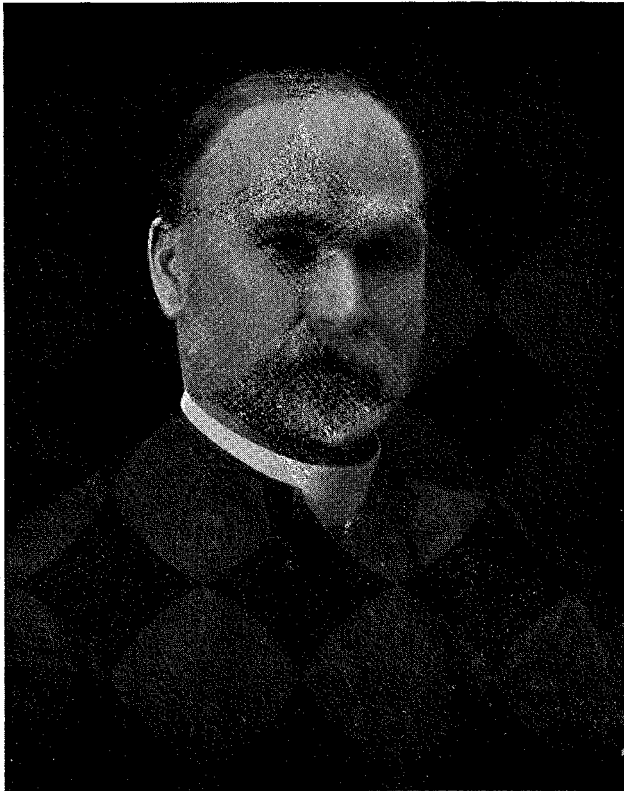
IT is not our purpose to review the rapid and even wonderful development in the period of fifty years that closed in 1924, when the Jubilee of the Mission was suitably observed. The history of its work and of its growth and expansion are recorded in the publications of the Society and have had a wide circulation. The first thirty-one years have been appropriately described as those of faith and achievement, and in 'Lepers—Thirty-one Years' Work Among Them,' from the pen of the late John Jackson and published at the beginning of 1906, the story of the things achieved up to that time may well be regarded as one of exceptional Christian Mission effort. In its pages are set forth the account of simple beginnings, of wise planning, the greatness of human need represented by the victims of leprosy, the joy with which they received the Gospel, the devotion of men and women who gave themselves so unselfishly to the relief of these suffering people, and of the foundations laid for still further development. The second period of the fifty years has been covered in the Jubilee publication of 1924. From its pages we learn of the recompense of faith and of new adventure. There was in the eleven years to 1916 an adjustment to new conditions without any deviation from the fulfilment of the declared objects of the Mission. It was a period of

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enlarged co-operation and of distinct advance. The experience of these years prepared the way for the assuming of larger responsibilities. They also marked a growing interest and support by the Auxiliaries Overseas, and especially the strong appeal the work of the Mission made to a widening circle of friends and supporters in the United States. Internationally and interdenominationally these years were those of vigorous growth and new fellowship.

Then came the concluding eight years of the Jubilee period when we looked to far horizons. Behind were forty-two years of expanding effort. Before us was a future that was full of promise. Expansion on the Field was accompanied by increased interest in the countries from which the Mission's home support is mainly derived. The years under reference brought advance in medical treatment for leprosy and thereby a new opportunity to render greater service to those in our care and to others who would come for help and relief. Perhaps not least in its importance was the creation of a sympathetic and wider interest of the general public in the lot of those afflicted by leprosy which followed publicity regarding what was then possible in fighting the disease in India. Nor was this confined to India alone. It had a beneficent effect in other countries where the disease was seriously prevalent.

While these encouraging developments were those for which we were thankful, the Mission was ever mindful that the deepest need of the lepers was a spiritual one. It would have been easy to have been deflected from the objective of earlier endeavour.



THE MOST REV. CHARLES F. D'ARCY, D.D.
(The Lord Primate of All Ireland),
President of the Society.



ALFRED T. BARBER

*Honorary Secretary of the Society.
Organising and Deputation Secretary in Ireland, 1900-1915.*

GROWTH AND EXPANSION

Instead the spiritual force and influence of the Mission increased consistently with the growth of its work. Fifty years of continuous and constantly enlarging work among the lepers could not be compressed into mere statistics or reports. The living witnesses at the completion of the fifty years' period in 1924 afforded proof, as others do now, of the stress placed on the value of individual personality and the quickening of the souls of men through faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. It is His Church among those who were ready to perish that has been, and still is, the joy and crown of all that the Mission's work represents.

The reviews that follow of the Mission's work in India, China and other countries, outline the advance made in the last decade of the sixty-year period. The progress made in India, our oldest and largest field, will be regarded, we are confident, as a record of gratifying achievement. Though the Mission's work in China has not reached the same proportions, the review of the past ten years shows distinct advance and indicates unusual opportunities for increased effort. In these and other countries the Mission has shown the way to successful handling of the problems leprosy creates, and has itself accomplished much for the cleansing of them from the disease. Could a finer service be rendered to any people? It is actuated by the true spirit of unselfish effort, seeking no reward save the joy that fills the hearts of those who were feared and unwanted. There is also cause for thankfulness that the day approaches when the

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disease itself will be brought under control. Already the opportunity is present to do our part to this end, by cleansing those now infected and in the prevention of leprosy in others. But there is something more. In still greater measure we shall see the gratitude of those who, out of their sorrowful experience, have come to a knowledge of the love of God for them also in Christ Jesus.

Hearty thanks from Yenping Village, Fukien, China.

We cripples are the most pitiable people in the world. The attitude of our own countrymen towards us is very bad. They send us to places where nobody cares to go to. We therefore have many hard days to pass through. It is fortunate for us that you send money to support us and that you also send us a preacher to tell us the Gospel story. In this way our spiritual and physical needs are met. We have heard that the Mission to Lepers Society is about to celebrate its sixtieth Anniversary, so we want to send our hearty thanks for your kind help. We are also in great need of your prayers.

Ten Years Onward.

TEN years—measured in point of time, the swift revolving of a wheel; in achievement, of great benefit to many; and in spiritual things, of eternal significance. So we may epitomise the period 1924-1934 of the Mission's work.

Immediately following the Jubilee meetings of October, 1924, an extended tour was made by the General Secretary in India and the Far East. This was the preliminary step taken in the initiating of advance of real importance in India and also in China and Korea. At the same time, the appointment of a Secretary for medical work who was to proceed at once to India, was a definite indication of the Mission's response to the unfolding opportunities that medical treatment for leprosy offered. But no advance could be real that did not have the support the new situation required. It was, in consequence, not merely necessary but important that those who held the ropes should be informed. The visits made at that time to the Dominions Overseas were especially appropriate. Meanwhile, the Council of the Mission in London had sanctioned extension in India and in China, and a period of new and increased effort was inaugurated. From that time until the present there has been continuous growth.

Two years later, increasing financial responsibility

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for the larger work being done was reported, but of more significance was the reference to the subjects of our care and the blessing that had come to them in Christ's Name of satisfying spiritual peace and content. The medical side of the Mission's work also had received special consideration, and plans for its improvement were determined. It was in effect a two-fold blessing of bodies and souls.

The next stage was marked by progressive adaptation to the new conditions, particularly the advance that was being made in medical treatment for leprosy. Suitable buildings and equipment had been provided or provision made for them. The need for trained personnel had also had consideration. These developments had relation chiefly to our institutions in India. A check to our work in China was experienced at Hangchow, due to political conditions. Here the leper hospital was taken over by those in authority at the time but later was restored to the Mission. This was turned to good in a fresh appreciation of its value on the part of the inmates and a renewal of local goodwill on the part of the Chinese officials and others. Meanwhile the new leper home and hospital at Tsinan was fully justifying the need previously felt for an institution of this character. The excellent work done there has afforded a model of what may be done in combating leprosy in other parts of China.

At this time the Mission accepted new responsibility in the relief of lepers in Northern Rhodesia. The work in itself was small but it was the opening of a new chapter. Previous effort in Africa had been

TEN YEARS ONWARD

confined to two places in that immense continent, with its then, for the most part, imperfectly known incidence of leprosy. It is a matter for thankfulness that in 1934 the Mission's activity is substantial and growing. Here lies a field of effort that must become eventually in the numbers helped, one of large proportions. Administrations and agencies other than missionary are also at work. The opportunity is none the less one that calls for the fullest possible response by Christian Missions.

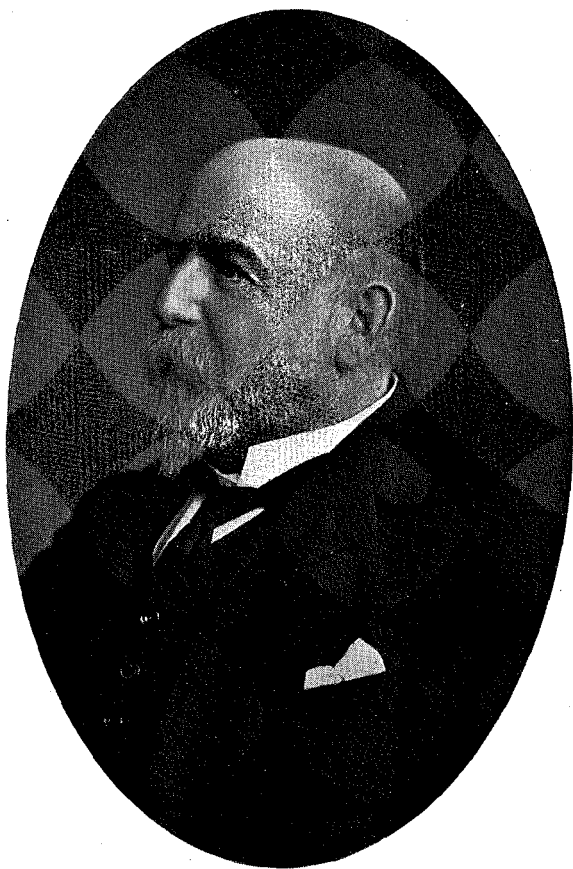
The Mission's work in Korea (Chosen), already of much importance in 1924, has increased. The large colony at Kwangju was removed to a peninsular site on the southern coast. The responsibility for this fell primarily upon the American Mission to Lepers, who had also assumed direct liability for the growing institution at Taiku. Our own immediate responsibility was at Fusan. The completion of a period of twenty-one years since the opening of a leper home at this place was celebrated in 1931. Though it had been enlarged and the older parts almost entirely re-built, there has been still further extension and re-building. A splendid new hospital block with modern equipment has taken the place of the former dispensary and sick-room accommodation. Substantial progress has been made in the removal of the men's quarters to a new site and the old buildings are now practically a thing of the past.

Possibly in no one country has the Mission's work accomplished proportionately so much in caring for the victims of leprosy and in stimulating wider effort against the disease. In no other country

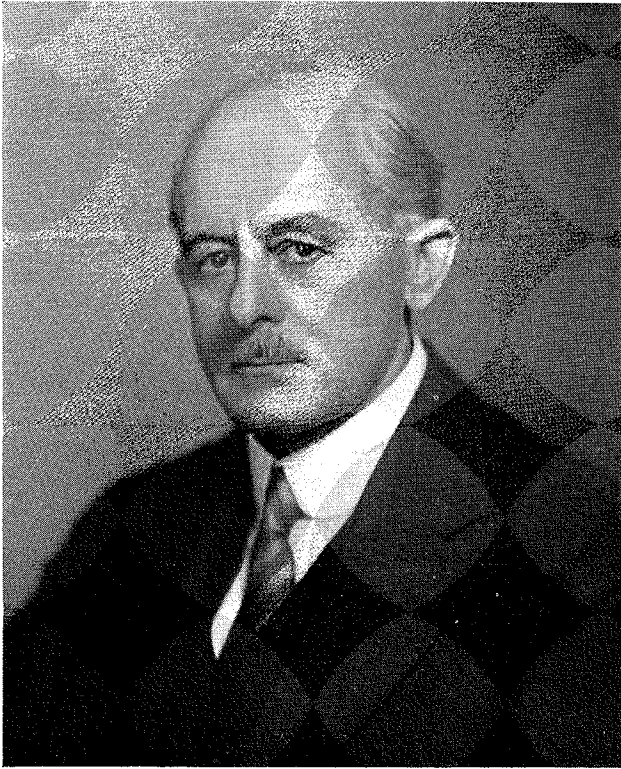
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also is there a finer example of Christian leper work than the new colony situated on a peninsula near Soonchun. Constructed by the leper inmates, the administrative and hospital buildings, the church, the cottages for the patients, workshops, the well-made roads, farm and garden plots, and other features are an accomplishment in securing the co-operation of the people in the colony that is wholly admirable. With the exception of the missionary superintendents, the colony is largely staffed from among the patients themselves. This and the other Korean institutions established by the Mission are the homes of strong Christian congregations, and the spiritual blessing that has come to them has extended far beyond the colonies themselves.

Turning more especially to the closing years of the decade, the Mission's work has taken on newness of strength and effort. In giving forth it has received back. We are reminded of the words of the Lord Jesus, 'Give and it shall be given unto you; good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over, shall men give into your bosom.' Our records tell us that a new confidence is born and self-respect restored when the men and women in the Mission's institutions find themselves able to contribute in some form to the commonweal. This is so. The gifts they bring are those of confidence, of gratitude and of love. These are they who had fallen by the wayside of life, the victims of leprosy with its power not only to destroy the body but to break down hope and to create despair. Men and women of different



SIR WILLIAM FRY, D.L.
Chairman of the Council.
A Vice-President of the Society and Hon. Treasurer.



W. H. P. ANDERSON

General Secretary.

Superintendent of the Chandkuri Leper Home, C. P., India, 1905-1912.

Secretary of the Mission for India, 1912-1917.

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races and beliefs have experienced the misery common to their condition. Now, out of it all they have learned of the compassion of Jesus Christ for such as they and there has come to them a sense of fellowship in Him. Hence, these happy communities of people victorious over their infirmity, turning it even to the service of others less fortunate, while those who have improved in health have rendered proof of their gratitude in helpful co-operation, not of necessity, but willingly.

Thanks from the Makutupora Leper Settlement, Tanganyika Territory.

Nase cikulumba muno vyono Mulungu yawapera wanhu wani wuhile mu zinhumbula zawa kucitaza muli visakwa vyetu vyose. Cikulavya ilumbo kuli wanhu walya.

We are very thankful because God has given to others the desire to help us in our every need. We thank those people.

Greetings and Thanks from India.

CHANDKURI, C.P.

Greetings :

To be able to write to you at the time of the 60th Anniversary of the Mission to Lepers gives us great joy. We, the patients at Chandkuri, congratulate your Mission and all its members.

We are but a few of the thousands and thousands of lepers who once had no home. Our Home at Chandkuri is only 36 years old and from the registers, which our Sahib has in his office, we know that nearly 4,000 heartbroken, homeless, forsaken and despised lepers have found a home at Chandkuri and how many thousands have been cared for in the many other Homes of your Mission ! . . .

All of us are very happy here. Here we found Jesus—and this alone would have been sufficient. But here we also found many friends—that is you. When we came here, we thought we had no friends. Now we know different ! . . .

For every comfort, for food and shelter, for medical relief and for God's Word, we thank you—thank you from the bottom of our hearts. May God bless your Society abundantly and may it find many more friends for the poor leper who as yet has no friend. Nearly every week we see some who have to be turned away because there is no room. It breaks our hearts for we know what their sorrow is.

With much love and a thousand salaams,
The Chandkuri Patients.

* * *

RANIGANJ, BENGAL.

The scourge of humanity banishing us from the skirts of society, we sought shelter in the Homes founded by the philanthropic Mission all over India for the benefit of the sufferers irrespective of caste and creed. . . .

We (in particular) hail from this corner of India, Raniganj (Bengal) and request you to convey our feelings of love, gratitude and admiration to the members of the Mission ; and our heartfelt greetings to those who have assembled there at London on the occasion of the 60th Anniversary of the Mission to Lepers.

We remain, Sir,
Yours ever gratefully,
Inmates of the Home.

Lengthening the Cords.

INDIA.

WHEN, ten years ago, the leper folk of many a Home in India joined together to give thanks to God for His blessing upon the fifty years of the Mission's labours, there was coupled with their thanksgiving a note of prayer that God would enable even greater things to be done in the years ahead.

The years that have followed have abundantly answered that prayer. And now that another decade has passed we look with gratitude upon the evidences of increased usefulness that are manifest in so many ways.

* * *

It was significant of the forward thrust that was to be made during the ten years following the fiftieth anniversary that the General Secretary, Mr. W. H. P. Anderson, went almost direct from the Jubilee celebrations in England to a liner bound for India. He was accompanied by Mrs. Anderson and Dr. Robert G. Cochrane. The tour in India marked the beginning of many new developments. A conference was held at Allahabad at which the representatives of the Mission from England were able to meet a considerable number of the honorary superintendents of Mission Homes, and to discuss with them the Mission's future direction of effort in the

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light of changing conditions. And it became apparent that greater tasks lay ahead by very reason of the greater hopes that had begun to lighten, as the coming of the dawn, the dark night of the lepers' lot.

On the one hand, it was clear that the care of the most advanced and needy cases must continue. 'The ideal that has inspired men to care for the last and the least, to serve them for their own value before God, remains unaffected by changing scientific knowledge,' said Mr. A. Donald Miller, the Mission's Secretary for India at the Conference.

'The day when the eternal and equal value before God of each one of the children of men is recognized in India will mark a greater victory than any triumph over mere physical ill. It would be a great misfortune if in an eagerness to meet the medical situation by treatment of early cases, there were a stampede away from asylum work that cares for the most hopelessly diseased.'

On the other hand, the challenge of the earlier cases who could be saved the suffering of the advanced leper must be welcomed.

'New development must bear in mind the consequences that will gradually become apparent from a better and more widely available treatment. Adaptation rather than extension may be the next stage of development. Treatment is going to mean that earlier cases will more and more seek the help of an asylum, not as a last refuge, but as an avenue to health. That means a reconsideration of the medical organization of

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asylums, the training of staffs who shall be real specialists ; and perhaps the division of existing institutions into those which will remain asylums proper and refuse early cases, and those that will give first attention to earlier cases and really become leper hospitals. And then it is going to mean that we shall be faced with a new problem (and already are faced with it in some places),—the after-care of treated lepers, the re-establishment in life of men and women who, cut off from their old associations during years of residence and treatment in an asylum, have come into close contact with “ a new and living faith ” and have of their own free will accepted it ; but who, though they have gained a possession more precious than fine gold, yet will find it very hard to establish themselves again in the life of the world outside, after years of isolation. It is going to mean that the question of out-patient departments and of separate dispensaries must be considered not simply academically, but with a real view to seeing how far the personnel of asylums can be usefully employed in this growing branch of leper work, or how far it will be well for separate dispensaries to be left to other organizations seeking fields of service for their efforts.’

From that winter tour of Mr. Anderson’s, that Conference, and the medical survey which Dr. Cochrane made of different Homes, dates the beginning of a new period of planned development. The survey confirmed the feeling that certain institutions should be more intensively developed into central hospitals, providing every possible facility for treatment ; while other institutions should continue to develop particularly as Homes, but deriving benefit

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from the central institutions in being able to send to them patients requiring major operations, or members of their staffs needing training in new methods. A programme was prepared for the development of the Homes intended to become central hospitals, by which each of the main areas in India where the disease is most prevalent might be served by a well-equipped and well-staffed institution possessing every facility for the fullest treatment under the best possible conditions.

The ten years that have since elapsed have seen much in the fulfilment of this object. At Chandkuri in Mid-India, Purulia in the east, Manamadura in the south, Calicut in the west, and Mandalay in Burma, much has been done to strengthen the work. Many thousands of pounds have been spent in providing hospital facilities, treatment blocks, laboratories, and buildings for the housing of early cases ; better qualified medical staffing has been secured, including the provision, in some cases, of missionary doctors and missionary nurses giving their whole time to the work ; and more careful attention has been given to that very important arm of treatment—the provision of suitable occupations and recreations.

The effect of the development of the central leprosy institutions upon the other Homes in the same areas has been, not to keep them static, but to stimulate in them a new life, a reproduction in miniature of the developments made on a larger scale at the central institutions. No previous period in the history of the Mission has seen so many Homes take steps to provide adequate medical care for advanced and

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early case alike, or to develop crafts, farming, and other forms of occupational therapy. Out-patient work also developed considerably at many Homes, sufferers with the disease in the earlier stages coming, in some districts, to flock to the dispensaries for treatment, as confidence was established.

The after-care of discharged patients from Homes has not yet been adequately organized. It may be, we hope, that in the ten years ahead more may be achieved in meeting this new situation, the important implications of which are coming to be increasingly recognized.

It is well here to set down, before we give more details of particular developments, a word or two about the present position with regard to the treatment of the disease in its relation to the work in India. (A more general medical statement appears on p. 73). It was not unnatural that after the complete pessimism of the past with regard to the treatment of leprosy, there should be a wave of exaggerated optimism when leprosy did come within the horizon of treatable diseases. One may sight a vessel on the horizon long before it comes to shore, especially if the winds are contrary. And we cannot yet say that treatment is so effective that the day has come when cure is possible for every leper. We cannot even say that every early case will be freed of the disease by treatment. We have repeated disappointments. Men and women and children are discharged with the disease arrested, and then later they return, the disease once more on the march. There is still very much to be done, both for those

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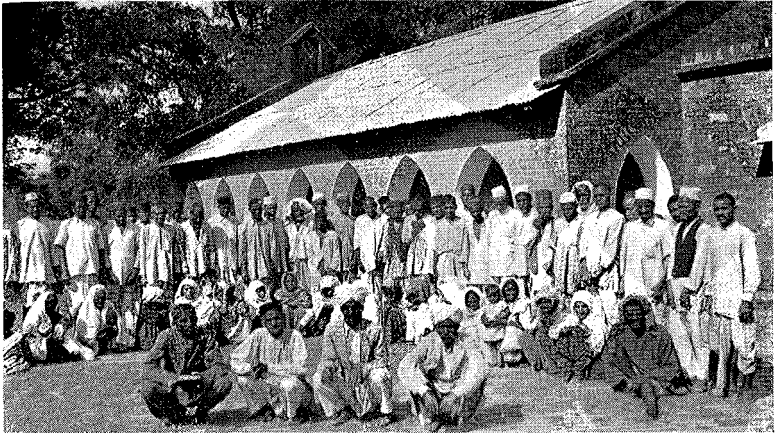
in whom the disease is still active and in the care of treated cases that no longer manifest any active symptoms. There is also a great deal to be done in developing preventive work. The findings of the * Research Workers' Conference held in Calcutta in March, 1933, and arrived at after prolonged preliminary conferences and enquiries, included this significant statement :—

‘ The forms of special treatment which are at present available are undoubtedly beneficial, but we do not consider that treatment alone can do much directly to control leprosy in India.

‘ We consider that leprosy is an infectious disease and that the most important means of controlling leprosy must be the prevention of contact between infectious cases of leprosy and healthy people. In India, on account of the large numbers of infectious lepers and the small financial resources available, compulsory isolation is impossible. The only possibility is voluntary isolation. . . .’

This statement emphasizes the very great value of the Mission's institutions in its invisible service to the healthy community. All patients who come to us come voluntarily—the problem is not to induce people to come but to find provision for all who seek our aid—and all of them who are infective are, by their voluntary isolation, helping to save their neighbours with whom they would otherwise be associating. We cannot stress too much the value of our Homes, not only to those who find hospitality in them, but to the public. In the anti-leprosy

* Convened by the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association (Indian Council).



Some of the inmates of the Ambala Leper Home, Punjab. The Wellesley C. Bailey chapel in the background.



Centre section, Ramachandrapuram Leper Home, Madras Pres.



The Chandkuri Leper Home and Hospital, C.P., India.
A partial view of the North Side.

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campaign in India the Mission's most important contribution will undoubtedly be in the continued maintenance and development of its Homes, and in special provision for those 'arrested' cases in whom the disease may light up again and who require special living conditions which save them from the full stress of ordinary citizenship.

* * *

It is not necessary to set down every new venture or new development that has been engaged in during the last decade, but the more important ones may be summarized briefly. If we travel from west to east, and then from north to south, we shall find that in the Bombay Presidency the Poladpur Home has been much extended, modernized, provided with a resident doctor, and equipped with a new dispensary and laboratory. At Miraj and Nasik new buildings for patients have been added ; and at the asylum near Poona a chapel building has been provided. At the last-mentioned place an entirely new wing, with houses for early cases, hospital, operating theatre and laboratory, has been built this year.

In the Central Provinces we find a new Home, Shantipur, near Dhamtari, opened in 1924, which replaced an old one in the town itself, and which typifies the changed outlook and approach to the leper problem. Here, instead of a small site just big enough to provide for the necessary buildings, were 115 acres of virgin land waiting to be developed by the patients themselves. The houses were built on the cottage plan, providing a home-like atmos-

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phere ; there was a resident missionary doctor in charge ; a dispensary was made available for out- as well as in-patients ; the colony was in open country away from proximity to a town, yet conveniently near for marketing purposes ; and everything was designed to allow of future development in an orderly fashion, instead of building ' here a little, there a little,' as funds permitted, without a complete preconceived plan. The ten years that have followed the opening have shown steady development. There is now a fine church, and a fine Christian community. The farm and orchard have developed rapidly. Healthy children are growing up under happy conditions. And the work is a witness to the countryside of the power of Christ to give beauty for ashes, and to transform the barren waste into a fruitful field.

Travelling on to Chandkuri, the Mission's central institution for Mid-India, we find that very considerable developments have taken place. Additional accommodation has been provided, particularly for women and for healthy children ; four hospital wards for sick cases have been built and the dispensary building has been remodelled to provide a temporary laboratory and operating room (a new extension for these purposes is to be constructed shortly) ; the church has been twice enlarged ; dairy farming, agriculture and fruit culture have been scientifically engaged in ; the water and sanitary systems have been modernised ; and the staff has been greatly strengthened by the provision of the services of a missionary doctor and a missionary nurse. At Champa,

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which, like Chandkuri, has over five hundred inmates, a large new church has been built, and additional houses for both men and women have been provided. The latest addition is a new home for leper girls. The buildings for men patients in Mungeli town were replaced by new buildings in the country at the Jahargaon Home where, at the same time, better dispensary facilities were provided. And help was given to enable the need for further accommodation to be met at the aided asylums at Raipur and Rajnandgaon.

As we move on to Bihar we come to the Mission's largest Home at Purulia, with its eight hundred inmates. Here much building work has been engaged in, largely with leper labour. Four new hospital wards have been erected ; additional accommodation for a further seventy-two patients provided ; a new Home for the healthy girls built ; bungalows for superintendent, doctor, and nurses erected ; a treatment block and laboratory added ; and the church provided with transepts to give extra accommodation. Other additions and improvements have been continually going on.

In Bengal the institution at Raniganj was transformed from an asylum into a model garden-town ; an operating theatre and sick ward were built by the patients themselves, from the first drawing of the plan and the baking of the bricks, to the last coat of paint upon the doors ; and a house was provided by a relative of a greatly improved patient for other patients in a like position. At Bankura an entirely new wing was built for early cases ; a dis-

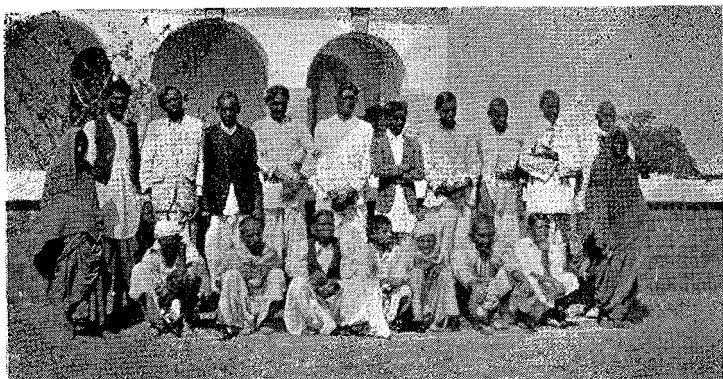
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pensary and operating theatre were built ; and the healthy boys' Home was modernized and added to. Two fresh stations came to be aided by the Mission, at Kalimpong in the Himalayas, and at Chandraghona in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Further east still, in Burma, developments took place both at Mandalay and Moulmein. At Mandalay a fine church was built, special accommodation was provided for early cases, and a large dispensary and treatment block was erected. At Moulmein additional accommodation was provided and a church building erected.

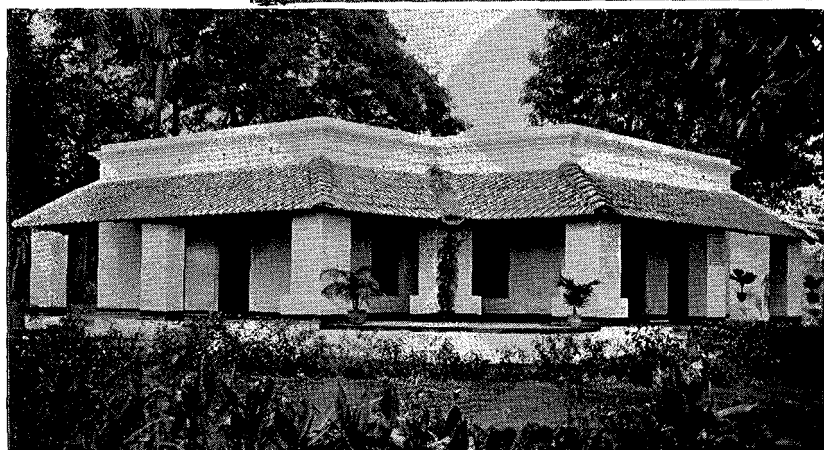
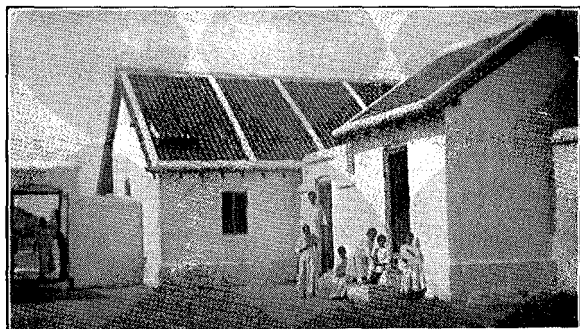
When we travel north we find additional accommodation at Naini, Allahabad, for women, for leper children, and for healthy girls. At Meerut we find a new dispensary ; at Subathu additional accommodation, an assembly hall for worship, and a dispensary ; and at Tarn Taran an operating theatre, and new Homes both for the healthy girls and the healthy boys. Here in the north one station was closed, at Rurki ; but this was only in the interests of the patients, for whom provision was made in other institutions providing better facilities.

Down south in the Madras Presidency we see additional houses for patients at Vizianagram, a new chapel, and accommodation for the healthy children ; at Ramachandrapuram additional accommodation, better dispensary facilities, and fresh housing for members of the staff. We come to the Home at Vadathorasalur, opened just ten years ago, where during the period under review additional accommodation was provided beyond that originally planned

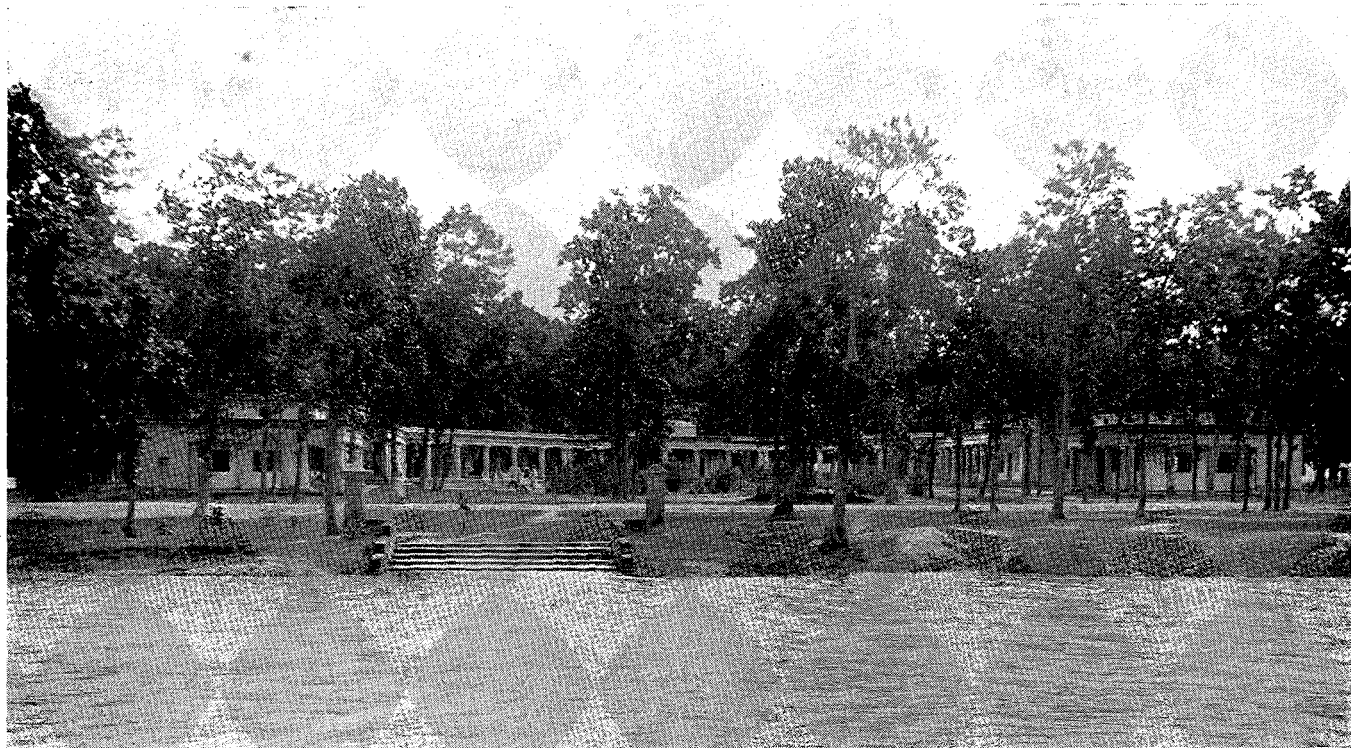


A Group of new patients at Shantipur, near Dhamtari, C.P.

A Corner in
the Children's
Home at
Vadathorasalur,
Madras Pres.



A House recently erected for early cases at Raniganj, Bengal.



The Hospital Wards, Purulia Leper Home and Hospital, Bihar.
From the Fraser Tank.

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for, a healthy children's home built, houses for a resident doctor and a resident nurse, and most recently a church, which seeks to introduce the best features of Indian architecture, for the growing Christian community among the patients. At Manamadura considerable additions were carried through, a number of houses for patients, a hospital block, a church, buildings for resident staff, and additions to the accommodation for healthy children were all built. At Calicut accommodation was increased by houses for nearly a hundred more patients, and a hospital section was erected for both men and women. During this ten-year period, too, the Mission accepted responsibility for assisting the Church of Scotland Mission to set apart a missionary to superintend the new Government settlement at Chingleput.

In all this advance the happy and enthusiastic co-operation of missionaries of various denominational societies has made possible the achievement of what has been done. To them, the honorary superintendents of the Homes, we owe a debt which we acknowledge with deep gratitude. And we acknowledge with gratitude, also, the increasing association and help of friends in India, and the increasing interest of the public in the whole leprosy problem. A number of new buildings have been the gifts of Indian donors. In a special appeal organized in Bihar and Orissa for work in the Mission's Homes in that Province, over Rs.50,000 was contributed by residents, of which total 94 per cent. was given by Indian friends of the work. And through grants

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made by the Legislative Councils and other public bodies, much increased help has been given both for new buildings and in aid of the maintenance costs of the patients.

But the help not only of outside friends, but that of the Indian staffs, needs to be recorded with appreciation. On them has fallen much of the detail work of the new developments ; some have had to shoulder the responsibility of superintendence ; others have had to meet the increasing burden of medical work. We have been encouraged by a quiet loyalty, deep interest, and increasing ability to discharge important duties and responsibilities. A number of institutions are superintended by Indian missionaries, and we hope that others will take up similar responsibility. An evidence of this is afforded in the granting of medical scholarships by the Mission to young men desiring to devote their lives to the service of their fellow-countrymen suffering from leprosy. Two such medical students are now reading with the help of scholarships provided by the Mission. Another evidence was the Conference of Indian workers held at Chandkuri three years ago, when the Mission invited the delegates frankly to give their opinion on matters of policy. This Conference also served to emphasize the enthusiasm, vision, and sense of vocation of many of these fellow-helpers. In a review of the Conference which they prepared before leaving for their homes the following statement was made :--

‘ They leave the Conference resolved that in

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their work they must seek first to show forth Jesus Christ and not themselves. . . . They further desire to place on record their conviction that every member of the staff, whatever his task, should regard his work as religious and as Christ's work, and that it should not be imagined that it is the task only of the preachers or catechists. They feel that in the ordinary daily rounds the doctors, compounders, managers, etc., have great opportunities of bringing words of Christian comfort and teaching to the inmates among whom they work.'

With such a conviction, so long as it is maintained, we need have no fear for the future character of the work.

* * *

Has this effort to provide the means by which better and bigger work can be done been matched by an increased effectiveness? Has the patient become possessed of a more abundant life? Has the healthy child been better equipped for the duties and opportunities of citizenship? For all has Christ become a more living reality, a saving power, a sweetening grace?

'Master, where abidest Thou?' asked the curious enquirer of Jesus. And to-day He might lead the seeker to many a Leper Home, saying 'Come, and ye shall see.' He would show us the men and women whose physical burden He has lifted, whose social isolation and desolation He has transformed into fellowship and joy, and whose spiritual despair He has turned into indomitable faith. And He would take us to the homes of healthy children, now grown

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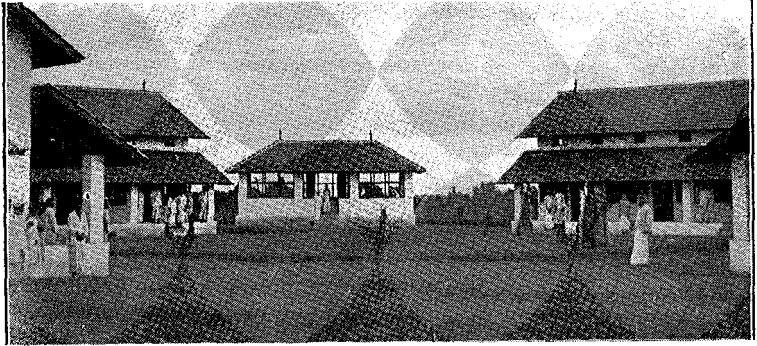
up, now serving in useful positions, now witnesses to His saving power, now builders instead of breakers of society.

Let us follow Him as He leads us to those in whose hearts and lives He has found His abiding place.

We are standing in a hospital ward. Does Christ abide here? In men so pitifully scarred and marred? Starved men who have just managed to reach the Home before collapse; men with sores that had for long remained foul and untended until they had found refuge here; men who have been in the Home for long but have come into hospital for attention to some special condition so that their general leprosy treatment may be aided; men about to be discharged better; and those others who are nearing that last discharge, that final escape from the 'body of this death.' Is Christ abiding here?

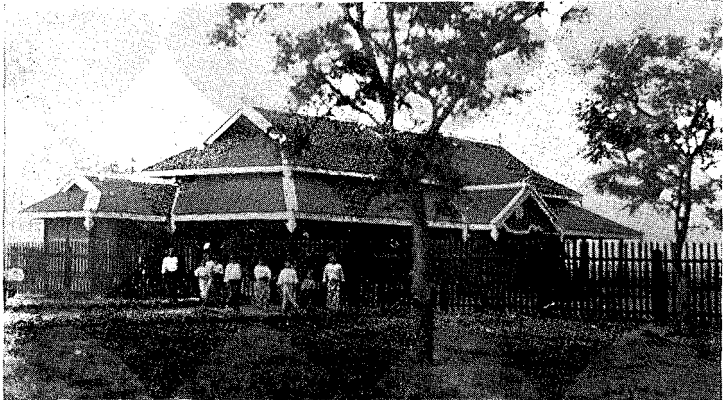
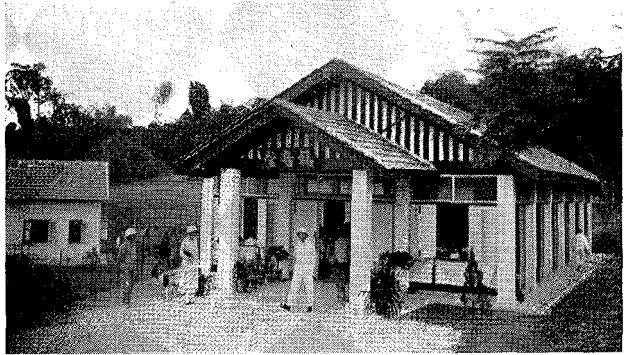
Assuredly so. In the hearts of many of the faithful leper nurses, and in the hearts of these their more broken brothers. It is Christmas Eve, and the ward is gaily decorated with paper streamers rustling in the breeze. Bright coloured scarves, gifts from friends in far-off lands, are wrapped around many heads. The doctor passes along on his rounds. He chaffs one man with recently amputated leg upon his good fortune at having such presents. John beams back radiantly. Then he says: 'Ah, Doctor Sahib, these indeed are good gifts, and give me joy. But the greatest Gift is within. The Lord Jesus Christ is in my heart.'

Yes, there in that hospital ward at Chandkuri, and in many another ward in the Homes in India, the

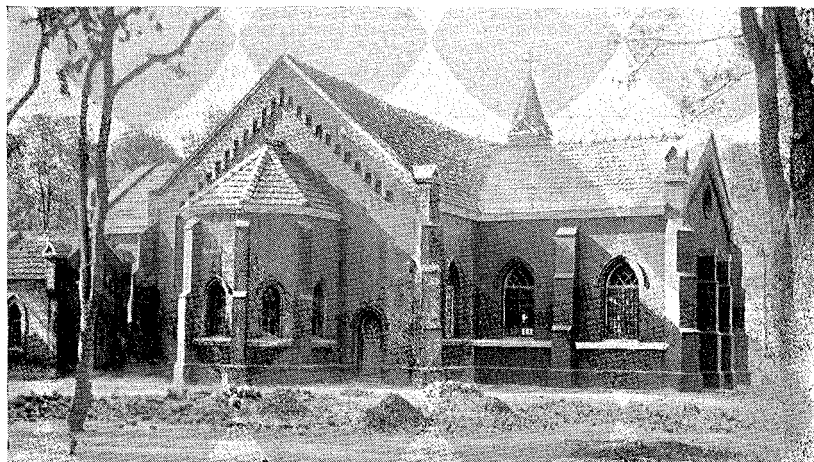


Wards for Patients and Weaving School (*centre*),
Chevayur, Calicut, Madras Pres.

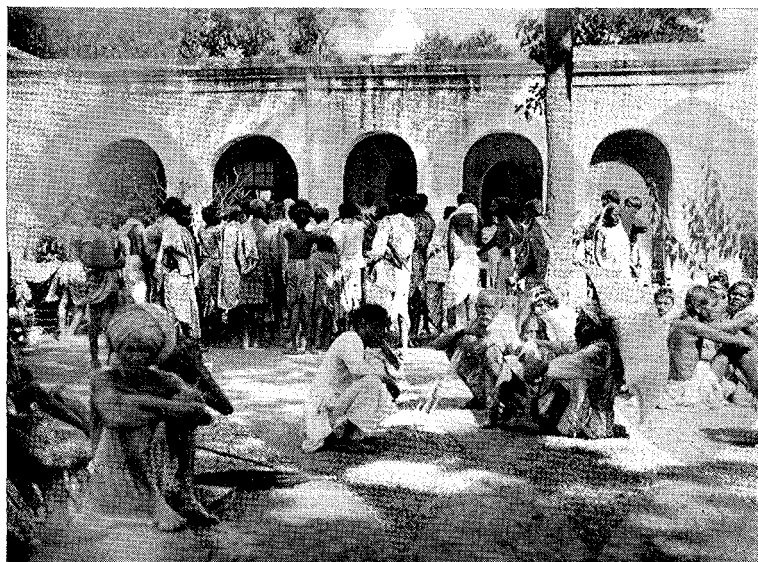
The new Meet-
ing Hall, Kuala
Lumpur (Govt.)
L e p e r S e t t l e -
m e n t, F.M.S.



The 'Hope Ward' in the Mandalay Leper Home, Burma.



The Church, with the new transepts, Purulia Leper Home and Hospital.



Out-patients at the Treatment Block, Purulia Leper Home and Hospital.

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Lord Jesus Christ has found His abiding place in the hearts of these for whom He lived and died and rose again.

From Vadathorasalur, Madras Pres.

கடவுள் திருநாள்.

சீமை நோய் நியுள்ள கனம் குடும்ப உடைய அபர்கர் நினைவிய சீக்கர்
 ஈடு வந்தே குடிநீர் கொடு உயிரியளிப்பார்கள் எழுதும் சமீகர்
 என்னவென்பது, எல்லாநூலும் புத்தகங்களும் எம் கண், சூதிரிக்கும்
 பண்ணுமல் விலட்டு விலட்ட எம் கண் கரைக் கடவுள் குறியிடல்
 கிடைக்காதே இர சூய் பித்திரி வற்புத்திரி எம் கண் சீக்கர்
 நித்திரைவாரியுடனே உதவும் உதவியும் தந்த உதவிப்பார்கள்.

We, who are the poor lepers here in Vadathorasalur beg to write following :

We were outcasts and nobody cared for us, but you have by the help of God built a good hospital, where we can get all that we need for our terrible disease, both medicine and injections.

Together with this, you give us all that we need for our daily use, food, clothing and good houses to live in.

But not only all these gifts, you give us through the staff here every day instruction about God, which is food for our souls. . . .

Our healthy children you have given a shelter in a separate home and provide for them, all that they need both for soul and body through the daily life in home and school.

Although this place once was a place full of forests, rocks, ups and downs and a shelter for wild animals and robbers, you have now made it for us a beautiful place, where nice, good buildings have been built and made us comfortable in them, so we now always can enjoy the good conditions under which we live and give thanks and praise to God and live a Christian life. . . .

All of us give our heartfelt thanks to the Home-Board, the friends in England and Denmark, both rich and poor, grown-up people and children and to all members of the Church who contribute on behalf of us.

The Kutien Lepers' Letter.

敬啟者今皇開貴國痲瘋會做六十週紀念本院全體
 極去喜歡俾連這機會寫幾字報乞貴會知之現
 古田痲瘋會拜頌盛賜迄今卅八年本院同胞蒙主
 鴻恩聽福音其道連得主救贖其恩者很多故此
 寫三張信向貴會漢夫大多謝本院全體無可
 報答貴會仰全體時常祈禱倚望上主由伊其滿
 足恩大祝福貴會連許他其諸善家併倚望主開
 前進其路程大駛用這痲瘋會引導許多病人
 至主十字架邊肅此順請
 英國倫敦慈善救濟痲瘋會全體公鑒
 中華民國廿三年一月五日
 中國福建古田西門白塔濟生堂痲瘋院全體鞠躬

We have the honour to tell you that to-day we have heard that your honourable country's Leper Mission is remembering its sixtieth anniversary. The whole body of this Home is extremely happy and takes the opportunity to write a few characters to tell the honourable Mission that they may know that the Kutien Leper Home courteously acknowledges your abundant gifts for thirty-eight years. Very many of our brothers in this Home have by God's grace heard the doctrine of the Gospel and obtained the Lord's saving grace; therefore we write this letter to offer to your honourable Mission great, great, many thanks. Our whole body in this Home cannot repay your honourable Mission, but the whole body constantly prays hoping the Lord above, from the fulness of His grace, will great greatly bless your honourable Mission, and all who help by their gifts. We also hope the Lord will open the way before you and greatly use this Leper Mission to lead very many sick people to the side of the Cross.

We respectfully write this with one accord inviting The whole body of English London's Philanthropic and Charitable Leper Mission Society to glance at it.

The Middle Flowery People's Kingdom 23rd year 4th month 5th day. The Middle Kingdom, Fukien, Kutien West Gate White Pagoda Relief Hall Leper Home whole body respectfully bends the neck.

Strengthening the Stakes.

CHINA.

THE past ten years have shown a remarkable development of interest in leprosy in China, and this seems to be having a steady and cumulative effect. There can be no question that the interest owes its inception and the stimulus that set it going almost solely to the work of the Mission to Lepers in the past.

Previous to this decade the Mission to Lepers represented practically the only progressive movement for the care of lepers in China. This is true in the sense that in addition to provision for the bodily needs of the lepers medical treatment for their disease had been attempted and encouraged. The Mission was also assisting in solving the problem of leprosy in this country.

Important centres had been established for many years at Hangchow in the east and at Siaokan in Central China. Help was being given at a number of other centres, more especially in the province of Fukien though these were mostly on a small scale. Generous help had also been given for many years to work in relief of lepers in South China.

By the beginning of this last decennial period however, progress in our knowledge of effective treatment of leprosy had been established, and the time was ripe for a forward movement in which

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should be realised the aim of the Mission to bring the full measure of healing, physical along with spiritual, to these needy and perishing people.

The efforts of the Mission resulted in strengthening existing work in suitable centres and starting new work at strategic points, and this has been carried out despite the terrible handicap of nearly ten years of political turmoil in China.

The following mentioned institutions and centres are now in existence and represent important constructive effort against leprosy.

The fine work at Hangchow in Chekiang province, begun 42 years ago in response to an appeal by Dr. Duncan Main, has continued to be the responsibility of the Mission to Lepers. The work there has been greatly strengthened in the past ten years. This has been a remarkable achievement as Hangchow suffered more than a good many other places from civil and other conditions inimical to work of this character. So bad was the position at one time that it seemed even possible that continuance of the care of the lepers might be taken out of the hands of the Mission. Much patience was required but finally the difficulties were overcome and a new era set in. Originally designed as purely a home for lepers, the place has been completely reorganised in the course of the last few years and despite many difficulties medical treatment on modern lines has been instituted. Further development at Hangchow is now in hand which, when fully carried out, should make this place one of the strongest centres of the Mission in

STRENGTHENING THE STAKES

China and a place of training in leprosy work under Christian influences for Chinese doctors and nurses. The need for this is not merely a visionary one. Already there have been inquiries about the possibility of such training.

At Siaokan in Central China, under Dr. Henry Fowler's able supervision, the work among the lepers greatly developed and the leper hospital at this place had become a model institution with the promise of still further development. Unfortunately, communistic activities in this part of China made advance in this way impossible and it was difficult even to maintain the position already attained. Now that political conditions seem to have become stable again, there is more interest in the work there than there has been for a long time and the need is even greater than in the past. For, as the result of fighting, flood and famine, there seems reason to believe that leprosy is spreading in that area. Siaokan is likely, in consequence, to be an important centre of activity against leprosy.

A little over ten years ago land was acquired at Tsinan, for the purposes of a leper hospital in connection with the Medical School of the Shantung Christian University. An appeal for assistance was made to the Mission to Lepers in London. After a period of consideration, in which Chinese interest and co-operation had an important part, plans were come to whereby a model leper home and hospital was built on the site previously acquired. The funds for the construction of the buildings were provided by the Mission to Lepers and in the autumn of 1925

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the institution was opened. This modern institution for lepers was, with the consent of all concerned, made a memorial to the late Mr. John Jackson, who was for many years Organising Secretary of the Mission and did so much by voice and pen on behalf of the lepers in India, China and elsewhere. Since the opening of the hospital a fine Christian work has been carried on, especially for the very much neglected class of early and curable cases and the results have more than justified the efforts of the Mission at this important centre.

The leper home at Tenghsien, in Shantung province, was built by the Mission to Lepers and opened in 1917. The accommodation was quickly taken up and the Mission has twice enlarged the premises. Within the past ten years a separate home was provided for the accommodation of women lepers, the only home of its kind in North China for this very pitiable and needy class of sufferers. The work of Miss Alma Dodds of the American Presbyterian Mission in the care of these leper women and girls is one of particularly beautiful Christian service. The women's home was enlarged in 1933.

While the reference so far has been to organised institutions, it is necessary to refer to the remarkably fine work being carried on in and around Swatow by Dr. Fraser of the English Presbyterian Mission. Under present-day methods as many early cases of leprosy as possible are treated as out-patients unless there is the need for hospitalisation. But in a country like China where the distance patients have to come is great, and where economic conditions are very bad

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and therefore food deficiency becomes a serious factor, the limitations of such out-patient work are obvious. On the other hand, there are striking advantages both in the way of economy and in reaching early cases, especially if up-country dispensaries can be connected with a central small institutional work. It is most desirable that such work should be connected with Mission hospitals as this gives a new opportunity for evangelistic work in the more remote villages. Dr. Fraser has been pushing the country work with the assistance of funds supplied by the Mission to Lepers and has already succeeded in making this a unique effort in that area.

Of the smaller places to which the Mission gives help little need be said here, though reference should be made to the growing importance of the work at Lanchowfu in the far north-western province of Kansu, and to the small home for lepers provided by the Mission at Stonegateway, situated in a very needy area of Yunnan province.

The combined effect of all this work, including that aided by the American Mission to Lepers, has been to stir up interest in China itself in the needs of the lepers. In the year 1926 the Chinese Mission to Lepers was formed. This young organisation, with the exception of a few honorary directors, is an independent and national Mission under the direction of a Chinese executive. Its growth was slow at first but has been increasing rapidly of late. It has established institutions for the care of lepers at Nanchang in Kiangsi, on the Island of Hainan and also in Hunan, and has given grants to work in other

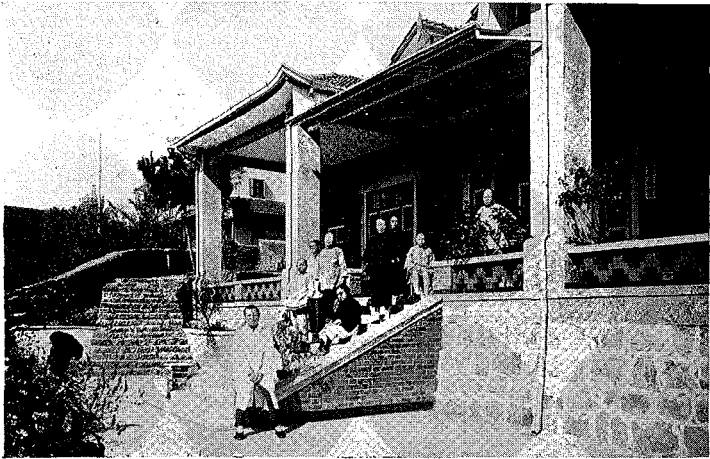
SIXTY YEARS OF SERVICE

places. It is now engaged in a campaign for raising funds for a large central institution for lepers near Shanghai, the details of which have not yet been settled.

The growth of interest in leprosy in China has been so marked that eighteen months ago a first National Conference on Leprosy in China was held in Shanghai, under the auspices of the Chinese Mission to Lepers, at which our Mission and the American Mission to Lepers were represented.

We recognise that the future lies largely with the Chinese people themselves, but the lead in the development of Christian leper institutions which the Mission to Lepers has given imposes a responsibility for the continuance of the work so established. The importance of this is emphasised by the tendency towards the development of purely secular institutions. The institutions of our Mission in China are to a large extent models which national effort may be expected to follow, and it is therefore of great importance that these should be maintained and strengthened. Three typical centres have already been referred to—Tsinan as a hospital for early cases, Hangchow as a combined institution that is successfully handling all varieties of cases, and Swatow which is developing into a fine centre of country work. Siaokan should also be developed if possible, as the leper hospital at this place represents the only important work among lepers in Central China.

The travels of our Honorary Medical Adviser, Dr. James L. Maxwell, in the extreme west of China, revealed a region of heavy infection in



Home for Women, Hangchow Leper Home and Hospital, Chekiang.



Tsinan Leper Home and Hospital, Shantung, showing main entrance and group of patients.



Inmates of the Leper Home at Lanchowfu, Kansu.



Christian inmates of the Leper Home for men at Tenghsien, Shantung, leaving their chapel.

STRENGTHENING THE STAKES

West Szechwan. There is no possibility of help in this area except through the Missions already working there, and the establishment of leprosy work in that region has been receiving consideration by the medical faculty of the Union University at Chengtu.

Much of the early work of the Mission was in the province of Fukien, but it has not been possible there to make any substantial progress and the best line of development is not yet clear.

Dr. Maxwell's work in the investigation of disease in China is showing how heavy the incidence of leprosy appears to be in parts at least of the closed land of Tibet. At present both Tibetan and Chinese lepers are to be found in the small leper home at Lanchow-fu in Kansu. It would not be a new thing for lepers to carry the Gospel into 'regions beyond' and who could better witness to the cleansing redemptive power of the Lord Jesus Christ than they who have themselves been cleansed in body and have received Him with humble gratitude as their Saviour and Lord.

Thanks from Tengersien, Shantung.

We, because of your great kindness we who were dying people are now living. The wind of your kindness covered our decaying bodies.

We, the Tengersien Leper Homes are a branch of your honourable Mission for many years.

Those who have received your help are hundreds. Many who would otherwise have died are now living because you have clothed and fed them. When we think of your many great kindnesses we feel we must say (as the Chinese proverb says) 'When you drink the water you must consider the source'—therefore we thank you.

Now it happens your sixtieth anniversary and we lift up our heads and think of God's Great Saving Love which enables us to know the truth and have joy, we can read our Bibles and pray at any time. . . .

Your honourable Mission has given us benefits uncountable. We have no way to repay you so we just respectfully prepared this banner to show our gratitude both to God and to you. Please accept it with a smile.

All the inmates of the Men's and Women's Leper Homes respectfully bow.

* * *

From Tsinan, Shantung.

大英國麻風社六十年紀念

我中華民國患斯癩病者如此之多政府視之

漠然幸經大英國麻風社體主耶穌愛人如己

之訓不分畛域廣設麻風醫院病人被療而愈者

為數曷可勝計本院創辦至今所受恩賜尤覺

獨多茲逢貴社六十年紀念週本院全體遂

為敬祝曰

愛神愛人

不分畛畛

惟我異地

倍受其恩

願斯善社

永世長存

中華民國濟南麻風療養院全體敬祝



In our Chinese Republic there are numerous people suffering from leprosy. . . .

From its beginning, the Tsinan Leper Hospital has received help and kindnesses without measure, so we feel incompetent to express ourselves adequately on this 60th anniversary of the Mission to Lepers. Nevertheless the whole body (staff and patients) from this long distance wish to offer the following:

The love of God, the love of man,
Do not distinguish between localities,
Do not distinguish between peoples,
But through ever increasing kindnesses
Render righteous service to communities.
We wish you eternal prosperity and long life.

Tsinan Leper Hospital, the entire body,
bow in reverence.

Breaking Forth.

AFRICA.

WHEN we come to consider leprosy conditions in Africa we are compelled to think in terms of a continent. With a few exceptions the disease is so widespread that it is difficult to focus our attention on any one country or territory. We know that in some areas the incidence of the disease is high, but as the situation is studied and fuller information becomes available, any approach at this time to stating even an approximate number of infected persons is difficult. It can be said that in central and equatorial Africa the leprosy problem is one of very large proportions. Nigeria, French Cameroons, Belgian Congo, Uganda, Portuguese East Africa and Tanganyika, are among the heavily infected parts. Northern Rhodesia is reported to have a high incidence of leprosy. But the area of infection extends far to the south and also to northern parts of the continent.

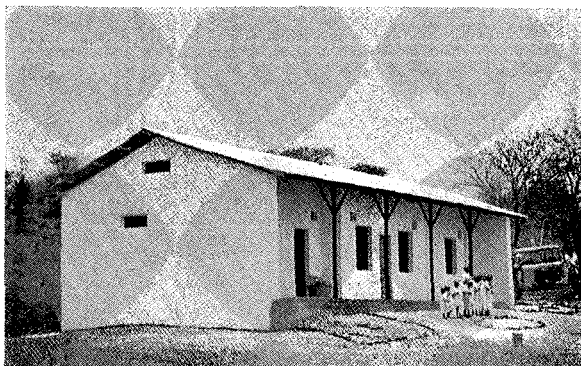
Within the past seven years there has been an increasing measure of encouraging activity against the disease. Should this work continue to expand, as there is every reason to expect, Africa is likely to be the largest area of attack on leprosy in the world. This is of special interest in view of the reputed origin of the disease in that continent. It would indeed be fitting that there should be

SIXTY YEARS OF SERVICE

successful modern effort there against this age-long scourge.

The Mission to Lepers has made its own contribution in the above respect. This is represented by work on behalf of lepers maintained or aided in various parts, and in which the American Mission to Lepers has an important share. Previous to the year 1926, little was possible. The Mission had for many years assisted in providing for Christian services and visitation at the Westfort Leper Colony near Pretoria, in which it still has a part. A small effort in the care of a few lepers was aided for many years in Northern Rhodesia. Assistance was also given, and continues, in the care of lepers in Madagascar. Otherwise, comparatively little was being done through Mission effort to relieve victims of the disease.

In the year 1927, a small home for lepers was commenced at Chogoria in Kenya. It was followed quickly by new work in Northern Rhodesia and Uganda. The last mentioned represented co-operative effort at Ng'ora and in the Teso country round about under the direction of Dr. C. A. Wiggins of the Church Missionary Society. This was assisted by the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association in its initial stages and the Mission to Lepers has given substantial aid from the beginning until the present time. The work itself was chiefly that of treatment of lepers as out-patients and was successful to a marked extent in securing large attendances of infected persons at the treatment centres. Out of this developed a special effort on behalf of infected

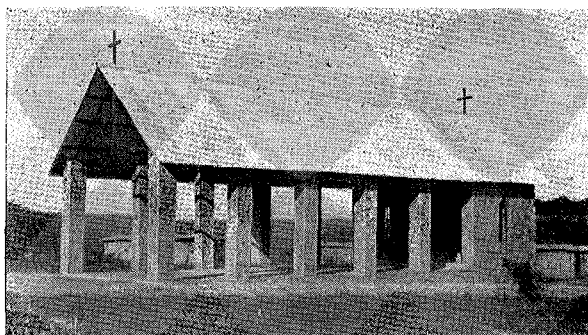


The Children's Home at Maku-tupora, Central Tanganyika.

The Congregation and their place of worship at Nala.



Men's quarters in the new Leper Colony at Nala, Congo Belge.



The Walter J. Eddy Church, recently erected at Makutupora, Central Tanganyika.

An African Leper now receiving care and treatment.



The new Hospital for Lepers at Ekpene Obom Colony, near Etinan, Nigeria.

BREAKING FORTH

children. A school-hospital was commenced at Kumi. It was intended that the children with early infection should be received at Kumi for a period of treatment and care until their improved condition admitted of return to their villages. It has been found necessary, however, to continue their care longer than was originally intended, and in addition to being taught in the school, industrial and other training has become necessary to enable them eventually to become self-supporting. The removal of these children, with the consent of their parents, from their unhygienic surroundings and the danger of re-infection, is a factor of much importance in combating leprosy in this particular area.

The next appeals for help came from Amadi, S. Sudan, and from centres in Tanganyika. These were followed by requests for assistance from Nigeria, Congo Belge, British Ruanda, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia. More recently response has been made to pressing needs in Abyssinia and Portuguese East Africa. Apart from regular aid to the stations concerned the Mission has made grants of drugs for the treatment of lepers as out-patients in other parts. This has been largely possible out of funds received specially for this purpose and has been greatly appreciated by the Missionaries to whom these supplies have been sent.

But what is the future to contain? We may point to the valuable work our aid has so largely made possible in the treatment and care of the children at Kumi and the need for similar effort elsewhere, to the growth of leper homes and colonies

SIXTY YEARS OF SERVICE

we have helped to establish and the greater numbers that will undoubtedly be helped as a result. The itineration of Missionaries also tends to make more widely known the relief that is possible for those in the treatable stages of disease. Apart from these facts, the problem of leprosy has the increasing attention of the various Authorities and Mission co-operation is encouraged. It may be assumed, in consequence, that with an already known need for action, the opportunity to bring relief to thousands of sufferers in all parts of Africa will be a growing one. It may be said further that to Christian Missions not only will it fall increasingly to deal with those infected by leprosy, but Missionaries by their calling and training are peculiarly fitted to win the confidence of sufferers from the disease and to minister to their spiritual, physical and social needs.

In the church of the Westfort Leper Colony, near Pretoria, there hangs a painting of special beauty of conception and execution. It was painted by a Swiss artist, the late M. Ph. Robert, and is entitled 'Jésus guérissant les lépreux.' Coming to Jesus are seen African lepers. The white-robed figure bends over that of a leper and the hands clasp in their healing touch the head of the sufferer, whose face is raised entreatingly and expectantly, while others await almost breathlessly and with wonder the same healing of their uncleanness. Around the head of the central figure is a halo of light with the words in the vernacular 'I, even I, am He that comforteth you.' May this two-fold cleansing be brought in growing measure to the lepers of Africa.

From Amadi, S. Sudan.

Written by the lepers themselves and translated (exact copy) by 'Andreea,' one of our school teachers (not a leper).—Mrs. FRASER.

Lui Kariba

11 April 1934.

Dear Berazi Kariba ro,

Nyau ono

Ama se karibai moru rige Cini ono maye
AR onya amba tano 99 se Cini nyoni be amazi
ono ro. Berazi amaro ama te kadu ta hitosi.
Salamu amato hiti di hitu si. ago nyau ono am q se.
Berazi hito ono moru rige ono male pa ondo alo.
yedu uont, nda amatume adene berazi amaro dasi
ago pa di paba amaro maye aronoya anba tana
hitu pa ama te dawasi ondo ago ayaba hitu pa.
amato dawase eade ama be ondo si. ago ta se.
emba hiti amaro si ono. hendu amaro ofayana.
ono ro. Ino zakaria ndi pelemona be.
aruru karibai Cini moru ro ya.

Dear Friends of lepers,

We

Thank all of very much for the things which are sending during the year for us, friends, we are well pleased because of your kindness to us, who are the Moru lepers.

Our greetings be to each of you with both hands.

And now we which are your friends in Moru country, we wish to found Jesus to be our head friend, and also to be our Servour, as he had been to the others who belived him. We thank you for helping us with medisene, and other things, which are so useful to us. And also for the good way of God, which is going to be helpful to us, if we really trust in him, he whom is the way.

Good bye Friends of lepers

I am Zakaria & Pelemona
in the names of all Moru lepers.

Congratulations from Soonchun, Korea.

To the Mission to Lepers, on occasion of their Sixtieth Anniversary.

Great and Clear! Is the Torch of God!

Borne down under the yoke of heavy agony and of sorrow and tears in an incurable disease, unable to overcome its eternal suffering, we, seven hundred patients, clothed upon with the warm loving zeal of you servants of God, acting under His command, having by the mercy of Jesus received treatment for our worn bodies, and greater than that, having come to know the existence of God Whom we did not know, so that both body and soul which were about to die, have received the joy of a renewed life, how could we not be joyful?

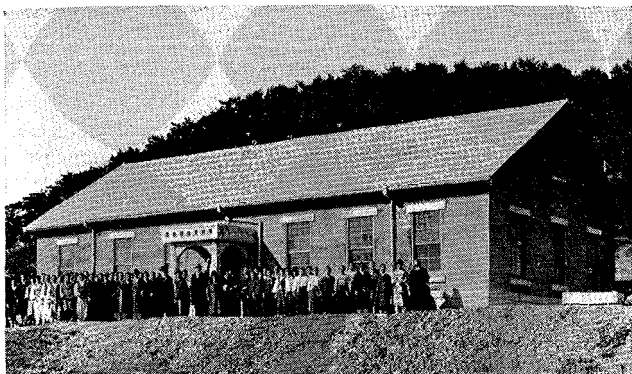
Having heard that this year is the Sixtieth Anniversary of the founding of your Mission to Lepers, we seven hundred who have received grace through the development of your work, weep tears of unspeakable joy and thanksgiving in congratulating you. In giving thanks for your past work, we lepers as a body hope that, being clothed with the Power of God, in the future your work may be developed even more, so that the many pitiful human beings like ourselves bound in sin, coming to destruction, weeping and suffering from this terrible disease may be saved through you, as a perfect vessel of God, to this end we shall not cease to pray. While doing so, we from this corner of the world, the lepers of Korea, offer our congratulatory prayer with this message.

* * *

From Taiku, Korea.

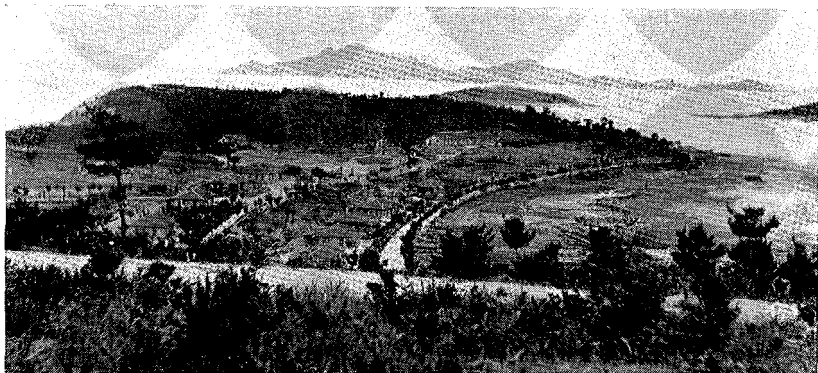
We patients of the Taiku Leper Hospital beg to send our most hearty congratulation for the 60th Anniversary of the British Mission to Lepers. . . . Your institution has been serving faithfully as His Loving Hand for more than half a century touching the lepers and saying 'I will, be thou clean.' To-day we here in Taiku numbering more than 500 daily hear His merciful voice and receive the same Divine touch through your Mission. We also congratulate for your greater success in curbing down leprosy soon and thus make this sinful world healthy, wealthy and holy.

敬啟者 敝院 英國 聖約翰 醫院 創辦 六十年 紀念 敬祝 萬事 如意 身體 康健 精神 百倍 醫術 日進 功業 日隆 永無 斷續 萬分 感佩 此頌
 大丘 痲瘋 院 全體 敬啟
 民國 廿六年 五月 廿日



The new Hospital Block in the Fusan Leper Home, Korea.

Happy Women and Girl Patients at Taiku, Korea.



A partial View of the Soonchun Leper Colony, Korea.



The Scouts' Pyramid
at Chandkuri.



The 'Milky Way' to health—
in a Children's Home in India.

The Children Sat in a New Place.

CAN you see them? Their little brown bodies are shining from a recent scrubbing and they are proudly arrayed in new clothing. The three of them sit no longer with the leper children, but facing them and the congregation in the Church, crowded for a service of thanksgiving and farewell. For the three have been pronounced 'symptom free' and are going out to the Healthy Children's Home.

'The children sat in a new place.' So wrote the missionary. The words have more than a local significance—change the verb to the present tense, and the phrase sums up the result of the latest development of this side of our work.

The history of the past ten years among the children is a happy story of ever extending service for them on our side and of increasing hope on theirs.

Great stress is laid by medical men to-day, not only on the importance of separating healthy children from their leprous parents but also infected children from adults. For years the Mission led the way in this.

The last ten years have seen ten new Homes erected—one for every year of the decade—no mean achievement. While three of these replaced outgrown buildings, the others all came into existence in response to the growing need. To take a few

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instances. In Mandalay, in order to give the very best facilities for administering the new treatment to little children, an observation ward was opened in 1926. The Hope Ward—there is surely healing in its very name—is a long room divided into two parts, with plenty of windows and a verandah all round. It is very attractive with its red tiled floor, white walls and dark brown woodwork, and stands surrounded by trees with its own fenced-in garden. In Purulia with its big family of 80 healthy children there was felt to be a real need for a nursery home for the better care of babies and toddlers. Through the gifts of Irish friends this was made possible. Both tinies and older children have benefited by the new arrangement. The matron is an ‘old girl’ who took special training to fit her for this work. A certain sacredness attaches to those homes which have been given by parents in memory of a little child taken early from them by death. Such a home is the one at Vadathorasalur given by the Mission’s Canadian secretary and his wife.

Anti-leprosy propaganda in India and medical inspection of schools in some places have focused public attention on the prevalence of early cases and the necessity of dealing promptly with the child victims of the dread disease.

The Mission, gladly taking advantage of scientific knowledge and treatment, adds to these the tender love and compassion of Christ mediated to the little ones through His followers. There have been those who have, alas, come too late. For instance, a little girl of 8 years admitted to Purulia. She had been

THE CHILDREN SAT IN A NEW PLACE

three years a leper—her fingers were gone. Three months later she was reported happy and contented but it was too late to save her physically. Or there is the boy at Amadi, Sudan, 16 years old, deaf and dumb, minus fingers and toes, but with a smile so radiant that visitors exclaim ‘What a delightful boy.’ An example of a child’s life blighted by ignorance is that of Daisy D’Souza who died during the period under review. Cared for in childhood by a slightly tainted woman she contracted the disease and was for years a patient in the Mandalay Home. She became a beautiful Christian, serving others as long as strength remained, but she suffered pitifully before her release.

In contrast to these shadowed lives stand out in happy relief many who, after varying periods of treatment, passed out into normal life. Some were too young to realise from what they had been saved but with the older ones their gratitude is often expressed in a desire to serve others. As one girl said, ‘I was a leper and I know. I want to spend my life in the service of others as so many have spent their lives serving me.’ And a young hospital helper, ‘I enjoy doing my bit in serving the patients. I know by bitter experience what it means to have leprosy.’

Hitherto the Mission’s work for children has been mainly centred in India and the Far East. In 1930 a new venture in Africa was given substantial support. Dr. Wiggins of the C.M.S. who successfully organised out-patient clinics for lepers in the Teso country, Uganda, felt that something more adequate was

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needed for the care of the many infected children of that district. Buildings once used as a small railway hospital became available at Kumi and a Hospital-School was opened there for 150 of these children. The Mission through the generosity of its supporters became responsible for 100 cots.

The importance of this undertaking can hardly be over-estimated. In a district where leprosy is widely prevalent these early cases if left in their villages run the risk of rapidly becoming untreatable.

In addition to receiving medical treatment and trained nursing, the young patients at Kumi are also given a simple education. At an impressionable age they come under loving Christian guidance and are taught in various ways that should fit them for useful healthy lives when they return to their villages.

The results are promising. Already a number of the children have been passed by the doctor as free of all signs of the disease and have gone out to make room for others who need similar care.

A bright side of the Mission's work has been from its beginning the care of the untainted children. With the general growth of the past years there has naturally been an increase of responsibility in this department, too. In 1924 there was a family of 774 healthy children connected with our own and aided homes. Today the number has grown to 1140. It is noteworthy that leper parents today are more willing to face the separation from their children. The love and patience of missionaries in the previous years are having their own reward. The hope of

THE CHILDREN SAT IN A NEW PLACE

recovery for some of the parents makes it easier too. 'Why did you not take her? Why did you listen to me?' cried a leper mother at Purulia when spots of leprosy were found on her baby. She had previously absolutely refused to give up her little one. Happily after treatment in the observation ward the child was found fit to be transferred to the healthy nursery.

There is a fascination about the stories of some of these rescued children. Here are examples picked at random from various sources.

Fusan. Two boys aged 8 and 5—their mother was in the leper home—whereabouts of father unknown. They had been living anywhere and anyhow, begging, sleeping in 'fire holes,' etc. When fed, washed and clothed they became members of the Children's Home and were said to be 'two of the brightest children to be found anywhere.' Another inmate of that Home was a five months old baby boy who had been left lying in a side street while his mother crawled to the missionary's house to beg admittance to the leper colony.

Chiengmai, Siam. A motherless girl of 13 who supported her leper father by begging. With the 10-year-old son of another leper she pulled her father in a cart ten days' travel to the leper colony.

Mandalay. It took eighteen months to persuade the leper parents to part with Maung Ko Gyi, a bright imaginative boy of 6. Even then they were not satisfied that he would be happy in the children's hostel. They hid one day (unknown to anyone) in the bushes near, watched the children playing

THE HOME FOR LEPERS,
MANDALAY, BURMA.

လူ နှုအသင်းကြီး ထံ ရှိသေစွာအကြောင်းကြား ရောက် လိုက်ပါသည်။
ဘုရားသခင်၏ ကျေးဇူးတော်ဖြင့် ကြောင့်လူ နှုအသင်းကြီး က ကြင်နာ
ချစ်ခင်စွာပေးကမ်းထောက်ပံ့ခြင်းဖြင့် ၎င်း၊ ကျွန်တော်တို့ဆရာဝန်ကြီး
နှင့် ရုံအုပ်ကြီးများတို့ကကောင်းမွန်စွာ ကြည့်ရှုကြခြင်းဖြင့် ၎င်း၊ ကျွန်
တော်တို့အားလုံးမှာ ဝိညာဉ်ရေး၊ ခန္ဓာရေးတို့၌ စိုးရိမ်ခြင်းကင်းလျက်၊
ဆုကျေးဇူးအမျိုးမျိုးခံစား၍ ကြပါသဖြင့်ဘုရားသခင်၏ ဂုဏ်တော်
ကို ချီးမွမ်းပြီးလျှင် အသင်းကြီးအား အလွန်ကျေးဇူးတင်ကြပါကြောင်း၊
ကျွန်ုပ်တို့အားလုံးကိုလည်း ကျေးဇူးပြု နိုင်ကြစေရန် ဘုရားသခင်သည်
ကောင်းကြီးပေးပါစေသော ဟု ဆုတောင်းလျက် ရှိ ကြပါကြောင်း။
မန္တလေးမြို့လူနာများ။

To the Mission to Lepers :
We give our humble and hearty thanks to God and to
the Mission to Lepers for all the love and goodness which,
by the Grace of God, has been shown to us by the Mission,
and for the loving care of the Medical Officer and the Super-
intendents in charge of the Home here, so that we have no
anxieties physical or spiritual.
We shall always remember the Mission in our prayers,
that the Grace of GOD may be bestowed upon the Mission,
and that it may be enabled to continue its kind work for
us and for all in days to come.

* * *

United thanks and gratitude from
Ramachandrapuram, Madras Pres.

We, the male, female lepers, leper children and untainted
children of the Leper Home established by the kind friends
of your Homeland through the Mission to Lepers and Miss
Hatch beg and pray gratefully that we and others like us
are cared for and reared by Christlike people of your land for
the last 60 years. . . . We were driven away even by our
own people owing to our utter helplessness. You loved
us and so kindly bear with us in all our shortcomings. We
are so grateful of this opportunity to send our united thanks
and gratitude to all our friends of your blessed land. We
wish to see them all to express our humble thanks with our
joining hands and falling on their blessed feet but it is im-
possible. We look forward to meet you all at His mercy-
seat in the near future.

THE CHILDREN SAT IN A NEW PLACE

on see-saw and swing, heard their laughter and shouting. Ko Gyi's voice was the loudest. 'Yes, our son is quite happy,' they said. 'We will leave him there,' and they slipped away.

A thin hungry-looking girl clad in filthy rags was brought by her father to the leper home. He was a leper beggar, too restless himself to enter the ordered life of the institution but asking that the motherless child might be cared for. From the healthy children's hostel to school and college passed that one-time beggar girl and the latest report tells of her in training as a nurse.

Apart from the actual salvage of child life from potential leprosy, the training of these young people for Christian citizenship is of real value to the community.

Very cheering and interesting have been some of the reports of our children in these recent years.

A Bankura boy trained as a compounder, came back to work in the new dispensary opened there.

A 'Dr. Phillips Home' boy at Ramachandrapuram was sent as a delegate from his school to hear Sadhu Sundar Singh—was greatly impressed and as a result became a Christian colporteur.

Lydia of Chandkuri was first out of 3000 Bible Examination entrants. Promila Das of Raniganj at 16 won the gold medal in the Bengal Scripture Examination. A Naini boy, when his training as electrical engineer was finished, looked for a job on his own account and found it. He gives regularly to the Church funds and refused remuneration for repairs he did in the building. An 'old girl' from

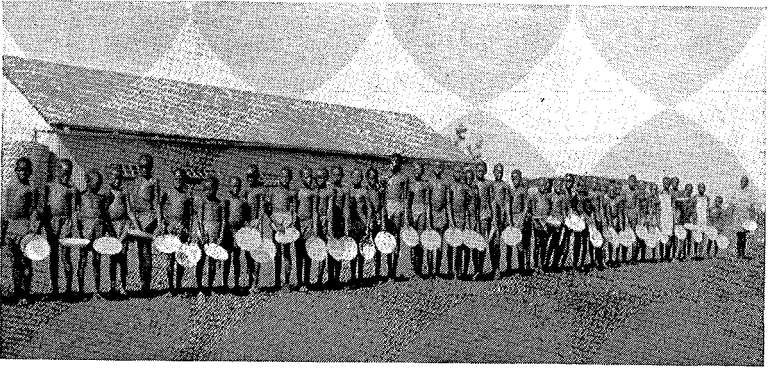
SIXTY YEARS OF SERVICE

Ramachandrapuram is head of staff nurses in a Mission hospital, another is Matron in the Home. Three Chandkuri boys took the first three places in the class for compounders at the Leper Hospital though competing with boys from an English Middle School. Another was head of his class in the Intermediate Department of Nagpur University.

There have been many simple, happy wedding ceremonies in the recent years between grown-up 'boys' and 'girls' from the Children's Homes in India. Trained in various ways to be self-supporting, they have gone out to the wider world and sometimes have set up their Christian homes in villages where the Gospel of Jesus Christ was almost, if not quite, unknown. One very significant thing is that in some cases one or other of these young people had the taint of leprosy in early youth, but through treatment had become quite free.

One of the hardest experiences in the past was dealing with the leper children as they came to marriageable age and began to realise that they were cut off from the natural fulfilment of their lives. To-day the spirit of hopefulness which permeates all our institutions is nowhere more manifest than among the younger patients. There is a new incentive to study and to work, and new assurance for the future when the dread fear of the disease is lifted.

One result of the improved standard of health among the young folk has been a widening of their interests through the introduction of various handicrafts and industries. Weaving looms have been established in a number of homes—gardening, carpentry,



Kumi Boys on their way to the Cook-house.



The first leper Girl Guide Company, Cuttack, Orissa, with Mrs. Guest and Colour-bearer.



A slightly infected boy—
happily employed.



A Young Indian Couple—formerly in
the Homes for healthy children at
Tarn Taran, with their healthy baby.



The Healthy Children with their House-parents, outside their Home at
Fusan, Korea.

THE CHILDREN SAT IN A NEW PLACE

brass-work and the rearing of silk-worms are other occupations. At least one group of leper boys revel in the fascination of Meccano. 'They like to make things that work, and while they are playing they're learning and their minds are kept from brooding.' In 1926 the Secretary for India initiated a Handicrafts Exhibition to which a number of very praiseworthy contributions were sent by the Juniors.

It was a happy inspiration which led Mrs. Guest six years ago to form a Leper Girl Guide Company at Cuttack—the first Leper Guide Company in the world. Living away from their own relatives and cut off from so much that gives zest to life, it meant a great deal to these girls to be linked to this world-wide movement. Since then, Guide companies have been formed in several of the Homes both among the healthy and infected girls. For some years there had been a couple of Boy Scout Troops, but a new impetus was given with the starting of Guides, and now there are Scout Troops in many Homes—a recently formed one being the 1st Teso Troop at Kumi, Uganda.

Undoubtedly, these organisations guided by Christian leaders are helping to round out the lives of the children and to break down the sense of isolation from their fellows. The Guide promise 'to smile and sing under difficult circumstances' takes on a special meaning when made by a crippled leper girl. 'Team work, *esprit de corps*, loyalty, developing powers of observation, these are some of the results. The Scouts have done really fine social work at some

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places—notably when a troop of them cleaned up a cholera stricken village, even burying the victims of the epidemic. Scout rallies and camps, athletic contests and a mountain tramp under Christian leadership, all these activities are bringing the boys into line with healthy normal boy life. Writes one missionary recently : ‘ Already Guiding and Scouting are having a beneficial influence on the work among the younger inmates.’

Vague appeals do not touch the generality of young folk to-day, but they do respond when their help is asked for some definite object. During these recent years there have been several instances of this. In India, the pupils in some of the Anglo-Indian boarding schools give generous help—from the proceeds of Sales of Work or by Entertainments. The students of a railway school near Mussoorie raised sufficient funds to build an Observation Ward for girls. An attractive collecting box with a beautifully carved figure of ‘ Bhim the Baby Elephant ’ on top has a place in some schools. A touching gift came from the cripple children of a Home in Delhi who had somehow earned the money they sent. The leper boys of Chandkuri greatly wished for a garden. This wish was made a happy reality by the boys of an American S.S. Class who raised the money for this purpose.

The starting of the Guide Companies has brought practical sympathy from Guides in other countries. Similarly so with the Scouts.

The Home for Boys at Miraj bears the name of ‘ Agnes McDougall.’ The nucleus of the fund

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which built that home was the 8s. 4d. found in the money box of the little Australian girl who is thus commemorated. Before her sudden death from appendicitis, it was out of that box she had contributed regularly through her school to the support of a leper. The telling of her story by the Australian Secretary brought a response which grew until the hundred pence were multiplied into one hundred pounds.

Here is a particularly interesting example. The pupils of a Boys' High School at Lagos, West Africa, support an untainted boy at Bankura, Bengal. Their headmaster, Mr. J. T. Jackson, M.Sc., who was formerly in charge of the Bankura Leper Home, so won the interest of these African lads that the prize money given half-yearly for Inter-House competitions and usually spent on a feast has been voluntarily devoted to the support of their protégé.

In Great Britain and other Home countries the interest of the young folk who share in this work has generally to do with the support of individuals, either adults or children. That interest does not always cease with school days was shown when a Public School boy who had been given a collecting box as a child, sent the Mission his first earned money.

Without all this activity and interest the lot of the children of lepers might have been so very different. Physical betterment, a fuller training to meet the demands of life and the building of Christian character make the work among these children

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today increasingly important. Moreover, in the opinion of those best qualified to judge, in reaching out to the children we are doing something of vital significance in the fight for the extinction of leprosy.

A Letter from Poladpur, Bombay Pres.

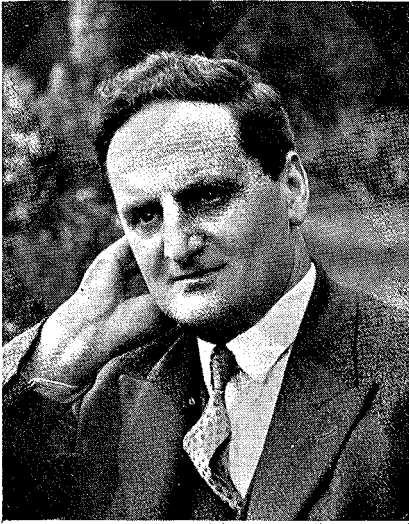
पोलादपूर एथे उरलेल्या महारोग्यांचे आश्रमांतील १७९ लहानशेर मंडळीच्या मिशन टु लेपर्सचे सहाय्यक, कामदार, धाळक, मार्थना, पैसे, श्रम, कपडे यांनी व दुसऱ्या अनेक तऱ्हेनी मदत करणाऱ्या सर्वा लहानशेरांस सविनय प्रेमपूर्वक सलाम.

गेल्या ६० वर्षांत मिशन टु लेपर्सने जागोजागी महारोग्यांचे आश्रम-कारून आम्हा तुम्हीत व गरीबांचे सहाय्य केले आहे, जेव्हा आम्ही या भयंकर व बिदुषकरणाऱ्या (पूर्वी असाध्य अज्ञा मानलेल्या पण आता योग्य औषधोपचाराने नव्या होणाऱ्या) रोगाने पछाडले जातो, तेव्हा आमचे आर्वाप, नातलग, मित्रमंडळी, गांवकरी हे अनेक रीती-

The 179 lepers, young and old, in the Poladpur Leper Home send humble and affectionate greetings to all the helpers, workers and officers, young and old, of the Mission to Lepers, who, by their prayers, their money, their labours, their gifts of clothing and in many other ways assist the work.

During the past sixty years the Mission to Lepers has maintained homes for lepers in various places and has helped poor and unhappy people like us. When we were seized by that terrible and disfiguring disease . . . our parents, relatives, friends and neighbours oppressed us in various ways and drove us away. All around was dark and we had no hope. When such was our condition, had it not been for the home established by this merciful mission we would have had no prospect of bodily comfort, recovered health or spiritual peace. Through your labours and those of the workers in this home some of us have found health, spiritual peace, and the way of salvation through Jesus Christ. Others are finding them.

Some of us have children who are free from leprosy. They are being educated and trained to be self-supporting and useful citizens. For all these benefits we offer our heart-felt thanks to all who help and serve the Mission. We pray that God the Father may bless you abundantly and keep you in happiness.



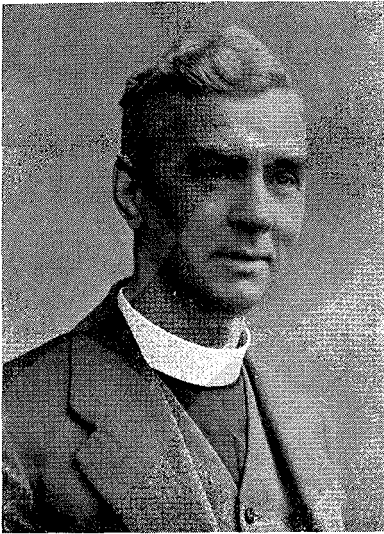
WALTER B. ELLIOTT,

Mr. Walter B. Elliott's connection with the Mission dates from April 1st, 1928. He was appointed Secretary of the Mission for England a year later. He made a visit to our Indian Field at the end of 1928, and under his advocacy of the claims of the Mission there has been a gratifying extension of interest in England, with increased support for its work,

The Rev. F. A. Crawshaw was appointed the first full-time Secretary of the Mission for New Zealand from November 1st, 1928. From that time until the end of 1933, when he was invited to become Secretary of the Mission for Australia, his efforts on behalf of the Mission have met with much acceptance. He has also visited our Indian Field.



REV. F. A. CRAWSHAW.



REV. H. MCCARTNEY.

The Rev. James Guest was appointed to take up organising and deputation work, chiefly in the North of Eng-



F. CHAS. PERRY.

The Rev. H. McCartney took up his duties as Secretary of the Mission for Ireland in 1932. He was previously for a number of years a clergyman of the Church of England in Canada.



REV. JAMES GUEST.

land, from September, 1929. He was formerly a missionary of the Baptist Mission in India, and was for a time the Hon. Superintendent of the Leper Asylum at Cuttack in Orissa.

Mr. F. Charles Perry succeeded the Rev. F. A. Crawshaw as Secretary of the Mission for New Zealand, and took up his duties in December, 1933. He has had a long experience in Christian work.

The Church among the Lepers.

‘THE greatest Gift is within,’ said a happy leper patient recently when reference was made to his Christmas gifts. And as in former years, so during the past decade, the greatest blessings that the Mission has brought to suffering lepers and their children have been the invisible, the spiritual ones that alone can meet their deepest needs. In this respect its ministry has continued exceptionally fruitful and there have been many evidences that the church among the lepers has been growing in spiritual power. Among its new members there are now representatives of several races and peoples which have not hitherto been found in its widespread congregations.

At the completion of the Mission’s sixty years of service there are upwards of 10,500 Christian lepers in its own and aided homes and in those institutions where it provides for Christian services and teaching. But it is not in mere numbers that satisfaction is found, but rather in a growth in grace as the fruit of the Spirit is seen in the lives of those who profess Christ’s Name. ‘When one of the stronger patients helps his disabled neighbour ; when an old inmate tries his best to make friends with a newcomer and to make him feel at home ; or some of the patients offer themselves to keep night-watch over a feverish

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brother—all such small things bear witness that God's living Spirit is at work and the seed of His holy word is germinating and setting fruit.'

Attendance at the church services and classes is entirely voluntary, but the majority of the newcomers, sooner or later, seek to know the secret of the Christian's peace and happiness and the mainspring of his, or her, unselfish service for others. It has been difficult for some to profess publicly a new loyalty, but they have not been deterred on this account from witnessing to their new-found faith. Not long since a Santal woman who had become symptom-free was told that she could leave our home at Raniganj. 'No,' she said, 'I will not go home until I have been baptised in the Name of the Lord Jesus.'

The spiritual condition of those who enter the homes of the Mission in the different countries varies very considerably, but of very many it may truly be said that they had been living 'in darkness and in the shadow of death.' It is consequently a great encouragement to the workers, particularly those at the new stations, to see 'the difference that Christ makes.' Shortly after the opening of a new station in Africa, one of the missionaries wrote, 'It is a great joy and inspiration to watch the light gradually dawning on their faces as they slowly learn to know and realise that Jesus Christ . . . is their own personal Friend.' 'I came here for food and medicine, but found God and learned to worship with His people,' said one man at Ramachandrapuram.

A baptismal service among the lepers is often a

THE CHURCH AMONG THE LEPERS

pathetic scene. This is particularly the case when a number of the candidates are more or less maimed and disfigured by the disease, and when helpless patients have to be assisted by their fellow-sufferers. In May of 1926 five of the patients at Lanchowfu—four Chinese and one Moslem—were baptized in the Yellow River—probably the first lepers to be baptised in the whole length of that great stream. Another service of unusual interest was that held at Moulmein in Burma four years later, when eighteen inmates were baptised. These candidates, who had all been very carefully prepared by two evangelists who were themselves then undergoing treatment, came from eight different peoples—Shan, Talaing, Burmese, Taungthu, Telugu, Tamil, Oriya and Chinese.

The spiritual life of the Christian inmates of our different homes is cultivated in various ways. Thus at the new home at Lanchowfu, the little company of Christians were soon found keeping 'the morning watch' like their brethren at Amadi in South Sudan and at some of the older stations. Again, how many a poor sufferer can say with the Psalmist, 'This is my comfort in my affliction; for Thy Word hath quickened me'? In spite of many handicaps their diligent study of the Bible is oft times remarkable. Of one woman recently admitted into the fellowship at Narsapur, it was said, 'she actually hungered for the Word of God.' At some of our Indian Homes the inmates continue to enter for the Sunday School examinations, with praiseworthy results. Our Korean lepers are also as keen Bible

Best wishes and greetings from Kuala Lumpur
(Govt.) Leper Settlement, F.M.S.

英國救濟痲瘋會

在主裏親愛的兄弟姊妹道鑒，敬啟者，聞說貴會本年是六十週紀念的慶典，我們蒙恩得救之輩，很感謝讚美天父上帝大恩典，因為主已經祝福貴會經歷六十年之久，都得着主的能力，救濟各處諸多疾病痛苦的人，所以我們今特寫信恭祝貴會救濟工作，蒙主恩賜繼續進行，多結善果，歸榮耀天父上帝，這是我們所遙祝的。

我們在馬來亞雙溪胡盧痲瘋院的教會，都蒙主的大恩典，由貴會的大幫助，建築一所福音堂，給我們有這很好的地點，聚集，至今一年有餘了，常時聚集，得着救恩的人，也是不少的，我們女時都紀念貴會同人，愛主愛人的心，想人信靠主耶穌基督而得救，我們願望主紀念你們的工作，正如聖經說，常常竭力多作主工，因為知道你們的勞苦，在主裏面不是徒然的，請看哥前十五章經節，順此敬候。

貴會同人身靈平安。請看約翰卷二第

禮拜三月八日

馬來亞雙溪胡盧痲瘋院教會同人鞠躬

We, the Christian lepers of the Sungei Buloh Settlement, Malaya, send our best wishes and greetings to you on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of your Society. We, who are saved through the grace of the Lord, give our heartiest thanks and praise to the merciful God for His blessings and power bestowed upon your Society for the work in relieving innumerable sufferers throughout the world within the last sixty years. We sincerely hope that, through the grace of our Lord, this work may be carried on, to the glory of His name.

Through your kind help we are able to possess a building for our assembly; and since its completion twelve months ago, many have been brought to the Lord. . . .

Wishing 'that ye may prosper and be in health, even as your souls prosper. (3 John I, 2.)

We are

Your brothers and sisters in Christ.

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students as ever. At the Soonchun Colony it was found recently that a blind man had committed to memory St. Matthew's Gospel, the 13th chapter of First Corinthians, the 53rd of Isaiah and many other passages. When questioned as to the benefit he had received from his studies, he replied, 'I know the road to heaven better ; I have a mind at peace with God ; my faith has been strengthened ; I have joy.'

It may be said of the churches in our leper homes that like the churches of Macedonia 'amid a trial of great affliction, their abundant joy even in deep poverty has overflowed in the wealth of their liberality' (*Weymouth's Translation*). Out of their meagre allowances they have continued to make their various contributions for the furtherance of the Gospel and the relief of others in distress. Some of the larger churches support, or help to support, catechists and Bible women working in the homes, and in a few instances (in Korea, India, Siam and China) evangelists who are spreading the Good News among the healthy communities outside. 'The spirit of the lepers is truly wonderful,' wrote a missionary in Travancore, 'many of them lead lives which put some of us healthy Christians to shame—lives of real devotion and service.'

That 'the valley of Achor' has become for many 'a door of hope' is abundantly proved by the self-revealing confessions that are constantly being made by members of the church. 'It is worth while being a leper,' remarked a man at Chitokoloki, 'because by being a leper I have come to know the Saviour'—a statement that has been heard many times in our

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older Homes in India and elsewhere. 'Now for me there is no death, for I have found the Lord Jesus Who is Life eternal,' said another African patient at Shinyanga. Whilst a dying Korean brother remarked, 'When I go out into the presence of God I shall carry a lantern,' signifying his faith in Christ. 'He has brought healing to my soul and to my body,' was the testimony given by an educated Chinese on leaving our Mandalay Home, in Burma.

If a roll were called it would be found that a number of well-known leaders in the church had passed away during the decade. First there was 'dear old Gamnu,' who passed away on Christmas Eve, 1925. For forty years she had lived in the Chamba Home where she had been a 'teacher and helper and comforter at all times' to her fellow-sufferers. She was followed by Labanya Das, the Leper Saint of Cuttack; Frances, of Naini, who for twenty-three years found a sphere of Christian service in a leper home; Monoshi, senior elder at Purulia, who closely walked 'day by day with his Lord and Master'; and 'Old Bayan,' for thirty-four years 'a mother in Israel' at Chandkuri. Though these and many others less known have passed on, we rejoice that in the leper church to-day there are many whose gifts and qualities of heart and mind have made them helpful leaders among their brethren.

To join in worship with the leper brethren is at any time a moving experience; but a Communion Service is a particularly impressive and solemn occasion. 'At times like this,' wrote a missionary from an outlying station in Fukien, 'one loses all

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sense of repulsion and can only feel a sense of deep pity.' A new worker at Chandkuri, where there are upwards of 400 communicants, wrote, 'I wish that many might see this congregation as they approach the Lord's Table; several are blind and are led by their more fortunate friends; others . . . must go very slowly. All come forward to share in the closest communion which we are privileged to have with our Lord and Master. It was indeed a most touching sight.' It is the same everywhere. 'We were actually touching the very deepest spiritual reality,' wrote the Rev. H. P. Junod of Communion Services among the African patients at Westfort, Pretoria. Whilst in the Far East the Rev. S. M. Erickson thus referred to a service among the Japanese lepers at Oshima—'Some are blind, others are without hands, so the cup is placed to their lips while deep silence prevails. A mystic reverence is everywhere, Christ is in the midst according to His rich promise.'

Because of the witness the Church among the lepers constitutes in the changed lives of its members its influence has been felt beyond the confines of the Homes. But in recent years this has been greatly extended as discharged patients have carried back to their own people a knowledge of the love of God and the message of Salvation. Small Christian communities and companies of inquirers, often in remote places, are the result of their faithful testimony.

A Message of Gratitude from Chevayur, Calicut.

During the 60 years of the existence of the Mission to Lepers we are fully aware that this organisation has achieved, to a great extent, its aim and ideal and that their great and lofty task is attended with Heaven's choicest blessings to bear its desired fruit in abundance.

On this occasion, we the patients of the Chevayur Leper Hospital express our heartfelt gratitude to our Mission to Lepers and their various supporters in general and the direct authorities under whose guidance and supervision this institution is run in particular, for their deep interest in the execution of their duties and for their continual love and sympathy ever since the inception of this institution, . . .

We cannot but acknowledge with deep gratitude the efforts of the Mission in spreading the Gospel among the patients. Many departed souls in their agony of death found solace in the Scriptures and many still living have come to realise the love of Jesus. Although there are a few more, who have not shared His Holy love yet, we hope with confidence that the true light will one day shine on them also and banish all darkness from their hearts.

We are happy to say that the medical aid rendered in this Hospital is efficient and satisfactory and the many patients that are discharged as arrested every year bear ample evidence to this fact. . . .

We conclude this message with the prayer that our Heavenly Father may shower His continual blessings on this glorious work of the Mission and on all the supporters and well-wishers concerned and may this asylum serve as a means to bring many souls to the fold of our Jesus. Amen.

A translation of the message drafted by the Chevayur Hospital Panchayat (the inmates' council) in consultation with the other patients.

* * *

Westfort (Govt.) Asylum, Pretoria.

We express our thanksgivings because of your Jubilee, because of the work of the love of God, because of the gifts which you have helped us with. May God be with you, may God bless you, and bless also our teachers Rev. Bourquin and Rev. Junod who love us. More, may the kingdom of God come amongst us, those of Westfort.

Elder : George R. Motaung.

George R. Motaung is a Sutho and our principal elder and helper in the Church work. He is still able to walk but his health is very poor. He is one of those whose power relies entirely with the spiritual power which is within him.—Rev. H. PH. JUNOD.

Progress in Treatment for Leprosy 1924-1934.

By ROBT. G. COCHRANE, M.D., M.R.C.P.

IN later years this period will probably be found to have been one of the most important epochs in the warfare for the control and elimination of leprosy. The Mission to Lepers' work over the past sixty years has been a direct factor in stimulating government and other agencies to face and tackle this scourge. It may be said that the period 1916-1924 was experimental, when renewed efforts were made to find a more effective remedy for the disease, and I think a tribute should be paid to such pioneer workers as Sir Leonard Rogers then in Calcutta, Dr. Heiser in the Philippines and others for the original work which gave such stimulus to the study of the whole problem.

The new era may be said to date from 1920, when Sir Leonard Rogers had established beyond question that a method of treatment and approach had been developed which was far superior to anything done heretofore. Sir Leonard's work led to a great impetus being given to the development of treatment, and the Mission was not slow to take up the challenge.

In 1926 the Mission to Lepers, as a result of the advance in treatment for the disease, outlined a

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comprehensive policy for the development of its work which included the establishment in each province of a model institution. This does not necessarily mean 'model' in the sense of elaborate buildings, but in the sense of meeting the existing needs. It does not come within the purview of this article to deal with the progress of the work of the Mission, and therefore I shall confine myself more particularly to the development of treatment. It is generally known that chaulmoogra (hydnocarpus) oil has been used in the treatment of leprosy for centuries. It was originally so nauseating that it could not be given by mouth nor could it be injected for fear of abscesses being produced. As a result of the researches of Sir Leonard Rogers and others, two developments have taken place. Firstly, derivatives of hydnocarpus oil were discovered which were found capable of injection and one variety or other of this remedy has been the basis of treatment. Secondly, owing to the increased demand for this oil, manufacturing firms have taken care to procure it from fresh seeds and now it can not only be injected in the pure form, but it can also be given orally. The most efficient remedies in the treatment of leprosy are the derivatives of hydnocarpus oil, and while the previous claims on its behalf cannot be altogether substantiated, no physician would be willing to treat leprosy without some preparation of this oil. The general conclusion as regards its mode of action is, that in some way or other, not quite known, chaulmoogra oil has the effect of breaking down the foci of the disease and thus allowing the body to

PROGRESS IN TREATMENT, 1924-1934

destroy the bacilli, and in this way the individual resistance to the invading organism is increased.

One of the difficulties in the early days was to overcome the pain factor in the injection, but a practically painless product is now available, and consequently there is not the large number of abscesses after the injections as formerly. The question of method of injection has been an important one, and it has now been found possible not only to inject this oil into the muscles and underneath the skin, but actually into the skin. Thus those who are treating leprosy are able to bring the drug not only into direct contact with the bacillus, but by this method of intradermal injection, a mild irritation is set up which increases the blood supply to the parts affected, and in this way a counter irritation is created which tends to hasten the resolution of the lesions.

The question will naturally be asked, have we in the last ten years discovered a cure for this disease? While many of the claims which were made in the initial flush of enthusiasm cannot be substantiated, it can be said that many cases can be healed, others can be given a new lease of life, and all can be alleviated to a considerable extent.

A fact which is being more and more realised is that the resistance of the body plays an important part in the recovery from leprosy. Nowadays more insistence is being placed on improving the constitution of the patient than on actually killing the bacillus within the body, for it is the general condition of the patient that affects the spread of the

Grateful Congratulations from Hangchow.

In the love of our Lord we sing and praise the Eternal God, and ask Him to bless the Leper Mission giving it prosperity and granting health to its supporters. We think that the Leper Mission does a glorious work, and we are very grateful to it. We also think that the Mission is our shield, salvation and refuge. It is a shield to help us against the devil's secret arrow, a salvation giving life to soul and body, a refuge keeping us from being homeless. . . .

We are very glad to think of the 60th anniversary of the Leper Mission ; we send our grateful congratulations, and think the Mission will last for ever until our Lord come again.

* * *

Joyful Greetings from Manamadura, Madras Pres.

It is with great pleasure that we, the inmates of Dayapuram, beg to extend our joyful greetings and express our heartfelt and sincere thanks to you on the 60th Anniversary of the Mission to Lepers.

Our hearts overflow with praises and thanks to our Heavenly Father of mercies when we realise that you have well and truly followed the example and precepts of our Lord Jesus the Great Physician. . . .

We earnestly pray that the Great Shepherd and Bishop of our souls may clothe you with power from on high and crown you with success in your strenuous and ceaseless activities of banishing the curse of leprosy from the face of the earth.

* * *

Messages of Gratefulness and Congratulations from Tarn Taran, Punjab.

We have heard that the sixtieth anniversary of this Mission is going to be celebrated in October next ; and we request you kindly to convey our messages of gratefulness and congratulations to those concerned. . . .

The greatest work before God for us has been that through this Mission Jesus touched us. Blessed be the Name of God. We would like to put on record that our heart is full of praise and thanksgiving because 'He has done marvellous things for us.' Signed by three lepers authorized to do so by other lepers.

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disease in the body, and by improving this there is a better chance of overcoming the disease. This fact was stressed some years ago by Dr. Muir.

It is impossible to deal here with the treatment of leprosy in any exhaustive way, but the main result of the past ten years' work is that we are now able to take a bird's-eye view of the disease in a way that was quite impossible before. We are beginning to see leprosy in stages in which it would not have been recognised before, and we are commencing to understand much more the process of the development of the disease.

While on the one hand the limitations of the chaulmoogra oil treatment are being discovered, on the other hand, the realisation that the disease in certain of its aspects may not always be so serious in its development as originally thought, and actually may become naturally arrested in its early stages, gives us fresh hope in our efforts to conquer the disease. The ultimate aim as far as the medical side is concerned is the control of leprosy in those countries in which it is prevalent. It may be said that the development of modern treatment has made this very much more possible, not so much from the fact that the disease is curable, but because the results of treatment have encouraged earlier cases to come forward for treatment and observation, and therefore we are able to understand the disease better. In spite of a certain difference of opinion among leprosy workers concerning the efficacy of the hydnocarpus remedies, we have never been more convinced of the value of leprosy work and the

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possibility of the control of this scourge than we are to-day. It can now legitimately be said that leprosy is a preventable disease.

It is gratifying to note that the special treatment is gradually being given its rightful place and is not now receiving emphasis out of proportion to other methods of control and alleviation. The result of this is that the same insistence is not being placed on treatment in out-patient centres. While such centres must of necessity be carried on, these are being looked upon more in the nature of preventive units, and the need for institutional treatment is being more stressed. In order to understand this, it must be stated that the modern therapeutics of leprosy involve the treatment of all concomitant ailments, placing the patient in good surroundings and giving him an efficient diet and using the various drugs at our disposal, the chief of which are the hydnocarpus oil (chaulmoogra) derivatives, with care and with due regard to the individual. This means that many cases cannot be treated or alleviated without institutional care.

This is not the place to detail the history of the development of leprosy prevention. Sufficient is it to say that as a result of the medical work of the past ten years, the disease is understood very much better and also what cannot be done is better appreciated. It is beginning to be realised that while leprosy is far more prevalent in the various countries than was previously imagined, yet owing to our increased knowledge of the processes of the disease, it is gradually becoming accepted that to organise

PROGRESS IN TREATMENT, 1924-1934

methods of prevention is a much more practical matter than was previously considered. Therefore, government and other agencies are tending to concentrate on this aspect of the problem with a not too distant hope of its ultimate success.

Nevertheless institutional work must ever be in the forefront, and therefore the Mission's sphere of usefulness will tend to increase. I have witnessed the enormous change in the development of medical treatment in our institutions since 1924 when the new hope was beginning to dawn. At that time the cases in our homes were such that little could be done for them ; yet even then the devoted band of workers accomplished that which seemed almost humanly impossible. To-day, along with the derelicts who will ever be a care for those with Christian compassion, are patients in the earlier stages presenting themselves for treatment, and it is in these cases that the full benefit is seen. It is possible, however, to alleviate suffering very greatly, even in the advanced cases. For instance, that most distressing of all complaints, lepra-fever, in many instances can be controlled, and the terrible ravages produced by advanced ulceration can be to a very large extent alleviated. Therefore, in this the Diamond Jubilee year of the Mission, our hearts are full of praise to Almighty God for the benefits He has rendered, and for the knowledge He has vouchsafed after so many years of patient work in His Name.

Greetings from Chiangmai, Siam.

สำนักโรคเรื้อนเชียงใหม่ แห่งสยาม

วันที่ มิถุนายน ค.ศ. ๑๙๓๔

ข้าพเจ้าผู้ป่วยทั้งหลายในสำนักเชียงใหม่ ขอขอบคุณมายังท่านกรรมการและ
บรรดาสมาชิกสภามิชนัช่วยบรรเทาทุกข์ผู้ป่วยโรคเรื้อนทั่วโลก ณ กรุงลอนดอน
ประเทศอังกฤษ

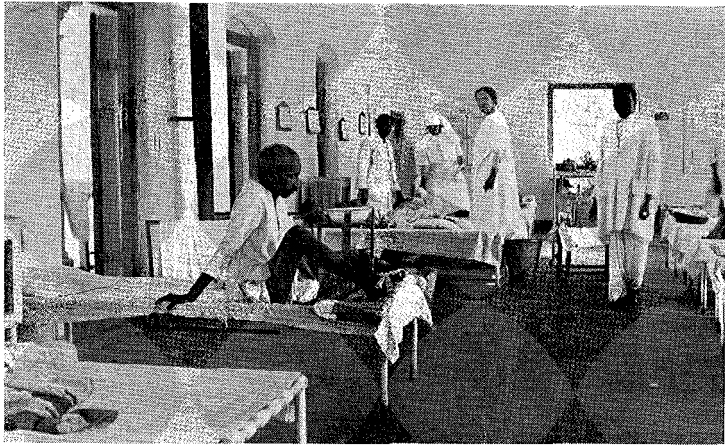
ในวาระดิถีครบรอบ ๖๐ ปีแห่งสภานี้ บรรดาข้าพเจ้าทั้ง-
หลายมีความชื่นชมยินดีเป็นอันมาก เพราะว่าสภามิชนันี้ได้เกิดขึ้นมาในโลกตาม
น้ำพระทัยของพระเยซูคริสต์เจ้า บังผลนิสงให้เกิดขึ้นสำนักช่วยบรรเทาทุกข์ผู้
ป่วยโรคเรื้อนขึ้นทั่วโลก นับว่าสภานี้เป็นม่อเกิดหรือบิดาของสภามิชนัช่วยบรร-
เทาทุกข์ โรคเรื้อนอื่น ๆ

On the completion of the 60th Anniversary of this Mission, we send you greetings and also our deep gratitude. This Mission was founded in the love of Christ and has been responsible for the creation of other asylums in other lands which give relief to those suffering from leprosy, so this Mission can be said to be the Father of all other Leper Asylums.

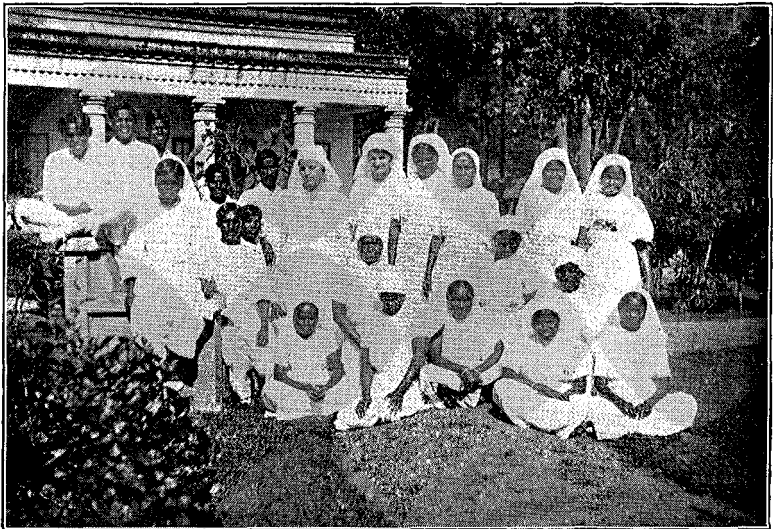
The Chiangmai Leper Asylum owes a great debt to your Mission. When Dr. James W. McKean started this asylum in 1908, the work was made possible by the aid of your Mission. It was in part by this aid that this asylum has been maintained and enlarged.

Besides relieving us of our physical sufferings this asylum has led us to, and taught us to find refuge under, the Cross of Christ.

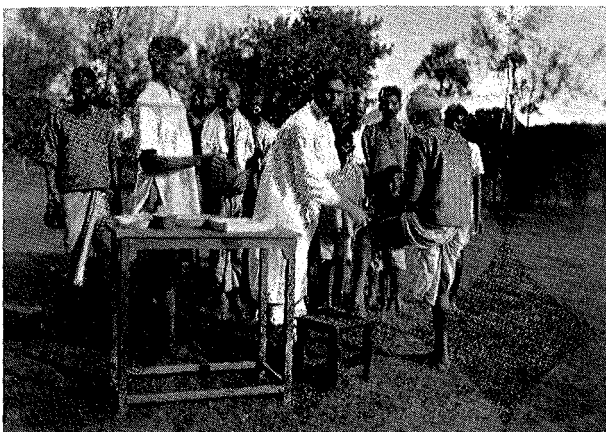
May the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost bestow on the Committee and the Mission, joy, happiness and prosperity.



In one of the Hospital Wards, Purulia Leper Home and Hospital, Bihar.



The Leper Nurses (with two Missionary Nurses) at Purulia.



Injections for Leprosy—Patients receiving treatment at
Narsapur, Madras Pres,



The enlarged Chapel in the I-hai-en, Meguro, Tokyo.
(See page 83.)

America's Contribution.

By W. M. DANNER,

General Secretary, American Mission to Lepers.

THE close cooperation of America and Great Britain and Ireland in this work is typified by the fact that the Mission to Lepers was founded by an Irishman, Mr. Wellesley Bailey, then in the American Presbyterian Mission at Ambala, India.

It was in 1911 that intensive cooperation on the American side of the Atlantic began with the formation of an American Committee of the Mission to Lepers. In 1920 this committee was incorporated as the American Mission to Lepers, and subsequently assumed specific responsibility for certain leper homes in Japan, Korea, China, Siam, and later in Africa. In addition, the American branch assumed responsibility for the spiritual welfare of the patients in leper colonies in the United States and its Island Possessions, and pledged one-half of the maintenance of those homes of the Mission in India which are supervised by American missionaries. In France, in many South American countries, in Persia and elsewhere, the American Mission has given encouragement and aid, so that it is linked in some way with leper relief throughout the entire world, and is bending its efforts with those of the parent Mission to Lepers

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and other cooperating branches toward freeing the world from leprosy.

BEGINNING AT HOME.

From the very beginning the American organization campaigned against the unfair and often cruel treatment of lepers in the United States. It conducted a survey which revealed lepers in 32 States, only two of which had any suitable provision for their care. The first outstanding achievement of the American Mission to Lepers was the securing of Congressional appropriations to establish a National Leper Home. When this institution was opened in 1921 at Carville, Louisiana, it was the further privilege of the Mission to gather gifts from people in every State in the Union to build and furnish a church for the leper hospital community and to provide a resident Protestant chaplain. In the intervening years, during which a total of 715 patients have been treated in the National Leper Home and 171 paroled as symptom free, the Mission has been the provider of such appreciated gifts as radios, musical instruments, books, a reading room, as well as needed comforts at Christmas.

The Mission has supplemented government aid in similar ways in the West Indies, Canal Zone, Hawaii and the Philippines. At Cullion, P.I., the world's largest leper colony with 6,000 patients, it has provided a Protestant church (which has been enlarged three times to accommodate the growing congregation now numbering 1,000), emergency hospitals, dormitories, and trade and vocational

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schools. This service, under two resident Christian workers, has not only raised the standard of life at Culion, but has sent many of the cured patients back to the outside world with Christian ideals which have stood them in good stead and have had a helpful influence upon others.

On the island of St. Croix in the Virgin Islands, West Indies, is the latest example of Mission participation with the government to round out a program for relief of lepers which recognizes the needs of spirit and mind as well as of body. A chapel and assembly building, which also serves for school and recreational activities, has recently been provided by the American Mission. A grateful patient sums up the appreciation for this building, as well as for clothing, bandages, organ, victrola, reading matter, and many other needed gifts, when he writes, 'You must be remembering us by every *tic of a wach.*' A St. Croix Mission to Lepers, composed of clergy, medical and other leaders, to whom this work will gradually be transferred, has been organized in accordance with the American Mission's general policy of developing local responsibility.

THE JAPANESE EMPIRE.

Japan has changed from a country which only a few decades ago had no leprosy legislation and no provision for destitute lepers, to one with five Provincial and four Imperial hospitals and a definite program for leprosy eradication. Christian mission stations such as the I-Hai-En (Garden of Comfort) hospital for lepers, Tokyo, and the St. Barnabas

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Mission in the mountain leper village of Kusatsu, have done much to bring about these changes. The Mission to Lepers (London) founded the I-Hai-En hospital some forty years ago. The American Mission to Lepers has since taken over its support, and to-day shares in the relief work at most of Japan's mission leper hospitals as well as supporting the religious work in the government institutions.

In Korea, now part of the Japanese Empire, the government is beginning to take steps toward dealing with this problem. Here again the 'leaven' was a tiny piece of mission work. A deserted tile kiln, made habitable with an army cot and camping outfit for a dying leper woman, was the beginning of the large mission colony now at Soonchun, Korea, on a wooded peninsula with flourishing flower and vegetable gardens forming an attractive background for the substantial stone cottages. The Soonchun station was one of the first to stress the importance of occupations in rescuing patients from uselessness and despair. Land is cultivated, buildings put up, grounds cared for, all kinds of crafts and industries taught. This plan of self-help, now invariably followed by mission hospitals everywhere, not only effects a great saving in money but makes for quicker cure and much better mental balance of the patients.

The Taiku (Korea) Hospital, also under American missionaries, is supplemented by two treatment stations in outlying districts of the province, so that medical aid may be given to lepers for whom there is no room in the hospital. They are called 'Skin Clinics' to prevent embarrassment on the part of

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those who attend, and have provided perhaps the first test in Korea of the out-patient plan.

SIAM.

That outcast lepers could be transformed into happy, useful, self-respecting citizens was a profound eye-opener to the government officials of Siam. Grants from the royal family and from the government have most graciously been given both for the Chiangmai Colony, which was the pioneer twenty-five years ago, and for the recently established colony at Sri Tamarat, in South Siam. As a further indication of interest, the government and the Siamese Red Cross have jointly established a colony near Bangkok. But even these three colonies are not adequate. Applicants are daily turned away from the mission colonies for lack of funds. This in itself, however, marks a notable change from the time when lepers hid away, presenting themselves for treatment only when it was too late.

CHINA.

The story of Lei Ah Yi, a thirteen-year-old girl who was banished by her family to live in a graveyard because she was a leper, is typical of the attitude of old China toward this disease. But new China is already expressing its concern for these sufferers, who number not less than a million in China alone. In 1926, as a result of a visit of the American Mission's Secretary, a group of Christian Chinese leaders formed the Chinese Mission to Lepers. The holding of the first national leprosy conference in China ;

From the 'I-hai-en,' Meguro, Tokyo.

祝辞

貴會收濟悽會ハ今秋以テ創立三十週年紀念祝賀會ヲ舉行スル事ヲ傳承シ洵慶賀ノ至リ堪ヘキ也
 如聞貴會創立者タルト云フニウレト先生程昔宜
 教師トシ印度ニ立リ日偶々癩者ヲ接シテ斯病
 即チ何ト疾人類ノ凶靈ヲ斯ニ悲慘ト不幸ノ極ニ
 落シテ力ヲ觀察シテ時ニ其救育者トモ慈心ニ深
 之ヲ痛觸シ爲メ憤然シテ人道ノ大義ヨリ癩者
 ノ救濟ヲ絶叫セシテ止能ハサルニ至ラシト而モ其ノ
 至情ヲ徹テ貴會ヲ起スルヲ勤快トナリ又其業トナリシ
 ノ想ヲ特ニ最大ノ敬意ヲ表ス
 果武勇俊其ノ丹心ハ次弟ニ歐米ノ同志ヲ喚ビ結社ナ
 リテ徐々進展シテ今ノ癩ヲ瀟漫シ招撥スル所ノ地
 即チ東京ヲ以テシテ完ク之ヲ己會ニ設病者ノ凶靈
 ノ聖化シ淨化スル所トシテ憐レテ其ノ貢獻於テ
 實ニ偉大壯烈ト云ハル可カラズ
 極東日本ニ於テ成テ好喜社慰廣園事業ニ千八
 百九十年始メテ人々其督者トシ婦人其者ヲ救助シ
 ト決意シテ實力行ニ着手シテ一切供給ニ
 伴フ救養同人ハ空シク嗚咽撫摩ノ歎アリシトキニ
 一七九九年貴協會會分速ク之ヲ察知シ志ハスル
 貴禮ニ興ヘテ始テ此層ニ救養事業ヲ確立シ見生至
 リテ今高折リテ之ヲ肝銘ス
 而シテ爾來今日ニ至ル大約三千二百四十ノ癩者有收養
 シ然レ其非ナリト百四十ト其首者ヲ出シテ爾實績就
 テハ史ヲ收會員ノ所ノ頗ル多ク大ニ恩澤ヲ回恩
 シ茲此ヲ機會於テ謹シ感謝ノ意ヲ表シ亦ト共
 貴協會ヲ愈々全世界ノ救養事業ト其病弱者
 ノ救ヒテ主ニ靈能ヲ顯彰スルレトテ熱誠以テ祈
 ラスヲ耶ヲ無詞ヲ陳ネテ祝辞ニ代フ矣

一九百三年六月八日

好善社



We send you our sincere congratulations on this auspicious occasion of the Diamond Jubilee celebration of the founding of your honourable Mission to Lepers.

We have heard how the founder of your Society, Mr. Wellesley Bailey, as missionary in India a long time ago, incidentally, as it were, observing the pitiable condition of the lepers, leading bodily and spiritually lives of extreme degradation and misery, and moved with tender compassion began to exert himself to the utmost in the effort to save these lepers from their wretched condition and how these efforts led to the formation of your Mission to Lepers. This certainly was a work deserving of the greatest honor. . . .

The work of the Mission for our I-hai-en in this eastern country of Japan began in 1891 when the first patient, a woman, was received. We, fellow nationals, were destitute of the necessary means, but three years later, in 1894, your excellent Mission, discerning our condition and needs, started to assist our work beyond our expectation so that we could get really established. For this we feel now also renewedly and deeply grateful.

Up to date the I-hai-en received a total of 3264 patients for care and treatment. Of this number more than 240 became Christians. For this also we owe a great debt of gratitude to your Mission and reverently bear in our hearts a deep feeling of appreciation.

We earnestly pray that your honourable Mission may increasingly become a spiritual power among the leper patients throughout the world, and we send you from our hearts this brief greeting and felicitation.

KOZENSHA

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| President | Rev. S. Wada. |
| Secretary-treasurer | Mr. K. Fujiwara. |
| Superintendent | Mrs. Kane Otsuka. |

and Foreign and Japanese members of the Society.

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the adoption by the Nationalist government of leprosy legislation and the including of 'ridding China of leprosy' in its program of public health; the spreading of educational information about leprosy through school texts, posters, and lectures; the establishment of new leprosaria, locally supported, are some of the advances directly traceable to the Chinese Mission. The American Mission to Lepers in the past directly or indirectly aided 14 leper centers in China. This aid it now gives through the Chinese Mission to Lepers, which is bearing an increasingly large share of the responsibility.

FRANCE.

In France may be found still another example of international cooperation which deserves recognition in this review of America's part in leper relief. It was through a special gift made by the American Mission to Lepers that the beautiful mediæval monastery, La Chartreuse de Valbonne, was purchased and reconditioned as a home for the lepers of France, under the supervision of the French Mission to Lepers.

PERSIA.

At Meshed, Persia, is the only leper hospital within a radius of 900 miles, including Turkey and Afghanistan. A local Persian Anti-Leprosy Society put up the buildings. The medical treatment is done by an American missionary doctor with funds provided by the American Mission to Lepers. This is not

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only one of the rare instances of Mohammedan cooperation in a Christian enterprise, but is the beginning of a work which can within fifty years end leprosy in Persia, where now some 2,000 cases form a woful, menacing picture.

AFRICA.

Fifteen feet is a prodigious length for a letter of thanks, but one of just that length came to the New York office from the lepers of Portuguese East Africa. It was the skin of a giant python and was the African lepers' way of saying 'Thank you for all you have done for us.' The Inhambane colony from which the snake-skin came was the first to be established with American funds in all that heavily infected continent. Subsequently other camps were established, including seven in the Belgian Congo, a treatment center in Egypt, colonies in the Cameroun, Liberia, Nigeria, Nyasaland, Angola and Abyssinia. All of these receive aid and some their entire support from the American Mission to Lepers. The hospital just opened at Addis Ababa, the capital of Abyssinia, is the only one in all that country, and attracts applicants from as far as thirty days' journey on foot.

THE OVERWHELMING VALUE.

These brief reviews of accomplishments in which the American Mission has shared do not, however, bring out the most important factor of all. That is the ever-fresh realization that our work in root, branch and fruit is profoundly spiritual. Underneath the problems of money and developing new

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work, through and beyond the medical techniques, beyond even the finest buildings and the activities they shelter, I am reminded that it is with people that we are concerned. Not 'cases,' but warm, live human beings, capable of suffering like us, and, like us, hungry for happiness and life.

A blind Korean leper man, partially paralyzed and with only one leg, tells his fellow-patient, 'I decided that in my life nothing matters but Christ.' Two little African leper girls give their entire stick of bread into the church offering at a mission camp where the collection plates have to be as big as bushel baskets to receive the offerings of eggs and chickens and corn—needed food which grateful leper patients insist upon sacrificing to help others less fortunate.

The utmost that medicine is able to do for these people's bodies is as nothing compared with what the religion of Christ does for their lives. And apart from the benefit which will come to the world from stamping out leprosy, the overwhelming value of what we are doing is to give LIFE—what Christ meant by 'abundant life'—to people who would otherwise go empty and miserable.

The Mission to Lepers

ITS FIELDS AND STATIONS

The following list includes the Mission's own homes and hospitals for lepers and their children, and the institutions and other work it is aiding with monetary grants. The latter stations are entered thus—Almora (A).

INDIA :

Assam.—Kangpokpi (A).

Bengal.—Bankura, Raniganj, Chandraghona (Chittagong) (A), Kalimpong (A).

Bihar and Orissa.—Bhagalpur, Cuttack, Muzaffarpur, Purulia, Moubhanj (A), Saldoha (A).

Bombay Presidency.—Belgaum, Miraj, Nasik, Poladpur, Poona, Pui, Sholapur, Vengurla (A).

Central India.—Dhar.

Central Provinces.—Champa, Chandkuri, Dhamtari, Kothara, Mungeli, Patpara, Raipur (A), Raj Nandgaon (A).

Madras Presidency.—Alleppey, Calicut, Dichpali (Hyderabad) (A), Kodur (A), Manamadura, Narsapur (A), Neyoor, Ramachandrapuram, Salur, Vadathorasalur, Vizianagram.

Punjab.—Ambala (A), Chamba (A), Palampur (A), Rawal Pindi, Subathu, Tarn Taran.

United Provinces.—Almora (A), Chandag, Meerut, Naini (Allahabad).

BURMA : Mandalay, Moulmein.

CHINA :

Chekiang.—Hangchow.

Fukien.—Kutien, Loyuan, Foochow (A), Futsing (A), Kianning (A), Yenping (A).

Hupeh.—Siao Kan.

CHINA (*continued*) :

- Kansu.*—Lanchowfu (A).
- Kwangsi.*—Wuchow (near).
- Kwangtung.*—Swatow (A), *Tungkun (A).
- Shantung.*—Tenghsien, Tsinan (A).
- Yunnan.*—Stone Gateway (Chao-tung).

FORMOSA : Taihoku (A).

JAPAN : *Tokyo (Meguro).

CHOSEN (Korea) : Fusan, *Soonchun, *Taiku.

AFRICA :

- Belgian Congo.*—Chibambo (A), Nala (A).
- Kenya.*—Chogoria (A).
- Madagascar.*—Fianarantsoa (A).
- Nigeria.*—Etinan (Qua Iboe) (A).
- Northern Rhodesia.*—Chitokoloki (A), Nsadzu (A).
- Nyasaland.*—Bandawe (A), Livingstonia (A).
- Portuguese East Africa.*—Bela Vista (A).
- S. Sudan.*—Amadi (A).
- Tanganyika.*—Berega (A), Makutupora (A), Shinyanga (A).
- Uganda and British Ruanda.*—Ng'ora (A), Bunyonyi (A).

OTHER COUNTRIES :

- Arabia.*—Sheikh Othman (Aden) (A).
- Siam.*—*Chiengmai (A).
- Dutch Guiana.*—*Surinam (A).

Provision is made for Christian instruction and worship at the following places :—

INDIA AND CEYLON : Calcutta, Gaya, Hendala, Chingleput, Matunga, Sehore, Trivandrum.

CHINA AND JAPAN : *Fukuoka, *Kusatsu, *Nagashima, *Osaka, *Oshima, Siengyu, *Tokyo (Zensei-Byoin).

OTHER COUNTRIES : *Buenos Aires (Argentine), *Culion (Philippines), Kuala Lumpur (F.M.S.), *Manila (Philippines), *Palo Seco (Panama), Penang (S.S.), Pretoria (Union of South Africa).

* *Specific responsibility of The American Mission to Lepers.*

The Mission's Support

At the Jubilee of the Mission in 1924 the total amount received up to that time for the support of its work was £1,088,434.

The amount received for the Mission's support in the sixth decade of its existence was £800,937, including net returns from the branches and auxiliaries Overseas and grants and contributions received and expended on the Field, making a total for the sixty years of £1,889,372.

When we remember that the amount received in the first year was £579 12s. 10³/₄d., and that the income for the year 1933 was £76,222 11s. 4d., we realise how provision has been made for a constantly growing work and render thanks and praise to God for His unfailing mercies.

How Supported

The greater part of the Mission's income is derived from voluntary gifts received direct at its offices (see p. 95) and through its auxiliaries and local representatives. Special needs as they arise are made known in *Without the Camp*, the quarterly organ of the Mission, and information regarding these and the work generally will be given gladly at any time. The Mission's work is endorsed by the leading evangelical bodies.

Legacies are an important source of income, whether bequeathed for special objects or left unappropriated.

Grants in aid of maintenance of its institutions are received on the Field from certain governments and public authorities who recognise the value of the Mission's work in their areas.

Present Responsibility

There are now upwards of 14,800 lepers and children in the Mission's own and aided institutions; of these, 9,000 lepers and 900 healthy children are in the Mission's own Homes and Hospitals, and 4,900 lepers and children are in aided institutions for the maintenance of which it is largely providing.

Co-operating Societies and Churches

The Mission to Lepers is interdenominational and international in character ; its work being carried on in co-operation with British, American and European Protestant Missionary Societies. Missionaries of these societies are the honorary superintendents of the Mission's homes and hospitals for lepers and their children. The appointment of missionary doctors and nurses at some of the larger institutions has greatly strengthened the medical care of the people.

The following are missionary societies and churches with which the Mission to Lepers is now co-operating :—

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND AND DOMINIONS OVERSEAS

Africa Inland Mission.	Church of Scotland Foreign Mission Committee.
Australian Presbyterian Mission.	Heart of Africa Mission.
Baptist Missionary Society.	Kurku and Central India Hill Mission.
Christian Missions in Many Lands.	London Missionary Society.
Canadian Baptist Missionary Society.	Methodist Missionary Society.
Canadian Church of England Missionary Society.	Mourbhanj Evangelical Mission (Australia).
Canadian Presbyterian Mission.	South India United Church (Malabar Mission).
China Inland Mission.	Zenana Bible and Medical Mission.
Church Missionary Society.	

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Baptist Mission.	American Presbyterian Mission.
American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.	American United Presbyterian Mission.
American Episcopal Church Mission.	Foreign Christian Missionary Society.
American Evangelical Missionary Society.	Mennonite Mission General Conference of N. America.
American Mennonite Mission.	Missionary Bands of the World.
American Methodist Episcopal Mission.	Ohio Evangelical Lutheran Mission.
	Southern Presbyterian Mission.

EUROPE

Danish Missionary Society.	Schleswig-Holstein Evangelical Lutheran Mission.
Rhenish Missionary Society.	
Santal Mission of the Northern Churches (Danish, Norwegian and American).	Swiss Romandé Mission.

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IVOR CROUCH.	DAVID A. SMALL.
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