

(1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 16-26

(2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள்

(3) ஆதாரக் குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம்

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

பெருது துறை

அரசாணை எண். 272
மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண்.

அச்சகம்
பலவகை

நாள் : 7-4-1891

1991

மடிக்கலோ துண்டியடி கையாளலோ கூடாது.

No. 7
(Received 7 February 1891.)

To
J. A. Brodie Esq.
Acting Collector of South Canara

From
Aug. Muller S. J.
St.loysius College, Mangalore

Sir,

Enclosed I send you some copies
of a report anent the St. Joseph's Leper
Asylum, Mangalore, which I beg you
kindly to forward to Government with
your recommendation and a request to come
to the aid of the said Leper Asylum with
(1) a pecuniary grant. I further beg you to
ask Government to put at my disposal
(2) for one year the services of Hospital Assistant
Joseph D'Crux, Kollur, in order thus to
lighten somewhat my labours now very
much increased by the lepers who daily
are asking for admission. The reason
why I ask particularly for Mr. Joseph
D'Crux is that he is acquainted with
the method of treatment I pursue
in the Asylum, and the system I
would

Volume No. 2 of
Series No. 204
2796/91

A. M. D. G. ○

REPORT

OF

St. Joseph's
LEPER ASYLUM
MANGALORE,
SOUTH CANARA.

MANGALORE:
PRINTED AT THE "CODIA LBOIL PRESS."
1891.

THE ST. JOSEPH'S LEPER ASYLUM,
MANGALORE, SOUTH CANARA, INDIA.

In 1883 a small cart pulled by one bullock stopped at the door of the Jeppoo Seminary. Its inmate was a poor leper woman. As the Municipality had not as yet made provision for lepers and as it was known that we received destitute pagans, two persons of good caste had brought us their mother as they had no place in which to keep her apart from the rest of the family at home. We too had no accommodation, for as her disease was already far advanced we could not lodge her with the other persons in our Asylum. We told them to wait a few days till we had built a little hut for her and thus began our leper Asylum. Little by little our numbers increased as other lepers begged for admission and in 1886 we received a letter from Mr. S. F. Brito communicating to us the intention of the Town Council to contribute Rupees 300 a year, or Rs. 2-8-0 per month for any number of lepers not exceeding ten. This sum was paid for some months, but in June 1886 the grant was reduced to Rs. 150 per year or Rs. 1-4-0 for each of the ten lepers, and though the number of lepers has largely increased the Municipality still continue to contribute only the insignificant sum of Rs. 150 a year. There are now 33 lepers in the Asylum, men, women and children and every stage of the disease is represented amongst them. Some are disfigured only by swelling of the body—the ears, face, hands and feet especially—whilst others have lost these members and instead of fingers and toes have only stumps left. Some are marked all over with large ominous spots showing that the disease has set in, whilst others are covered with ghastly wounds or large tubercles, which upon bursting emit blood and offensive matter. Moved by their pitiful state I at last made up my mind to try whether the world famed Mattei medicines would not be able to alleviate their sufferings, for I hardly

dared to hope for a cure. I began the treatment with the Mattei specifics on the 26th of June last and the following pages give the result attained during six months.

The following lepers were in the Asylum in June 1890 when I first undertook their treatment with the Mattei medicines. I give a description of their state then and now.

MEN.

1. *Jacob Rodriguez of Altavir*, aged 16 years, was attacked by the disease 6 years ago and attributes it to having been in the company of lepers. When he came under treatment he had a large ghastly wound 6 inches by 3 on his left leg. There were other smaller wounds on the knee caps and on the right leg. The ears, lips, fingers and in fact the whole body was swollen. Several parts of his body were insensible. His wounds have now closed, the swellings have disappeared and sensibility has returned.

2. *D. Subba of Bidri* aged 42. He has been suffering from the disease for the last 9 years. He had several wounds on his legs. These have closed. The syphilitic spots have not as yet disappeared.

3. *M. Choukara*, aged 46, subject to the disease for 2 years. He had wounds on the right and left toes. These have now closed.

4. *Baltoo Pinto of Moolky*, aged 60. He has had the disease for 10 years and suffers from both leprosy and syphilis. His whole body was swollen but especially his ears, legs and fingers. His body was insensible to pain and he had wounds on the left leg and on the fingers. The only wound still uncl. sed is a small one on the left toe.

5. *A. Thiampoo Shetty* aged 45 a leper for the last 12 years. Had tubercles and spots all over the body, wounds on both legs and fingers, swelling of both legs and of the ears, loss of sight, insensibility above the wrists and below the knees. The above ailments have disappeared with the exception of a slight wound on the sole of the left foot. His sight has likewise not as yet returned.

J. Kanthoo of Dereboil, aged 57. He has been a leper for the last 20 years. He has lost his fingers and toes. He had tubercles, swelling of the whole body, put especially of the ears, wrists, arms and legs. He had a large wound on the knee cap and on the right hand, wounds on both feet, insensibility in several parts of the body especially arms, and legs, loss of sight. He is completely cured with the exception of a slight wound on the right leg, and his sight is not restored.

7. *José Naik of Pazir*, aged 40. Has had the disease from the age of three!! He has lost his fingers and toes completely. He had wounds on the sole of the left foot, a large wound on the right leg, wounds on the knees and arm-pits. His ears, face and nose were swollen. The legs and hands were insensible. He had lost his sight. His sight has now returned, sensibility has only partly returned, the swellings are gone and instead of the many large wounds he has only three small ones. The heaviness and dullness of which he formerly complained very much have gone.

8. *R. Babboo of Fulneer*, aged 24, a leper for the last 2 years. Had a large red swollen spot occupying the whole right side of the face. His ears were swollen, there was a wound on the right leg which is now closed and there were several spots on the elbows and fingers which have disappeared. But the spots on the face have only partly disappeared. The swellings are gone.

9. *Dooma Kottari of Gori*, aged 35, got the disease 3 years ago. His legs are insensible on account of scales, the rest of the body was likewise insensible, but one-half has now regained sensibility. Two wounds on the right leg have dried up, there is still a small wound on the left leg. He had also several spots which have disappeared.

10. *M. Aythoo Shetty*, aged 33 years, subject to the disease from the age of three. The worst case of all. His whole body was swollen but especially his ears, fingers and legs. These swellings have now disappeared. He complained very much of heaviness and gloominess, but says that he feels now very light and gay. Almost his whole body was

insensible and it has now regained sensibility in part. His fingers, which were stiff before, have regained their elasticity. He had several wounds which have closed. Two large wounds on both legs 9 inches by 4 are gradually closing. The poor fellow is blind.

Women.

1. *Isabella Noronha of Bendor*, completely cured. She is 60 years of age and has been sick for the last 6 years. Her ears, toes and fingers were swollen, her legs up to the knees were insensible and there was one wound on the right leg. This wound has closed, the swelling has disappeared and the leg has regained sensibility.

2. *M. Nuchamma from Panemangalore*. She is 45 years old and was attacked at the age of 6. Her toes and fingers are shortened. She has spots on the back and chest and in fact all over the body. She had three wounds on the legs and toes, two are dried, the third is nearly dried. Almost the whole body was deprived of sensibility which has now partly returned.

3. *S. Kanthake of Ullal*. She is 30 years old and has been a leper for the last 13 years. Her whole body was swollen, especially her ears, fingers and toes. She had wounds on fingers, toes, etc. Tubercles and scabs on the leg. She is much improved, but a complete cure may take a long time.

4. *Anna Mary of Mootky* 75 years old and 4 years a leper. Sensibility of the legs up to the knees has now returned which parts were formerly insensible. The swelling on her ears, fingers and toes have gone. There was but one wound and it is nearly dried up. The fingers are still stiff and there are spots on the back and scabs on the legs.

5. *Regina of Umzoor*, aged 40, has been a leper for the past 10 years. Three of her children have the disease. Her whole body and especially her face and legs were much swollen. This case showed little or no improvement for the first three months of treatment. But now the swelling is much reduced, and sensibility has returned to the right leg. The children likewise under treatment have much improved.

Sabina of Umzoor. She is 30 years old. Her husband, two boys and a girl are lepers. The husband, a very bad case, was under treatment and fast improving when about two months ago for some unknown reason he refused to take medicines any longer. He has now begun again to take medicines. The mother and children have only spots, some of which are nearly gone.

The following persons were admitted into the Asylum during the months of November and December. I simply give the state in which they entered the Asylum, though great improvements have already taken place in their state of health. I prefer to wait a few months more before publishing the result.

1. *Sebastian Pinto from Jeppoo*, 9 years a leper, aged 20, tubercles on the legs, swelling of the face and ears, spots on the chest, legs insensible.

2. *Domingo from Umzoor*, 7 years a leper, 22 years old. He has spots and swelling on the face, ears, legs and toes, tubercles on the legs, instep of foot insensible, spots on elbows.

3. *Koonjee Menon from Calicut*, 33 years old, 12 years a leper, stiffness of fingers and swelling, loss of toes, spots on chest, scales on legs, several small wounds on the feet.

4. *M. Pardeshi of Udipi*, 20 years old, a leper from the age of 8. He has swelling of the ears, fingers and legs, scales on the legs, black marks and swelling on cheek-bones, insensibility of legs on account of scales.

5. *Jacob Musquith from Pejarar*, 23 years old, 3 years a leper, swelling of the ears, fingers, toes, tubercles on legs, from the knees down.

6. *Denis Fernandez from Mahé*, 30 years old, 17 years a leper. His ears, fingers, legs and cheek-bones are swollen. There are black scales on the arms and legs which render these limbs insensible.

7. *Lawrence Menezes from Kadri*, 40 years old, 6 years a leper. His face, ears, legs, fingers, toes, etc. are swollen. He has spots on the chest and body. His legs and the places where the spots are, are insensible.

8. *Anthony from Jeppoo*, 21 years old, he has had the disease only 8 months. He has one scar on the buttock and another on the shoulder.

9. *Anna from Pariogoll*, 30 years old, a leper from childhood. She has lost her hands and feet and has the stumps only left. She has two wounds on these stumps, a wound on the left knee and another on the left hand, spots over the body and insensibility of the whole body.

10. *R. Ubbu from Attavar*, 50 years old, 14 years a leper. She has spots all over the body. Her legs and fingers, are swollen and stiff. She had nine wounds on the legs (of which seven have already closed) and insensibility of the body.

11. *S. Pooltu from Kadri*, 19 years old, 6 years sick. She has two wounds on the right and left legs, stiffness of the fingers, insensibility of legs and arms, one wound on the hand, swelling of toes, spots on the back.

All the above lepers were only admitted into the Asylum after they had furnished us with a certificate from the Civil Surgeon or his Assistant that they were true lepers.

In further confirmation of the wonderful effects of the Mattei medicines I may add that up to the 26th of June 1890 12 of the lepers admitted into the Asylum had died; but since that date there has not been a single death although at least four of them were in a dying state when they came under the Mattei treatment. This treatment, as is well known from my printed sheets, consists in the administration of small and frequently repeated doses of Scrofoloso and Cancroso. To these I generally join Venereo when there are evident signs that the patient is likewise tainted with Syphilis or when Scrof. and Canc. are slow in producing the desired good result. Besides this internal treatment I give them three baths a week of Cancroso five, or of Linfatico or of Venereo; or one bath of each per week in the greater number of cases. Frequent washings of the wounds with water medicated with the same medicines or rubbing salves of the same, on the swollen parts, is another means I make use of to hasten the cure. At present I have under treat-

ment lepers from Mangalore and its vicinity only and of the poor class, all of whom are treated, fed, lodged and clothed gratis. Persons from other districts have applied for gratuitous admission, but I have been obliged to refuse them for want of accommodation and for want of funds. Several well-to-do people have likewise asked me for permission to come to Mangalore and have offered to pay as much as from 30 to 50 Rupees per month. I have been compelled to refuse them as I was neither able to rent a suitable house in consequence of the fear of infection entertained by proprietors, nor could I build one myself for want of funds. From out-patients the reports vary. Some state that they have much improved, others that they are nearly cured, and others that they have not improved in the least. Is the latter due to a false diagnosis, or, as many admit in their letters, to inconsistency in following the treatment. It is hard to tell. One thing is certain that generally speaking the treatment may be followed as well at home as here. But the fact is that they generally do not do so. The treatment, especially in the beginning, is rather tedious, and though the good results in many cases show themselves at once, nevertheless in others they are slow in appearing and patients consequently give up the treatment. In the Asylum on the contrary they are encouraged by those cured or nearly cured who tell them "Oh! it was the same with me in the beginning, but now I am all right and glad that I kept on." Besides, but too frequently, a slight disorder makes them imagine that the medicine does them harm, and as they have no one near to undeceive them, the patients give up the treatment.

From the above it is evident that the great obstacle we have to contend with is want of funds. Hitherto the Asylum has been kept up by private subscriptions, by help from his Lordship the Bishop of Mangalore and the profits made by the sale of the Electro-Homœopathic Medicines. But the money thus obtained is hardly sufficient to provide for the 33 lepers already in the Asylum. Of improvements and new buildings there can be no question but nevertheless some

improvements are absolutely necessary in order to in the good work in hand. First in order to admit new patients new houses should be built, as those we have are already insufficient conveniently to lodge the 33 lepers now in the Asylum. Secondly the children of lepers not actually or only slightly attacked should be kept separated from their parents. Thirdly the lepers nearly cured should be lodged in a separate house and not be allowed to lodge and mix with new arrivals full of the leper virus. Fourthly a separate house should be erected for Hindoos; for unless they are separated and allowed to follow their caste rules, I do not think that we shall ever be able to get many of them, especially of the better class, to come to the Asylum.

I am glad to hear that Mr. E. B. Palmer, Agent of the Bank of Madras, has called upon the inhabitants of the station to come to the help of the poor lepers, and there are good hopes that his appeal will be generously responded to by all persons without distinction of caste or creed. It is also hoped that this good example will induce the Municipal Councillors to aid the Asylum by a handsome yearly donation. The number of lepers in South Canara is estimated at 300, but my private observations lead me to believe that there are at least three times this number; as only those of the poorer classes and those badly disfigured by the disease are known to the public. But it is especially this latter class that is most dangerous to society, as by their open wounds and on account of the advanced stage of the disease they are more apt to spread the infection. Now it is my firm conviction, based upon facts that in the greater number of cases the Mattei Medicines are able to effect a cure. By timely segregation therefore the disease in its most hideous shape and in its most dangerous form might be stamped out; and it would be therefore greatly to the general good of the public if both Municipal and Government funds were applied to so noble an object.

Mangalore,
5th February 1891.

AUG. MULLER, S. J.

9-22-91

2
del. Muller
608/91

thus have a fair trial

I have the honor to be etc.

(Signed) Aug. Muller L.J.

(True copy)

Venuesadi
Acting Collector

3
In Publict 608/91.

No 81

Municipal Hospital
Mangalore, 17th February 1891

From

The District Surgeon,
South Canara

To,

The collector of
South Canara

Sir,

In reply to your endorsement No 552 dated 7th February 1891, communicating a letter from the Reverend Mr. Muller soliciting your assistance in obtaining from Government a pecuniary grant in aid of the Leper Asylum maintained by him, and the services of Hospital Assistant J. D'ruz to assist him in carrying out the special method of treatment employed in the asylum, I have the honor to inform you that I visited the asylum in question on three occasions recently and examined all the inmates, 19 men, 9 women and 6 children; with regard to the buildings themselves, they consist of two mud huts partitioned off into separate cells or cubicles, one for males, and the other for leper families and females. The accommodation is both bad and insufficient, but another hut is being erected which will relieve the over-crowding to some extent.

The site of the buildings is very objectionable, as one of them abuts on the public road and

and they are bounded on two sides by burial grounds.

The diet of the lepers appeared ample.

The treatment consisted in the administration of globules received from a Count Mattei and is described in the Rev. Mr. Muller's pamphlet. Frequent ablutions are also enjoined. The lepers in some instances employed their own topical remedy, split aloe leaves. This treatment is said to have a specific effect and to bring out about a cure, but I could find nothing to bear out this. In some of the reported cures the disease was ameliorated not arrested, and in others the reported improvement did not tally with the existing state of the lepers as found on examination.

The improvement noted in some cases was what might have been expected when wandering and semi-starving beggars were placed under more favourable vital conditions.

Doctor Vandyke Carter in describing the course of leprosy states "So far as I know the natural course of the eruption of leprosy is to spread to a certain extent and then to fade. Leprous nodules or tubercles also tend to disintegration and final absorption. The nerve disease is more permanent, but is as well liable to spontaneous subsidence." Doctor Thompson, formerly Superintendent of the Madras Leper Asylum, quoting the above added also "Such are the natural tendencies of the disease, or the changes through which it passes in

in its course from bad to worse, and they are exactly what I have witnessed in many of the patients who have been under observation here, and are worthy of note as when these changes take place the patient enjoys comparative health at intervals which has been mistaken for cures having been effected."

I cannot recommend the withdrawal of an Hospital Assistant from a Dispensary where he is doing useful work, for the purpose of supervising the administration of the secret nostrums of a foreigner, whose claims cast into the shade the pretensions of the late "Professor" Holloway. nor do I think it desirable that a large number of lepers should be collected in buildings so near to, and probably constituting a danger to the town of Mangalore, as long as there is no adequate supervision, and no power to compel the seclusion of the inmates.

The claims to more assistance from Municipal funds is unjustifiable as the Council already spends a large proportion of its income on Medical aid to the townspeople, and moreover, most of the lepers come from beyond Municipal limits.

Lepers are taken from the Asylum maintained by the Basel Mission where they were already well housed and dieted, thus swelling needlessly the expenses of Father Muller's Asylum.

I may refer to the statement in the Reverend Mr. Muller's Report that the profits made by the sale of Electro-Homeopathic Medicines are devoted to the up-keep of the Asylum. These profits are said to be very large, and, if so, they should be ample for present requirements.

I have the honor to be
Sir,

Your Most obedient Servant

(Signed) W. A. Lee.
District Surgeon
South Canara

(True copy)

W. A. Lee
Acting Collector.

1
L. Muller No 608/91.

No 608.

No 806

South Canara Collector's Office,
Mangalore, 24 February 1891

From Vernon A. Brodie Esq.
Acting Collector of South Canara

To The Chief Secretary to Government
Public Department,
Fort St. George.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward herewith an application by the Rev. Father Muller S.J. of Mangalore for a pecuniary grant, in aid of the Leper Asylum he has established here and for the loan of the services of Hospital Asst. D'brug now in charge of the Local Fund Dispensary at Kollur. The application is accompanied by copies of a Report prepared by the Rev. Father concerning the work that has been done at the Asylum.

2. On receiving the application, considering that Government might like to have the views of a medical Officer upon the institution I consulted Dr. Lee, the Civil Surgeon, and enclose a copy of his reply to my request for his professional opinion. It will be seen that he traverses some of Father Muller's assertions, doubts the necessity of pecuniary aid and the advisability of lepers being collected in numbers in the Town of Mangalore, and is opposed to the lending of the services of the Hospital Assistant applied for on the ground that he is very usefully employed.

employed where he is and it is problematical
whether he would be if deputed to assist
Father Muller.

3. I was at first minded on receipt of
Dr Lee's letter to dispose of the matter by declining
to forward Father Muller's application, but as on
second thoughts I am inclined (knowing the interest
taken by Government in the leprosy question and
its anxiety that some means should be devised
for the alleviation of the sufferings of the miserable
victims of this scourge) to think Government
would prefer to have the matter submitted to it I
forward the papers for such orders as Government
may deem proper. Notwithstanding Dr Lee's ad-
verse opinions it may be advisable to forward
some copies of the Report to the Leprosy Commis-
sion now sitting in Calcutta.

4. With reference to Dr Lee's remarks concerning
the results of the treatment practised by Father Muller
I am of course not qualified to pass any opinion,
but it is certain that his views are not shared
by every one as two letters have lately appeared
in the "Madras Mail" speaking very highly
of it and recommending the institution to the
Charitable public, and I hear on very good
authority that one European sufferer with
private means who deserted Father Muller
after a short trial in favor of Dr Phillips
of Calcutta has now returned to Mangalore
declaring Father Muller's treatment the only
one which has ever given him any relief.

5. Several of Dr Lee's remarks though in-
tended to tell against Father Muller's applica-
tion are really in favor of it

- (a) I quite agree that it is unadvisable
that a crowd of lepers should congregate
in the town of Mangalore, but their having
come in such swarms to Father Muller
shews confidence in his treatment.
- (b) The same construction is to be placed on
the desertion, in favor of Father Muller's
institution, of the inmates of the Basel
Mission Asylum. They would not have
deserted had they not thought or ascertained
his treatment to be the more effectual.
- (c) The Asylum is badly located and the
accommodation insufficient, but this is
the very reason Father Muller comes to
Government for aid for he desires to
build a more commodious Asylum
in a more suitable locality if a little
further experience justified his belief
that his treatment if it does not cure
at least makes a leper's life worth
living, and surely it is rather the province
of Government than of private charity
to provide an Asylum for these wretched
beings of whom there are at least 908
in the District of Canara alone.
- (d) The loan of the Hospital Assistant
need cost to Government next to
nothing for Father Muller tells me he
will, if necessary, pay his salary,
and

and it seems to me that it is distinctly
advisable to lend him for as he will
remain a Government Servant under
Dr. Lee's supervision, the latter can have
an accurate register of patients maintained
by him shewing their condition on admission
and subsequent progress under treatment.
Such information would enable Government
to decide whether and to what extent the
institution should be assisted pecuniarily
and for what purposes this assistance should
be given - It seems advisable on scientific
grounds too to comply with this request
for as actual experience is the only test
to judge of alleged remedies by, lending
Father Muller a Hospital Assistant
for 6 months or a year, will enable the
District Surgeon to apply this practical
test in a reliable manner, and it is
not denied that many of those (indeed
probably all) now in the Asylum are
undoubtedly lepers. If the result of
the treatment is carefully recorded in the
case of each patient from time to time
by the Hospital Assistant, and the
latter's entries occasionally checked by
the Civil Surgeon & his assistant, six
months or a year should prove conclu-
sively whether the treatment is beneficial
or not and the question is momentous
enough to deserve this slight concession

and

and expenditure by Government

6. The fact that Hospital Assistant D'Crux
voluntarily assisted Father Muller when stationed
in Mangalore and that he is now ready to
undertake this duty is highly creditable to
him, for few men care to come into closer contact
with a leper than they can help.

7. If he is deputed to assist Father Muller
some Hospital Assistant from another District
must be sent to relieve him as the medical
staff of the District is already one Hospital
Assistant short. If deputed whether Govern-
ment or Father Muller should pay him is
also to be decided by Government.

8. The last paragraph of Dr. Lee's statement
is hardly fair. Father Muller declares that his
profits by the sale of medicines do not suffice
to maintain and extend the institution and I
would prefer to believe his word rather than common
fame. Even if they are sufficient, I see no
reason why Father Muller should devote all his
earnings to what is not only a work of charity
but charity of a kind in which Government
and the public generally are specially interested.

I have the honor to be,

Sr.

Your most Obedt. Servant

Decimus
Acting Collector.

28/12/90 No 302 Pubk. Pubk.
 16/7/90 No 574 Pubk. Pubk.
 16/8/90 No 582/3 Pubk. Pubk.
 29/10/90 No 721/2 Pubk. Pubk.
 22/11/90 No 797/2 Pubk. Pubk.
 2/12/90 No 837 Pubk. Pubk.
 5/2 March/91

Referred to The Surgeon
 General for remarks.
 Chief Secretary

C.S.
 4/3

L.P. No- 819-88.

No 608.

No 254

Public

1891.

From,
 The Collector of
 South Canara.

To, Chief
 The Secretary to Government,
Public Department,
 Fort St. George.

Dated 24th Feby 1891.
 Received

No. 806.

ENCLOSURES.

4 copies of Report
 Subject.

Submitting, with his own
 remarks, an Application made
 by the Revd Father Muller
 S. J. of Mangalore for a
 pecuniary grant in aid of
 the Leprosy Asylum established
 by him at Mangalore and
 for the loan of the services
 of a Hospital Assistant to
 assist him in his work.

2 Public No 823/91.

Referred

No 823.

OFFICE OF SURGEON-GENERAL

WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

Angambankum, 13th March 1891.
 Fort St. George.

No. 219

From

THE SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE
 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

Fort St. George,

To

THE Chief Secretary to Government,
Public Department.

SIR,

In returning the papers referred to
 me for remarks under your endorsement
 dated the 4th instant I have the honor to
 observe that the apparently good work done
 by the Rev^d Mr. Muller deserves some en-
 couragement at the hands of the local authorities.
 I understand from the pamphlet which
 accompanies the papers that the Municipal
 Council originally contributed Rs 300 per
 annum towards the maintenance of Mr. Muller's
 Asylum but has since reduced the grant
 to Rs 150 a year. I would suggest that the
 Municipal Council be asked to increase their
 contribution to the original sum and should
 the funds, with this additional aid, still fall
 short of the requirements of the Asylum, Govern-
 ment may then consider the advisability of
 making a grant. I would however draw the
 attention of Government to the preultimate para
 of

1 of Surgeon Major Lees letter with a view to
the Rev^d Mr Mullen being requested to avoid
needless expenditure.

2. As regards the question of placing of
the services of Hospital Assistant D'Crury for
one year at the disposal of the Reverend
gentleman, I regret to state that I am
unable to recommend the same as the
Department is at present very much under
strength. The withdrawal of Mr D'Crury
would necessitate the closing of the Dispensary
at Kullun as a subordinate cannot be spared
for him.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most Obedt. Servant

W. M. Jackson M.D.
Surgeon General with the
Gov. ment of Madras

W. M. Jackson

Public (1891) DEPARTMENT

From

THE SURGEON GENERAL WITH THE
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,
Fort St. George.

No. 219

Dated 13th March 1891.
Reed. 19

C No. 608 ut²



Subject.

Suggesting that the
Municipal Council be asked
to increase the contribution in aid
of the Leprosy Asylum at Mangalore
stating its inability to place
the Asylum as it is for more
years at the disposal of the
reasons stated within.

For Orders.

1. The Honorable Mr. Muller C. S. J.
2. The Honorable Mr. Ganesan C. S. J.

For Orders as to whether the
Surgeon General's proposals should
be approved in para 1 of his letter
should be approved.

It would appear that
nothing can be done for Mr.
Muller in regard to the loan of
a Hospital Assistant -

There seems to be no reason why
the Council should not be asked
to contribute more towards
it. The Government seems to be
the body on which should
be the support of Govt. - for
the present at any rate.

I agree with Mr. S. The Council
should not increase even if it
continues its previous contribu-
tions. A Hospital Assistant
cannot be spared Govt. right
now to running a secret hospital
at Mangalore. May be

29/3/91

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Public DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in Proceedings:-

Again G.O., dated 18, No.
Again G.O., dated 18, No.
Current No. 608 of 1891, dated 24 Febry from Col. S. Canara

Current No. 823 of 1891, dated 13. 3. from The Surgeon General

Order. 7th April 91 No. 272

The Govt. is unable to accede to
Mr. Muller's request for a pecuniary
grant towards his Leprosy Asylum at
Mangalore, nor does it consider that
any reason exist for the Municipality
increasing the contribution at present
made.

2. The services of a Hospital
Assistant cannot, as pointed out by
the Surgeon General, be spared for
the Asylum.

(From Orders)
S. G.
6 April

The Col. S. Canara
" S. G.

I
8/4

BACK PAPER, No.

OF 18

FURTHER PAPER, No.

OF 18

READ AGAIN ORDER OF GOVERNMENT, DATED
18, No. , MISCELLANEOUS.

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ENCLOSURES.

CURRENT No.

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STATEMENT WITH DETAIL.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT.

A A

STATEMENT WITH DETAIL.

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Public	DEPARTMENT.
G.O., DATED	7-4-91
No.	272

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[Despatch Abstract.]

Looking to front-
 runner and H. M.
 Joseph's Super Asy.
 from Mangalore
 & the service of a
 certain hospital
 assistant