

Government of Madras.
Public (190) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 778 .

DATED 20th June 1898

7. 102.
21-1 99

[Despatch Abstract.]

Lepers acts III of 1898

Requesting all district Magistrates and the
commissioner of Police, Madras, to report whether
they consider it necessary to extend the —
to any portion of their districts.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
		1					

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
		1287 15-11-99					

Government {1898} of Madras. PUBLIC.

Recd.

Enclosures

Regd.

1898.

Spare copies

G.O., No. 778, 20th June 1898.

JUNE.

Lepers Act III of 1898.

Requesting all District Magistrates and the Commissioner of Police, Madras, to report whether they consider it necessary to extend the — to any portion of their districts.

When given for copying

When copied

When examined

When signed

2

No. 778, PUBLIC, 20TH JUNE 1898.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—Endorsement from the Local and Municipal Department, No. 591, dated 19th May 1898, transferring letter from the Surgeon-General, No. 91, dated 12th May 1898.

ORDER—No. 778, Public, dated 20th June 1898.

All District Magistrates and the Commissioner of Police, Madras, are requested to report, after consulting the Presidents of District Boards and Chairmen of Municipalities, whether they consider it necessary to extend the Lepers Act III of 1898 to any portion of their districts.

(True Extract.)

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

To all District Magistrates.
" the Commissioner of Police, Madras.

Exd. C. M. Thambuswamy.

[Pub.]
29
500-22-2-98.

Public (1898) Department.

CURRENT No. 173

From

The L & M. Dep't

No. 591

Dated 19 May '98

Received 20 "

Registered 21 "

Enclosures L & M. C. No. 14391 Suches

Spare copies -

SUBJECT.

Transferring letter from the
L & M. C. No. 91 dated 12.5.98
submitting proposals regarding
the segregation of Lepers.

Order On.

The S.G. is requested to
submit at an early date
a complete list of lepers
in the various Districts,
showing the number,
showing particulars of the
District, sex, and nationality
of lepers in each District in
the Presidency.

By S. G.
27.5.98.

To the S. G.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
	1485 ⁵⁸ M. A. M.		1-9-96 ^{set}
	1080 M.		2-7-95
	273 Pub:		10-4-95 ^{set}
	922-A Pub:		16-11-95 ^{set}
	Act 2 of 1898		
	" 4 of 1884		

386-7 M. 1-3-97

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
	1382 M.		10-2-96
	1245 W.		9-4-96
	17 Reg.		2-3-96
	1659 M.		16-10-95
	68 Reg.		12-8-95 ^{set}
	773 Pub.		12-9-91
	647 "		1-8-91

502-3 2-8-91
 21 " 9-1-91
 837 " 2-12-90 ^{set}
 797-3 2 29-10-90
 721-2 " 28-10-90
 582-3 2 16-8-96

[L. & M.]
 600-19-3-98.

Local & Munl. (1896) Department.

CURRENT No. 1439 h.

Endorsement to 591 From The Surgeon-General
 19-8-98. with the Govt.

Transferred to the
 Public Department
 with Current No. 1439

No. 91

Dated 12-6-96
 Received 18-5-96.

Registered

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Subj proposals re
 the segregation of
 lepers.

1717
1718
1719

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1729
1730

1731
1732
1733

1734
1735

1. District Medical and Sanitary Officer Anantapur 2 males None

2. North Arcot. 124 males 24 or 35 females 15-09.

114. He proposes that the head quarters of each district be a convenient district of the Civil hospital or preferably an Asylum for each group of districts with plenty of space in some central situation would be the best place for accommodating them and that this would be a central

The Municipality being very small and the leper population being insignificant he does not consider any steps for their regulation and control advisable.

Each hospital or Asylum would require to be equipped and supplied with medical comforts on small scale and a hospital assistant in medical charge will be provided.

3. South Arcot. About 50 About 10

20 Within a short distance of the hospital

- (1) Separate blocks or wards for males & females.
- (2) Small thatched huts for married lepers with families - with out buildings, cook rooms, bathing sheds store rooms and latrines

4. Bellary. Bellary males 13 Females 6 Not known Adoni males 22 females 2

43. Near Municipal Hospital a line of huts being built cheaply

2 Islets (one male and one female) and 2 latrines (one male and one female)

5. South Canara — Not more than a dozen

50 The present place Kemham or where there is an Asylum for lepers

As there are already 17 lepers in the St. Joseph's leper Asylum Kemham, in Mangalore town, rooms for 33 more lepers would have to be provided. The Director of the Institution having expressed his willingness if

With the ...

6. Chinglipat Males 52
Females 6

6 A small shed can
be attached to the
Municipal Hospital

With the ...

7. Bombatore.

Considers that no separate accommodation
and suggests that objectionable vagrant lepers

- (1) Accurate census to be made of all the vagrant lepers in each town and village.
- (2) A small shed can be erected or be unused but be set apart.
- (3) Money donation be given to each by the village head provided he conforms to the rules.

seeing that the number of lepers is so small
be removed to the leper asylum or elsewhere.

8. Dr. Cuddapah. Males 1410
Females 410
According to
the Census of
1891

None. From 6 to 8 Any place outside
the Municipal
limits

- (1) Sufficient allotment for food & treatment sh be made
- (2) The Civil Surgeon or the District Medical Supply Officer should be required to visit the place twice or three times a week
- (3) A medical subordinate should be deputed to visit the hospital daily
- (4) A small building capable of holding 5 males and 3 females should be erected outside the Municipal limits with a high wall all round.
- (5) A kitchen and latrine should be erected
- (6) A ward room, a cook room & a bath should be in-
cluded

9. Dr. Sangam Bede premises 10
Females 5

(1) Males 10 (2) 16
Females 10

(3) Males 17 (3) 2
Females 5

(1) Males 12 (1) A site adjoining the
Females 8 Municipal Hospital

(2) 16

(3) The poor house
Committee are doing
the work in
looking after these
people together with
other mendicants

(1) An establishment of one cook on Rs 5, one
waterman on Rs 3, one watchman on Rs 4, one boy
on Rs 4, and one washman on Rs 2, is all that
is required

(2) A peon and sweeper on Rs 3, and a caste cook and
waterman on Rs 5, should be maintained in this
munity. The Chairman estimates that the average cost
of feeding each leper would be Rs 4, the minimum.

The ...

10. Dist. Med. & San. Officer, Godavari. (1) 17
 Off. Godavari. Males 2
 Females 4

(2) Ellore (2) 6
 Males 13
 Females 1

(3) Elorcanade (3) 6
 Males 25
 Females 5

in each Municipal town. Isolation huts in the vicinity of each hospital but not within the town.

(1) Erection of huts with out buildings near each Municipal Hospital.

(2) A small staff of one ward attendant, waterman, dhoby and a toty.

(3) The food to be prepared at the hospital and fetched by the ward attendant.

(4) The general control be in the hospital establishment under the supervision of the Medical Officer.

(5) The equipment, bedding clothing &c. and the general upkeep should be borne by each Municipality.

(6) Police aid will be necessary to prevent absconding.

11. Dist. Medical Officer, Guntur. (1) 4
 Males 19
 Females 4

(2) Bezavada (2) 1
 reported by the
 Chairman
 about 3.

(3) Marripatnam
 No information
 received

(1) 3 Guntur. near the Civil Hospital though not in the same compound a special building should be built for 6.
 (2) 2
 (3) 4

(1) A small staff of one cook and one waterman.

(2) Special arrangements for trenching night soil from the Asphum latrine and for the washing of the bedding and clothing of the inmates.

(3) The Civil Surgeon of Guntur should be entrusted with a general control.

(4) The building should be so arranged that it can be used for other purposes.

12. Dist. Medical Officer, Thiruvol. Males 16 Males 5
 Females 4 Females 1

Considering the small number of lepers in this town the Municipality does not at present think it necessary to establish a hospital.

of lepers in this town the Municipality does not at take any special steps to segregate them.

13. Dist. Medical Officer, Madura. (1) Madura.
 Males 80
 Females 21

(2) Arindigal

(3) Arinjaholam.
 Males 19
 Females 1

(4) Palani
 Males 16
 Females 6

About 10 per cent. About 12. In a separate enclosure at the hospital compound.

The District Medical & Sanitary Officer thinks that if a leper hospital is established at Madurai out lying towns and villages and that therefore it is not necessary to establish leper hospitals in these towns.

ward attendant, one dhoby and one toty

None

Officer thinks that if a leper hospital is established at Madurai out lying towns and villages and that therefore it is not necessary to establish leper hospitals in these towns.

10. Dr. B. H. Wood
Surg. Officer
Malabar. Not known

15. Dr. Nellore Nellore
Males 40
Females 8
Males 12
Females 1

Ongole.

Males 70
Females 30

Building for
leprosy

Males 20
Females 4

A building for
the leprosy
as contagious
wards in the
hospital compound
was used for
leprosy

10

A separate building
near the hospital
was used for
leprosy

When the hospital is enlarged he proposes to have a
Senior Medical subordinate in charge of the establishment
kept up in accordance with the requirements of the
Government.

The Civil hospital staff will do quite well. To enforce
strict segregation an attendant on Rob is all that is re-
quired.

A few huts to
be erected in
the vicinity of
the Civil hospital
in the District
answer the pur-
pose well with
in the District
100

(1) That the Ongole Salary Board and the Municipality should
open and maintain a leprosy ward to accommodate 5 males
and 5 females.

(2) Medical officers of the Civil hospital should be in charge
with a remuneration of Rs 30/-.

(3) inmates of ward to cook for themselves and to be taught
to assist each other in dressing their sores.

(4) A waterman and a boy should be the only servants
appointed - the services of the Civil hospital servants to
be utilized as much as possible.

(5) That leprosy be moved on to a Central Asylum when
ward is full and accommodated for new comers
required.

The opening
of a leprosy
ward in the
Civil Hospital
of the Municipality
is...

16. Dr. Nilgiris Ootacamund
Sto 4
Coonoor
3
The number of leprosy in this District is very limited and hence the provision of a ward is not necessary.

17. Dr. Salem. He imagines that the bag out leprosy must be so few
are necessary for their segregation

18. Dr. Tanjore Tanjore
Males 50-5
Females 10-10
(2) Chembakman 50-5
(3) Mayaveram 50-24
(4) Manargudy 22-8
(5) Pechakottai 35-14
Not known

100

Mayaveram being
a central place with
a central place with
a central place with

and consequently considers that no special arrangements
are necessary.

(1) At first accommodation should be provided for 100 patients
in the proportion of 5 males to one female.

(2) The Asylum should be close to the town.

(3) Staff: Apothecary in charge or matron with ward attendants
male and female in the proportion of 1 to 15 patients, 200 patients,
not known.

19. District Medical Officer 95
 Deputy Officer 45
 Immovably in the 4 Municipalities in the District

5 Percent

The number of vagrant lepers desirable for each Municipality to be built: it would be desirable near Palamcottah for the Local Fund Board and the District Medical Officer and the District Medical Officer

being very small in the Municipalities it does not appear to be necessary to provide accommodation for the housing of such lepers. However he establish one leper home for the whole District somewhere. accommodation of 20 vagrant lepers for the upkeep of the same. The Municipalities should be required to provide contribution. The officer should be submitted with the general supervision.

20. S. Trichinopoly 100

15 to 25

15

Trichinopoly
 Leprosy Hospital
 abandoned
 (Belim)

Existing arrangements will suffice

Trirangam

Not known

The vagrant lepers should be transferred to the Trichinopoly

21. Vizagapatam

- (1) Vizagapatam Not known
- (2) Vizianagaram Not known
- (3) Brindipatam Not known
- (4) Anahapalle Not known

In S

9-1

10

2

10

Not able to form an opinion of the number of lepers for whom it will be necessary to provide accommodation. Indragiri from the number of lepers at the Srinivasa temple on festival days he seems to think that the vagrant lepers are much more numerous.

Between the hospital and the beach at Vizagapatam

A properly constructed Asylum should be erected. The building might be of mud and tiled with a provision for a store room. A hospital Assistant should be in charge and held responsible for the condition of the Asylum. Quarter should be provided for the staff.

Joint Surgeon
 Cannanore

Males 24
 Females 8

Males 9
 Females 1

12

Not known

The Municipality should be required to contribute the necessary funds.

1. Civil Surgeon
Belthoor 24. Not known

- Dr. Coocanada 30 15

- Dr. Bannoor 3 2

- Dr. Guntur Males 19
Females 4 4 or 13.0
per cent.

- Dr. Nagapatnam Males 38
Females 14 6

- Dr. Tellicherry Males 26
Females 6 more than
half

14

A leper ward in
Civil hospital

40

Near the outskirts
of the town

7

Location for hill
and Inchingol
those in the plains
the Districts near
the hills

District head quarters

The Calicut Leprosy
Hospital.

11
To house and feed them under the supervision of the
Medical Officers

The shed when erected should be under the management
and control of the Chairman Municipal Council
exactly as Lingar Khana's are
Establishment - 200 persons - 1000 sq. ft.

The leper hospital at Calicut may be extended for the
reception of lepers from the hills.

(1) Every two or three districts should have one leper Asylum
for their vagrant lepers

(2) This Asylum should be constructed on a suitable locality
in consultation with Dist. Med. & San. Officers

(3) The cost of the building, equipment and the staff should
be borne in equal shares by the Districts concerned.

Different Municipalities and Taluk Boards should
be required to contribute towards their maintenance

The lepers should be maintained by their relatives
or by the responsible authorities of the stations from
which such people are drafted. Those who are
destitute of relatives and means will have to be
maintained by the Government.

60

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21

Ref

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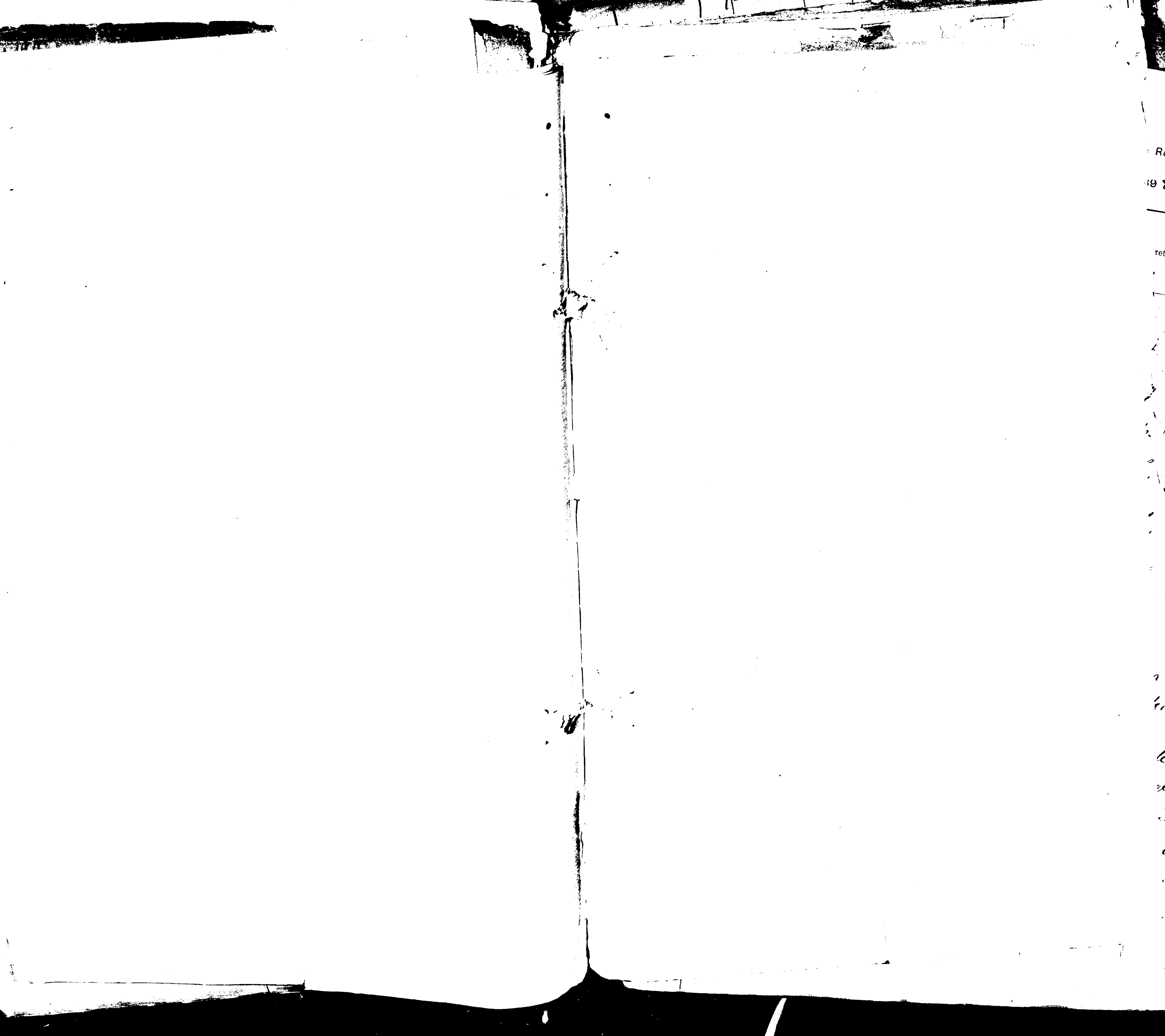
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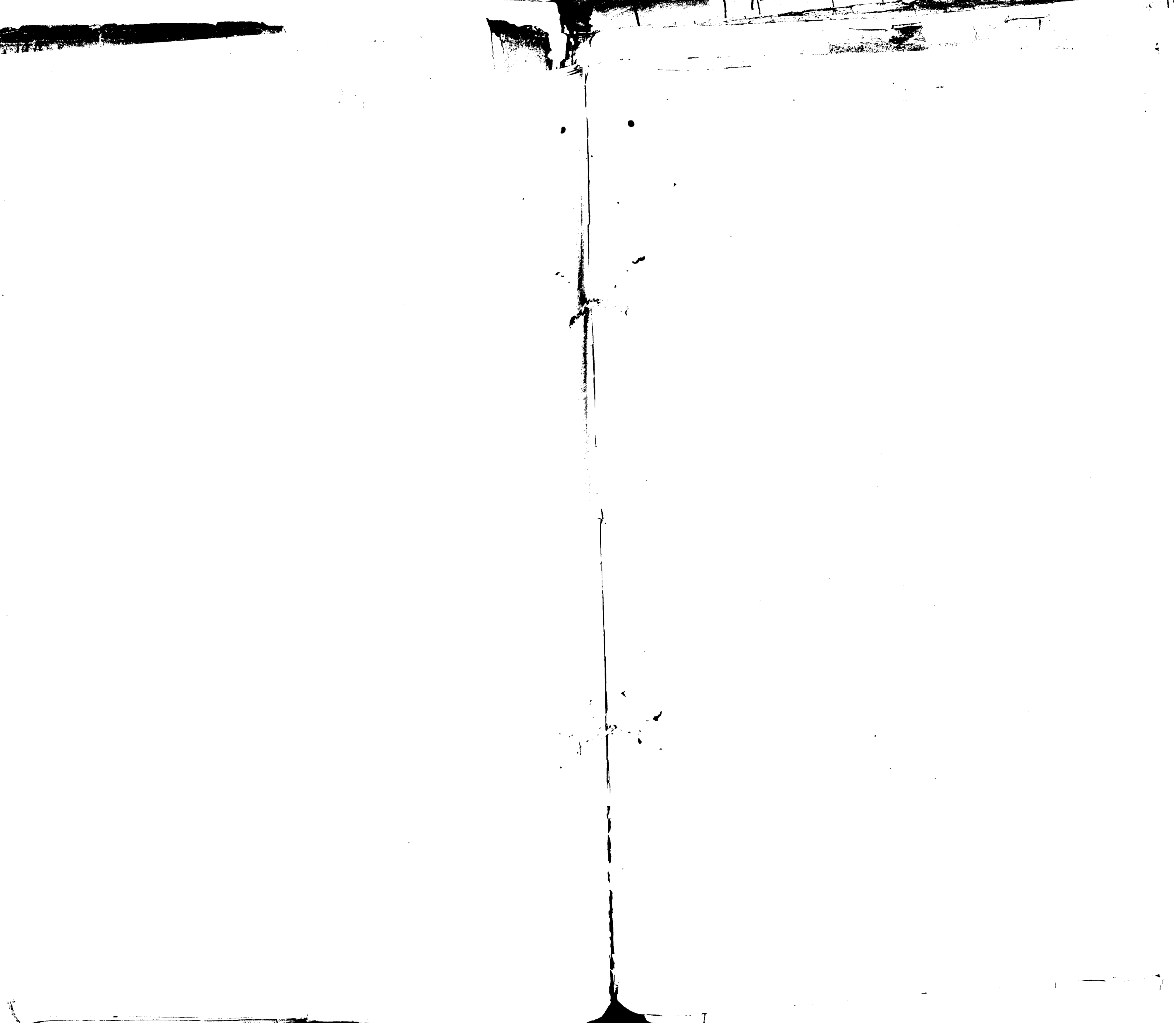
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Appendix B.

Office of Sanitary Commissioner
Fort Saint George 29th Nov: 1895.

No 2155

S.
Hon. Surgeon-General: Col. W. L. King, M.B., C.B., D.S.O.
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras

To The Surgeon-General
with the Government of Madras

Sir, With reference to your Circular No 1910 A dated 16th Oct: 1895 communicated to me for suggestions, I have the honor to state that I consider the proposals of the late Surgeon-General with the Govt of India correctly meet requirements. In regard to the opinion expressed by the Madras Government that on account of the paucity of numbers there is no need for special Asylums in this Presidency, I would point out that the same argument can legitimately be employed in favour of their use, in that if segregation be necessary in the interests of pleurotism, it is readily practicable.

2. In my opinion, in each District a small pauper leper Asylum should be erected. The buildings should form a charge upon Provincial funds. The form I would advocate would approach that of a native village. The houses should have raised and impervious basements; the walls should be made of temporary material. Can be

and sewage arrangements and roads should be correctly arranged. Destruction by incineration of all rubbish, dressing and solid excreta would be desirable. Whilst I would advocate the making of these Asylums a Provincial charge, I consider that the cost of maintenance must be fairly debited to combined Municipal and Local Funds.

3. Lepers should be regarded from the standpoint of those having ostensible means of subsistence, and those where this cannot be proved. An individual of the former class should be allowed to reside in his own house, and be required to forward at the end of every six months a declaration showing that he has supported in no occupation connected with production or storage of articles for sale - the monthly levy fine for the first offence and, for the second, compulsory removal to the local leper village where he should be maintained at his own expense for a period not exceeding six months.

4. As to pronouncing a man having ostensible means a leper, the Law should allow any Magistrate on his own initiative, or on the written requisition of any three householders, to require that a supposed leper be brought before him for examination, provided the supposed leper

be not required to travel more than 3 miles. Should the Magistrate thereupon find there is any reasonable cause to suspect that the person is a leper, he shall direct that he be examined by a Commissioned Medical Officer who shall give a certificate stating the disease from which the patient is suffering. The patient should then be allowed the right of appeal to a Medical Board, and may demand the demonstration of the bacillus leprae as a confirmatory proof of his disease by a competent bacteriologist in the employ of any Government or Administration in India.

5. As to the class having no ostensible means of livelihood, it ought to suffice that they be subject to being forwarded by a Magistrate to any reasonable distance for examination by a competent medical man, and on receipt of a certificate to the effect that the disease suffered from is leprosy that the Magistrate should forward the sufferer to the leper Asylum of the District, where at stated intervals a Commissioned Medical Officer should be required to examine and certify as to the state of each patient.

6. The leper Asylum should not, as advised by Surgeon-General Rice, be close to the ordinary hospital of the locality; it should be sufficiently distant as to form a distinct

village reasonably removed from the outskirts of the head quarter town.

7. As to the nature of attendance upon these people, I would strongly advise against attempting anything unless Govt. were prepared to deal with the matter in a liberal spirit. It would be most unfair to the unfortunate persons who would be subject to the proposed law affecting lepers that they should have, against their wills, to reside in Lepers Asylums, unless for their ordinary and medical comforts all reasonable provision were made. Hence, Surgeon General Rice's proposals as to establishment and limit of cost per head to Rs. 5/- per month, would not suffice. Provision should be made for the Entertainment of a resident hospital Assistant in the case of large Asylums and non-resident in the case of small. All requisite medical appliances should be provided. Similarly, trained ward attendants would be essential. The Hospital Assistant should be invariably the Superintendent of the Asylum. The Asylum would be subject to the supervision of the District Medical Officer for purposes of inspection, but he should not be held responsible for any executive duties in connection with the Asylum.

In short, if the subject be touched by Government, I see no way of getting rid of the fact that leper Asylums would have to be organized on much the same principles as a minor Lunatic Asylum, with the exception that the number of menial attendants would be considerably less.

I have &c

Sd/- W. G. King
Surgeon - Lt. Colonel.
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

(True Copy)

C. J. B. Thorne
Surgeon - Major General.
Surgeon - General in the Madras

No 190

Government House
Quindry 6th January 1896

From
Surgeon Major W. B. Browning.
Surgeon to H.E. the Governor.

To The Secretary Surgeon-General
with the Govt. of Madras.

Sir,

With reference to Surgeon-General's
Circular No 6910A dated 16th October 1895,
I have the honor to state that although the
above Circular does not refer to me not being
in charge of any District still the following
notes are forwarded with the hope that
they may be of some use to the Surgeon-
General.

I should think that the figures re-
garding leper population in Censuses or
other returns should be received with the
very greatest caution. It is only the poorest
who will confess to being leprosy and they
only come forward and acknowledge this
when they see a possibility of obtaining
what they consider to be a specific line
of treatment. This was the impression
I gained when I took notes

Reference

98.

returned.

1 per 10,000 for the Leprosy Commission at Madras.
The fallacy of attaching too much importance
to figures on the subject is well illustrated
as follows. The number of alleged leprosy
persons collected for the Commission at
Madras was at the rate of 14 per 10,000.
The rate for the District (taking the Census
figure of 564 as the total number of leprosy
gives an incidence of 2 per 10,000. I believe
it is practically impossible to state, even
approximately, at present what the leprosy
population of any given area is. My im-
pression is that vagrant leprosy using the
word vagrant as ordinarily understood
are a negligible quantity. Mendicant
leprosy and leprosy of the poorer classes
stick to one circle where they are known
and where they may command a certain
amount of sympathy.

II. Question II regarding accommodation
will have to be settled by each local authority
but I would recommend that whatever
buildings be erected shall as a tentative
measure afford accommodation for not
more than one per 10,000 of population. If
it is found that the accommodation and
reput of such buildings prove attractive
to the poor they could then be extended.

There is however a great danger that such
buildings would become, except under the
closest supervision which in itself ought
be in the same to the inmates were choultries.
The patients resorting to them at night
and meal hours and absenting them-
selves at all other times.

III. This question will also have to be
answered by the local authorities. I agree
however with the general instructions laid
down by Surgeon Major General Rice
in para 6 of his letter.

IV. This I presume refers chiefly to medical
supervision. At the same time however
I would remark it may be possible if
these institutions become popular in any
given District that some of the establish-
ment should themselves be recruited
from the inmates.

V. I agree entirely with Surgeon Major
General Rice in para 3 of his letter and
would particularly prohibit what I have
seen in this Presidency leprosy hordens
and dhobies.

The law in this case however would
I believe in the first instance and for
many years have only an educational
quality as it would in the greater number
of cases be practically inoperative.

would not be enforced. I am referring
chiefly to Infected Municipalities.
Regarding the question of farms
I think they would be useless in most
Infected towns. I am not sure however
that the same remark applies to the
Leprosy Asylum Madras which I have
long felt should be removed from its
present situation to somewhere on the
 outskirts of the town.

I have &c.

Sd/- W. B. Browning
Surgeon Major
Surgeon to H.E. the Governor.

(True Copy)

C. J. S. S. S.

Surgeon Major General
Surgeon to H.E. the Governor.

2]

No. Four
91

OFFICE OF SURGEON-GENERAL

WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

Colacamund 12th May 1896.

From

SURGEON-MAJOR-GENERAL C. SIBTHORPE, F.R.C.P.I.,

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

To

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Local & Municipal DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I have the honor to state that after receipt of
G.O. No 1080 M. dated 8th July 1895 I informed
District Medical and Sanitary Officers and Civil
Surgeons and others that Government had referred
the question to me as to what number of lepers
approximately it will be necessary to find accom-
modation for in the event of the proposed legis-
lation being introduced. I stated that it is pro-
posed by the Government of India to define a
leper as "any person suffering from any variety
of leprosy in whom the process of ulceration has
commenced provided that no person shall be
adjudged a leper until after examination by com-
petent medical authority. In case of doubt as
to whether a person suspected of being a leper
is or is not a leper, any Magistrate of the first
class may order him within five days of the re-
ceipt of the order to submit himself for examination
by such Medical Officer as the Magistrate shall
designate and in case of his neglect or refusal
to so submit himself, may cause him to be so
arrested and produced for such examination
by such Officer, provided that no person sus-
pected of being a leper shall be required to pro-
ceed to a greater distance than three miles for

ordinary place of residence for the purpose
submitting himself for examination by a Medical
"would Officer"

chiefly That it was proposed to allow Municipalities to
incur expenditure for the care of lepers.

That Government also wish to be informed what
will be the best places for accommodating such
lepers and what new arrangements it will be
necessary to make.

That Government had pointed out that leprosy
is less prevalent in the Madras Presidency than
in most other parts of India and that it doubts
the propriety of erecting additional Asylums while
it considers farms for lepers are quite unnecessary.

The following information regarding the number
of lepers in each District, & in this Presidency was
copied from Table XV page 274 of the Report on the Census
of the Madras Presidency 1891 Vol XIV and circulated.

District or Station

Total lepers

	Total	Males	Females
Ganjam	817	595	222
Vizagapatam	964	698	266
Godavari	906	706	200
Kistna	485	368	117
Nellore	420	329	91
Suddapah	180	140	40
Turnool	171	146	25
Bellary	259	195	64
Anantapur	88	54	34
Madras	347	270	77
Chennai	689	531	158
North Arcot	1136	888	248

District
or
Station

Total lepers

	Total	Males	Females	Refere
Salem	236	167	69	38
Coimbatore	101	59	42	13
Chitalgiri	40	27	13	204
South Arcot	1033	829	204	195
Tanjore	710	515	82	160
Tiruchinopoly	322	210	82	114
Madurai	564	404	160	374
Chinnvelly	411	297	114	201
Malabar	1172	798	374	201
South Canara	766	715	51	2

A copy of the measures suggested by
Surgeon-Major-General W. R. Rice, Surgeon-
General with the Government of India published
on pages 1 and 2 of G.O. No 992 Public dated
16th November 1893 was attached for ready
reference. I called on them to submit a report
giving their opinions on the following points:-
(1) What is the leper population male and female,
of the Municipalities in the District, and what
proportion of them are vagrant in the sense
of the term used in India.
(2) What number of such lepers it will ap-
proximately be necessary to receive in

for.
 3) What will be the best places for recommending
 such lepers.
 4) What arrangements it will be necessary to make.
 5) What provisions would be proposed in order to
 that more Asylums or farms.
 6) The facts and opinions of the Medical Officers
 who have reported.
 7) A true copy of a
 letter from the Sanitary Commissioner and a
 copy of a letter from Surgeon
 Major W. B. Browning on the subject
 of the following report has been furnished
 by the Superintendent Government Leprosy
 Hospital Madras: -

(1) The present accommodation of the Government
 Leprosy Hospital Madras is as follows, viz: -

	European male	Female	Total
Gau	28		28
Vizag	16		16
Goda	136		136
Kis	2		2
Other convicts	22		22
Total	200		200

(2) The average daily number of inmates during
 the last three years was as follows, viz: -

	1873	1874	1875
European males	22.45	18.71	19.47
Native males	8.27	9.47	8.26
Female	150.11	129.97	127.31
Other convicts	46.52	48.07	46.69
Total	227.35	195.22	191.73

(3) Sanctioned Establishment		Salary per month
1 Superintendent		Rs 35/-
1 Resident Apothecary		Rs 20/-
1 Steward and clerk		Rs 9/-
1 Storerooper		Rs 14/-
1 Compounder		Rs 1/-
2 Peons	Rs 7/- each	Rs 25/-
1 Lascar		Rs 10/-
1 Dhoby		Rs 8/-
1 Barber		Rs 8/-
1 Sailor		Rs 5/-
1 Head Cook for Europeans		Rs 7/-
1 Asst. - do. - do.		Rs 5/-
1 Head Cook for Natives		Rs 14/-
1 Asst. - do. - do.		Rs 7/-
2 Male ward attendants	Rs 5/- each	Rs 10/-
1 - do. - do.		Rs 5/-
1 - do. - do.		Rs 5/-
2 Female - do. - do.	Rs 5/- each	Rs 10/-
2 Watermen	Rs 5/- each	Rs 10/-
1 Gardener		Rs 21/-
3 male koties	Rs 5/- each	Rs 10/-
2 female koties	Rs 5/- each	Rs 4/-
1 Cooly woman		

(4) The present hospital can be extended on
 the female side by adding an upper storey
 to the European female ward (block N. 10)
 to meet the overcrowding of the native female
 ward, this will give an aggregate number
 of beds for European and native females.

* See item No 47
 in G.O No 1245 W
 dated 9th April 1875

side by acquiring the Municipal straw or bullock depot which lies to the east of the hospital, the accommodation could be increased from 230 to 322 for all classes. This extension would take the form of 3 separate blocks of the model of No 6 block, each containing 32 beds to accommodate native males. This arrangement would probably be ample to accommodate all patients lying in the City of Madras and in the District of Chingleput for which District there need not be a separate hospital, as it is so close to the Madras Asylum; the Chingleput District Board and Municipality should however pay a contribution to the cost of the hospital for their share.

The increased accommodation would necessitate increased establishment to the extent of three more male ward attendants and one male boy all at Rs 5/- each a month.

The Superintendent states "and by no means convinced that it is advisable to remove the present Government Leprosy Hospital outside Municipal limits; I deny that the hospital or its inmates are in the slightest degree a nuisance when they are located; and removal outside the town would be very repugnant to the feelings of the natives, and

and would make them consider themselves outcasted and thus the popularity of the hospital would be jeopardised." I concur in this opinion.

5. He makes the following proposals for an Asylum for 100 leprosy (80 males + 20 females) Accommodation.

Five pukka tiled sheds containing 20 beds each would be ample with out houses, viz. Office and dispensary, kitchen, store room, dead house, latrines and quarters for Medical Subordinate and servants.

Establishment or Staff.

Chief Apothecary or Hospital Assistant - Salary and allowance according to grade, one steward and cook (if provisions are stored) Rs 20/- per mensem.

One compounder according to grade	Rs 9 to 18/-
2 Male ward attendants Each	Rs 5/-
1 female do	Rs 5/-
2 male boys Each	Rs 5/-
1 female	Rs 5/-
1 Dhoby	Rs 15/-
1 Barber	Rs 8/-
2 caste cooks	Rs 7 & 5/-

Equipment.

100 iron cots with planks at Rs 20/- each Rs 2000.
or wooden cots at Rs 8/- Rs 800.

or brick and Chumam plates with corah
mats at Rs 10/- each

100 Cumbles (oil make)	Rs 150/-
200 Quilts Chintz	300/-
100 Pillows Cotton	50/-
200 Pillow cases	50/-
160 Dhoties	80/-
20 female cloths red	20/-
<u>For Office and dispensary room.</u>	
1 Table writing for Dispensary	Rs 10/-
1 do. Steward table	10/-
1 Table compounding	10/-
1 Almirah medicine	20/-
1 Rack clothing	50/-
1 Record stand	10/-
3 Chairs Ann. wooden	15/-
1 Bench sitting	5/-

Kitchen

6 Copper pots, sizes	Rs 60/-
4 tubs, wooden, offices (for washing vegetables, straining and carrying rice, straining water &c)	16/-
b. He suggests for Municipal hospitals that two small wards to hold say, 20 males and 10 females might be worked on this system for which the necessary equipment and menial establishment would be as follows, viz:-	

Equipment.

30 Iron cots with planks -	Rs 600/-	6
or 30 wooden cots	240/-	
or 30 brick and chumam piels with carak mats at 4 annas each mat.		Referen 8.
30 Cumbles (oil make)	Rs 45/-	
60 Quilts (Chintz)	90/-	turned.
30 Pillows (Cotton)	15/-	
60 Pillow cases	15/-	
40 Dhoties	20/-	
20 Female cloths red	30/-	
1 Table for writing & placing the medicine basket on it.	10/-	
2 chairs	10/-	
1 Bench	5/-	
1 Open clothing rack	20/-	

Mennial Establishment.

1 Male ward attendant Rs 6/- per month.
 1 Female do 5/-

The cooks, dhoby and toties of the Municipal hospital should be given additions to their wages for extra work in connection with leper wards.

7. The Civil Surgeon Cochin reports regarding the Pallipattam Lazaretto and the lepers in the Cochin Municipality.

(1) In the Cochin Municipality there are 56 lepers, 36 males and 20 females. 27 are vagrants (16 being males and 11 females)

(2) In the Pallipattam Lazaretto there are 10 lepers, 6 males and 4 females.

as the 11 male and 11 female vagrant lepers.

(3) In this District I am of opinion that they should be sent to the Pallipost Leprosy Hospital.

That present there is accommodation for 3 males and 10 females in addition to the 37 patients now in the hospital.

(4) Another building containing 6 or 8 rooms would accommodate all the vagrant lepers in British Cochin.

(5) As stated in the above para I do not consider there is any necessity for farms or more houses in this part of Malabar; the leper hospital in Pallipost could be extended and with the following establishment would be quite sufficient; able bodied lepers would be utilized to do sweeping, Gardening &c.

1 ward attendant male	Rs 6/-
1 do female	5/-
1 cook	5/-
1 Doty	4/-

Total Rs 20/-

(6) During the past three years there has been a daily average of 12 lepers supported by Govt. and provision made for that number only in the budget.

(7) Seven lepers were sent to the hospital by the Trichinopoly Municipality last year & maintained by that body.

above, three more remain, the sanctioned establishment is:

1 Ward attendant male	Rs 6/-
1 do	6/-
1 Starcher	5/-
1 Sweeper	5/-
1 Cook	4/-
1 Female cook	4/-

Total Rs 30/-

There is no necessity to increase it even if any suggestions in paras 4 and 5 are carried out.

8. The District Medical and Sanitary Officer Malabar makes the following report as regards the leper hospital at Calicut.

"In this District the leper Asylum may be enlarged to accommodate 100 sick (70 males and 30 females).

That when the hospital is enlarged a senior medical subordinate be put in charge and the establishment kept up in accordance with hospitals of the same size.

The accommodation at present in the local Asylum is for 14 males and 8 females. The sanctioned establishment is as follows and it may be extended as suggested in the above para.

1 Porter on Rs 7/- per month
1 Cook - 7/-
1 Sweeper - 6/-

as to this Begum is now under the management of
(43) the missionaries assisted permanently by the
local bodies. If this arrangement is to last we
at present - should be required to organize it in the scale
and proposed in paragraph 8 of this letter, the funds,
if necessary, being provided by the local bodies
(44) concerned. Government should much in the
statistics and reports of such assisted institutions
being submitted to my office for a report to be
(51) there in the Annual Report on Civil Hospitals and
in the Dispensaries - such institutions should be
subject to the inspection of the local Sanitary
Authorities, District Medical and Sanitary
Board Officers and the Surgeon General
Care 9. There is a similar Begum at Mangalore
dealing with about 20 or 25 lepers under the care
of the Sanito. I have attempted to get a report
on the working of this institution but up to the
present without success. If I get any information
(b) regarding it which will be of use to Government
I will write in continuation of this letter.
and visited it last July during my inspection
of the Begum at Mangalore and was pleased with the care
(57) and attention with which the lepers were
being treated. It is partially aided by the
local authorities. It has been

consider it should be placed under similar
rules to those proposed in paragraph 8 of this
letter.

10. Before making any suggestions for the
segregation of lepers in the Districts generally
it may be remarked that the proposals at
present put forward can practically deal
only with vagrant lepers who obtrude them-
selves on the public and become a nuisance.
Even from the reports of District Medical and
Sanitary Officers the proportion of vagrant
lepers is a very small one and apparently
not so much importance is attached by
Medical Officers to the presence of this class
as might have been imagined.

As to the number of such for which ac-
commodation would have to be provided
it varies considerably in different districts.
As an example Sangre is one of the few
Districts which would furnish a comparatively
large number of lepers to be provided for on
the spot though its leper population is not
by any means the highest of the Districts
in the Presidency. The District Medical
and Sanitary Officer proposes accommodation

1. Accommodation for which should be in accordance
 with that proposed by the Superintendent of the
 Hospital, Madras. The total number to be
 provided for from the Municipal funds of this
 District he estimates at 300 but I consider
 that a hospital for 100 would meet all the
 requirements of the District in the absence of
 small hospitals being constructed in the
 several districts. In other districts

provision on a much smaller scale would
 suffice as the actual number of leprosy
 cases does not rise to so high figures.

Accommodation for 10 beds would seem
 ample provision for any municipality and
 in many cases it would be enough. The pro-
 portion of 10 to 1 for male and female would
 be a reasonable one to go by. Two separate
 huts should be constructed with pecha tile
 roofs and with separate latrines and should
 be situated sufficiently near the Municipal
 Hospital to have the supervision of District
 Medical and Sanitary Officers and Civil
 Engineers. The standard plan now proposed
 by the Sanitary Board for isolation huts
 would suit equally well for leprosy. The
 establishment should consist of

- 1 Cook.
- 1 Ward attendant, who should be instructed

1 Dhotie (In many instances one of the patients
 could do the necessary dhotie work)

1 Dhoty.

The equipment necessary for two huts con-
 taining 8 beds (male) and 2 beds (female)
 respectively would be as follows.

10 Iron cots with blankets	Rs 200/-
or 10 wooden cots	80/-
or 10 bricks and chunam mats with coir mats at 4 annas each mat.	
10 Cushions (jail make)	15/-
20 Quilts (Chintz)	30/-
10 Pillows (cotton)	5/-
20 Pillow cases	5/-
8 Dhoties	4/-
2 Female cloths red	3/-
1 Table for writing and placing the medicine basket on it.	10/-
1 Bench	5/-
1 Chair	

A few instruments and medical and surgical
 appliances would require to be kept within
 for these leprosy wards as it would be dangerous
 to allow instruments to be taken from the
 neighbouring Municipal Hospital and used
 on leprosy patients as occasion required.

A list of such as is commonly used in

	Number
with Catheters, German Silver, male sets of 12	1
Hospital Instruments, dressing, pocket case, large	1
provis Instruments, tooth, in case	1
Distal Lancets, abscess, Syne's	1
that a) Spicars, set, in case	1
requir Apparatus irrigation with vessel	1
small Ligature flax packets	1
separ Stethoscope	1
provis Syringe, Enema with vaginal tube Reids'	1
suffr Syringe, Glass, urethra male	1
leper - Do. Hypodermic	1
Test tubes	3
any Thermometer, Clinical self registering	1
in 2 Tourniquet or Semmich's Elastic bandage cord	1
par Tubing, India rubber large for drainage and irrigation	As required
be a Vaginal tubes, Glass	1
but Basins, dressing metal, sets of 5	1
roo Bowls, China	As required
be Catheter cases, tin	1
nos Cork screws	1
me Measure glass 4oz	1
in Do. Minim	1
by Do. pewter 1 lb	1
we Rings, tin or enamelled ware	As required
to Pestle and mortar, brass, small	1
Pots, infusion, tin	1
Scales and weights, pillar	1

Slabs, wedgewood of size 1
 Spatula, spreading 1
 Saw, English lbs As required
 Waterproof sheeting Do.
 Troughs, grain, spare, set 1
 Almirahs, for instruments & appliances 1
 Medicines, hospital necessaries and miscellanies should be supplied from the hospital stores.

11. If these institutions were sanctioned and opened they should be dealt with separately in the Annual Report on Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries.

(I have the honor to be
 Sir,
 Your Most Obedt. Servant.
 C. Linthorne
 Surgeon-Major-General.
 Surgeon-General with the Govt. of Madras.)

Levied at Muz 1896 Department
with it

Hooper Com

provis Surgeon Maj. Genl. (Subthope H.C.S.)
Distri Surgeon General

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Submits proposals
garding the segregation
of Lep.

C.S.

Order

Recorded pending the proposed
legislation on the subject.

Wood

7-8-96

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The Lepers Bill

10507

H.M.

Copy to be sent to the
Hon. Secy. for the Govt.

132.14 P
14.5.96

14.5.96 2
1.9.96

NOTE FOR (THE Secretary)

In its resolution No. 2, dated 23rd March 1895, the Government of India recommended that in view to the treatment of lepers in municipalities, the Local Governments should have recourse to legislation either in the shape of a separate Bill or by such amendments of the municipal law as was necessary to bring it into accord with the principles which have been accepted by the Government of India. A draft Bill to provide for the segregation of pauper lepers and the control of lepers exercising certain trades was accordingly got ready in August 1896, but as a General Leper Bill was just then received from the Government of India for the opinion of this Government as well as of the Honourable the Judges of the High Court and other selected officers and persons this Government decided to postpone the consideration of the local Bill, the Honourable Sir Henry Bliss remarking

would refer for opinion
 all persons mentioned by the
 Chief Secretary..... In the
 meantime, I would not go on
 with our Bill. If India passes
 its Bill, we can adopt and pass
 a short act separately to enable
 us to make Local Boards and
 municipalities contribute.....

In the Bill then received, there
 was no provision authorising
 the application of Local and
 municipal funds to the establish-
 ment and maintenance of leper
 asylums and it was on this ac-
 count that the Government de-
 cided to pass a separate act
 making Local and municipal
 funds liable to this charge. In
 the Bill which was finally
 passed into law as Act III of 1898,
 however, a new section supply-
 ing this omission has been in-
 serted at the suggestion of this
 Government. This section (17)
 runs as follows:—

Notwithstanding anything
 any enactment with respect

R



+ we are to deal with the desire whether it is
 with a view to doing anything.

I don't quite see
 what just. has to
 do with it - It is
 a medical question
 & we full under
 Public, and say -
 this note might be
 sent to the Medical
 Officer.

But if it is wished
 to apply the Act
 at first only to, say
 the Municipal area of
 the Pres. town, we
 might so request
 Medical.

to the purposes to which the fun-
 or other property of a local
 authority may be applied, a
 local authority may

(a) establish or maintain, or
 establish and maintain, or
 tribute towards the cost of the
 establishment or maintenance
 or the establishment and main-
 tenance of, a leper asylum
 within or without the local limits
 of such local authority;

(b) with the previous sanction
 of the Local Government and
 subject to such conditions as
 that Government may prescribe,
 appropriate any immovable
 property vested in or under the
 control of such body, as a
 for, or for use as, a leper asylum.

It is therefore submitted
 that there is now no need for
 this Government to undertake
 legislation. The necessary steps
 for applying the Act to this Pres.
 under section 1(4) and for making
 rules under section 16 should
 be submitted, be taken in the
 Medical Department.

591 7/19-5-98.

Transferred to Public Dept
with reference to H's
notes.

H. Remembrance

17 5 98

To the Public Dept. with
Cur No 1439 of 1896

Recd. 19.5.98

15.5.98
16.5.98

Public Dept.

C.No.1732

Subject

Medical treatment of Lepers

H.M.

FOR ORDERS

L. & M. have transferred a note by the Hon'ble Sir Henry Bliss, d/16th May 1898, flag N, regarding the action, if any, to be taken locally under the Lepers Act, III of 1898. The Hon'ble Member remarked "The first thing to do will be to ascertain with how many lepers we have to deal, and then decide whether it is worth while to do anything".

The information required by H.M. is available in the Local and Municipal current No.1439, d/12th May 1896, which has apparently been lying over pending legislation. In that letter the S.G. makes various proposals for providing for the treatment of lepers. From the statistics given in the last Census report he gives the total number of lepers in the Presy. at 11367. Dr. Browning in a letter appended to the S.G.'s report questions the accuracy of the Census figures. He argues that

it

attached to
the notes below
Page 39

591 7

Transf
ports
notes

it is only the poorest who will admit that they are leprous. Action taken under the new Act will however be principally with regard to paupers - ~~the Act~~ so that the correctness or otherwise of Dr: Browning's view need not be discussed.

Dec 20
Aug 21
the date

follows

an

From the abstract of the replies of Dt: Surgeons submitted by the S.G. it will be seen that the greatest divergency of opinion exists as to the necessity for separate leper asylums, and as to the number of lepers for whom accommodation would be required. For example while in N. Arcot it is considered likely that 114 out of 159 lepers will require accommodation, in Cuddayah it is only proposed to supply room for 6 or 8 out of a total of 180. The Act is, it is submitted, intended only for introduction in places where lepers have become a nuisance or a danger to public health. If the extension of the Act to this Presy. is contemplated it will perhaps be best first to ask all Dt. Magtes. to report whether they consider its extension necessary to any portion of their districts. If they reply in the affirmative steps can then be taken to obtain in consultation with the S.G. accurate information as to the provision required, and the L. & M. Dept: can ^{then} take steps to bring to the notice of the Local Boards the necessity for action on

am with respect

on their part.

M
11/6/95

The Act does not come into force in any part of the Presidency till it is applied there by notification of the Local Bd. It is obviously impossible for the Govt to by whom it is applied and report from the Local Officers is therefore first necessary. The Govt has the intention to report but I think he has to do so after consulting the Chairman of Municipalities in many Municipalities there are so called leper hospitals in which lepers are fed and lodged. They are not only provided charitable institutions. It is in the Towns that the Act can & will be most applied.

Done
11/4/98
12/6/98

Papers to be read in Proceedings:-

Again G.O., No.	, dated	189 .
Again G.O., No.	, dated	189 .
Current No.	1732 of 1898, dated	19-5-86, from 27th (v).
" "	" 189 , "	" "
" "	" 189 , "	" "

C.S. ORDER. No. 778, of 20th June 1898.
A. S. S.

All District Magistrates and the Commissioners of Police, Madras, are requested to report, after consulting the Presidents of the Municipalities, whether they consider it necessary to extend the papers set off of 1886 to any portion of their districts.
(from and by)

17/6/98 11/8/98
All District Magistrates and the Commr. of Police, Madras. despd 5-7-98

