

National Archives of Singapore

Index Guide to Sources on the History of Leprosy in Malaya and Singapore

SS	Straits Settlements
MR	Medical Report
SMOHAR	Singapore Ministry of Health Annual Reports
SSAR	Straits Settlements Annual Reports
SSADR	Straits Settlements Annual Departmental Reports
FMS	Federated Malay States

NB. "Do": information reported in previous years. Typically only new information is entered.

Straits Settlements Annual Departmental Reports (SSADR) 1855-1903

Source	General Report	Leper Settlement (Singapore)	Pulau Jerejak Settlement (Penang)	Settlement (Malacca)
MR, SSADR 1				
MR, SSADR 1855-60	No information.			
MR, SSADR 1861 Annual report on leprosy in the SS by the Medical Department of the British government	--	Small shed erected at the back of Tan Tock Seng Hospital (for paupers) for incurable leprosy cases. Average number about 10. Information on settlements found under sections on "Jails and hospitals".	--	--
MR, SSADR 1862	--	--	--	Asylum on Pulau Sirimboom. No bad cases.

				Large part of island brought under cultivation by the patients. --
MR, SSADR 1863	--	--	Chinese and native residents of Penang, encouraged by success at Sirimboom, have donated more than \$20,000 for construction of settlement at PJ. Construction begins.	--
MR, SSADR 1864				
MR, SSADR 1865				
MR, SSADR 1866				
MR, SSADR 1867				
MR, SSADR 1868				
MR, SSADR 1869				
MR, SSADR 1870				
MR, SSADR 1871				
MR, SSADR 1872				
MR, SSADR 1873				
MR, SSADR 1874	<p>Number of inmates and treatment used.</p> <p>Leper settlements known as asylums.</p> <p>Poor lepers housed in leper's asylum.</p> <p>Objection of inmates to treatment, presumably because of personal reasons – they feared that if they recovered, they would lose the commiseration of the public.</p>	<p>Number of inmates.</p> <p>3 miles from town, at Serangoon Road. Formerly a gaol. Reasonably comfortable quarters.</p> <p>Inmates look upon the premises as a gaol, and try to abscond whenever they can.</p>	<p>Number of inmates.</p> <p>Asylum isolated on an island to prevent the escape of inmates. Reasonably comfortable.</p>	<p>Number of inmates.</p> <p>Inmates object to treatment, for fear of having to earn their living upon being cured.</p> <p>Inmates consequently mutinous. Settlement useful only for isolation, not treatment.</p>

MR, SSADR 1875				
MR, SSADR 1876				
MR, SSADR 1877				
MR, SSADR 1878				
MR, SSADR 1879				
MR, SSADR 1880				
MR, SSADR 1881				
MR, SSADR 1882				
MR, SSADR 1883				
MR, SSADR 1884	Chief settlement at PJ, with smaller ones in Singapore and Malacca, from where patients are transferred to PJ.	--	High death rate, due to prevalence of malaria and other diseases among inmates. Death rate has fallen due to clearing of jungle and purifying of water supply.	--
MR, SSADR 1885				
MR, SSADR 1886	--	Statistics on inmates. Number taken away by relatives and those to be transferred to PJ.	Number of inmates. Treatment. Sanitary conditions fair and mortality has fallen. A number of inmates died from beri beri. Usual causes of death: ill nourishment, stricken with other diseases (e.g. syphilis), opium addiction. Behaviour of inmates good. Police guard dispensed with in Sept. System of fishing stake (blat) failed. Settlement obtaining fresh fish from fishermen on the island.	--
MR, SSADR 1887	--	Statistics on inmates.	Number of inmates. Treatment. Construction of new facilities and planting of blue gum trees to engage inmates in a livelihood.	--

			<p>Apparently there is some success in getting them involved in a livelihood. Also provided them with greens in their diet.</p> <p>Incidence of malaria reduced.</p> <p>Mortality improved although still high. Noted the poor constitution of many inmates, e.g. opium addicts and syphilis sufferers.</p> <p>Conduct and discipline of the lepers very good.</p>	
MR, SSADR 1888	--	Do.	<p>Do.</p> <p>Construction of new facilities.</p> <p>Marked improvement in mortality – claimed cannot be lower owing to the destitute conditions of some of the inmates.</p> <p>Good work of inmates in gardening.</p> <p>Good water supply and fresh fish supplied for diet.</p> <p>“Disturbance” took place in the year but peace restored thereafter.</p>	--
MR, SSADR 1889	--	Do.	<p>Do.</p> <p>Improvement works.</p> <p>Slight increase in death rate, attributed to advanced stage of admissions and old age of some inmates.</p> <p>Anticipate increase in admissions due to increased vigilance and greater awareness for the isolation of lepers, which require more accommodation.</p> <p>Treatment not able to cure the disease but could</p>	Lepers cheerful and well-behaved.

			prolong life and reduce suffering.	
MR, SSADR 1890	Need for resident Medical Officer at PJ due to its growing size.	22 lepers escaped; only a small number captured. Suggestions to improve security and increase number of watchmen.	Do. Large number of admissions (double the previous year) and consequently higher death rate. Many of the deaths of those transferred from other places, showing the conditions of these lepers. Death caused by other illnesses but malaria rare. Disgraceful conduct of former Superintendent.	--
MR, SSADR 1891	--	Do. Female ward insufficient – plans to build additional one.	Do. New wards completed and improvement works. Large number of inmates, many of them old and in advanced stage of disease, leading to high mortality rate (34%). Conduct of lepers good. But only a few maintain interest in their vegetable gardens. Drought in the year, difficult time for inmates.	--
MR, SSADR 1892	--	Do.	Do. Improvement works. Only 2 suicides among the 122 deaths. Treatment not successful.	--
MR, SSADR 1893	--	Do.	Do.	--

		Male hospital taken over and occupied, as was the female ward.	Enlargement of service reservoir. Riot in April. Ringleaders imprisoned. Call for permanent presence of Police.	
MR, SSADR 1894	--	Do. Some female inmates attempted to escape from the hospital. Suggestions made to fence the hospital.	Do. Disturbance – five inmates charged for disorderly conduct. Four sentenced to imprisonment. Some overcrowding, with increase of inmates from Singapore.	--
MR, SSADR 1895	--	Do. Good conduct, few absconders.	Do. PJ opened in 1881; increase in inmates since (111 to 487). Improvement works. No success in repatriating those fit for travel. Some inmates appeared to have come from Java and Sumatra. Discipline of inmates improved.	
MR, SSADR 1896	--	Do. Conduct of lepers good.	Do. Conduct of inmates good. Outbreak of cholera – 2 inmates died. Particular treatment apparently ineffective or refused by inmates (threatened to leave).	--
MR, SSADR 1897	--	Do.	Do. Staff affected by fever and had to move quarters to better site.	--

			<p>Managed to recover less than half of those who absconded. Sikh guard placed over the prisoners.</p> <p>About 40% of inmates could do a little work, 14% full work, 25% half-day's work, and 20% could do no work.</p> <p>Those who could work occupied with gardening, poultry etc.</p> <p>Inmates generally peaceful but there were fights and quarrels (1 man died), some due to <i>kongsi</i> disturbances.</p> <p>Conflicts attributed to idleness so occupation again recommended.</p>	
MR, SSADR 1898	--	Do.	<p>Do.</p> <p>Malaria a problem for staff and guards.</p>	--
MR, SSADR 1899	--	Do.	<p>Do.</p> <p>Malaria remains a problem. Some ill staff sent to hospital in Penang.</p> <p>33 lepers absconded. Escapees are prosecuted but this had not deterred escapes.</p> <p>Means: inmates charter boats owned by Malay inhabitants on the island to cross the 1 mile of water to the mainland.</p>	--
MR, SSADR 1900	--	Do.	<p>Do.</p> <p>Government bought up the holdings of the Malay inhabitants, making escape difficult.</p> <p>Most of the inmates who tried to escape returned</p>	<p>No proper leper asylum here but an old ward has been used as one. Considered almost unfit for occupation.</p> <p>Patients admitted into</p>

			<p>after a while. This is seen to be the usual outcome.</p> <p>Asylum placed under the Quarantine Ordinance to deter escape.</p>	<p>hospital do not usually sign Ordinance V of 1897 (allowing themselves to be restrained). They have to be treated as ordinary patients, resulting in unsatisfactory mixing with other patients.</p>
MR, SSADR 1901	--	Do.	<p>Do.</p> <p>Escapes continue despite settlement declared as part of Quarantine Station. However had escaped using self-made rafts.</p> <p>Treatment merely to relieve symptoms.</p> <p>Some paid employment done, e.g. filling swamp and other work.</p>	<p>Part of Criminal prison converted to leper hospital but not used.</p>
MR, SSADR 1902	--	Do. New permanent wards completed.	<p>Do.</p> <p>Number of deaths lowest since 1893.</p> <p>Admissions also falling in last few years.</p> <p>Improvement works.</p>	<p>Lepers transferred to Singapore.</p> <p>Females held at Durian Daun hospital.</p>
MR, SSADR 1903	--	Do.	<p>Do.</p> <p>Minor improvement works.</p>	Do.

Straits Settlements Annual Departmental Reports (SSADR) 1904-1941

Source	General Report	Sungei Buloh Leper Settlement (Singapore)	Pulau Jerejak Settlement (Penang)	Jelutong Female Settlement (Penang)
MR, SSADR 1904	--	<p>Statistics on inmates.</p> <p>Sanitary condition good but female ward overcrowded. Discharged males released to their relatives.</p>	<p>Statistics on inmates.</p> <p>46 absconders.</p> <p>Minor works at the settlement.</p>	<p>Statistics on inmates.</p>
MR, SSADR 1905	--	<p>Do.</p> <p>None of the absconders re-arrested.</p>	<p>Do.</p> <p>Causes of death. Suicide cases.</p>	<p>Do.</p>
MR, SSADR 1906	--	--	<p>Do.</p> <p>Completed works.</p>	<p>Do.</p>
MR, SSADR 1907	--	--	<p>Do.</p> <p>Commencement of new works.</p> <p>Admissions of opium smokers.</p>	<p>Do.</p> <p>Works completed.</p>
MR, SSADR 1908	--	<p>Do.</p> <p>Treatment of cases of tubercular leprosy.</p>	<p>Do.</p> <p>Every Chinese inmate claimed to be an opium user upon admissions, except for a small group which acquired the habit afterwards. Opium seen as a necessary solace for the inmates.</p>	<p>Do.</p> <p>Admissions of opium smokers.</p>
MR, SSADR 1909	--	<p>Do.</p>	<p>Do. Oldest and youngest inmates. Inmates by nationality and occupation.</p> <p>Largest number of inmates on record.</p> <p>Changes in administrative personnel.</p>	<p>Do.</p>

			<p>Able-bodied inmates encouraged to take up economic activities.</p> <p>Gifts from towkays to the inmates.</p>	
MR, SSADR 1910	<p>Amendment of Leprosy Law. Police could arrest leper not segregated without warrant. Health Office could enter any dwelling and arrest any unsegregated leper.</p>	<p>Do.</p> <p>Treatments used: ineffective and resisted by inmates.</p>	<p>Do.</p> <p>Administrative changes.</p> <p>Change in pattern of admissions: 1909 and 1910, equal numbers came from Perak and the SS.</p>	Do.
MR, SSADR 1911	--	<p>Statistics on inmates by admissions, deaths, abscondments.</p>	<p>Statistics on inmates by admissions, deaths, abscondments, discharges, nationality & occupation</p>	<p>Statistics on inmates by admissions, deaths, abscondments.</p>
MR, SSADR 1912	--	Do.	<p>Do.</p> <p>New Year gifts to inmates.</p> <p>Some resistance encountered from inmates on treatment with benzoyl chloride, especially internal treatment.</p>	Do.
MR, SSADR 1913	--	Do.	<p>Do.</p> <p>Treatment with Benzoyl Chloride discontinued.</p>	Do.
MR, SSADR 1914	--	<p>Do.</p> <p>Treatment used.</p>	<p>Do.</p> <p>Treatment with hypodermic injections rejected by inmates.</p>	Do.

MR, SSADR 1915	--	Do.	Do. Treatment with Chaulmoogra Oil considered satisfactory but many inmates still resistant to its injections.	Do. Some improvement noticed in the use of Chaulmoogra Oil.
MR, SSADR 1916	--	Do.	Do. Health of staff fair except for a few cases of malaria among coolies. Treatment with injections halted due to objections from inmates. However trials resumed when inmates were explained the benefits and more have been willing to endure the injections. Some improvement noted. Some inmates also took Chaulmoogra Oil orally with some benefit. Improvements to buildings and drainage.	Do.
MR, SSADR 1917	--	Do.	Do. Treatment with a new drug by injection experimented. A few cases of malaria among attendants noted. 2 cases of robberies occurred.	Do.
MR, SSADR 1918	--	Do.	Do. Outbreak of influenza at the camp, no deaths. Shortage of water in first 3 months – camp	Do.

			had to depend on well water.	
MR, SSADR 1919	--	Do.	Do.	Do.
MR, SSADR 1920	--	Do.	Do. Treatment (slow improvement). General health of inmates fair. Reservoir at the camp still flooding.	Do.
MR, SSADR 1921	--	--	Do. Difficulty in getting patients to take treatment by injection. Case of murder: suspect transferred to Perak for fear of him being harmed by others. Repairs and improvement works.	--
MR, SSADR 1922	Importance of fresh air, exercise, good food and cleanliness emphasised.	Treatments used. Injections apparently caused little pain but had other effects (giddiness, vomiting etc). Several cases discussed. General condition of inmates good. Activities of inmates. Female inmates housed temporarily at Kangang Kerbau hospital.	Treatments used. Several cases discussed.	--
MR, SSADR 1923	Do. Systematic treatment continued but rapid results hoped for believed to be unlikely to be realised.	--	General health good. Involvement of inmates in occupation. Cases discussed.	Statistics on inmates.

	<p>Special report on treatment: new drug (by injection) used apparently usually painless.</p> <p>Statistics on response to treatment.</p> <p>Reactions: intramuscular injections caused only slight fever afterwards but intravenous ones caused nausea, coughing and vomiting.</p> <p>Discussion of several cases.</p>			
MR, SSADR 1924	<p>Number of inmates and their condition. Treatments used.</p> <p>Overcrowding in the last four years had adverse effect on health of inmates.</p> <p>New women's quarters would be ready in 1926 at Trafalgar.</p>	<p>Treatments.</p> <p>Number of inmates who came up for voluntary treatment increased, resulting in overcrowding. Effective treatment consequently difficult.</p> <p>Cases discussed.</p>	<p>Inmates by nationality, occupation.</p> <p>Facilities and water supply. Completion of extensions of accommodation on east coast of island.</p> <p>Problems in the year: riot in connection with the distribution of chandu.</p> <p>Clan fight between Cantonese and Teochews, with 1 Cantonese killed.</p>	<p>Statistics on inmates.</p>
MR, SSADR 1925	--	<p>Do. Apparently little objection against a new form of treatment.</p> <p>Reported improvement in male camp, due to larger numbers transferred to PJ (new accommodation) and better treatment.</p> <p>No such improvement in female camp.</p> <p>Male inmates encouraged to exercise.</p>	<p>Various treatments used. Several cases discussed.</p> <p>Concurrent diseases such as malaria and syphilis also treated.</p> <p>Inmates encouraged to exercise and participate in economic activities.</p> <p>Inmates encouraged also to accept treatment, and majority</p>	<p>Do. Treatments used and minor works carried out.</p> <p>Case of Eurasian girl discussed at length.</p>

		Physical exercise stopped after a while due to reluctance of inmates. Ball games introduced subsequently.	were under treatment during the year.	
MR, SSADR 1926	Lepers found in "hiding".	Do. Treatments used. Generally effective and tolerated. Accommodation improved with building of 60 new huts at PJ. Inmates beginning to appreciate that better treatment is possible at the more spacious PJ. Female lepers moved from crowded quarters at KK to new compound at Trafalgar. Most inmates under voluntary treatment.	Do. Several cases discussed. Health of inmates good. Steady decrease in death rate reported. Majority of cases advanced. Information on anti-malaria works, water supply and accommodation.	Do. Treatments used.
MR, SSADR 1927	--	Do. Treatments used. Females transferred to Trafalgar have had most beneficial effects.	Do. Treatments used and how it is almost painless. Lowering of the death rate. Daily baths considered beneficial and necessary.	Do.
MR, SSADR 1928	--	Do. Treatments used. Other intercurrent diseases are treated first before leprosy is treated.	Do. Treatments used. Importance of food, exercise and cleanliness. Constipation (a common condition of leprosy) treated. Improvements to accommodation, e.g.	Do. Setting up of poultry yard helped reduce flies. Chicken pox outbreak.

			<p>better ventilation and lighting.</p> <p>Number of deaths lowest on record – from 30% in 1921 to 11%.</p> <p>Practically every inmate has received treatment.</p> <p>Warning from experience not to press larger doses in treatment.</p>	
<p>MR, SSADR 1929</p> <p>SSAR 1929</p>	<p>Death of Dr AH Wheatley, Superintendent of Pulau Jerejak settlement.</p> <p>Nearly all lepers under voluntary treatment. Steady decrease in death rate.</p> <p>Effective treatment with Hydnocarpus and Alepol.</p>	<p>Treatment used, often with encouraging results.</p>	<p>Statistics – number of inmates; status & condition; deaths.</p> <p>Administration & police (Sikhs).</p> <p>Construction of new premises & facilities (e.g. water supply), transfer of inmates.</p> <p>Rainfall, water drainage & anti-malaria works.</p> <p>Death rate lowest on record.</p> <p>Treatment effective given how most cases were not detected early.</p> <p>Leper school and inmates' involvement in agriculture, e.g. vegetable & fruit-growing & piggery.</p>	<p>Construction of new premises.</p> <p>Treatment as for males. Often effective.</p> <p>Inmates' involvement in agriculture, e.g. poultry & flower garden.</p>
<p>MR, SSADR 1930</p> <p>SSAR 1930</p>	<p>Nearly all lepers under voluntary treatment. Decrease in death rate.</p> <p>Effective treatment with Hydnocarpus and Alepol.</p> <p>Establishment of new settlement for male lepers at Trafalgar.</p>	<p>Treatment used. Trial of new drugs.</p> <p>General diet given to inmates, who show good morale.</p> <p>Economic activities of inmates.</p>	<p>Do.</p> <p>Visit by Governor of SS, and other SS officials.</p> <p>Other economic activities of lepers, e.g. coolies, barbers etc.</p>	<p>Treatments used.</p>

<p>MR, SSADR 1931</p> <p>SSAR 1931</p>	<p>Issue of opium to smokers at Pulau Jerejak halted.</p> <p>Heavy addicts removed to leper settlement at Kuala Lumpur, FMS, which also eased overcrowding at Jerejak and facilitated the classification and segregation of cases.</p>	<p>Do.</p> <p>Diet generous and varied, and inmates encouraged to take part in sports and exercise, e.g. badminton and football. Beneficial to condition at times.</p>	<p>Do.</p> <p>Preparation of wards for educated Straits-born Chinese.</p> <p>Most inmates receiving opium transferred to KL, with the remaining number's opium rations stopped in April. No complaint from the latter.</p> <p>With transfer of addicts, discipline at the settlement has improved – inmates take a more lively interest in life and turn out regularly for treatment.</p> <p>Absconders usually either go to one of the FMS settlements or leave the country for good.</p> <p>Able-bodied men doing work paid an allowance by the Government.</p> <p>Introduction of football.</p>	<p>Do.</p> <p>Treatments had no marked success, due to advanced stage of disease for most. But condition's advance halted.</p> <p>Some resistance to injections – skin treatment used instead.</p>
<p>MR, SSADR 1932</p> <p>SSAR 1932</p>	<p>Leper settlement in Singapore accommodated both males and females but men usually transferred quickly to Jerejak.</p> <p>Discussion of treatments used, and economic activities & employment of the inmates encouraged by authorities.</p> <p>Opening of Chinese school for boys (there is also an English school) and formation of several dramatic troupes.</p>	<p>Treatments: drugs, purgation, diet, rest.</p>	<p>Do.</p> <p>Repatriation of some discharged Chinese and Indian inmates.</p> <p>Others allowed to remain in Malaya but had to report periodically to government dispensaries for at least two years.</p> <p>Importance of anti-malarial works – most arrivals found to suffer from malaria. Settlement almost malaria-free.</p> <p>Educated inmates played in the musical band or were employed as teachers, dressers etc.</p>	<p>Do.</p> <p>Treatments apparently provided relief as most inmates voluntarily submitted themselves to injections.</p> <p>Space in settlement limited. Recreation.</p> <p>Little time for sports: most inmates busy with work.</p>

<p>MR, SSADR 1933</p> <p>SSAR 1933</p>	<p>Transfer of 101 cases from Sungei Buloh leper settlement, FMS, to relieve overcrowding.</p>	<p>Inmates encouraged to lead regular life in terms of meals, rest & exercise.</p> <p>Facilities provided for games & sports.</p> <p>Settlement often visited by missionaries.</p> <p>All boys & girls attend school daily.</p>	<p>Transfer & discharge of inmates.</p> <p>History of the various camps.</p> <p>Establishment of camp for boys under 18.</p> <p>Separation of more educated and better class Chinese, some together with Eurasians.</p> <p>More early and moderate cases sent to the settlement.</p> <p>Difficulty of treatment: disease not well understood and efficacy of treatments still controversial. Belief in leprosy as a self-healing illness.</p> <p>Efforts made to increase resistance to disease by improving living conditions and environment.</p> <p>Treatments used (detailed).</p> <p>Several shops on settlement managed by inmates.</p> <p>Five theatrical troupes.</p> <p>Wheatley Club – promotes sports. Almost all educated inmates are members.</p> <p>2 schools – English and Chinese. Chinese inmates learn Chinese first before progressing to English school, i.e. bilingual education.</p> <p>Morale and discipline excellent among staff and inmates. Many inmates accept non compulsory treatments.</p>	<p>Do.</p> <p>Treatment with dyes unsuccessful and halted.</p> <p>Inmates generally happy and contented.</p>
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<p>MR, SSADR 1934</p> <p>SSAR 1934</p>	<p>Increasing number of inmates seeking treatment at government hospitals, causing overcrowding, especially with the accumulation of advanced cases.</p> <p>E.g. in Jerejak's 234 cases in 1934, only 36 were in the early stages. Increase in number of beds at Jerejak.</p> <p>Uniqueness of Malaya's problem: most cases were of Chinese immigrants, who probably brought the disease with them but had not shown symptoms. Efforts made to screen them and Indian immigrants for signs of leprosy (under the Quarantine & Prevention of Disease Ordinance).</p> <p>Incidence of leprosy in Malaya however low.</p> <p>Also Malays little affected (only 29 out of 968 inmates at Jerejak). Indians ((122 out of 968) afflicted only with a mild form and respond readily to treatment.</p>	<p>Essentially a collection centre for male lepers before transfer to PJ.</p> <p>Except for those with relations and friends in Singapore.</p>	<p>Do.</p> <p>4th year in succession: no case of malaria contracted in the settlement.</p> <p>As in previous years, inmates given freedom of movement within confines of island.</p> <p>Treatments considered to be the best presently available. Resistance to disease gauged by build and appearance of patient.</p> <p>Economic activities meant to keep inmates cheerful and occupied.</p> <p>Separation of inmates: race & class; children from adults; those improving from advanced cases; cripples.</p> <p>After-care not possible given the floating immigrant population; only periodic reporting possible.</p>	<p>--</p>
<p>MR, SSADR 1935</p> <p>SSAR 1935</p>	<p>Do.</p> <p>Churchmen regularly visit the Singapore settlement and provide</p>	<p>Do.</p>	<p>Do.</p> <p>Camp F in progress.</p> <p>Water imported from Penang in dry weather.</p>	

	entertainment for its inmates.		<p>Lesser proportion of advanced cases admitted.</p> <p>Increase in inmates interested in artisan work.</p>	
MR, SSADR 1936	<p>Concern about increase in cases, especially moderate and advanced ones.</p> <p>Belief that most cases were introduced from outside Malaya.</p> <p>NB by researcher. This increase is probably due to return of Chinese & Indian immigrants to Singapore as employment opportunities improve with the end of the Great Depression.</p>	Inmates with relations and friends allowed to remain at settlement permanently.	<p>Do.</p> <p>Discharged cases banished or repatriated.</p> <p>Discipline & morale remain good.</p>	--
MR, SSADR 1937	<p>Continued increase in number of lepers. Step up in checks at the ports but several years would lapse before the improvement is noticeable.</p> <p>Old leper settlement at Kuala Lumpur, FMS: numbers diminishing (incurables who are addicted to opium). No new transfers.</p>	<p>Increase in admissions.</p> <p>No. of Malays low but Malay inmates claimed that there are cases in the kampongs (villages) who are unwilling to come to the settlement unless there have a friend or relation here.</p> <p>Public education & propaganda have helped to reduce the horrors associated with the disease for public and patients.</p> <p>Classification of types of leprosy unsatisfactory. Leprosy in Chinese protean and cannot be easily classified.</p>	--	--

		<p>Increase in number of inmates discharged.</p> <p>Conference on leprosy held here in Feb 1937.</p>		
MR, SSADR 1938	<p>Increase in admissions, leading to overcrowding in Singapore camps. Male lepers had to be transferred to PJ to relieve the problem.</p> <p>No remedy for overcrowding among females.</p>	<p>Male and female inmates segregated.</p> <p>Some cases retained here for research at King Edward VII College of Medicine.</p>	Increase in cases given treatment.	--
MR, SSADR 1939	<p>Steady increase in admissions, leading to overcrowding, even in hospitals.</p>	<p>Patient-workers involved in running of settlement, given a small allowance.</p> <p>Vegetable growing and other activities: produce bought by government at controlled prices and consumed by inmates themselves.</p>	--	--