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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	1162	Press Mis.
Dated	19-8-1869	

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19-8-1869

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,
19th August 1869.

Read the following papers :—

No. 131. From H. STANBROUGH, Esq., Health Officer, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Madras, 15th April 1869.

In obedience with the instructions of Government, communicated to me when furnished with the rules for my guidance, I have the honour to submit a report upon the working, for six months, since its introduction, of Legislative Enactment, No. XIV. of 1868, styled the "*Indian Contagious Diseases' Act.*"

2. This Act became law, within the Municipal limits of the city of Madras, on the 15th October 1868. My sketch will, therefore, commence from that date.

3. The Act divides itself into four parts—Prophylactive or preventive, detective, punitive, and sanative.

4. The operations under the first head have been carried on by means of registration and personal examination.

5. Considerable difficulty at first presented itself in respect to the first of these sections of operations.

6. In a city with a numerous population, professing as numerous creeds, having as numerous social distinctions and religious prejudices, and among whom concubinage is viewed with leniency, if it be not an established and recognised institution, it was found difficult to ascertain exactly the classes on which the law impinged. In fact, as the subsidiary rules framed on the law then stood, some of them appeared to the Government of India to go beyond the law. It was, there-

* Proceedings of Government, No. 1333, dated 22nd October 1868. before, found necessary to have the rules* revised, and among other modifications

the word "*common*" was prefixed to that of "*prostitute*," wherever the latter occurred in the rules, so as distinctly to define, limit, and specify the class of women to which the Act and Rules were intended to apply, and I have endeavoured in carrying out these modified rules, and which have made the duty less complicated and difficult, to exercise, in accordance with the wishes of Government, the utmost caution, especially in reference to "dancing-girls attached to pagodas."

7. To obviate any misunderstanding among the Hindoo community in particular in respect to this class of women, who are generally common prostitutes, I at once put myself in communication with the Dhurmacurthas or Wardens of the several pagodas within the Municipal limits, and obtained certified lists of the dancing-girls belonging to these pagodas, of which there are twenty-seven in number. From these lists it appeared that, although on an average there are not more than one or two of these "dancing-girls" required at a time for daily ceremonies, yet there are upwards of forty on each pagoda list, all of them living in a state of concubinage with respectable members of the Hindoo community, (Malabars, Gentoo, Chetties, Mahrattas, Rajputs, &c.,) or in common prostitution. Four or five girls reside together in a house under the superintendence or protection of a retired "dancing-girl," who is styled the mother, and in fact is considered so by them all; she adopts them generally when very young; instructs them in dancing and singing; they perform funeral ceremonies for each other, and add the gains of their prostitution

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to the general fund for their mutual support. The number of prostitutes of this description exceeds 1200.

8. In addition to these there are many "dancing-girls" residing within the Municipal limits, but attached to pagodas distant from Madras about forty or fifty miles.

9. All these classes of women escape from the operation of the Act, in consequence of their being shielded by the designation "dancing-girls attached to pagodas."

10. There is another class of common prostitutes which escapes registration. A woman who has passed her life as a "dancing-girl," or better class of prostitute, and who has acquired some money, takes a house and rents out apartments to other Hindoo females, who live in a state of concubinage, each being kept by one man, but in the same house are other females to whom apartments are hired out. These carry on common prostitution. The subordinates of the Health Office have experienced the greatest difficulty in serving these last-named women with notices for registration: for, as soon as it becomes known that inquiries are being made about them, the "girls" are sent out of the way, and actions for trespass are brought against the subordinates of this department by the men who keep concubines in the house.

11. A fourth class of prostitutes who escape the infringement of the law are found among Mahomedans. The Mahomedan population is very large especially in Triplicane, and a great many of them have private zenanahs, where prostitution is carried on to a very great extent, especially among a class of menials known under the designation of "slave girls," but the law is unable to touch them in consequence of the clandestine character of the prostitution, likewise the Mahomedan dancing-girls, who, however, do not exceed fifty in number; these latter are not in any way attached to religious houses, and are, in fact, a better class of prostitutes, hiring themselves out for wedding and other Mahomedan ceremonies. These should not claim exception on account of caste-prejudices, for they are simply engaged at nautches, &c., &c., in singing and dancing. In fact a Mahomedan dancing-girl may have been at birth, a Pariah, East Indian, or any other caste, taken in childhood into Mahomedan families, and who afterwards adopt the Mahomedan religion.

12. The Act to be truly effectual should include the clandestine as well as the common prostitute, and I would beg to suggest that it be intimated to the Dhurmacurthas or Wardens, that the dancing-girls should furnish a monthly certificate of health to the Health Officer. This certificate can be obtained from any respectable medical practitioner they choose; but failing to do this, they should become liable to an official visit from the Health Officer, or any Officer of the Department he may select for the duty. It is not so much fear of the registration or of examination that prevents the above class of women from bringing themselves under the operations of the Act; but it is the dread of being sent to, and confined in, the Lock Hospital with all classes of low-caste females. In framing the rules under Sections

* 23rd July 1868.

5, 11, and 21 of the Act, the Committee in their letter* considered that it was at present unsuitable to draw up rules

under Section 17. It is my opinion that if that section were permitted to be

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brought into operation, many of the "dancing-girls attached to pagodas" and caste-women would gladly avail themselves of it. This would, of course, throw more work upon the Officers of Lock Hospitals.

13. Should Government hereafter deem it necessary to remove the Lock Hospital from Black Town to larger premises elsewhere, I would suggest that the premises be retained as an experiment for the admission of caste-women, and I have little doubt that the Hindoos will readily assist with funds the humane intentions of Government. The lowest of the common prostitutes having no abode, and registered as such, are to be found prowling about in the dark for their prey in the neighbourhood of the Esplanades, General Hospital, and the Evening bazaar. These are most diseased, and are the only class which voluntarily avail themselves of the provisions of the Act.

14. For the purposes of the Act Madras has been divided into five* districts which coincide with the Municipal divisions, and Health Offices have been established in each of these districts. All the premises occupied are the property of private individuals, and the rents paid aggregate, for the five offices,† Rupees 148 per mensem. The Vepery Police Office not being at the time required by Government, it was placed at my disposal for my Head Office.

* Triplicane including Saint Thomé.
Chintadrepettah.
Vepery.
Black Town.
Royapooram.

† Vepery	Rs. 35
Triplicane	80
Chintadrepettah ..	35
Black Town	25
Royapooram	23
Total	148

Here all common prostitutes had at first to attend for purposes of registration and examination; but it was soon ascertained that it was not sufficiently central, and the women could not be got to attend without occasioning them much inconvenience and expense. I, therefore, arranged to attend daily from 11 A.M. to 4 o'clock P.M., at each of the Health Offices in turn.

15. A board has been fixed in a prominent place at each of the Health Offices in the several districts with notices in the various vernacular languages painted thereon, intimating to those requiring the information, the day and hour when the Health Officer is present to receive application for registration. The several Commissioners of Police have been duly informed of this arrangement, and copies of the notices have been furnished to them. The plan has been found to answer admirably well, and the women give, comparatively speaking, little trouble; considering that prostitution and concubinage are considered no very great degradation among the people of this country, but as a mark of wealth and affluence among the men, and among the women as an easy way of earning a remunerative livelihood.

16. Seven Goomastahs are attached to each district. Their duty is to seek out brothels and other places of resort by prostitutes; to see that all common prostitutes in their district do register themselves; and to bring before the Health Office all cases of unregistered public prostitution.

17. Strict injunctions have been laid upon the Goomastahs, that in the exercise of their duties, they are to use no coercion or intimidation, but gentle persuasion; failing this, a printed notice in the vernaculars is served, requiring the person

attend at the Health Office, upon a certain day, and should the notice not be attended to, a complaint is laid before the Magistrate and summons issued for their appearance at the local Police Office. But there have been very few cases, indeed, in which it was found necessary to resort to Magisterial aid; and kindness and tact have been found to be more effective in inducing the common prostitutes to avail themselves of the merciful provisions of the Legislative enactment. There have been twenty-one prosecutions, for non-registry and refusing to attend regularly, and nineteen convictions.

18. In my selection of Goomastahs, I was careful to entertain men past the meridian of life, and who could produce a good recommendation from respectable persons; but, notwithstanding this care in my selection, I have had occasion summarily to dismiss some of them for corruption. I should have handed them over to the Police authorities, but the evidence adduced was not sufficient to convict them legally. I was, however, morally convinced of their guilt.

19. The number of Goomastahs is that fixed by the Committee and approved by Government,* but after an experience of six months, I am of opinion that the strength of the Goomastahs should be increased, and this will become all the more necessary if a Health Office is to be opened at Saint Thomé.

20. I would, therefore, beg to propose a re-classification of this portion of the establishment under my charge, and I would suggest that the following be adopted:—

	Inspectors.	Goomastahs, 1st Class.	Goomastahs, 2nd Class.
Royapoorum.....	1	1	4
1st Division, Black Town.....	1	1	3
2nd do. do.	1	1	3
Vepery.....	1	1	5
Chintadrepet.....	1	1	5
Triplicane.....	1	1	3
Total...	6	6	23

	New rates.	Old rates.	Increase.	Remarks.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.		
6 Inspectors at 25	150	575	40	Total increase 47 Rupees.	
6 1st Class Goomastahs at 20.....	120				
23 2nd do. do. at 15.....	345				
5 Apothecaries at 50.....	250	250			
5 Offices.....	200	200			
1 Sweeper at 6.....	6	26	7		
4 Do. at 5	20				
3 Peons at 7.....	21				
1 Writer at 30.....	30	30			
1 Do. at 15.....	15	15			
Contingencies.....	25	25			

21. The Health Office at Saint Thomé should at once be opened without any further delay, and I beg to recommend the following establishment:—

	RS.
1 Apothecary.....	50
1 Inspector.....	25
2 2nd Class Goomastahs at 15.....	30
1 Sweeper.....	5
1 Office.....	30
1 Peon.....	7
	147

22. I beg respectfully to submit to Government that the extra duty put upon the Head Writer of the establishment, who has to be present at one of the Health Offices daily, involves an expense which has not been anticipated, and I trust, therefore, that he be allowed horse or carriage-allowance of Rupees 15 per mensem.

23. With regard to the examination, I have to report that the speculum vaginae has always been used, without which many contagious diseases would escape detection.

24. No female is submitted to an examination until it has been satisfactorily proved that she is a "common prostitute." It is only after this has been established, or after a female has declared herself to be a common prostitute, that the personal examination is proceeded with.

25. The examinations take place separately, and are conducted with the greatest delicacy and kindness. A room is specially set apart for the purpose, and two Apothecaries have been appointed examiners. The Health Officer only interferes when there is any difference of opinion. No complaints have been made by the females who have been examined of any harshness or indelicacy in the examinations, and it is satisfactory to know that the value of these examinations is beginning to be appreciated by the poor unfortunates for whose benefit they are intended.

Caste.	Number Registered.	Number sent to Hospital.	Number sent to Hospital 2nd time.	Total sick.
East Indians and Europeans...	48	31	14	45
Hindoos.....	362	217	45	263
Mussulmans.....	119	67	20	87
Pariahs.....	297	218	26	244
Total...	826	533	105	638

26. In the margin is entered a Memorandum, showing the total number of registrations that have been made up to 15th April, and the number sent to the Lock Hospital.

27. The total number of registrations aggregates 826, and the total number found on examination diseased in terms of the Act, 638, the latter being

77.23 per cent. of the former, which is a very large proportion.

28. Among the various classes the highest percentage of sick during the period under review was among the European and East-Indian prostitutes, being 93.75 per cent. of those registered. The Pariahs come next, being 82.15 per cent. diseased of the number who presented themselves for registration. The Mussulmans stand third, the proportion of diseased to those registered being 72.85, while the Hindoos are the lowest, there having been 72.37 found diseased among those whose names have been brought on the books.

29. The reason of the high figure of diseased among European and East-Indian prostitutes is attributable to the circumstance that European Soldiers and Sailors resort to them in preference to the other classes, and it is an acknowledged fact that the Sailors belonging to coasting vessels and steamers spread the greatest amount of disease amongst these unfortunates; this is proved by what occurred when Her Majesty's Ships *Spitfal* and *Octavia* recently visited Madras. These vessels had been cruising about the Indian Ports, and on arrival at Madras, sent most of European and East-Indian prostitutes into the Lock Hospital, although the stay of the ships was very short in the Madras roads.

30. But the evil thus produced will be arrested by the Legislative Enactment that has lately come into operation, viz., the "Merchant Shipping Act" 1867, Chapter CXXIV., paragraph 10.

31. This Act relates almost entirely to the sanitary condition of merchant seamen, and provides that the local Marine authorities of any port may appoint a Medical Inspector, and that such Medical Inspector may be called upon to examine any seaman at the request of the Master, Owner, or Agent. Under the provisions of this Act, therefore, the Master Attendant at Madras may be authorized to direct Commanders of Ships carrying a Surgeon to furnish on arrival a clean Bill of Health before any of the men are permitted to land. In cases of ships having no Medical Officer that the Commanders, Owners, or Agents of such ships should not allow the men to quit the vessels until declared free from contagious diseases by a Medical Inspector, and with regard to Her Majesty's ships, their Commanders or Agents should furnish the Master Attendant with a like certificate of health.

32. I cannot, I feel, too strongly dwell on these measures for preventing the introduction of contagious disease. There cannot be doubt as to the certainty of contagious diseases being augmented through the above causes, and the immense amount of evil and physical suffering that is occasioned to the European and East-Indian prostitutes who disseminate the diseases far and wide, and that it must be impossible to keep the city free from contagious disease if such restrictions on vessels arriving in the Madras roads are not enforced. For the six months ending 15th April 1869, 132 vessels including steamers anchored in the Madras roads, carrying 3118 Europeans and 5764 Native sailors, showing a total of a migratory population of 8882 souls, exclusive of Native sailors in Dhonies. In Calcutta and Bombay every merchant or trading vessel arriving is compelled by law to provide the ship with a medical man during its stay in port, and thus the men have the means of immediately obtaining medical advice, or being sent to hospital, which unfortunately is not the case at Madras.

33. But irrespective of the medium of sailors, disease is communicated by the male inhabitants of the city who suffer from it secretly, and who communicated it to the courtesans they visit. It is difficult to get at these. The law cannot touch them, and it seems useless to attempt to deal with diseased females only. It is like building up a small breach in the city walls, and leaving the gates wide open to the enemy. It is true that in Gosport, Devanport, Plymouth, and other places, when the Contagious Diseases' Act came into force, great change at once became apparent; until eventually there was scarcely a single case of disease, but this cannot be effected in Madras simply under the operation of the Act XIV. of 1868. The English

towns named above are large Naval and Military stations, and under Naval and Military law, but it is not the case in Madras, and at first sight it looks as if it were a hopeless task to attempt any thing in respect to the male inhabitants of Madras. I would, however, beg to observe that, from inquiries, I have ascertained that cases of syphilis have been on the increase in Madras, since the abolition of the District Dispensaries and Hospitals, which compel the diseased, who cannot afford to employ private practitioners, either to resort to the General Hospital, or the Monegar Choultry, or to suffer in secret the effects of the disease. In the smaller Government Dispensaries and Hospitals persons suffering from disease could come and obtain advice, and go away almost without observation, but a sense of shame prevents persons thus afflicted from availing themselves of the services of such large medical institutions as the General Hospital and the Monegar Choultry, there to be exposed to the gaze of a large establishment of medical subordinates and pupils, and to feel that they are the subjects of mocking observation and humiliating jokes. Whilst on the subject, I would beg to point out that the Health Officer appointed under this Act should not only be for registering and examining prostitutes, but he should be in the fullest acceptance of the term the Health Officer of the city of Madras. In discharging the duties devolving on him under the Act, he is carried over almost every part of the city, so that he knows all the sanitary defects and requirements necessary to protect the public health, and he is brought in contact with the darkest features of the various communities constituting its inhabitants, and yet he cannot compel the Municipality to clean a drain or order a single hut to be removed which may be found infected with contagious disease. I would respectfully urge upon Government the consideration of this important point, and solicit early measures be taken. The failure of rain threatens the country with famine and sickness amongst the poorer classes. The utmost attention should be paid to the sanitary condition of the city, and it is to the interests of the public good, I humbly offer the present suggestion. The Health Officer under Act XIV. of 1868 may be made Health Officer of the town of Madras and Inspector of Shipping on a consolidated salary.

34. The Government of India has fixed the scale of the Health Establishment including the salary of the Health Officer, at Rupees 1935. Rupees 194 will be required for the extra establishment and new office at Saint Thomé.

35. The number of common prostitutes registered is small compared with the supposed population of Madras.

36. If all the common prostitutes who shield themselves under the designation of "dancing-girls attached to pagodas" were brought under the law, the number of registered prostitutes would be greatly augmented. It is undoubtedly true that these women are common prostitutes, and it is equally undoubtedly true that they are the cause of much physical suffering among almost all classes of the Hindoo community, by the dissemination of venereal disease in all its ugliest and deadliest forms, and I would strongly urge upon Government the consideration of the case of these women.

37. The population of Madras is undoubtedly very large, and, irrespective of the dancing-girls, the number of common prostitutes must be greater than that at present registered. However, considering the short time the Act has been in opera-

tion, six months, and the many difficulties it has had to contend with, the results have not been unsatisfactory. It is, therefore, clear that the strength of the detective at my disposal must be augmented, as already suggested, until the maximum number of common prostitutes shall have been registered when the detective element may be reduced to a minimum.

38. There are no actual brothel-keepers among Hindoos and Mussulmans, or those living on the gains of a brothel, and up to the present time but few houses have been registered as such, and those only among Europeans and East Indians.

39. In the houses of ill-fame inspected by me in Black Town, I saw no sanitary precautions. All the laws of sanitation are set at defiance in the abodes of these unfortunates. The houses in the Second Line Beach and the neighbourhood are located in narrow lanes reeking with the foetid odour of decayed animal and other substances; ill-constructed, ill-ventilated, they have all the defects that must render them unhealthy, and the healthiest person who may be so unfortunate as to sleep in these dens of iniquity and disease for a night cannot escape contamination, and cannot but become predisposed to be inoculated with venereal virus.

40. Some law appears necessary to regulate the number of persons occupying each house.

41. The drainage, on the other hand, is very defective. There are no means at hand for speedily carrying off the horrible filth that is produced within these houses. The drains that run through the courtyards are open, and are conveyed through the length of these hovels. They taint the air in every part with the abominable exhalations which must be pregnant with disease. No deodorizers or antiseptics are used, and it is, indeed, a wonder that sickness and disease are not more frequent in this great plague-spot of the city. Most courtyards have a small well of brackish water used for culinary and washing purposes, into which the soldiers and sailors frequently urinate. The substances which permeate to the wells must, therefore, poison the water which is utterly unfit for culinary purposes. The fresh-water scheme should, among other things, have in view the supply of water for the courtyards of native houses, so that the open drains in them may be abundantly flushed, and thoroughly cleansed, for public urinals and for flushing and cleansing sewers.

42. Drinking-water is sold by the Bheasties at three pies for two small chatties full, or the same quantity contracted for at eight annas a month equal to six rupees a year. Vehar water in Bombay costs eight rupees per annum delivered on the premises through an inch-piping, and as far as quantity is concerned may be kept running all day. The Company provide and lay down the piping, &c., free of cost.

43. The report of the curative portion of the operation of the Act will rest with the Medical Department; but I may here mention that no female is allowed to be dismissed the Lock Hospital until she has been dismissed the Lock Hospital. Every Office of the district to which she may belong, and if found not thoroughly cured is returned for further treatment. In fact no one is allowed to be at large, except a clean ticket of health can be given by the Health Office.

44. The number of casualties in the Lock Hospital has been seven, and three in their own houses. The cases were those of women in the most wretched condition of poverty, and who died more from want of food, or of proper food, the diseases being consumption and dysentery. There are many of these women who would be glad to abandon a course of life which has brought upon them so much pain, suffering, and distress. Europeans and East Indians find a home in the Magdalen Asylum, but the poor out-caste native has no home, no hope of reclamation. She leaves the Lock Hospital, only to undergo the torments of the terrible destiny that has fallen to her lot, and she soon returns to the Lock Hospital the victim of augmented disease and misery her last state always worse than the first, until death affords final relief.

Names of diseases.	Number of diseases treated.	Remarks.
Gonorrhœa...	378	In the six months from 15th October 1868 to 15th April 1869, 638 common prostitutes were admitted into the Lock Hospital with 759 contagious diseases, 478 were sent out cured, and 160 remained under treatment in Hospital on 15th April 1869.
Chancre.. {Hard or infecting...	125	
{Soft or non-infecting...	113	
Secondary or tertiary complications...	28	
Non-venereal affections as Lenconhœa or simple ulceration of os or cervix uteri...	35	
Bubo...	15	
Ulceration of labia...	48	
Thickening of labia...	8	
Veneral warts...	6	
Ulceration of Nates...	2	
Syphilitic Rheumatism...	1	
Total...	759	

45. The following cases were taken off the registry and their tickets withdrawn:—

Dancing-girls...	2
Left Madras to join their relations up-country...	6
Married...	20
Proved to be in keeping...	8
Transferred to the Magdalen Asylum...	1
Total...	37

No. 132. From H. STANBROUGH, Esq., Health Officer, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated 20th January 1869, No. 98.

I have the honour of acknowledging the receipt of your letter, No. 14, dated 18th instant, requesting, for the information of Government, the total number of prostitutes registered in the Health Office since the enforcement of the Contagious Diseases' Act, and the percentage of diseased to the examined.

2. From the 15th October 1868 to 20th January 1869, (three months,) 578 common prostitutes have been registered, from which number 418 have been sent diseased into the Lock Hospital, making a total of cases equal to 72½ per cent.

3. Thirty-four (34) have been sent a second time into Hospital for treatment, making a grand total of 451 cases sick, equivalent to 78 per cent.

No. 133. From the Inspector General of the Indian Medical Department, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Fort Saint George, 26th January 1869, No. 26.

With reference to your Memorandum, No. 13, of the 18th instant, I have the honour to submit, for the information of Government, a statement showing the average daily number of women in the Lock Hospitals in Popham's Broadway and Vepery, since they were opened.

Statement.

			Average daily number.	
			Europeans.	Natives.
Black Town...	From 16th to 31st October 1868...	...	10	34
	„ 1st to 30th November „	...	8	68
	„ 1st to 31st December „	...	10	91
	„ 1st to 22nd January 1869	...	14	73
Vepery.....	„ 15th to 31st December 1868...	...	...	58
	„ 1st to 22nd January 1869...	...	...	70

No. 134. From H. STANBROUGH, Esq., Health Officer, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Madras, 5th February 1869, No. 112.

I have the honour of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of 4th instant, requesting, for the information of Government, the total number of prostitutes registered in the Health Office since the enforcement of the Contagious Diseases' Act, (15th October 1868,) and the per centage of diseased to the examined up to date.

2. From 15th October 1868 to 5th February 1869, 649 common prostitutes have been registered, of which number 379 have been sent into Hospital diseased, making a total of new cases equal to 58 per cent., 99 have been sent a second time into Hospital for treatment, making a total of 478 cases treated, equivalent to 73½ per cent.

No. 135. From H. STANBROUGH, Esq., Health Officer, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Madras, 11th May 1869.

Sir Adam Bittleston, Puisne Judge, in summing up a case of perjury before him at the High Court on the 5th instant, arising out of the working of Act XIV. of 1868, (Contagious Diseases' Act,) informed the Jury "that the Health Officer had no right to summon any person who was not a registered prostitute. Besides that the summons appeared to have his name lithographed or stamped upon it. So it seemed that these summonses could easily be procured by any subordinates wishing to oppress any person."

2. I have the honour of laying before Government the manner in which I have carried out the registration of the common prostitutes of Madras under Act XIV. of 1868.

3. The first prosecution brought before a Magistrate was dismissed because it was ruled that a verbal request to the prostitute to come up to one of the Health Officers for registration and examination was not sufficient evidence, and that a notice must be served on the woman by delivery. In communication with the Commissioner of Police, (Major Drever,) Form A was suggested. This, however, was never given unless after two or three verbal requests the woman refused to attend, if she did, then the notice was served, which failing, a summons was taken out for her appearance before a Magistrate.

4. His Lordship evidently mistook the notice for a summons. It is in no way binding upon the woman to attend unless she liked.

5. I must say, however, it has had a great effect in causing prostitutes to come up for registration, and thereby lessening the prosecutions which otherwise would have been required. I beg here to remark that in the six months of the working of the Act ending 15th April last, only twenty prosecutions had been laid before the Magistrates, eighteen of which were convicted, and two warned to attend the Health Office. Thinking (perhaps erroneously so) that I was carrying out the wishes of Government, I refrained as much as possible availing myself of the assistance of the Police, and, without in any way disparaging their services, I conscientiously believe the Act has worked well without them.

6. I believe no question of doubt can be raised against Public Officers stamping official papers. All Police summonses and even bank-notes are so stamped. No notices to prostitutes are ever given without my sanction, and stamping them with my name, and the stamp is never left about for subordinates or others to make use of; the remark of His Lordship, that stamped summonses could easily be procured for the purposes of oppression, was uncalled for.

7. The day after the proceeding in Court I put myself in communication with the Magistrates of Madras, requesting their opinion with regard to the rules for carrying out the provisions of the Act, copies of which opinions I beg to append; they differ so much from each other, that I consider it necessary respectfully to request that the Government will either revise the rules, or give me further instructions.

MEMORANDUM.

The Indian Contagious Diseases' Act.

Under Act No. XIV. of 1868, it is evident that the Government has power to make such rules as they may deem necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act.—Vide sections in the margin.

Sections 5, 11, 21.

It is clear from the wording of Section 24 that the notice should be either a written or printed one, else it could not "be served by delivery thereof either to the woman (prostitute) personally or to some person for her at her usual place of abode;" and under Clause 1 of the Rules, it appears to be the duty of the Health Officer to cause such notices to be served; although it is not quite clearly expressed in the Rules, as it might have been; yet the service of the notice is evidently the preliminary step to registration, notwithstanding it has been laid down by the Puisne Judge that the Health Officer had no right to summon an unregistered prostitute.

In the event of the woman neglecting to attend to such notice, it is then the duty of the Police to apprehend her, and have her conveyed to the hospital.

Under Rule 5 it appears to be the duty of the Commissioner of Police to license the residence in town of all common prostitutes, "*wishing* to obtain permission;" and under Section 6 of the Rules, to send all licensed prostitutes to the Health Officer for the purpose of being registered; but there appears to be no provision either in the Act or Rules to oblige the prostitutes to seek a license, she might urge that she is unwilling to obtain permission, true this is met by the penalty provided in Section 14 of the Act; but cases of this nature involve such minute investigation as sometimes to subject family women to great exposure.

The Commissioner of Police to license in the first instance; and the Health Officer to register afterwards.

Under Section 40 of the Rules, the Police have the power to arrest any woman not registered as a common prostitute found *publicly* soliciting, &c.; they can interfere so far, but no further; they have no right to enter *houses* of ill-fame, with the view to sending the prostitutes before the Health Officer. A notice must, in the first instance, be served on the woman.

She can be prosecuted by the Commissioner of Police, or Inspector, or the Health Officer or any subordinate specially deputed by them.

In the Proceedings of Government, dated 29th July 1868, thirty-five Goomastahs have been assigned to the Health Officer for the purpose of collecting information regarding prostitutes, who are apparently required to act independently of the Police as detective agents, the Police merely acting as a check on them.

The above has reference to the points now under consideration.

The printed notice now in use and served under the signature of the Health Officer to common prostitutes appear to be quite legal.

Vide Section 14 of the Act.

In default of attendance, it is the duty of the Police to apprehend the woman and convey her to the hospital.

It is evident that the Act and Rules and the Proceedings of Government, constitute the Health Officer the Chief Agent to carry out the provisions of the Act, for which purpose he appears to be armed with ample power; and the duties of the Police appear to be in the licensing and sending such prostitutes for Registration, in the apprehending of defaulting prostitutes and sending them before the Health Officer or prosecuting them when necessary.

As to Public Officers stamping official papers with their names, no question of doubt can be raised on this point, as it has been long since determined in the affirmative.

7th May 1869.

(Signed) T. G. CLARK,
Senior Magistrate.

ACT XIV. of 1868.

The power of Government to frame rules consistent with the Act is unquestionable; and I take it there is also no question as to the propriety of printing or writing such notices as are required for service under the Act.

2. The Act deals with two classes of prostitutes "*Registered and unregistered.*"

3. The practice now is, I am informed, that, when the Health Officer has reason to suspect any woman to be a common prostitute, and she is not registered as such, a notice (Form A) is served on her. When in obedience to this notice she attends at the Health Office, she is registered as a common prostitute, unless she can satisfy the Health Officer that she is not such. If a woman on whom a notice (A) has been served is suspected of being diseased, she is served with an order (B) to proceed to the Lock Hospital. Should she fail to do so, a requisition for her arrest (Form C) is sent to the Police, and she is thereupon taken into custody.

4. Assuming that the woman has unwillingly attended in obedience to the summons (A) and has thereupon been registered, it appears to me that the whole of the foregoing procedure is illegal. I regret I am unable to agree with Mr. Clark that "the service of a notice is evidently the preliminary step to registration." The sections empowering service of notices on women are

Sections 14, 17, and 20; and the words of the Act could not be more clear. In each instance it is expressly provided that such notices are to be given to *registered women*. No where in the Act is provision made for service of any notice on a woman not previously registered under the Act.

5. It appears to me clear that, except for the purpose of prosecution under Section 4, the Health Officers have no power to interfere with any woman not registered under the Act; and not registered in the manner prescribed by the Act, namely, at the request of the woman herself, unless she has been convicted and thereupon registered under Rule 42.

6. The preliminary step in registration should be taken before the Commissioner of Police, to whom every prostitute wishing to reside within the town of Madras is to apply for permission so to reside, (Rule 6, and, on this permission being granted, the applicant is referred to the Health Officer for the purpose of being registered. The Commissioner of Police takes no part in the actual registration; he merely sanctions the residence of the woman as a condition precedent to her being allowed to exercise her profession. I do not quite understand what Mr. Clark means by there being no provision in the Act or Rules to oblige prostitutes to seek a license. They cannot carry on the business of a prostitute without first obtaining a license to reside and completing their registration, and it is obligatory on them to apply for such license and registration without any notice from the Police or Health Officer.

7. Rule 41 gives power to any of the officers mentioned in Rule 4 to commit for trial any woman charged with publicly soliciting or practising common prostitution and not being a duly registered woman, and by Rule 40 the Police are authorized to arrest any such woman found publicly soliciting or found in the act of prostitution. To enable them to act under this latter Rule the party arrested must at the time of arrest be found in the act of committing the deed. It is the only instance in which non-registered women can be summarily dealt with.

8. The three forms (A., B., C.) in use by the Health Officer are, in my opinion, applicable only to women *duly registered* under the Act.

9. In the case of non-registered women practising prostitution, the mode of proceeding is by prosecution under Section 4, Act XIV. of 1868.

10. Prosecutions may be instituted by the Commissioner of Police, or by the Health Officer. The Committee in their report to Government, (vide Proceedings, dated 29th July 1868,) recommended that to the *Health Officer* should be intrusted "the important duty of discovering and prosecuting all cases of clandestine prostitution, and of breaches of the rules."

(Signed) T. WELDON,

Magistrate.

8th May 1869.

No. 136. From H. STANBROUGH, Esq., Health Officer, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Madras, 6th July 1869, No. 58.

I have the honour of forwarding copies of judgments given by Captain Weldon, Magistrate at the Royapettah Court, upon two common prostitutes taken before him for neglecting to appear for medical inspection on 4th January 1869, and 11th January 1869, at the Vepery Health Office, the place entered in the tickets delivered to them in disobedience of the rules made by the local Government under Section 11 of Act XIV. of 1868.

2. The cases are as follow:—On the 16th November 1868, the two defendants Thoye and Meenatchee carrying on prostitution with another woman in Choolay, named Nagamah, were brought to the Health Office in Vepery for registration. The usual questions were put to them and evidence taken as to their mode of living, &c., &c. Sufficient proof having been established as to their carrying on common prostitution they were registered in the book kept for the purpose, underwent the required examination, and tickets of registration were given to them. Nagamah

being found diseased was sent into the Lock Hospital, where she remained for twenty-eight days. No objection was made at the time of registration by any of them. There can be but little doubt, one of their number being sent into the Lock Hospital deterred the other two from appearing before me in December. In January upon their still refusing to come to the Health Office, application was made for summonses against them at the Royapettah Police Court, for disobeying the rules of the Act; not answering to the summonses, warrants were issued, and although they have been frequently seen about the neighbourhood, and one of them was known to have left Choolay and gone to Tondiarpet, yet the Police until pressed by the Magistrate for a return of the warrants, some seven months were permitted to elapse before arresting them.

3. Captain Weldon writes that the registration was not a *voluntary* registration, and by their not complying as shown by their continued declining to appear, they were registered only by the arbitrary act of the Health Officer.

4. When the Act first came into force in Madras, viz., 15th October 1868, for certain reasons, I was instructed to work, as much as possible, without the assistance of the Police, and in a letter from the Committee appointed under the Contagious Diseases' Act to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 23rd July 1868, "a certain number of Goomastahs are recommended, whose duty it would be to discover and report all clandestine prostitution. There will be an advantage in separating this detective agency from the ordinary Police, the latter will act as a check on these agents, &c." The consequence has been that the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Police, unless called upon by me for assistance, have abstained, as much as possible, in interfering in any way in the carrying out of the Act, and by leaving me uncontrolled have, in a great measure, assisted the working of it.

5. In rules for my guidance under Sections 5, 11, and 21 of the Act, paragraph 6, common prostitutes should first appear in person before the Commissioner of Police to obtain permission to reside within the limits of Madras, and should then proceed to the Office of the Health Officer for the purpose of being registered. In the framing of these rules the difficulties of late met with were never anticipated, nor could the Act have intended that *complying* with the rules meant *voluntarily doing so*, as read by the Magistrate.

6. There are two classes of prostitutes, one comprised of the women who voluntarily submit to registration under the Act, and the other comprises those who, without having been registered, practise prostitution as a calling, are prosecuted by me, and after conviction are compulsorily registered, and liable to all the penalties presented by the rules as those who voluntarily present themselves.

7. The two women in the present case before the Magistrate belong to neither of the two classes, not having been convicted before a Magistrate they are not of class 2; the Magistrate declares they are not of class 1, as they did not consent voluntarily.

8. In my humble opinion they are common prostitutes, for in November, when registered, they were living with a third prostitute who was diseased, (also been sent a second time into the Lock Hospital,) and when asked by me whether they had any thing to say in their defence replied they had not. If the decision

of the Magistrate rules as a precedent, I can only say there is no prostitution in Madras, inasmuch as no woman will *voluntarily* register herself, and that about 1000 women registered by me in the books of the Health Office, and who have received tickets as common prostitutes, are not so, as they have not complied with the Act in *voluntarily* registering themselves, and receiving permission from the Commissioner of Police to reside in Madras.

9. I, therefore, respectfully submit such modification be made in the rules under Sections 5, 11, and 21 of Act XIV. of 1868, as may be considered necessary by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, in order that greater power may be given to the Health Officer in the registration of common prostitutes, and that when registered, their names cannot be removed from the register, unless a suit be instituted against the Health Officer in accordance with paragraph 25, Act XIV. of 1868.

IN THE ROYAPET POLICE COURT.
Calendar Nos. 247 and 248 of 1869.

Health Officer of Madras, *versus* Thoyee and Meenatchee.

Judgment.—In these cases, defendants are charged for that they being common prostitutes duly registered under Act XIV. of 1868, (Contagious Diseases' Act,) neglected to appear for medical inspection on 4th January 1869, and 11th January 1869 at Vepery, the place entered in the tickets delivered to them in disobedience of the rules made by the local Government under Section 11 of the said Act.

Defendants admit non-attendance, but dispute the validity of their registration and their liability under the Act.

It appears from the evidence that some time in November 1868 a Goomastah of the Health Office, served on defendant *Thoyee*, who resides in the same house as defendant *Meenatchee*, a formal notice or summons in which both the defendants' names were entered, requiring them to attend at the Health Office on a certain day. On the 16th November 1868, the defendants accordingly attended at the Health Office when they were registered as common prostitutes. The defendants never subsequently attended for medical inspection, as it is contended for the prosecution, they were bound to do.

On the 16th January 1869 the Health Officer lodged information and obtained warrants for the arrest of defendants who were not apprehended till the 19th June 1869, and on the 21st June 1869 their cases were heard upwards of seven months subsequent to their alleged registration.

Defendants allege that they attended at the Health Office under compulsion on 16th November 1868. That the Health Office Goomastahs, acting on information imparted by some persons who bore them ill-will, procured a notice or summons from the Health Officer which was served on them. That they then protested and have ever since protested against being registered as prostitutes, but that the Goomastahs threatened them that if they failed to obey the summons they would be fined twenty-five rupees and sentenced to a month's imprisonment, and told them they might represent the case to the gentleman, (Health Officer). That fearing the consequences of disobeying this summons, they did attend at the Health Office where they again protested, and that they were then told they might go away. That they are not prostitutes, and never consented that they should be registered as such.

The Goomastah, who served the Health Office summons on the defendants, denies that they made any objection either then or when they appeared before Dr. Stanbrough, but he admits that he did tell them that they could state to the Health Officer any thing they wished to say about the matter, and subsequently he admits that he was not in the room when they were registered by Dr. Stanbrough. Defendants produced evidence to show that they did protest at the time the Health Office summons was served, and that in fact *Thoyee*, to whom it was tendered, refused to

receive it, but that the Goomastah threw it down warning them of the consequences. On the whole I am of opinion that the defendants did protest.

With regard to what passed at the Health Office there is the evidence of *Mr. Pope*, the Head Goomastah. This witness states that the defendants were brought before Dr. Stanbrough who questioned the Goomastahs about them. That "defendant was then asked what she had to say in her defence, she said nothing and was thereupon registered, and received a ticket." He (witness) "did not hear defendant make any objections to being registered. The practice is that all the prostitutes are asked what they have to say in their defence, and if they say nothing they are registered. Cannot say if the defendant received permission from the Commissioner of Police to reside in Madras. Defendant did not apply to be registered."

According to this evidence, the practice is to place women suspected of prostitution on their trial before the Health Officer, and unless they can show that they are not prostitutes, they are adjudged to be prostitutes, and thereupon, willing or unwilling, registered as such.

In the present case I come to the conclusion that the defendants are registered prostitutes only in so far that their names are entered in the Registers of the Health Office, but that such registration was not a voluntary registration of themselves by defendants, but the arbitrary act of the Health Officer.

I do not suppose it will be disputed that if a prostitute is not registered under the Act (XIV. of 1868) she is not liable to punishment for a breach of the rules framed under Section 11 of that Act for the due examination of registered women. Section 5, Clause 2, in unmistakeable terms defines who are to be deemed as registered under this Act, viz., every woman and every brothel-keeper *complying with the rules made by the local Government* for the registration of under is power given to the Health Officer to register a woman against her will, or even without her consent, except in the sole instance of a woman who has been convicted before a Magistrate of soliciting publicly or practising common prostitution without being registered. (Rule 42). The terms of this rule clearly point to the course to be pursued if a non-registered woman is accused of being a common prostitute. She should be prosecuted under Section 4 of the Act, and if convicted she will then be registered without reference to her wishes in the matter. The Health Officer now claims a power to register unwilling women as prostitutes without any formal trial and conviction. I am of opinion that he does not possess that power.

Holding then as I do that the defendants in these cases are not duly registered as common prostitutes in accordance with the provisions of the Contagious Diseases' Act, I must also hold that they are not liable to punishment for disobedience of the rules framed under Section 11 of that Act, and they must accordingly be discharged.

22nd June 1869.

(Signed) T. WELDON,
Magistrate of Police.

No. 137. From the Accountant General, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Fort Saint George, 2nd June 1869, No. 707.

Examiner of Claims' Department.

I have the honour to request that I may be informed, with reference to the letter addressed to you by the Secretary to the Government of India, No. 1672, dated 10th April last, whether I am at once to discontinue paying Dr. Brockman his salary as Medical Officer in charge of the Lock Hospitals, Madras.

No. 138. From the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, (Public,) to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Simla, 10th April 1869, No. 1672.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 250, dated the 25th February last, and in reply to state that His Excellency the Governor General

in Council does not object to the appointment of a Commissioned Medical Officer to the charge of the Lock Hospitals at Madras, provided that his salary and all other additional charges on his account are defrayed from local and not from Imperial funds.

No. 139. Proceedings of the Government of India, Financial Department, dated Simla, 30th June 1869, No. 1673.

Read endorsement by the Home Department, No. 2658, dated 8th June 1869, on a letter from the Government of Madras soliciting confirmation of its sanction to the entertainment of the following establishments for the Lock Hospitals in Black Town and Vepery.

Lock Hospital, Black Town, Madras.

	RS.	
Establishment not interfered with.....	487	
One Native Nurse.....	30	
One second-class Hospital Assistant...	40	Increase per month.
Total...	557	Rs. 70.

Lock Hospital, Vepery, Madras.

	RS.
Establishment upon the above scale.....	557
Total...	627

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council desires that, with reference to Financial Order, No. 2495, dated 16th September 1868, the Government of Madras may be asked why the proposed additional charge of Rupees 627 monthly, should not be paid by the Municipality of Madras.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above be communicated to the Home Department, with reference to Financial Resolution of 16th September 1868, and with a request that the necessary inquiry may be made of the Government of Madras.

(Signed) R. H. HOLLINGBERY,
Assist. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 3199.

Copy forwarded to the Government of Fort Saint George, (with reference to letter thence, No. 564, dated the 1st of May last,) with a request that the desired information may be supplied.

By order,
(Signed) J. GEOGHEGAN,
Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT, PUBLIC,
SIMLA, 10th July 1869.

No. 140. From the Inspector General of the Indian Medical Department, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Fort Saint George, 22nd December 1868, No. 403.

I have the honour to bring to the notice of Government that in the Civil Budget Estimate of this department for the year 1869-70, recently submitted, a sum of

nearly Rupees 20,000 was provided on account of the Lock Hospital in Black Town, including the salaries of the medical and menial establishments, and all other expenses connected with the institution.

2. This provision was made for about fifteen European and forty native patients, or fifty-five in all. This number has already doubled in Black Town, and an additional Hospital has been opened in Vepery which contains at present forty-five patients, and will have many more as soon as tents have been provided for their accommodation; so that in course of the year to which the budget refers the number of patients treated in these institutions will very greatly exceed that originally contemplated, and will probably not be less than 200 at any time. It becomes necessary, therefore, that supplementary provision of funds should be made, corresponding to the probable wants of these Hospitals; and I have accordingly the honour to recommend that the Accountant General may be instructed to provide an additional sum of Rupees 50,000 by a supplemental estimate.

No. 141. From the Inspector General of the Indian Medical Department, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Fort Saint George, 4th June 1869, No. 221.

Adverting to my letter, No. 403, of the 23rd December 1868, soliciting that the Accountant General may be authorized to apply for a supplemental grant of Rupees 50,000, on account of the increased number of patients received into the Lock Hospitals at Madras, I have the honour to bring to the notice of Government that the Accountant General has intimated to this department that the Government of India have sanctioned the sum of Rupees 14,944 on account of the Madras Lock Hospital.

2. This amount was the sum originally budgetted for by this department for the Lock Hospital at Black Town alone, calculated for fifteen Europeans and forty Natives. I have not been informed that any application has been made to the Government of India for increased provision as suggested in my letter quoted in paragraph 1, on account of the greatly increased number of patients in the Black Town Lock Hospital, and the patients treated in the Vepery Branch Establishment since submission of my Departmental Budget.

3. In his letter noted in the margin, the Examiner of Medical Accounts

No. 399 of 31st May 1869.

says: "The only Lock Hospital mentioned in your list (of budget grant) is that in Popham's Broadway. I shall feel obliged by your informing me whether the amount apportioned to it is intended to cover the charges incurred in the Vepery Lock Hospital also, if not, how they are to be met. The total sum sanctioned is Rupees 14,944, while the compilation statement already forwarded to you, shows that, during the few months of the past year that these institutions were in existence, the expenditure was Rupees 15,529-5-0." I have the honour, therefore, respectfully to solicit the instructions of Government in reference to the question put by the Examiner of Medical Accounts.

4. I think it right, at the same time, to bring to the notice of Government that there is no prospect of any considerable saving on the general grant of the Department, which may be made available towards meeting the increased expenditure on account of the Lock Hospitals. The budget grant for 1868-69 was Rupees 1,57,932, and the expenditure Rupees 1,54,371, leaving but a small balance of Rupees 3561. The subsequent budget for 1869-70 has been constructed with a strict regard to the actuals of the preceding year, and is not likely to leave a balance even to the extent of last year. It is, therefore, in my opinion, absolutely necessary to procure from the Government of India an additional grant to the extent recommended in my letter, on account of Lock Hospital patients, in excess of the number originally contemplated by Government to be treated in the Hospital at Black Town, viz., fifteen Europeans and forty Natives only.

No. 142. From the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Madras, 15th March 1869, No. 781.

On inspection of the Lock Hospital at Vepery, this morning, I found it much overcrowded, and have the honour to suggest that measures be immediately taken for its relief.

2. The main building,* at the allotment of 60 superficial feet per patient, is calculated to contain forty women.

* Vide plan of main building and accommodation statement appended.

There were fifty-eight this morning, or eighteen in excess, or seventeen in excess

if the double standard of sixty superficial and 800 cubic feet is adopted.

3. The tents were fully occupied; containing ten beds at sixty-seven superficial feet each; and five women were accommodated in the old police cells. The inmates of the institution, therefore, numbered in all seventy-three.

4. Relief of the main building should be effected at once by transferring eight women to the old shed* now used as a day and dining-room, and which, under the circumstances, should, I think, be

* Vide plan marked Room No. 11.

occupied at night, and may be so occupied without risk to the health of the patients; indeed, the accommodation is much of the same nature as that to be provided in the new shed now under construction. The dining-shed will accommodate eight persons.

5. This arrangement will meet immediate wants; but provision must also be made for any sudden demand for further accommodation by pitching additional tents, till such time as the new shed† is ready for occupation. It is promised in five days; but I do not think, even if the flooring is laid in that time, that it will be prudent to occupy it, especially as the women at present lie on the ground till the floor is perfectly dry.

† This shed will measure 120 feet by 20, and will accommodate forty patients.

6. I take this opportunity to solicit the sanction of Government to the following allotment of patients to the rooms in the main building, new shed and cells : see plan appended :—

Rooms.	Use.	Superficial feet.	Cubic space.	Number of patients at sixty superficial feet.	Cubic feet thus allowed.
No. 1	Veranda.				
„ 2	Ward	300	3,975	5	795
„ 3	„	210	2,782	3½	749
„ 4	„	300	3,975	5	795
„ 5	„	300	3,975	5	795
„ 6	„	210	2,782	3½	749
„ 7	„				
„ 8	Ward	587½	9,546½	10	954
„ 9	„	337½	4,472½	5½	813
Old shed	„	513	4,617	8	577
New „	„	2,400		40	
Old Police Cells.	„			7	

7. You will note that I have not included the back veranda† now occupied by patients in the list of wards. I do not think it adapted to such use. The atmosphere of it was foul on my inspection to-day, and its occupation interferes with the proper ventilation of the central rooms which are already surrounded more than they should be, according to strict sanitary principles, by occupied rooms.

8. I would suggest that the allotment I have assigned, if approved of, be strictly adhered to ; and that when the numbers approach the full limit of accommodation, tents be pitched *in anticipation* of any sudden demand : so that there may be no risk of overcrowding.

9. You are aware that the rules regarding the adherence to allotment of space in Military Hospitals in England and the Colonies, as laid down in the Medical Regulations, are very stringent ; no departure for them being admissible, except with the sanction of the Secretary of State. I give in the margin an extract from the “ Regulations,” and submit for consideration the desirability of issuing some similar order in this Presidency in relation to Civil Hospitals generally. There is undoubtedly a tendency to overcrowd, and the allotment of superficial space, of sixty feet, is certainly, in my judgment, the minimum that can be adopted with safety. I think, therefore, it should be put beyond the power of any Executive Medical Officer to exceed the regulated allotment without express sanction.

10. Every ward should have its “ allotment board” suspended in a conspicuous place, showing its dimensions in superficial and cubic feet, and number of

† The number of beds which each ward is capable of containing in accordance with these measurements shall be printed outside the door of the ward, and the number of beds shall not be increased beyond the number so notified, without the sanction of the Secretary of State.

No. 143. ORDER THEREON, 19th August 1869, No. 1162.

In the first of the papers above recorded, Mr. Stanbrough, the Health Officer appointed under the Indian Contagious Diseases' Act XIV. of 1868, submits a report on the results obtained under the provisions of the law during the first six months since the Act has been in operation.

2. The town of Madras has, for the purposes of the Act, been divided into the five districts marginally noted, which are coincident with the Municipal divisions, and in each of these Health Offices for the registration and examination of common prostitutes have been established. Seven Goomastahs are attached to each of the divisions, and to them is assigned the duty of obtaining the information necessary regarding the brothels and residences of prostitutes within their respective divisions.

3. On this information being obtained a printed notice, under the signature of the Health Officer, is issued to each brothel-keeper and prostitute, requiring them, in accordance with the provisions of the Act, to attend at the Health Office, on a special date, for the purpose of registration and examination. In the event of the notice being disobeyed, informations against the defaulters are laid before a Magistrate, and summonses are obtained enforcing their appearance at the Police Office.

4. After registration and examination the prostitute, if found free from disease, has a registration ticket issued to her, is required to appear weekly for medical examination, and the results of these examinations are recorded on the ticket, which is in the form of a book with sufficient space to admit of the record of six months' examination. In the case of a prostitute being found diseased she is sent to one of the Lock Hospitals. There are two of these Hospitals, one in Vepery, the other in Popham's Broadway, Black Town.

5. When prostitutes are convicted of disobeying the rules regarding registration and examination, they are, if sentenced to imprisonment, examined on the expiration of their term of imprisonment, and their registration is completed.

6. The Health Officer reports that for the six months under report, this system has, with certain exceptions, to be hereafter noted, worked satisfactorily.

7. There has been little overt resistance to the law, the treatment of the women at the Lock Hospitals has been kind, and has removed much of the apprehension felt on the first introduction of the system, and there has been already a sensible progress made in the reduction of venereal disease by the sequestration of the class of prostitutes most resorted to by the European population of the town.

8. The table marginally given exhibits the total number of registrations, the total number sent to hospital originally and for a second time, and the total number of sick.

9. The total number of registrations has been 826, and the total number of prostitutes found to be diseased 638, exhibiting a ratio of sick to total number registered of 77·23. During the short period that the Act has been in

Caste.	Number registered.	Number sent to Hospital.	Number sent to hospital 2nd time.	Total sick.
East Indians and Europeans	48	31	14	45
Hindoo	363	217	45	263
Mussulmans	119	67	20	87
Pariahs	297	218	26	244
Total...	826	533	105	638

force, and with the necessity of introducing the law cautiously, it has not been possible to embrace in the registration anything like the whole of the various classes of prostitutes, but sufficient evidence is afforded by these figures of the deplorable prevalence of venereal disease and of the necessity of gradually but firmly extending the working of the law.

10. Among the various classes, the highest percentage of disease was among the European and East-Indian prostitutes; namely, 93.75 of these registered. The Pariahs come next being 82.15 per cent.; the Mahomedan prostitutes stand third in the list, the proportion of diseased to those registered being 72.85, while the Hindoos are lowest, the proportion of diseased to registered being 72.37.

11. Mr. Stanbrough explains the high rate of disease among the European and East-Indian prostitutes by the circumstance that they are frequented almost exclusively by European Soldiers and Sailors, and he brings prominently to notice the constant introduction of venereal disease into Madras by the European Sailors belonging to the coasting steamers and vessels.

12. The short visit paid by Her Majesty's Ships *Spiteful* and *Octavia* produced a similar result, rendering it necessary to sequester in the Lock Hospital almost all the European and East-Indian prostitutes of the town.

13. The Health Officer points out that much of the benefit to the public health contemplated by the introduction of the Contagious Diseases' Act must be frustrated, if this seafaring and migratory class cannot be controlled. He shows that, for the six months prior to the 15th April 1869, 132 vessels carrying 3118 Europeans and 5764 Native sailors, making a total of 8882 males, exclusive of Native Sailors and Dhoneyes, visited Madras, and largely contributed to the dissemination of venereal disease in the town of Madras. The Health Officer is of opinion that the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act 1867, Chapter CXXIV., paragraph 10, can be applied to these persons. It seems doubtful, however, whether the Health Officer is correct in supposing that this Act can be applied in the manner indicated by him.

14. It is, however, possible that the crews of ships visiting the port of Madras other than ships of the Royal Navy might be subjected to medical inspection under the Port Rules now undergoing revision, and that the Commanders of Ships belonging to the Royal Navy may be induced to prevent their men landing without previous medical inspection. The question will be referred to the Advocate General for his opinion on the question raised by the Health Officer, and as to the addition above indicated being made to the Port Rules.

15. The Health Officer suggests that increased facility should be afforded for the treatment, as out-patients, of men suffering from venereal disorders, and who are unwilling to resort to the General Hospital or the Monegar Choultry, owing to the publicity involved in attending at such public institutions.

16. The necessity of affording other means for the treatment of these out-patients than are at present available will be referred to the Inspector General of the Indian Medical Department.

17. The Health Officer brings to notice the defective sanitary condition of those portions of the town in which brothels and prostitutes' houses are situated, and suggests that some additional powers should be conferred upon him for the suppression of nuisances. The Government are unable to comply with this suggestion. The

proper course is for the Health Officer to bring to the notice of the President of the Municipal Commission cases of nuisance, of defective drainage, and of overcrowding. They feel confident that Colonel Denison will lose no time in enforcing the provisions of Act IX. of 1867, which are sufficient to meet the cases mentioned by the Health Officer.

18. Dr. Stanbrough, in paragraphs 7 to 11 of his report, brings to notice certain classes of women who, although practising prostitution, escape the action of the law. These are—

(1.) Dancing-girls who, although not regularly borne on the list of the Temples, are occasionally employed to dance and sing there, but who are in reality common prostitutes. These number, it is stated, 1200.

(2.) Women who live on the same premises as kept-women, but who are themselves common prostitutes.

(3.) Women who are designated as "slave-girls," and who are attached to the zenanas of Mahomedans, and practise common prostitution.

(4.) Mahomedan dancing-girls.

(5.) Women who after sunset solicit in the neighbourhood of the Esplanades, General Hospital, and the Evening Bazaar.

19. The Government observe that, although in the instructions issued to the Health Officer, he was desired carefully to distinguish between concubinage and prostitution, the Act is applicable to any woman against whom there is evidence that she is a common prostitute, and that no exemption is extended to dancing-girls, if such evidence is forthcoming against them.

20. It will, therefore, be the duty of the Health Officer to enforce the law against all the classes above enumerated. The attention of the Commissioner of Police is drawn to the statement contained in paragraph 12, regarding the class of prostitutes who solicit on the public highway after sunset. The action of the Police should be directed to the prevention of offences against public decency, and the Police should actively assist the Health Officer in the detection of common prostitutes who have not registered in accordance with the rules framed by Government under the Contagious Diseases' Act.

21. In his letter, No. 58, dated 6th July last, above recorded, the Health Officer submits copies of judgments given by the Magistrate of the Royapettah Court, in which the prosecution against two registered prostitutes for not appearing for medical examination broke down in consequence of the Magistrate holding that the registration was not voluntary.

22. The practice has been, it appears, that, on information being given by his Goomastahs to the Health Officer that a woman is a common prostitute, for him to serve her with a notice, requiring her to attend at his office for inspection and registration, and pointing out the penalties to which a common prostitute renders herself liable for non-registration. If the woman fails to attend an information is laid before a Magistrate, charging the woman with practising common prostitution without having complied with the provisions of Act XIV. of 1868 regarding registration. These notices are issued by the Health Officer to induce prostitutes to comply with the provisions of the law, without undergoing a trial before the Magistrate, and incurring the punishment provided for failure to register. In the great

majority of cases, these notices serves to show the women that they are known as common prostitutes, and they at once attend at the Health Office for registration and medical examination.

23. In the cases tried before the Magistrate, the prostitutes had appeared in consequence of being served with notices, and their names were registered, but they failed subsequently to attend for the regular medical examination.

24. When before the Magistrate they pleaded that their registration was not voluntary, and the Magistrate considered this plea valid, not as it would appear from evidence that they had been compelled to attend further than by the service of the notice, or by the proof that they were respectable women who should not have been served with a notice, but on the ground that the Health Officer had exceeded his powers by the issue of the notice, and on their appearance deciding that they were common prostitutes, and as such registering their names.

25. The Government do not consider it necessary to pronounce any opinion on the cases brought to notice by the Health Officer, but they are satisfied that, unless it is shown that the course hitherto followed is illegal, the issue of notices by the Health Officer should be continued. It is not desirable that every common prostitute who neglects to come forward for registration should forthwith be subjected to a criminal prosecution. The notice showing her that she is known to the Health Officer, and informing her of the penalty to which she renders herself liable by not complying with the provisions of the law, is generally effectual, and is a more lenient method of dealing with an ignorant class than by prosecution before a Magistrate. The Government resolve to take the opinion of the Advocate General upon the question raised by the Magistrate of the Royapettah Court, and to request him, in communication with the Health Officer, to propose such additions to the Rules framed under the Contagious Diseases' Act as may appear necessary.

26. In paragraph 19 of his report the Health Officer recommends a redistribution of his establishment involving an increase of forty-seven rupees per mensem, and that his head writer, who has to visit the several Health Offices, should be granted an allowance of Rupees 15 per mensem.

He also recommends that an additional Health Office should be opened at St. Thomé, involving a monthly increase of Rupees 147.

The total increased charge will amount to Rupees 194 per mensem.

27. The Government are satisfied that these additions are necessary for giving effect to the Contagious Diseases' Act, and sanction this increased expenditure in anticipation of the approval of the Government of India.

23. With reference to the letter from the Accountant General, dated 2nd July last, above recorded, and to the letter from the Government of India, dated 10th April last, No. 1672, in which sanction is accorded to the appointment of a Commissioned Medical Officer to be in charge of the Lock Hospitals of Madras, provided that his salary and all other additional charges on his account are defrayed from Local and not from Imperial Funds, His Excellency in Council resolves to authorize the Accountant General to continue the payment of Dr. Brockman's salary pending a further reference to the Government of India, in which it will be explained that the only Local Fund which could furnish aid to the Lock Hospitals is that derived from Municipal taxation, and that the financial condition of the Madras Municipality is

not such as to render it possible for the Municipality to contribute to the cost of the Lock Hospitals at present, even if the Government had authority to require such a contribution.

29. The absolute necessity of an additional provision in the Medical Budget to meet the increased charge on account of the Lock Hospitals at Madras, which is explained in the letter of the Inspector General of the Indian Medical Department, dated 4th June 1869 above recorded, will also be represented to the Government of India; but previous to making this representation, His Excellency the Governor in Council requests Dr. Mackenzie to forward a detailed estimate of the monthly cost of the Lock Hospitals in Black Town and Vepery, and an exact statement of the addition required to meet the increased charges on account of the great increase in the number of patients in these Institutions.

30. It is observed that Dr. Mackenzie has roughly estimated this increased charge at 50,000 rupees.

31. Pending the receipt of the sanction of the Government of India, the Accountant General is authorized to pass these charges upon bills countersigned by the Inspector General of the Indian Medical Department.

(True Extract).

R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

To the Health Officer, Madras.

- „ Inspector General of the Indian Medical Department.
- „ Government Solicitor.
- „ President of the Municipal Commission for the Town of Madras.
- „ Accountant General.
- „ Commissioner of Police, Madras.
- „ Sanitary Commissioner.

Edw. J. Wright

Health Office
Madras 15th April 1869

The Honorable S. S. Ellis Esq.
Chief Secretary to Government
Fort Saint George

Sir,
In accordance with the instructions of Government, communicated to me when furnished with the rules for my guidance, I have the honor to submit a report upon the working for 6 months, since its introduction, of Legislative enactment, No. XIV of 1868, styled the "Indian Contagious Diseases' Act".

1. This Act, ^{became} law, within the Municipal limits of the City of Madras, on the 15th October 1868. My sketch will, therefore, commence from that date.

2. The Act divides itself into four parts—
Prophylactic or Preventive, Detective, Sanitary, and Sanative.

3. The operations under the first have been

Cont. of 1869 Madras.

PUBLIC.

To

THE HEALTH OFFICER,

Madras.

Do, &c., &c.

Dated August, 19th 1869.

Recd.

End.

G. O., 19th August 1869, No. 1162.

AUGUST.
Nos. 131—143.

Reviewing the report on the working of the Contagious Diseases' Act XIV. of 1868, during the first six months of its introduction.

Law carried on by means of registration and personal
examination.

5. Considerable difficulty at first presented
itself in respect to the first of these sections of
operations.

6. In a city with a numerous population,
professing as numerous creeds, having as numerous
social distinctions and religious prejudices, and among
whom concubinage is viewed with kindness, if it be not
an established and recognized institution, it was found
difficult to ascertain exactly the classes on which
the law infringed. The fact, as the subsidiary rules,
framed on the law, then stood, some of them appeared
to the Government of India to go beyond the law.

It was, therefore, found necessary to have the
rules revised, and among other modifications the
word "Common" was prefixed to that of "prostitute"
whenever the latter occurred in the Rules; so

V. G. L. 1232
Date 25th October
1884.

as distinctly to define, limit, and specify the
class of women to which the Act and Rules were
intended to apply, and I have succeeded in doing
so. These modified Rules, and which have made
the duty less complicated and difficult, to
bring into accordance with the wishes of Government,
the utmost caution, especially in reference to
"Dancing girls attached to Pagodas"
The charge and misunderstanding among
the Hindoo community, in particular in respect
to this class of women, who are generally common
prostitutes, I at once put myself in communication
with the Dharmadikas or wardens of the
several Pagodas within the Municipal limits,
and obtained a list of the dancing girls belonging
to these Pagodas, of which there are twenty-
seven in number. From these lists it appears
that although in an average there are not
more than one or two of these dancing girls
required

required at a time for daily necessities, yet there are upwards of forty ^{and} ~~in~~ Pagoda-houses, all of them living in a state of concubinage with respectable members of the Hindu community, (Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishnavas, Mahatmas, Rajputs &c.) as a common prostitution. Two or three girls reside together in a house under the superintendence or protection of a native "Dancing girl," who is styled the mother, and in fact is considered so by them all, she adopts them generally when very young, instructs them in dancing and singing, they perform several ceremonies for each other, and add the gains of their prostitution to the general fund for their mutual support. The number of prostitutes of this description exceeds 1200.

R. In addition to these there are many "Dancing Girls" residing within the Municipal limits

limits, but attached to Pagodas distant from Madras about forty or fifty miles.

9. All these classes of women escape from the operation of the Act, in consequence of their being shielded by the designation "Dancing girls attached to Pagodas."

11. There is another class of common prostitutes which escapes registration. A woman who has passed her life as a "Dancing girl," or better class of prostitute, and who has acquired some money, takes a house and rents out apartments to other Hindu females, who live in a state of concubinage, each being kept by one man, but in the same house are other females to whom apartments are hired out. These carry on common prostitution. The authorities of the Health Office have experienced the greatest difficulty in serving these last-named women with notices for registration;

for, as soon as it becomes known that inquiries are being made about them, the "girls" are sent out of the way, and actions for trespass are brought against the subordinates of this Department by the men who keep concubines in the house.

11. A fourth class of prostitutes who escape the inflictions of the law are found among Mohammedans. The Mohammedan population is very large especially in Singapore, and a great many of them have private establishments where prostitution is carried on to a very great extent, especially among a class of men known under the designation of "house girls"; but the law is unable to touch them in consequence of the clandestine character of the prostitution, likewise the Mohammedan dancing,

dancing girls, who, however, do not exceed fifty in number; these latter are not in any way attached to Religious houses, and are in fact a better class of prostitutes hiring themselves out for wedding and other Mohammedan ceremonies. They should not claim exemption on account of caste, prejudices, for they are simply engaged at dances so as to sing and dance. In fact a Mohammedan dancing girl may have been at birth, a Pariah, East Indian, or any other caste, taken in childhood into Mohammedan families, and who afterwards adopt the Mohammedan religion.

The Act to be truly effectual should include the clandestine as well as the common prostitute, and I would beg to suggest that it be intimated to the Wharfedale, or wards, that the Dancing girls should

provide a ~~monthly~~ certificate of death to the
Health Officer. ~~The~~ ~~certificates~~ can be
obtained from any respectable medical
practitioner they choose; but failing to do
this, they should become liable to an official
visit from the Health Officer, or any
officer of the Department he may select
for the duty. It is not so much fear
of the registration or of vaccination that
prevents the above class of women from
bringing themselves under the operation of the
Act; but it is the dread of being sent to,
and confined in the Lock Hospital with
all classes of low caste females. In framing
the Rules under Sections 5, 14, and 22 of the Act,
the Committee in their better considered
that it was at present insupportable to draw
up Rules under Section 14. It is my
opinion that if that section were permitted

to be brought into operation, many of the "Dancing girls"
attached to "Pagodas" and Caste houses would gladly
avail themselves of it. This would, of course,
throw much work upon the Officers of
Lock Hospitals.

If the Government hereafter deem it
necessary to remove the Lock Hospital from
Black Town to larger premises elsewhere,
I would suggest that the premises be
retained as an Asylum for the admission
of Caste women, and I have little doubt
that the Magistrate will readily assent with
funds the humane intentions of Government.
The law of the Criminal Code having
in abode, and registered as such are to be
found prowling about in the dark for
their prey in the neighbourhood of the
Hospitals, General Hospital, and the
Dancing Pagoda. There are no. 1. houses,

And are the only class which voluntarily
avail themselves of the provisions of the
Act.

For the purpose of the Act Madras
has been divided into five districts which
coincide with the Municipal divisions, and
Health Offices have been established in
each of these districts. All the premises
occupied on the property of private
individuals, and the rents paid aggregate,

for the five Offices, Rs 148 12 1/2 per annum
The Vepery Police Office not being
at the time required by Government,
it was placed at my disposal for my
Head Office. Now all common prostitutes

had at first to attend for purposes of registration
and examination, but it was soon ascertained
that it was not sufficiently central, and
the women could not be got to attend without
occasioning

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occasioning them much inconvenience and expense.
I therefore arranged to attend daily from
11 A.M. to 12 O'clock P.M. at each of the
Health Offices in turn.

A board has been fixed in a prominent
place at each of the Health Offices in the
several districts with notices in the various
vernacular languages printed thereon, intimating
to those requiring the information, the day and
hour when the Health Officer is present
to receive application for registration. The
several Commissioners of Police have been
duly informed of this arrangement, and copies
of the notices have been furnished to them.
The plan has been found to answer
admirably well, and the women give
comparatively speaking little trouble; and that
prostitution and Quackery are
considered no very great degradation among
the

supplies (including
about 1000
per day
each office
4000 per annum

Copy	2	10
Stationery	1	00
Board	1	00
Plaster	1	00
Apprentice	1	00
Other	1	00

the ~~first~~ of this country, but as a mark of
wealth and affluence among the men, and
among the women as an easy way of earning
a remunerative livelihood.

✓ Several Goomastahs are attached to
each district. Their duty is to seek out
brothels and other places of resort by
prostitution; to see that all common
prostitutes in their district do register
themselves; and to bring before the Health
Officer all cases of unregistered public
prostitution.

✓ ~~Short~~ instructions have been laid
upon the Goomastahs, that in the exercise
of their duties, they are to use no coercion
or intimidation, but gentle persuasion;
failing this, a printed notice in the vernacular
is served, requiring the person to attend at
the Health Office, upon a certain day, and
show.

should the notice not be attended to, a complaint is
laid before the Magistrate and summons issued
for their appearance at the local Police Office.
But there have been very few cases, indeed, in
which it was found necessary to resort to
Magisterial aid; and kindness and tact have
been found to be more effective in inducing
the common prostitutes to avail themselves
of the merciful provisions of the Legislative
Enactment. There have been 20 prosecutions
for non registry, and returning to attend regularly,
and 19 convictions.

In my selection of Goomastahs, I was
careful to entertain men past the meridian
of life, and who could produce a good recommendation
from respectable persons; but, notwithstanding
this care in my selection, I have had occasion
summarily to dismiss some of them for
corruption. I should have handed them
over to the Police Authorities, but the
evidence adduced was not sufficient to convict
them legally. I was, however, morally convinced

after this has been established, or after a female has declared herself to be a common prostitute, that the personal examination is provided with.

The examinations take place separately, and are conducted with the greatest decency and kindness. A room is specially set apart for the purpose, and two Apothecaries have been appointed examiners. The Health Officer only interferes when there is any difference of opinion. No complaints have been made by the females who have been examined of any harshness or indecency in the examinations, and it is satisfactory to know that the value of these examinations is beginning to be appreciated by the poor unfortunates for whose benefit they are intended.

In the margin is entered a memorandum, showing the total number of registrations that have been made up to

Caste	Number Registered	Number who were diseased	Number who were not diseased	Total
East Indians and Europeans	48	31	17	48
Andians	362	217	145	362
Muscovites	119	67	52	119
Parasols	297	208	89	297
Total	826	533	293	826

to 15 April, and the number sent to the Lock Hospital.

The total number of registrations aggregated 826, and the total number found diseased in consequence of the Act, 638, the latter being 77.23 per cent. of the former, which is a very large proportion.

Among the various classes the highest percentage, during the period under review, was among the European and East Indian prostitutes, being 93.75 per cent. of those registered. The Parasols came next, being 82.15 per cent. diseased of the number who presented themselves for registration. The Muscovites and Andians, the proportion of diseased to those registered being 72.85, while the Europeans are the lowest there having been 72.37 found diseased among those who have been brought on the books.

The reason of the high figure of disease among European and East Indian prostitutes is attributed

attributable to the ~~circumstances~~ that ~~European~~
Soldiers and sailors resort to them in preference
to the other classes, and it is an acknowledged fact
that the sailors belonging to coasting vessels
and steamers spread the greatest amount of
disease amongst these unfortunate; this is proved
by what occurred when Mr. May's ships Sputnik
and Ostoria recently visited Madras. These
vessels had been cruising about the Indian Port,
on our arrival at Madras sent most of the European
and East Indian prostitutes into the Lock
Hospital, although the stay of the ships was
very short in the Madras roads.

But the evil thus ~~proposed~~ ^{and not} will be avoided
by the Legislative Department that has lately
come into operation viz; the Merchant Shipping
Act 1887 Chapter CXXIV. para 10.

This Act relates almost entirely to the
Sanitary

Sanitary condition of Merchant Steamers, and provides
that the local Marine Authorities of any port
may appoint a Medical Inspector, and that
such Medical Inspector may be called upon
to examine any seaman at the request of the
Master, Owner, or Agent. Under the provisions
of this Act, therefore, the Master Attendant at
Madras may be authorized to direct Commanders
of ships carrying a Surgeon to furnish on arrival
a clean Bill of health before any of the men are
permitted to land. In cases of ships having no
Medical Officer, that the Commanders, Owners,
or Agents of such ships should not allow the
men to quit the vessel until declared free
from contagious diseases by a Medical Inspector,
and with regard to Her Majesty's Ships, their
Commanders or Agents should furnish the
Master Attendant with a like certificate of
health.

I am, Sir, too strongly drawn on
this

These measures for preserving the isolation
of contagious diseases. There cannot be doubt that
the extent of contagious diseases being augmented
through the above causes, and the immense
amount of evil and physical suffering that is
occasioned to the European and East Indian
population who disseminate the diseases far
and wide, and that it must be impossible
to keep the city free from contagious disease
if such restrictions on vessels arriving in the
Madras Roads are not enforced. For the six
months ending 30 April 1869, 132 vessels including
steamers anchored in the Madras Roads, carrying
300 Europeans, and 574 native sailors showing
a total of a migrating population of 8742 souls,
exclusive of native sailors in Dhows. In Calcutta
and Bombay every vessel for trading vessels
arriving is compelled by law to provide the ship
with a medical man during its stay in port,

and thus the men have the means of immediately
obtaining medical advice, or being sent to hospital,
which unfortunately is not the case at Madras.

But irrespective of the medium of sailors,
disease is communicated by the male inhabitants
of the city who suffer from it secretly, and who
communicate it to the country as they visit. It is
difficult to get at them. The law cannot touch them,
and it seems useless to attempt to deal with disease
secrecy only. It is like guarding a small town
in the city walls, and leaving the gates wide open
to the enemy. It is true that in Liverpool,
Doverport, Plymouth, and other places where the
Contagious Diseases Act came into force, great change
at once became apparent; until eventually there
was scarcely a single case of disease, but this
cannot be effected in Madras simply under
the operation of the Act of 1860. The
English Towns named above are large towns
and military stations, and under naval and

My law, ~~the right of the people to~~
and first right of the people if it were a ~~right~~
to attempt and they are ~~not~~ the
inhabitants of Madras. I would however beg to
observe that from my own I have ascertained that
cases of dysentery have been on the increase in
Madras since the abolition of the District
Dispensaries and Hospitals, which ~~compels~~ the disease
who cannot afford to employ private practitioners
either to resort to the General Hospital or the
Mungar Choultry, or to suffer in secret the
effects of the disease. In the smaller Dispensaries
Dispensaries and Hospitals persons suffering from
disease could come and obtain advice, and go away
almost without observation, but a sense of shame
prevents persons thus afflicted from availing
themselves of the services of such large medical
Institutions as the General Hospital, and the
Mungar Choultry, then to be exposed to the gaze
of a large establishment of medical subordinates
and

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subject of mortification and humiliation of the
person and his family. I would beg to point out
that the Officer appointed under the
Act, should not only be for registering and examining
practitioners, but he should be in the fullest
acceptation of the term the Health Officer
of the City of Madras. In discharging the duties
devolving on him under the Act, he is carrying over
almost every part of the City, so that all the
sanitary defects and requirements necessary to
protect the public health, and he is brought
in contact with the darkest features of the
various communities constituting its population
and yet he cannot compel the Municipality
to make a drain or ~~any~~ ^{any} ~~other~~ ^{other} ~~work~~ ^{work} but to be
banned which ridges the ground infected with
contagious disease. I would respectfully urge upon
Government the considerations of this important
point, and solicit early measures be taken. The
failure

The Government of India has fixed the scale of the Health Establishment including the salary of the Health Officer at Rs 1935. Papers 194 will be required for the extra establishment, and new office at Saint Thomas Road if Papers be added to the Health Officer's salary with a new all establishment of Rs 1935. I believe, he will be able to undertake the duties of the Health Officer.

Population of Madrid

The population of Madras is undoubtedly very large, and irrespective of the dancing girls, the number of common prostitutes must be greater than that at present registered. However considering the short time the Act has been in operation, & moreover, and the many difficulties it has had to contend with, the results have not been unsatisfactory. It is, therefore, clear that the strength of the detection & any disposal must be

augmented as already suggested until the maximum number of common trust, the full share has been regained when the detective element may be reduced to a minimum.

There are no actual "Bottlekeepers" among Andros and Inosulungus, or those living on the gains of a livelihood, are up to the present time but few horses have been registered as such, and those only among Europeans and East Indians.

In the houses of ill-fame inspected by me in Black Town, I saw no sanitary precautions. All the laws of sanitation are set at defiance in the abodes of these unfortunates. The houses in the 2nd Line Beach and the neighbourhood are located in narrow lanes, reeking with the fetid odour of decayed animal and other substances; ill-constructed, ill-ventilated, they have all the defects that must render them unhealthy, and the healthiest person who may be so unfortunate as to sleep in these dens of iniquity, and disease for a night cannot

It is ~~not~~ with ~~various~~ ⁵³ ~~various~~ ⁵⁴ ~~various~~ ⁵⁵ ~~various~~ ⁵⁶ ~~various~~ ⁵⁷ ~~various~~ ⁵⁸ ~~various~~ ⁵⁹ ~~various~~ ⁶⁰ ~~various~~ ⁶¹ ~~various~~ ⁶² ~~various~~ ⁶³ ~~various~~ ⁶⁴ ~~various~~ ⁶⁵ ~~various~~ ⁶⁶ ~~various~~ ⁶⁷ ~~various~~ ⁶⁸ ~~various~~ ⁶⁹ ~~various~~ ⁷⁰ ~~various~~ ⁷¹ ~~various~~ ⁷² ~~various~~ ⁷³ ~~various~~ ⁷⁴ ~~various~~ ⁷⁵ ~~various~~ ⁷⁶ ~~various~~ ⁷⁷ ~~various~~ ⁷⁸ ~~various~~ ⁷⁹ ~~various~~ ⁸⁰ ~~various~~ ⁸¹ ~~various~~ ⁸² ~~various~~ ⁸³ ~~various~~ ⁸⁴ ~~various~~ ⁸⁵ ~~various~~ ⁸⁶ ~~various~~ ⁸⁷ ~~various~~ ⁸⁸ ~~various~~ ⁸⁹ ~~various~~ ⁹⁰ ~~various~~ ⁹¹ ~~various~~ ⁹² ~~various~~ ⁹³ ~~various~~ ⁹⁴ ~~various~~ ⁹⁵ ~~various~~ ⁹⁶ ~~various~~ ⁹⁷ ~~various~~ ⁹⁸ ~~various~~ ⁹⁹ ~~various~~ ¹⁰⁰ ~~various~~ ¹⁰¹ ~~various~~ ¹⁰² ~~various~~ ¹⁰³ ~~various~~ ¹⁰⁴ ~~various~~ ¹⁰⁵ ~~various~~ ¹⁰⁶ ~~various~~ ¹⁰⁷ ~~various~~ ¹⁰⁸ ~~various~~ ¹⁰⁹ ~~various~~ ¹¹⁰ ~~various~~ ¹¹¹ ~~various~~ ¹¹² ~~various~~ ¹¹³ ~~various~~ ¹¹⁴ ~~various~~ ¹¹⁵ ~~various~~ ¹¹⁶ ~~various~~ ¹¹⁷ ~~various~~ ¹¹⁸ ~~various~~ ¹¹⁹ ~~various~~ ¹²⁰ ~~various~~ ¹²¹ ~~various~~ ¹²² ~~various~~ ¹²³ ~~various~~ ¹²⁴ ~~various~~ ¹²⁵ ~~various~~ ¹²⁶ ~~various~~ ¹²⁷ ~~various~~ ¹²⁸ ~~various~~ ¹²⁹ ~~various~~ ¹³⁰ ~~various~~ ¹³¹ ~~various~~ ¹³² ~~various~~ ¹³³ ~~various~~ ¹³⁴ ~~various~~ ¹³⁵ ~~various~~ ¹³⁶ ~~various~~ ¹³⁷ ~~various~~ ¹³⁸ ~~various~~ ¹³⁹ ~~various~~ ¹⁴⁰ ~~various~~ ¹⁴¹ ~~various~~ ¹⁴² ~~various~~ ¹⁴³ ~~various~~ ¹⁴⁴ ~~various~~ ¹⁴⁵ ~~various~~ ¹⁴⁶ ~~various~~ ¹⁴⁷ ~~various~~ ¹⁴⁸ ~~various~~ ¹⁴⁹ ~~various~~ ¹⁵⁰ ~~various~~ ¹⁵¹ ~~various~~ ¹⁵² ~~various~~ ¹⁵³ ~~various~~ ¹⁵⁴ ~~various~~ ¹⁵⁵ ~~various~~ ¹⁵⁶ ~~various~~ ¹⁵⁷ ~~various~~ ¹⁵⁸ ~~various~~ ¹⁵⁹ ~~various~~ ¹⁶⁰ ~~various~~ ¹⁶¹ ~~various~~ ¹⁶² ~~various~~ ¹⁶³ ~~various~~ ¹⁶⁴ ~~various~~ ¹⁶⁵ ~~various~~ ¹⁶⁶ ~~various~~ ¹⁶⁷ ~~various~~ ¹⁶⁸ ~~various~~ ¹⁶⁹ ~~various~~ ¹⁷⁰ ~~various~~ ¹⁷¹ ~~various~~ ¹⁷² ~~various~~ ¹⁷³ ~~various~~ ¹⁷⁴ ~~various~~ ¹⁷⁵ ~~various~~ ¹⁷⁶ ~~various~~ ¹⁷⁷ ~~various~~ ¹⁷⁸ ~~various~~ ¹⁷⁹ ~~various~~ ¹⁸⁰ ~~various~~ ¹⁸¹ ~~various~~ ¹⁸² ~~various~~ ¹⁸³ ~~various~~ ¹⁸⁴ ~~various~~ ¹⁸⁵ ~~various~~ ¹⁸⁶ ~~various~~ ¹⁸⁷ ~~various~~ ¹⁸⁸ ~~various~~ ¹⁸⁹ ~~various~~ ¹⁹⁰ ~~various~~ ¹⁹¹ ~~various~~ ¹⁹² ~~various~~ ¹⁹³ ~~various~~ ¹⁹⁴ ~~various~~ ¹⁹⁵ ~~various~~ ¹⁹⁶ ~~various~~ ¹⁹⁷ ~~various~~ ¹⁹⁸ ~~various~~ ¹⁹⁹ ~~various~~ ²⁰⁰ ~~various~~ ²⁰¹ ~~various~~ ²⁰² ~~various~~ ²⁰³ ~~various~~ ²⁰⁴ ~~various~~ ²⁰⁵ ~~various~~ ²⁰⁶ ~~various~~ ²⁰⁷ ~~various~~ ²⁰⁸ ~~various~~ ²⁰⁹ ~~various~~ ²¹⁰ ~~various~~ ²¹¹ ~~various~~ ²¹² ~~various~~ ²¹³ ~~various~~ ²¹⁴ ~~various~~ ²¹⁵ ~~various~~ ²¹⁶ ~~various~~ ²¹⁷ ~~various~~ ²¹⁸ ~~various~~ ²¹⁹ ~~various~~ ²²⁰ ~~various~~ ²²¹ ~~various~~ ²²² ~~various~~ ²²³ ~~various~~ ²²⁴ ~~various~~ ²²⁵ ~~various~~ ²²⁶ ~~various~~ ²²⁷ ~~various~~ ²²⁸ ~~various~~ ²²⁹ ~~various~~ ²³⁰ ~~various~~ ²³¹ ~~various~~ ²³² ~~various~~ ²³³ ~~various~~ ²³⁴ ~~various~~ ²³⁵ ~~various~~ ²³⁶ ~~various~~ ²³⁷ ~~various~~ ²³⁸ ~~various~~ ²³⁹ ~~various~~ ²⁴⁰ ~~various~~ ²⁴¹ ~~various~~ ²⁴² ~~various~~ ²⁴³ ~~various~~ ²⁴⁴ ~~various~~ ²⁴⁵ ~~various~~ ²⁴⁶ ~~various~~ ²⁴⁷ ~~various~~ ²⁴⁸ ~~various~~ ²⁴⁹ ~~various~~ ²⁵⁰ ~~various~~ ²⁵¹ ~~various~~ ²⁵² ~~various~~ ²⁵³ ~~various~~ ²⁵⁴ ~~various~~ ²⁵⁵ ~~various~~ ²⁵⁶ ~~various~~ ²⁵⁷ ~~various~~ ²⁵⁸ ~~various~~ ²⁵⁹ ~~various~~ ²⁶⁰ ~~various~~ ²⁶¹ ~~various~~ ²⁶² ~~various~~ ²⁶³ ~~various~~ ²⁶⁴ ~~various~~ ²⁶⁵ ~~various~~ ²⁶⁶ ~~various~~ ²⁶⁷ ~~various~~ ²⁶⁸ ~~various~~ ²⁶⁹ ~~various~~ ²⁷⁰ ~~various~~ ²⁷¹ ~~various~~ ²⁷² ~~various~~ ²⁷³ ~~various~~ ²⁷⁴ ~~various~~ ²⁷⁵ ~~various~~ ²⁷⁶ ~~various~~ ²⁷⁷ ~~various~~ ²⁷⁸ ~~various~~ ²⁷⁹ ~~various~~ ²⁸⁰ ~~various~~ ²⁸¹ ~~various~~ ²⁸² ~~various~~ ²⁸³ ~~various~~ ²⁸⁴ ~~various~~ ²⁸⁵ ~~various~~ ²⁸⁶ ~~various~~ ²⁸⁷ ~~various~~ ²⁸⁸ ~~various~~ ²⁸⁹ ~~various~~ ²⁹⁰ ~~various~~ ²⁹¹ ~~various~~ ²⁹² ~~various~~ ²⁹³ ~~various~~ ²⁹⁴ ~~various~~ ²⁹⁵

The drainage in the other hands is very defective. There are no means at hand for getting rid of the horrible filth that is produced within these houses. The drains that run through the courtyards are open, and are conveyed through the length of these houses. They taint the air in every part with the abominable exhalations which must ^{be} frequent with disease. No deodorizers or antiseptics are used, and it is, indeed, a wonder that sickness and disease are not more frequent in this great plague-spot of the city. Most courtyards have a small well of brackish water used for culinary and washing purposes, into which the soldiers and sailors frequently urinate. The substances which permeate to the wells must, therefore, poison the water which is utterly unfit for culinary purposes. The fresh-water scheme

death affords final relief

[illegible]

The following cases were taken off the register
and their tickets withdrawn.

Dancing Girls _____ 2
Left Madras to join their relations in Country 6
Married _____ 2
Thos to be no keeping _____ 8
I am friend to the Migration Cause _____ 1
Total 3

I have the honor to be
 Y^r
 Your most Obedt. Serv^t

A. Hambrook,
Health Officer.

21/8/68
R/S

Remains kept on the
working of the India
from the 1st of
during the 1st of
month of introduction

14/8/68

1/8/68

1/8/68

1/8/68

I think that
unreasonable that
creation of a
of the...
the...
as...
hospital...
borne by the Municipal
funds but the
interference of the
act being...
dis...
later community
and...
...
...

Memorandum for

In a telegram from the
Secretary to the Govt of
India d/17 Sept. 68. No 580
sanction was given to an
Establishment costing
1935...
carrying out...
Disinfectant Act of 1868.
in Madras. with the remark
that "any further expenditure
if necessary hereafter, must
be borne by Municipality
and not by Govt."
It has subsequently been
reported to the Govt of India.

21/8/1918

that the number of patients
having risen to 200. it
has been considered
necessary to appoint a
Medical officer in charge
of the Lock Hospitals.
In reply a letter from
Govt of India has
been received saying
that the Govt. feel inclined
to do not object to the
appointment of a Med. Officer
to the charge, provided that
his salary and all other
additional charges on
his account are defrayed
from local and not Imperial
Funds.

object being the
protection of the English
soldiers. I think
expedient that
Govt. of India should
be addressed on
space proposed by
Mr. Ellis. If the
Govt. of India will
alter the charge
the Medical Officer
can be an Imperial
one the cost of
a special staff
might be added
we can get a
the present
accommodation

61
I submit. it is necessary to point
out to the Govt of India, that
the only local funds are Mun.
Funds. that we cannot make
the Municipality of Madras
contribute to the Lock Hospital

Mun. Act. (as an act of
the Govt of India) permits
them to allocate Mun. Funds
to this purpose. The Madras
Municipality has so many
heavy charges to meet
both current and extraordinary
such as Drainage, water
supply etc. that they
cannot reasonably be
called on to contribute
at present to the Lock
Hospital the establishment
of which has for its primary

21/3/81
R.T.

object the protection of the
health of our European soldiers
& sailors.

It is better to point out this
at once to the Govt of India.
The Act has been applied
to Madras and we must
to give effect to its provisions
have ^{an} hospital with all its
concomitant expenses.

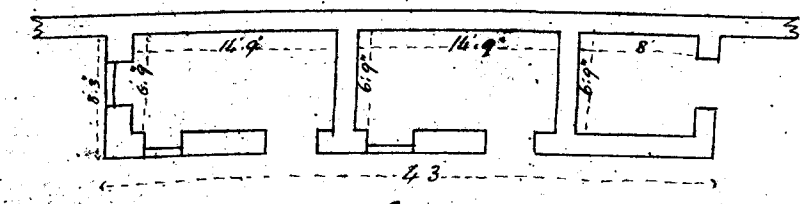
I doubt whether the Govt. will
knowing the financial con-
dition of the Madras Muni-
cipality he participated in asking them
to contribute. An application
may, if the Govt. wishes it be
made, before replying to the
Govt of India, but it is
almost certain that the
Council will refuse. R.

23 May
R.T.

I agree in thinking this
humanitarian with refusal, & I
consider that they - the two
partly refuse. if they do so
The health of the South
soldiers was, as a notorious
the primary object of the
act. The whole arrange-
is viewed with intense anxiety
by the general body of the
Native public who cannot
possibly be called on to
bear such a burden, even if the tax
were less heavy than it
is now. It would
be unreasonable to put the
burden on the Municipality.
I would suggest to the Govt. Govt
as once - U.D.R.

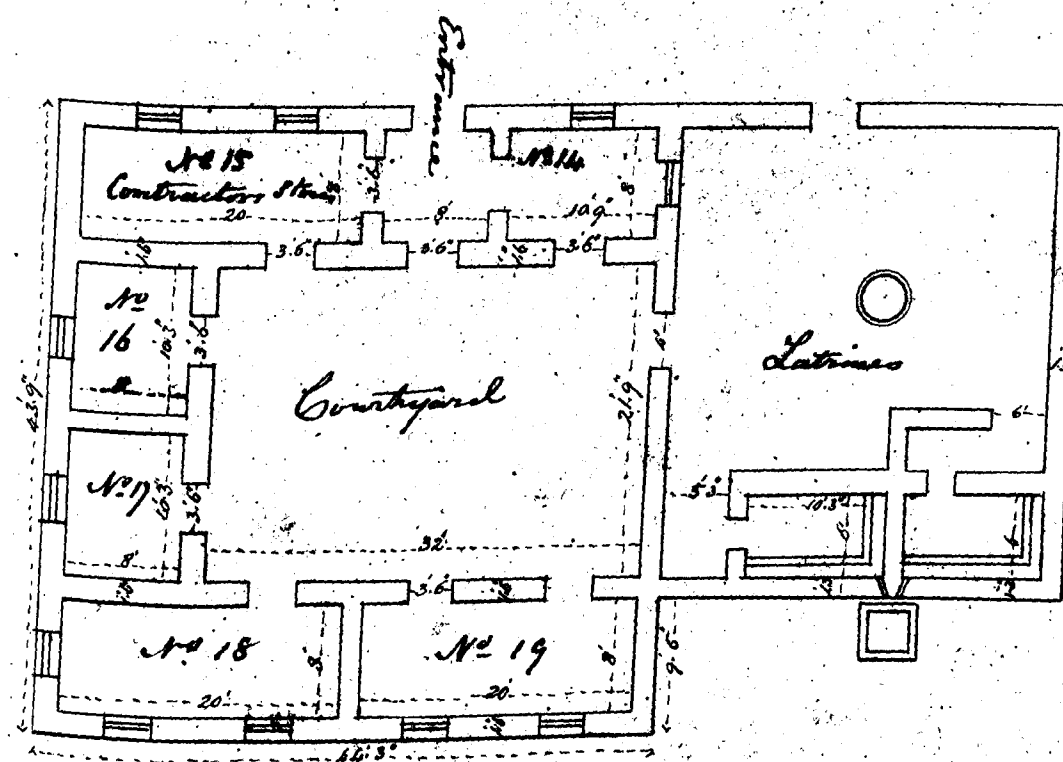
U.D.R.

Plan No. 3. 63
Colliery stone and Nurses Quarters.



Accompanying letter Howard Sturges Esq
No 781 of 17th March
Hydrographic Surveyors Lieut. Sturges Esq

65

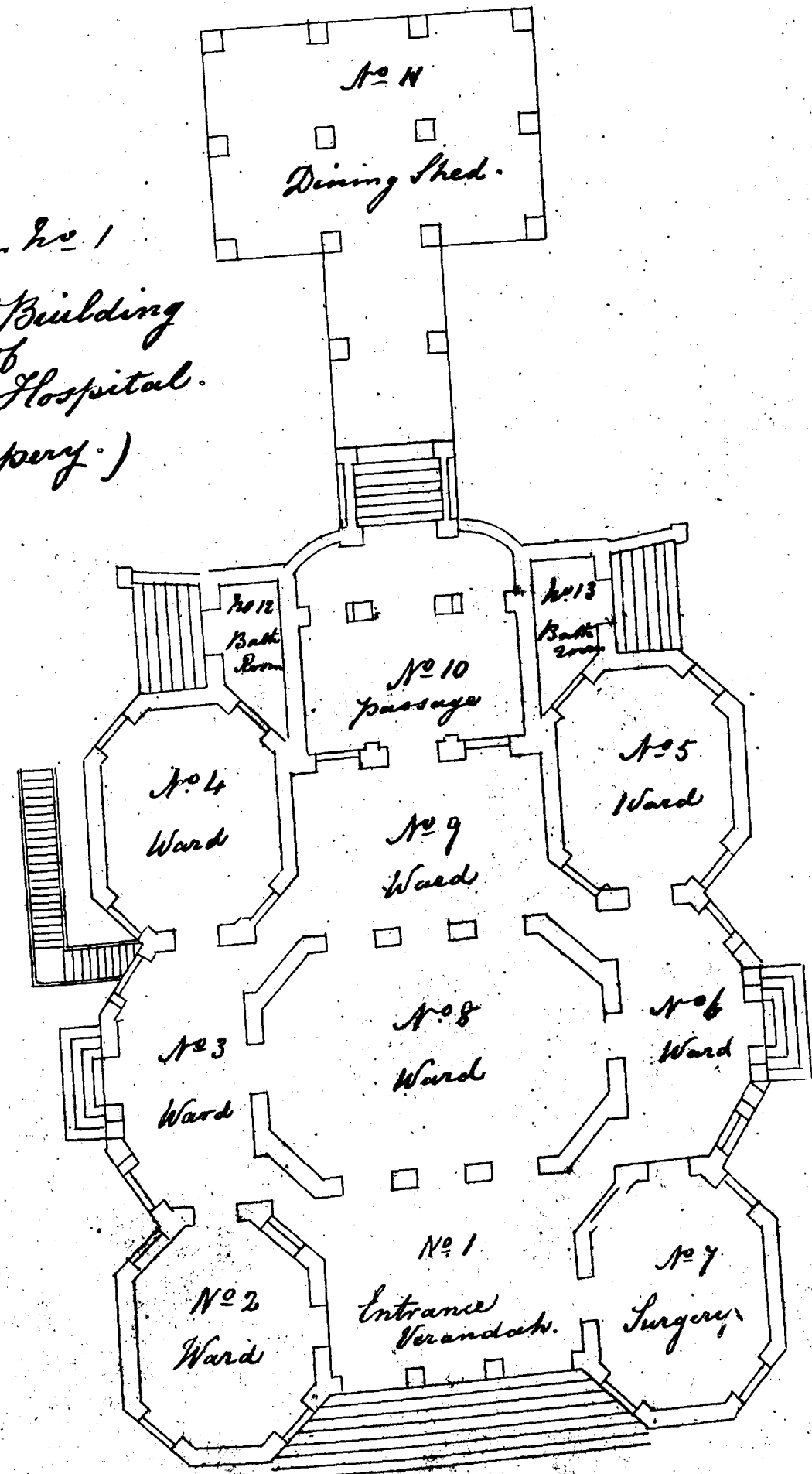


Source: Family letter no 781
dated 19th March 1868
of Sheriff Court, of Madras

Howard Brinton
Sept Sept Comm

2131
2131

Plan No. 1
Main Building
of
Lock Hospital.
(Nepary.)



To accompany letter No. 781
dated 15th March 1869—
of Sanfford for Madras.

Howard Robinson
Secy to Sanfford
for Madras

Madras
March 15th 1869

Public Department.

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter & ~~from the~~

From the Health Officer — 15 Apr 69.
" do — 20 Jan 69
Surg Genl & Med Dep — 26 do —
Health Officer — 5 Feb
" do — 11 May
" do — 8 July
" do — 23 Dec 68
Surg Genl & Med Dep — 10 April 69
Surg Genl & Med Dep — 10 July 69
Surg Genl & Med Dep — 22 June 69
Surg Genl & Med Dep — 707
Surg Genl & Med Dep — 781
Surg Genl & Med Dep — 1162 - 19 Aug 69

In the first of the papers above recorded. Mr Stanbrough the Health Officer appointed under the Indian Contagious Diseases Act of 1858. Submits a report on the results obtained under the provisions of the Law during the ^{the first} six months since the Act has been in operation.

The town of Madras has for the purposes of the Act been divided into the five —

Districts marginally noted ⁺ *Trillick including St. James*
which are coincident with *Chunladrapettah*
the Municipal divisions *Vellam*
and in each of these *Black Town*
Health Offices for the *Poyasunam.*
registration and examina-
tion of common prostitutes
have been established,
Chunladrapettah are
attached to each of the
Divisions and to them
is assigned the duty
of obtaining the
information necessary
regarding the Brothels
and residences of pros-
titutes within their
respective divisions.

On the information
being obtained a printed
notice, under the signa-
ture of the Health Officer,
is issued to each
Brothel keeper and
prostitute requiring
them in accordance with
the provisions of the
Act to attend at
the

the Health Office on a
special date for the
purpose of registration
and examination; In
the event of a default
to comply with the
Notice, ~~an~~ informations
against the defaulting
~~are~~ laid before a Magis-
trate and summons
obtained for ~~their~~ appear-
ance at the Police Office.
~~After~~ ^{after} registration and
examination the pros-
titute if found free
from disease has a
Registration Ticket
issued to her, is required
to appear weekly for
medical examination
and the results of these
examinations are
recorded on the Ticket
(which is in the form
of a book with suf-
ficient space to admit
of the record of six
months)

month's examination)
 In the case of a prostitute being found diseased she is sent to one of the Lock Hospitals of which there are two, at Vesper and Popsham's Broadway Black Town.

When prostitutes ~~in Black Town~~ are convicted of ~~disobedience~~ to the Rules regarding registration and examination, they are if sentenced to imprisonment examined on the expiration of their term of imprisonment and their registration completed.

The Health Officer reports that for the six months under report the system has with certain exceptions to

to be hereafter noted worked satisfactorily.

There has been little ~~more~~ ^{resistance} to the Law, the treatment of the women at the Lock Hospitals has been kind, and has removed much of the apprehension felt on the first introduction of the Law and there has been already a sensible progress made in the reduction of venereal disease by the segregation of the class of prostitutes most resorted to by the European population of the Town.

Cash	Amly regist	Amly sent to Hospital	Amly to Hospital from 2nd June	Total Sent
East Indians & Europeans	48	31	14	45
Mindoro	562	217	45	262
Mussulmen	119	64	20	87
Pariahs	297	218	26	244
Totals	826	530	105	699

The table ^{man-} finally given exhibits the total number of registrations, the total number sent to Hospital originally and

and for a second time
and the total list.

The total number of ~~Registrations~~^{Registrations} have been 826 and the total number of prostitutes found to be diseased 638, exhibiting a ratio of sick to total number registered of 77.23. During the short period that the Act has been in force, and with the necessity of introducing the Law cautiously, it has not been possible to embrace in the registration any thing like the whole of the various classes of prostitutes, but sufficient evidence is afforded by these figures of the deplorable prevalences of venereal disease and of the necessity of gradually

soldiers and sailors ~~and~~
he brings prominently
to notice the constant
introduction of venereal
disease into Madras
by the European sailors
belonging to the coasting
steamers and vessels.

The short visit
paid by H. M. S. ships
"Spitfire" and "Octavia"
produced a similar
result rendering necessary
the segregation in
the Lock Hospital
of almost all the
European and East
Indian prostitutes of the Town.

The Health Officer
points out that much
of the benefit to the
public health contemplated
by the introduction of
the Contagious Diseases
Act must be frustrated
~~by the introduction~~

~~and~~ if the seafaring
and migratory class
cannot be controlled.
He shows that for the
six months prior to the
15th April 1869, 132 vessels
carrying 3,118 Europeans
and 5,764 native sailors,
making a total of 8,882
males exclusive of
native sailors in Shomps
visited Madras and
largely contributed to
the dissemination of
venereal disease in
the Town of Madras.
The Health Officer is
of opinion that the
provisions of the Merchant
Shipping Act 1854 Ch.
CXXIV. para 10 can be
applied to these per-
sons. It stands doubt-
ful however whether
the Health Officer
is correct in supposing
that

that the Act can be applied in the manner indicated by him.

It is however possible that the crews of ships visiting the port of Madras other than ships of the Royal Navy might be subjected to medical inspection under the Port Rules now undergoing revision, and that the Commanders of Ships belonging to the Royal Navy may be induced to prevent their men landing without previous medical inspection. The question will be referred to the Advocate General for his opinion on the question raised by the Health Officer and

as to the addition ~~above~~ indicated being made to the Port Rules.

The Health Officer suggests that increased facilities should be afforded for the treatment of out-patients of men suffering from venereal disorders and who are unwilling to resort to the General Hospital or the Brouncker Choultry owing to the publicity involved in attending at such public institutions.

The necessity of affording other means for the treatment of these out-patients than are at present available will be referred to the Inspector General

General Indian Medical
Department. ~~III~~
Health Officer brings
to notice the defective
sanitary condition of
those portions of the
Town in which brothels
and prostitutes' houses
are situated, and suggests
that some additional
powers should be con-
ferred upon him for
the suppression of
nuisances. The Town-
-council are unable to
comply with this
suggestion. The
proper course is
for the Health Officer
to bring to the notice
of the President of
the Municipal Com-
-mission, cases of nu-
-sance, of defective
drainage and of over-
crowding. ~~which~~ They feel confident
later

that the Commission will have
time in enforcing
the provisions of Act
IX of 1864 which are
sufficient to meet
the cases mentioned
by the Health Officer.

Dr. Stanbrough
in paras 7 to 11 of his
report brings to notice
certain classes of women
who although practicing
prostitution escape
the action of the Law.
These are, ^{1st} Dancing
girls who although
not regularly borne on
the list of the Pagodas
are occasionally employed
~~to dance and pay at the temples~~
~~by the authorities~~
but who are in reality
confirmed prostitutes.
The number is about
1200.

2nd Women who live on
the same premises as
kept women but who

are themselves common
prostitutes.

3^d Women who are
designated as 'slave girls'
and who are attached
to the zenanas of
Brahomedans and practice
common prostitution
and Brahomedan dancing
girls.

5th Women who after
sunset solicit in the
neighbourhood of the
Esplanades, General
Hospital, and the
Evening Bazaar.

The Government
observe that although
in the instructions
given to the Health
Officer he was desired
carefully to distinguish
between concubines and
prostitutes the Act is
applicable to any
woman against whom there is
evidence that she is a
common

a common prostitute is
provable and that
no exemption is extended
to dancing girls, if
such evidence is forth-
coming against them.

It will therefore
be the duty of the
Health Officer to
enforce the Law against
all the classes above
enumerated. The attention
of the Commissioners
of Police is drawn to
the statement contained
in para 12 regarding the
class of prostitutes
who solicit on the
public highway after
sunset. The action of
the Police should be
directed to the ^{prevention} of offences against
public decency and
the Police should actively
assist the Health Officer.

in the detection of com-
-mon prostitutes who
have not registered in
accordance with the
Rules framed by
Government under the
Contagious Diseases Act.

In his letter No. 58
dated 6th July last above
recorded, the Health Officer
submitted copies of judgments
given by the Magistrate
of the Poyapettah
Court in which the
prosecution against
two registered prostitutes
for not appearing
for medical examination
broke down in consequence
of the Magistrate
holding that the Regis-
tration was not voluntary.

The practice has
been, it appears, that
an information being
given

given by the Gamutah
to the Health Officer. 8
That a woman is a common
prostitute he ^{should issue} ~~gives~~ a notice
to her requiring ~~her~~ ^{her} to
attend at his Office for
inspection and registration
and pointing out the
penalties to which a
common prostitute
renders herself liable
for nonregistration.
If the woman fails
to attend an information
is laid before a Magis-
trate, charging the
woman with practicing
common prostitution
without having complied
with the provisions
of Act IV of 1868
regarding registration.
These notices are issued
by the Health Officer
to induce prostitutes
to comply with the
provisions of the Law,
without undergoing a
a

a trial before the
Magistrate and under
the punishment
provided for failure
to register. In the
great majority of
cases the notice
served to show the
women that they
are known as common
prostitutes and they
obey the notice by
attending at the
Health Office for
registration and
medical examination.

In the cases
tried before the Magis-
trate the prostitutes
had appeared in con-
sequence of being
served and their names
were registered but
they

they failed subsequently
to attend for the regular
medical examination.

When before the
Magistrate they plead-
ed that their regis-
tration was not
voluntary and the
Magistrate considered
this plea valid, not
as it would appear
from evidence that
they had been com-
pelled to attend
further than by
the service of the
notice, or by the
proof that they
were respectable
women who should
not have been served
with a notice, but
on the ground that
the Health Officer
had executed his powers
by

by the issue of the
notice and by ~~their~~ on their appearance sending
~~registration on their~~ that they were common
~~appearing before him~~ prostitutes and as such
~~in accordance with~~ registering their names.
~~the notice.~~

The Government
do not consider it
necessary to pronounce
any opinion on the
cases brought to
notice by the Health
Officer, but they ~~are~~ ^{are} satisfied that unless it is shown
~~since~~ that the course ^{that the course} ~~is~~ ^{is} followed
of Notices by the
Health Officer should
be continued. It is
not desirable that
every common prostitute
who neglects to come
forward for registration
should forthwith be
subjected to a criminal
prosecution. The
notice

notice, showing her
that she is known to
the Health Officer
and informing her
of the penalty to
which she renders
herself liable by
not complying with
the provisions of the
Law is generally
effective and is a
more lenient method
of dealing with an
ignorant class than
by prosecution before
the Magistrate.

~~The report of the~~
report the Health Officer
recommends a redistribution
of his establishment
involving an increase of
of 47 ~~per~~ ^{per} manum and
that his head writer
who has to visit the
several Health Offices
should

should be granted an allowance of Rs 15 per mensem.

We also recommend that an additional Health Office should be opened at St. Thomas involving a monthly increase of Rs 147.

The total increased charge will amount to Rs 194 per mensem.

The Government are satisfied that these additions are necessary for giving effect to the Contagious Diseases Act and ~~therefore~~ sanction this increased expenditure ~~in anticipation of the~~ in anticipation of the approval of the Government of India.

With reference to the letter from the Accountant General dated 2nd July last above recorded and to the

the letter from the Government of India dated 10th April last to 1572, in which sanction is accorded to the appointment of a commissioned Medical Officer to be in charge of the Lock Hospital of Bombay, provided that his salary and all other additional charges on his account are defrayed from Local and not from Imperial Funds, His Excellency in Council resolved to authorize the Accountant General to continue the payment of Dr. Brockman's salary pending a further reference to the Government of India in which it will be explained that the only Local Fund which could furnish aid to the Lock Hospital is

Her duties from
is the Municipal ~~Authority~~ ^{Taxation}
and that the ^{financial} condition of the Madras Municipality
~~these funds~~ is not
such as to render it
possible for ~~them~~ ^{the Municipality} to
contribute to the cost of
^{Local Hospitals}
~~these hospitals~~,
even if the Government
had authority to ^{acquire} ~~call~~
~~upon the Municipality~~
for such a contribution.

The absolute necessity of an additional provision, ~~of Rs. 10,000~~ in the Medical Budget to meet the increased charge on account of the Lock Hospitals at Madras which is explained in the letter of the Inspector General Indian Medical Department dated 4th June 1869, will also be represented to the Government of India but previous to making this representation to the Government

of ~~India~~, His Excellency
the Governor in Council
requests Dr. Baehner to
forward a detailed
estimate of the monthly
cost of the Lock Hospital
in Black Town and
Vepery and an exact
statement of the addition
required to meet the
increased charges on
account of the great
increase in the number
of patients in these
institutions.

> It is agreed that Dr.
Mackenzie has roughly
estimated this increased charge
at 50,000 ^{Yrs}.

Pending the receipt
of the sanction of the
Government of India,
the Accountant General
is authorized to pass
these charges upon
Bills countersigned
by the Inspector General,
Indian Medical Department.

To the Health Officer, Madison

*"Hon. Mr. Lyman, Fed. L. Dept.
Washington President Wilson to the head of State
I do not ask Embassy
Commissioner of Police, New York, Security Council
Letter to Home Depart*

drop 30/8

Govt. of 186. } Madras.

Public

To

The Health Officer
Madras

Dated Aug. 19. } 1869, No.
Recd 1102.

Nos. 131. 148

Reviewing the report
on the working of the
Contagious Diseases Act
XIV of 1868 during the
first six months of its
introduction.

1102