

Two leper settlements in China: Canton and Macao

Publication/Creation

1891

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Two leper settlements in China
Canton & Macao

The circuit together of these settle-
ments is well worth the trouble ^{involved}
~~but~~ ^{the} visit ^{both} is much more
^{useful} ^{as we can}
^{understand} ^{the} ^{leprosy} ⁱⁿ ^{its} ^{regulation} ^{under} ^{the} ^{Chinese}
^{before} ^{we} ^{treated} ^{the} ^{leprosy} ⁱⁿ ^{China}

(Hanton) & ~~Macao~~ (Macao, Portuguese) government,
is carried on. At Canton the
Chinese system is seen to perfection,

but at Macao the Portuguese
have method ^{freely} open to inspection.
I will ^{begin with a description of} describe the Canton settlement
ⁱⁿ ^{brief} ^{with}

~~first~~, as that was the first we visited,
~~by~~ ^{our} visit is under Chinese man-
agement might be expected to be the
same interesting. The village in which

the lepers are congregated is situated
three quarters of a mile outside the
wall, of the city. As we journey
in a chain through the narrow

alleys, which constitute the only streets
in Canton, we observe here & there
a muttered remark of humanity
~~with~~ ^{with} ^{heaving} ^{his} ^{eyes} ^{from} ^{stare}

to ^{stare} ^{at} ^{us}. Some with ^{the} ^{same} ^{the} ^{Chinese}
countenance characteristic of ^{hypertrophied} ^{subcutaneous}
leprosy; some ^{showily} ^{exhibit} ^{the} ^{leprosy}
ulcerated legs ^{exhibiting} ^{the} ^{same} ^{results}

^{to} ^{see} ^{the} ^{same} ^{results}
their to enquire others the same results

It strikes me that the Union cannot
enforce the residence of lepers in the
village, ^{unimpaired to them} otherwise what are these
lepers doing here. ~~There~~ in the midst
of the crowded city. Suddenly the
chain emerges from ^{the city gate} the city into the
Open country, leaving the smells the
noise the narrowed crowded thoroughfares
behind. The day (New Year day) is
cool & bright & beautiful & after
~~four miles journey~~ ~~the chain~~
it is very pleasant to get out of
the anticipation of a ^{pleasant} walk in
the Open country is very ^{tempting}. The
~~path~~ ^{path} is through ^{gently} undulating ground
consisting of grass covered mounds
stretching ^{parade way} ~~on each side~~ ^{on every side} a foot.
~~The chain~~ ~~is~~ ~~not~~ ~~at~~ ~~the~~ ~~point~~
~~of~~ ~~inspection~~ ~~we~~ ~~see~~ ~~that~~ ~~the~~
~~condition~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~ground~~ ~~around~~ ~~us~~
~~is~~ ~~not~~ ~~at~~ ~~all~~ ~~revealed~~ ~~the~~ ~~fact~~
~~is~~ ~~not~~ ~~that~~ ~~the~~ ~~ground~~ ~~is~~ ~~not~~ ~~at~~ ~~all~~ ~~revealed~~
that close at hand ~~is~~
medially ~~around~~ ~~us~~ are a number
of graves & as the eye becomes
accustomed to the undulations ~~is~~
the view is carried gradually out
as until ^{by the field glasses} we find that the
further billowy rising in the
distance is similarly occupied with
to those at our feet. The magnitude
are mounds but many are the
elaborate horse shoe ^{brick & lime} ~~stone~~ ~~creations~~
one is accustomed to find in the
pauze of the ~~rather~~ ~~class~~ of these

every man laughing to the children
thick about us front. letting us which
way to go. We are at length conducted
to the village town house. a large room
done up in the usual gross manner
of Chinese rooms with "Loo" altars, rough
& gaudily coloured wood carving, large
lanterns ~~at~~ ^{swinging} etc. We asked for the
head man but find he has gone out,
a few cigar to the men, sweet
biscuits to the women & children &
the cause movement & good fellowship
we sit down in the midst of the group.

There seems but little sadness in their
surroundings here & we commence
through our ^{medical} student interpreter to
interrogate. I do need his hints &
he tells the note. I took I will only
give a resume after ~~some~~ ^{the}
cases.

1. Many before had lived then 10, 15
The man had been there 22 years.

This gives an ~~ex~~ excellent idea of how
long a life may live. The man who
had been there longest was the head man.
His hands frozen & sore & ears ^{were} ~~both~~ ^{all}
~~severed~~ well nigh all gone. ~~his~~
little remained of his nose & ears, but
belied no other about him, ^{the} although
his face was scarred & a facial paralysis
rendered him a forbidding object.

1. This man was dressed well & look quite comfortable. ~~with~~; And that is the ^{Min. Long life} I said, he was a rich man & and the worth \$20,000, ~~with~~ in all probability, is a huge exaffecation, & he cared ^{at} afford to eat & drink & then well. ~~The~~ head man of the village he handles all the money, & he is responsible to the Canton government for the well being of the place. In this way he get his 'squeeze' & he has been at it for many years, hence his comfortable appearance his reputed well & his longevity. I believe were all Lepers well cared for that life could be prolonged ~~it~~ indefinitely.

2. The ^{oldest} ~~youngest~~ ^{leper} ~~person~~ in the village was ⁶² ~~72~~ years of age & the youngest 12.8.

3. One man had been a leper for 87 years, his face was one huge hypertrophic red mass; he was presented to me by the community as their worst specimen; the children of the crowd rushed away to get the skin when bidden to touch. This with many shouts & much laughter the man himself evidently enjoying the joke. He was a happy laughing stout strong man of 35 who said he could carry a bag a weight as even he did & although ill so long was now the least affected by it muscularly.

4. A fine healthy very cherted baby of 4 months was being suckled by the a forcible mother a well marked leper 21 years of age.

5. Children ~~do not~~ ^{do not} ~~live~~ ^{live} in the village of leper parents; do not ^{show signs} ~~become~~ lepers until 6 or 7 years of age.

6. A child of 12 years, of age a well built rollicking lad ~~was~~ born of parents both lepers & who had lived in the leper village all his life. had not a sign of leprosy.

7. No ~~leper~~ leper parents had more than one child.

8. One woman of 60 years of age who had come ~~there~~ ^{to the village} with her leper ^{husband} ~~40 years~~ ^{40 years} before, ~~there~~ ^{she} had lived in the village ever since had not a mark of leprosy. She never

any children; her husband ~~had~~ died 47 years after entering the village;

but she remained on. From this woman I gathered she was not

afraid of leprosy & that she did not believe in ^{its} contagious nature. She said

there were many persons in the village who were not lepers & that children of the present generation did not become lepers.

cutting I named one two persons the children of lepers 18 or 19 years of age who were affected with leprosy but who showed no signs.

9. The following points in the history of the village are remarkable.

about ¹⁵⁰ 200 years ago when the village was first founded; it was

the government ^{ordered} ~~transported~~ out certain families ⁱⁿ a small village where the lepers now live & devoted the place to the use of the lepers. ^{When} ~~the~~ the lepers settled there the ~~fact~~ however the old residents did not see the propriety of leaving, so they stayed where they were. They were not afraid of leprosy & their property remains unto this day. The intermingling of lepers as evidenced the day I visited them the children go to school together, in fact the healthy are not afraid of the disease. Further they say ^{of them} not one ever ~~contracts~~ contracted leprosy. This I heard ^{statement} ~~was~~ means of ~~testing~~. ^{He does not sleep, however under the same roof, nor intermarry.} But get and the point is worthy note. During the Tai-ping rebellion many persons were wanted about Canton & many families took refuge in the leper village & bestowed themselves there until the storm of prosecution had passed over. ~~Many of these families~~ ~~at~~ but afterwards the families remained & are in the village today. These two episodes the refusal of the original residents to move because of an influx of lepers; & the sheltering of healthy persons to the leper asylum show that ^{the} Chinese, ^{how} have not the dread of leprosy one would expect.

(10) The management of the Asylum is entrusted to ^a ~~the~~ head man NDI

who were fit to go and beg, & earn &
save money. We saw but little of the
lepers in advance, & though we
opened the doors of the House, in the
Street & looked in. ~~At first~~ there
the reverse side of the picture was
exhibited in all its ^{leprosy} ~~leprosy~~ loathsome-
ness & the laughing, noisy crowd
without ~~which~~ ~~excited~~ seemed a
parody on the human wrecks within.
~~At the~~ Within a ^{minute} ~~few~~ of pleasant ^{able} painful
memory, we had adieu to the lepers & their
village, bringing away with us a few excellent
photographs & a more accurate knowledge
of the disease & propagation ^{method}.

My conclusion was, ^{that} if ever there existed
a method by which leprosy can be
spread it is surely the system in force
at Canton, and I presume in all other
leper settlements of China. Of course leprosy
may be better controlled by inspection
if ^{it is} ~~it is~~ ^{disregarded} ~~disregarded~~
^{then} why take the step of enforcing so-called
segregation; allowing it is better than the
segregation is no segregation but the village
becomes a focus from which its occupants
go, ^{faith} ~~faith~~ daily on their begging excursions, to
spread the disease far & wide. Of ^{the} ~~the
Moreover of 1000 persons in the village
^{about} ~~about~~ 500 only are lepers; others are those
the original residents of the village & later
the refugees from the Tai-Ping rebellion.~~

Every person on entering has to pay
a certain sum from \$7 to \$20 to the
headman as burial money. The
Chinese are very observant on the point
of decent burial & further they know
that the longer the corpse is kept alive
the longer the headman enjoys the money
so it may, mean to feed ^{& clothe} the corpse.

Lepers are divided into 3 various classes.

- a. Beffans. Lepers fit to walk are
sent on begging errands, systematically
they are compelled to bring in so much
to the headman who gives them
a return ^{vegetables} ~~via~~ salt fish for food
any luxuries they must purchase
for themselves. Many beffans become rich in
this fashion.
- b. Lepers unable to walk, but who
can use their hands, are employed
in rattan & bamboo work. Matting,
mattings & paper etc. These are sold
by the headman who gives in return
food & clothes, & who promises to bury
them should they have brought in no
money when first placed.
- c. Lepers in advanced stages are supported
from the common fund & they are
found granted by the Cantonese
Government. The headman receives
that so many cash about Five
penny a day for the support of each.
Certainly the people look happy &
well fed. but of course they were the last
of them we saw standing around us; perhaps

The study of the
so that the treatment of leprosy by segregation & leprosy therefore is impossible as
not only are the lepers in the settlements
allowed to go further but in the settlements
themselves the leprosy & the healthy live
together freely. One would consider it an
excellent place to study the effect of ^{the healthy}
living in close proximity to lepers; but it is
impossible to arrive at the truth, one resident
says no we never ^{contract} leprosy in the village
another ^{declaring that} says for one time we succeeded.
I must say we saw but few residents
and tainted with leprosy. Certainly no men;
only had some women. The lepers either ^{came}
in as patients with ^{infants} ⁱⁿ leprosy from parents
never born in the village, & the women
who were healthy had all followed their
husbands who had been ^{compelled} by his friends
to seek refuge here. Certainly it is that
one woman had lived 40 years amongst
the community & had borne children to a leper
husband & got her and a healthy leprosy.
The only other point that dwells in the memory
in the length of time a leper may live if well
cared for; it seemed in this village that
a leper might in many life ^{directly} expand in
the depth in pocket. Good clothing of good
food seem the specifics in the eradication
of leprosy; & when one ^{mentally} revolves the close analogy
^{between} the leprosy & tubercle the specific
mentions are not to be considered as new.

Not yet however had we seen the last of the Caper,
 but were we yet down well before for the
 the way down the Canton river we
 even after leaving the village of ^{Wan} ~~approaching~~ ^{approaching} Canton
 by the ^{Steam} ~~river~~ boat to Hang Kung, for there
 on the way down, ^{we passed} many boats ^{which} ^{occupied}
~~the~~ ^{the} ~~river~~ ^{river}
 In on the way down the ^{Canton} river, ^{the} ^{Caper}
 boats, ~~which~~ ^{as they are called,} ^{are} ^{arrested}
 are; attention. A ^{small} ^{boat} ^{one}
^{we usually see} ^{is} ^{seen} ^{keeping} ^{under}
^{San Han} ^{is} ^{under} ^{the} ^{bank}, ^{but}
^{occasionally} ^{as} ^a ^{well} ^{laden} ^{boat} ^{of} ^{junk}
 passed he ^{promises} ⁱⁿ ^{it} ^{to} ^{demand} ^{food}
 a money. I was he got a live duck, some
 uncooked rice, a piece of salt fish, fruit,
 whatever they can ^{be} ^{obtained}; but he is
 not easily put off if there is any wrangle,
 he lays his hands on what he wants, as
 he knows they will not eat any thing after
 this Caper touch. The head quarters of all these
^{is} ^{at} ^{the} ^{Caper} ^{village} ^{of} ^{the} ^{we} ^{leave} ^{Canton}
 with the impression that ~~as~~ ^{it} ^{is} ⁱⁿ ^{ev} ^{ev} ^{ev} ^{ev} ^{ev} ^{ev}
 Caper thrive, in China, ^{as} ^{they} ^{go} ^{the} ^{best}
 way ^{is} ^{to} ^{abolish} ^{the} ^{system} ^{for} ^{its} ^{continuance}
 Tili's spread could not be devised.

Macao.

We next direct our attention to the Holy
 City. Three hundred & fifty years ago the
 Portuguese landed & settled in Macao a
 small peninsula ^{at} ^{the} ^{mouth} ^{of} ^{the} ^{Canton} ^{river}
 at the mouth of the Canton river.

There a city in Medieval European line
grew up, & then it is like seen to this day.
The ruin of a Cathedral, as a prominent
part of the town, testify to ~~the~~ ^{the} religious
zeal these early settlers carried with them, &
it to the ~~very~~ present in a forsaken state
of the ruins resident, ⁱⁿ that it has never
been restored. We learn there is a Cape island
controlled by ^{the} Government at Macao & after
obtaining permission ^{courteously granted by} ~~from~~ the Colonial
Secretary we proceed thither. As a guide
interpreter we have a jolly, kindly,
reverted Macao resident, to whom the Cape
island might be a whole of goldmines,
by the way the people at Macao regard it.
~~As~~ ~~for~~ We are carried by steam launch
for 3 miles down the coast, & ~~then~~ ~~two~~
furlongs by sampans to within about 1/2 mile
of the island, where the settlement is.
The shallow water ^{can} here only allow
you continuing on journey by sampans,
(native boat), & as ~~the~~ ~~water~~ ~~gets~~ we
approach the shore we are translated
to a ~~the~~ small skiff ⁱⁿ which we
are pulled on to the beach. Climb
~~to~~ hundred yards from the shore,
in a rather cozy ^{sheltered} nook, are the mat
bed ~~where~~ ~~our~~ ~~residence~~ ~~is~~ residence
of the Cape. A muttering cadence of voice,
issuing from one shed, we approach
it, & find a number of men stoop
~~are~~ kneeling before an altar & recite
& chanting prayers. This is evidently

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leisure & spontaneous worship, for there
was no European priest near them & they
were not apprised of our coming.

Perhaps a dozen matsheds, some representing
a single ~~house~~ ^{ground} some enclosing ~~two~~ ^{two} ~~two~~
a ~~three~~ ^{rooms with} a single roof or clothes
irregularly together with a ~~ground~~ ^{area} cut

Central ^{cleared} ~~cleared~~ "square". ~~There~~ ^{was} ~~some~~ a few trees

and shelter from the sun & around one
small garden, ^{kept} in a fair state of culti-
vation by the lepers themselves.

There are about 40 lepers here in various
stages of disease. What strikes me most
however is not the villainous face or

frivolousness of any particular ~~leper~~
leper, but the want of solemnity of all
the countenances of the inmates; the
utter want of life, lifelessness & deadness
to life. ~~It is not that the heart~~ ~~was~~

a life ~~with~~ ^{the} lifelessness was stamped
in each face nor could the sight
of ^{our} small offerings of tea, tobacco,
biscuits or dollars ~~for~~ elicit a

gleam of joy ~~for~~ ^{less} of a smile; but
in their ~~place~~ ^{stead} ~~to~~ ^{posture}, solemn
grimaces, ~~which brought~~ ~~not~~ ~~the~~

joyless ~~caused~~ ~~the~~. How different from the
inhabitants of the Canton Settlement

we left there with the remark
"well these are the happiest collection
of people I have ever seen in China," ^{and}
~~was~~ ~~the~~ everywhere we looked we were
met with a smiling face & our own
reflected the merriment ~~from~~ ^{from} the time.

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we entered until we left the village. In leaving the Macao settlement we felt depressed & uncommunicative; when we did find our tongues, it was in short sentences expressive of how glad we were to be away. ~~Myself~~ We agreed that it was the most ~~loathsome~~ & depressing sight we had ever seen, & believed the vision of the place would haunt us. It was a realization of what many have tried to depict in fiction. The hopelessness ^{described} in the Paradise Lost, ~~as~~ the Inferno, or in letters from Hell, was here a reality, a picture ^{of} living ^{inferno} death. What was the difference, other cause of the difference between the aspect of the two settlements.

In the first place the settlement we visited was ~~the~~ for men only. The women ~~had~~ ^{had} a separate establishment since 1885. Up to that time men & women lived together; when a woman came in a leper she was assigned ^{made} to a resident, and not infrequently bore a child; ~~but~~ and not only so, but ^{with their} women who were not lepers, came & settled in the village, as they ~~do~~ do in Ceiland, & bore children further to their husbands & ~~see~~ may be several subsequent husbands. Further, the village whilst men & women & their children dwell together, was not decreed as it is now in its loneliness, & there was not so much apprehension ⁱⁿ persuading lepers to go there.

discharge from alien 520 fathoms to ~~to~~
 collect the earth from a paper frame &
 send ~~the~~ ^{specimens} to him by P&O to London.
 The collection of this caused a good deal of
 excitement & volunteers came forward
 readily to supply the material. A few
 excellent ~~plots of ground~~ ^{by way of} ~~plots~~ ^{plots}. One
 by ~~the~~ ^{one} the paper frame perhaps a distance
 of 150 yards at most. The distance how-
 ever was ^{expressed} ~~considered~~ by the paper to be
 great & before ^{starting} ~~starting~~ he gathered that
 we ^{was} ~~found~~ ^{not} ~~found~~ ^{found} them ~~in~~ ^{within} ~~an~~
 hour. All ^{the} ~~started~~ ^{the paper} ~~with~~ ^{capable of walking} ~~in~~ ^{towards}
 the spot, but gradually they fell
 off & ~~left~~ ^{after} the first minute
 walk ~~only~~ ^{three} ~~was~~ ^{necessary} ~~only~~
 three were equal to the ^{to reach the frame} ~~experiment~~.
 If any thing could ^{indicate} ~~show~~ ^{the}
 muscular weakness associated will
 explain this incident does so; but subsequent
 observation not quite bearing out this
 phenomenon I am inclined to put
 it down to want of exercise or much
 in any thing. I have seen a paper
 with covered with tubercles & by ~~holding~~ ^{holding}
 rubber earning his livelihood ^{on} ~~at~~ the
 Hong Kong wharf as a porter, & capable
 of lifting as much as other coolies.
 The very fact of his ^{operation to be} ~~being~~ ^{earn}
 the money wherewith to ~~feed~~ ^{feed} himself ~~and~~
~~to~~ ~~the~~ ~~extent~~ ~~that~~ ^{kept} his rubber ~~is~~
 active & developed.

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It is unnecessary to repeat the experience
ble gained by visiting the Female
leper settlement. ~~It~~ The refuge is
on another island altogether from the
male settlement & about four miles
off. ~~It~~ Their abode, ~~is~~ ^{is} solid stone
building, is on the East point of
Ka-Ho ~~island~~ (Colowan island).
The same conditions obtain as in
the male settlement. They do every
thing for themselves even to burying
their dead.

Through the courtesy of D. Jones
da Silva ^{of Macao} I received the following answer
to question I addressed him

1. "At present there ~~are~~ ^{are} 39 ~~lepers~~ ^{lepers}
with ~~leper~~ ^{male} settlement on D. Joao Island

The annual average of admittance
is 15." ^{What would} ^{be} the average
duration of life after ~~entering~~ ^{entering} the
refuge is, between 3 & 7 years

2. "At present there are 25. Lepers
in the Female settlement, on Ka-ho (Colowan)

The annual average of admittance
is 8."

3. "As the boundary question of ~~the~~ ^{between}
the Portuguese & Chinese governments
is still a vexed question it is impossible
to answer whether the lepers are in
Portuguese or Chinese territory."

This ~~is~~ answer I obtained because

Should the Hong Kong government even
think of establishing a leper asylum,
~~that~~ and as these views properly belong
to the British government available, it
is pertinent to know whether there would
be any difficulty in getting an island
belonging to the Union for the purpose.
From the answer obtained there evidently
would be none.

4. In answer to the Question, how
are the Lepers maintained?

"A boat is sent weekly to the leper
establishment with a certain
quantity of food sufficient for
every patient. a pair of straw shoes
is supplied ^{monthly} ~~weekly~~." Blankets I
ascertained were sent at the com-
mencement of the cold weather.

At the female settlement especially an
annual robbery ~~took~~ ^{takes} place. A few
nights after the blankets ~~were~~ ^{are} dis-
tributed a band of thieves invariably
put in an appearance, & strip
the women of their blankets & anything
else they ~~can~~ ^{can} lay hands on, but
the blankets ~~were~~ ^{are} the attraction.

There is a further example of such care
needed of the ~~dis~~ ^{with} the Union here
for the ^{contagion} ~~importance~~ of leprosy. They
will actually ^{steal} use the blankets that
have been ^{to} ~~convey~~ ^{transmitting} the leprovis virus
over. This principle also of "never ^{amongst the} ~~convey~~
be high when the wretched leper is not allowed a ^{convince} ~~for~~ ^{convince} ~~body~~

one would find the leprosy system
 unwise; ay, and, more, to it would be
~~condemned~~ seen to be a focus
 for the spread of the disease ~~not~~
 but for the growth of the disease
 a focus from which the disease
 is systematically disseminated.

The Lepers in the East remain settled
 in their villages; the Lepers in Canton
 are compelled by the laws of the
 village to go forth and beg either in the
 town or near. Their necessaries
 are sold to the public & their money
 is ~~not~~ widely used as paper money
 is widely distributed.

The object of a leper village is, after
 all, the protection of the community
 from the infection of leprosy. ^{in a chamber} The
 Lepers are made comfortable ~~to~~
 but ~~of~~ secondary consideration in point
 of importance in regards the spread
 of leprosy. The leprosy settlement
 fulfills all the requirements; not
 only are they ~~separated~~ but
 segregation enforced, ^{absolute} but celibacy is
 the law. The Cantonese village annuls
 any possibility of food. ~~for~~ by
 allowing free ingress & egress
 both in and out; Lepers & healthy folks
 may go & come, may settle in the
 village, the non-leprosy & leprosy
 dwelling along side each other; marriage
 & ~~intermarriage~~ concubinage are allowed; ~~to~~
 a leper may live with his healthy
 wife & ~~bring~~ bring up children.

The Cambrian village is situated ^{close to} a
 thorough fare; there is no attempt at
~~isolation~~ disinfection; no attempt to cure
 taken ~~that~~ ^{that} the leper clothing is destroyed;
 the ^{well} ~~people~~ in the neighbourhood are ~~not~~
 at their disposal to wash their leper
 men; and it is no fault of the authorities
 if leprosy does not flourish in the land.
 One would expect them to find some good
 arising from the Maccas settlement,
 namely, that leprosy should disappear
 in Maccas; But Maccas is part of the
 mainland of China; the Chinese go & come;
 they settle for a few years, ~~and~~ ^{after} ~~and~~
~~they~~ making ~~up~~ ^{up} money sufficient for their
 small wants, they return to their native
 village. A leper is a marked man in his
 native village, an outcast for under
 their friends to keep. He is set forth to ~~the~~
 really. He drifts towards Maccas where
 he is not known & where if the worst
 comes to the worst he can be sent to the
 leper village. Therefore it is impossible to
 find time to any conclusion as to the
 effect of ~~isolation~~ ^{leper} in European, any less
 upon leprosy. ^{is} the neighbourhood seeing
 that the returning form is uninfected.
 If segregation is useful then the
 Cambrian village were them out does
 any good the Maccas settlement might
 do. But every village of ^{in China} any size
 has its leper houses; every village therefore
 has a focus for the ~~spread~~ ^{spread} Cambrian

propagation & spread of leprosy as it
is to be assumed they are case in the
model of the ~~London~~ metropolitan
any less at Canton. Do not then look
upon China as an example of a
country whose ^{ap}productive reparation
is practiced they are credited with their fine temples
by ^{themselves} ~~the~~ claiming ^{that asylums were established} ~~the~~ ^{at a time antecedent to the cradling of} ~~the~~
~~the~~ ~~before~~ ~~scarcely~~ of the European
ages. ~~By~~ ~~then~~ further the casual
with might receive the impression
that ~~such~~ reparation was practiced
but with ^{many of the} ~~the~~ "long" the Chinese
~~the~~ ~~ancient~~ ~~pedigree~~ ~~but~~ ~~with~~
~~due~~ ~~to~~ ~~recommend~~ it is only claim
to ~~recovery~~ ~~aspect~~.

I here appended answers to questions
put to two ~~native~~ Chinese Doctors
concerning leprosy

As a perusal of these answers leaves the
impression that the Chinese dread leprosy
that they ~~drive~~ ^{send forth the} ~~leprosy~~ ^{to the mountains}
to the wilderness; that they ~~have~~ ^{lost the opportunity} ~~all~~ ^{to} ~~cases~~
~~of~~ ~~leprosy~~ ~~with~~ ~~the~~ ~~afflicted~~ ~~with~~
~~the~~ ~~leprosy~~ ~~is~~ ~~different~~ ~~to~~ ~~the~~
~~the~~ ~~principles~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~leprosy~~
~~the~~ ~~leprosy~~ ~~is~~ ~~different~~ ~~to~~ ~~the~~
~~the~~ ~~leprosy~~ ~~is~~ ~~different~~ ~~to~~ ~~the~~

Leprosy

Leprosy



ACCESSION NUMBER

1477

PRESS MARK

89186