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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public

DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 104	Press 35a
Dated 26-1-1970	

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department.
30th January 1870.

Read the following papers:—

No. 116. From G. S. FORBES, Esq., President of the Vagrant Committee, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 26th October 1869.

Adverting to paragraph 2 of the Government Order of the 26th October 1869, Public Department, in which it is observed that no funds have been placed at the disposal of Government for providing passages under Section 16 of the new Vagrant Act, I am requested by the Committee to state that, with the approval of Government and under their guarantee, they are prepared to advance a sum of 1200 rupees to provide these passages.

No. 117. From the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, (Public,) to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Simla, 20th September 1869, No. 4414.

Referring to the European Vagrancy Act No. XXI. of 1869, which was passed into law on the 16th instant, I am directed to request an early expression of the opinion of His Excellency in Council in regard to the Rules to be passed under the controlling Section.

Referred to the Committee on European Vagrancy for early report.

For Secret Office,
14th October 1869

(Signed) H. R. STOKER,
Under Secy. to Govt.

No. 118. From G. S. FORBES, Esq., President of the Vagrant Committee, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 18th October 1869.

I have the honour, by request of the Committee, to submit, for the approval of Government, a set of rules which they consider will sufficiently provide for the proper management of the Government workhouses, and for the maintenance of discipline therein.

1. The Committee think it desirable that the Inspector-General of Police and the Commissioners of Police for the Town of Madras should be called upon to frame rules for the guidance of the subordinate Police officers, whose part it will be to take the initiatory steps in applying the Vagrancy Act.

2. It is further suggested that all Justices of the Peace, Superintendents of Police, and such Assistant Superintendents as are specially recommended by the Magistrate, should be invested with powers under Part II., Section 10 of the Act.

3. Promotions, in the opinion of the Committee, should not be undertaken by officers below the grade of Inspectors, and in the States of Travancore and Cochin, it will be necessary that the Government of India should nominate persons to carry out the functions of the Act.

4. I am further to recommend that the Medical Officer of the Division should visit the House at stated periods, and should, if possible, attend to any urgent cases in dangerous cases.

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26th January 1870.*

4. It seems sufficient to rule that ordinary patients should be received and treated at the General Hospital or the Dispensary, but in the case of unusual or severe health, in the Doctor's opinion, absolutely requires a modification of, or addition to the regulated diet, a discretionary authority should be given to act upon such opinion.

7. It would also, the Committee think, be desirable that the Commissioner of Police and the Chaplain of the district should be ex-officio Members of the Committee, and that the latter should, if possible, hold a brief weekly service at the House.

RULES.

I. The Governor of the House shall preside at the meetings, and shall in no case absent himself during the night without the sanction of a Member of the Committee. He shall be present at meetings, and receive complaints. He shall be responsible for the discipline and management of the House.

II. No inmate of a Government workhouse shall be absent without the permission of the Governor. The Governor shall have authority to permit such absence between the hours of 8 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Refusal of liberty will be reported and explained to the Committee.

III. Inmates who are not present at meal times, that is between the hours of 8 and 9 a.m., 1 and 2 p.m., and 6 and 7 p.m., will not be served with ration. The Governor will be empowered to the Committee for any departure from this rule which he thinks it necessary to authorize.

IV. Any inmate found to have been drunk or disorderly, either in the House or during absence on leave, will be charged before a Magistrate under Section 14 of the Act.

V. Any inmate who brings or causes to be brought or receives quarrelsome disputes into the House shall be charged before a Magistrate with breach of rules, under Section 14.

VI. Quarrelling, threats, abuse or obscene language, intentional annoyance of other inmates shall subject the offender to be charged before a Magistrate with breach of rules, under Section 14.

VII. Resistance to the authority of the Governor shall be similarly dealt with.

VIII. Inmates shall be bound to undertake such work as the Committee may direct.

Signed G. A. FORBES.

Forwards

No. 119

ORDER IN COUNCIL, 26th January 1870, No. 104

With reference to the first of the foregoing letters, the Committee on Vagrancy will be informed that a sum of Rs. 20,000 has been entered in the Budget Estimate for the financial year 1870-71, to meet the expenditure which will be involved in working the Vagrancy Act (No. XXI of 1860) in this Presidency, and that any orders which the Government of India may pass in regard to the provision made in this respect will be duly communicated to the Committee.

2. The Government are inclined to believe that, so far as the establishment of workhouses under the Act is designed to receive European vagrants, the Strangers' House at Madras, when licensed under Section 11, will, as a central workhouse, suffice for the whole of this Presidency, excepting perhaps the districts of Chingleput, Pongalur, Chidambaram, Kanchi, and Tinnevely, for which, on account of their

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great distance from the Presidency town, it may be necessary to make separate provision. To meet the requirements of these districts, the Government think it will be sufficient to establish two workhouses—one at Orconada, for the four northern districts, and another at Tuticorin for the district of Tinnevely. Before, however, arriving at any conclusion on this point, the Government desire to receive the opinions of the Magistrates of the Chidambaram and Tinnevely Districts as to the necessity of establishing a workhouse in each of these districts.

3. The Government approve of the Draft Rules submitted by the Committee with their President's letter of the 19th October last, for the management and discipline of the House, after it shall have been brought under the operation of the new law. These rules will be submitted for the sanction of the Government of India, as required by Section 14 of the Act.

4. The Government approve also of the recommendations made by the Committee with regard to the professional attendance at the House of the Medical Officer of the district, the treatment of the sick at the General Hospital or Dispensary, the nomination of the Commissioner of Police and the Chaplain of the district as ex-officio Members of the Committee of Management to be appointed under Section 12, and the performance of Divine service at the House. The Inspector-General of the Indian Medical Department will, in communication with the Committee, fix the periods at which the Medical Officer of the 1st District should visit the House; and the Right Reverend the Bishop of Madras will likewise be requested to arrange for a weekly service being held at the House by the Chaplain of the Black Town District.

5. In the letter from the Government of India above recorded, the opinion of the Government is requested as to the administrative rules to be passed by the Governor-General in Council for the guidance of officers in matters connected with the enforcement of the Act. As suggested in paragraph 2 of Mr. Forbes' letter of the 19th October, the Inspector-General of Police will be requested to frame rules for the guidance of the officers of the Police, on whom will devolve the duty of taking the indictable steps for carrying out the provisions of the new law. Major Hearn will also submit his views upon the opinion of the Committee, contained in paragraph 4 of that letter, as to the grade of Officers to be appointed under Section 27 for conducting prosecutions under the Act.

6. The Government think that administrative rules may also, with advantage, be framed on the following points:—

(a) *Grant of Certificates under Section 9.*—Section 9 provides that Magistrates of Police or Justices of the Peace exercising full Magisterial powers, may give certificates or pass orders for a time not exceeding six months, which would relieve the persons named in them from molestation under the Act. In his speech delivered in the Imperial Legislative Council, when moving the consideration of the Select Committee's Report on the Bill which became Act XXI. of 1860, the Honorable Mr. Stansfeld stated that he "hoped that the power given by this Section would be used with discretion, as there might be a number of licensed vagrants wandering over the country. If it was abused, the exercise of the power could be regulated by a rule of the Governor-General in Council under Section 24." It is also apprehended that vagrants who may be called upon by a Police Officer under Section 4 to appear

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before a Justice of the Peace, or a Magistrate of Police, to be dealt with under the Act, may evade the law, either by imposing upon a Constable who is ignorant of the English language with a fictitious certificate in that language, or by alleging the possession of a certificate but declining to produce it. To prevent such evasions, it is thought desirable that certificates should be issued in English and in the principal vernacular languages of the Presidency, and that persons who have received certificates should be expressly required to produce them when their production is demanded by a Police Officer.

(ii.) *Deportation of persons of European parentage, born in India.*—When the Act was under discussion in the Imperial Council, the question was raised by Sir H. Darnley as to whether it was intended that persons of European extraction, who had been born in India and had become vagrants, should necessarily be deported. The Honorable Mr. Maine replied "that there was no legal obligation thrown by the measure on the Local Governments or their officers to enter into agreements under Part IV. of the Act. Unquestionably, there would be certain vagrants whom it would ordinarily be improper to remove from India, but here again an administrative rule of the Governor-General in Council would be issued to point out what discrimination was to be made between the different classes of persons coming under the measure."

(iii.) *Payment of Subsistence Allowance.*—Under Section 8, it is discretionary with the Magistrate of Police, or Justice of the Peace, before whom any vagrant is taken for the purpose of obtaining employment, to order the vagrant to receive subsistence allowance at the rate of eight annas per diem. With reference to this Section, it seems necessary to lay down a rule to the effect that the subsistence allowance shall be paid into the hands of the Police Officer who may have charge of the vagrant, and not to the vagrant himself. Such a rule will provide the possibility of the money paid in respect of the subsistence allowance, being misapplied by the vagrant.

(iv.) *Prohibition of the sale of Spirituous Liquors to Vagrants.*—As a means of ensuring the good conduct of vagrants while under the surveillance of the Police, it is considered desirable that all vendors of intoxicating liquors should be prohibited from selling, or otherwise giving, such liquors to vagrants who may be in charge of the Police, in pursuance of the provisions of Sections 4, 5, 6, and 7 of the Act.

7. The Inspector-General of Police will be requested to submit his opinion on the points above referred to, and also on any other points on which he may consider it expedient that administrative rules should be framed under Section 34 of the Act.

8. According to the provisions of Section 10, under which the Government may invest any Justice of the Peace, District Superintendent of Police, or Assistant Magistrate of Police, with the jurisdiction and powers conferred by Part II of the Act on a Justice of the Peace concerning the full powers of a Magistrate, the Government resolve to direct that the Magistrates of the several districts will submit the names of the officers in their respective districts who, in their opinion, should be invested with the powers described in that Section.

9. Section 23, it is observed, provides that the "powers and duties conferred and imposed by this Act on Magistrates, Justices of the Peace concerning the

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full powers of a Magistrate, and Police officers respectively, may in places beyond the limits of British India, be exercised and performed by such persons respectively as the Governor-General of India in Council shall from time to time appoint in this behalf." With reference to this Section, the Resident of Travancore and Cochin, the Political Agent at Pondicherry, and the Magistrates of Bellary and Kurnool will be requested to submit the names of the officers whom they would recommend to be appointed to exercise the powers given by the Act, in the territories noted in

the margin. They will also be requested to submit their views as to the expediency of extending to those territories that part of the Act which, under clause 2, Section 2, requires the Notification of the Governor-General in Council to bring it into operation therein.

(Signed) J. L. MINCHIN,
Acting Chief Secretary.

No 120 To the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,
dated Fort Saint George, 26th January 1870, No. 103.

With reference to the letter from this department to your address, dated 25th October last, No. 1480, on the subject of the European Vagrancy Act, I am directed to submit the enclosed copy of the Proceedings of the Madras Government of this date, No. 103, passing orders on the draft of Rules prepared by the Committee on European Vagrancy, for the management and discipline of the Strangers' Home at Madras, after it shall have been licensed under clause 2, Section 11 of Act XXI. of 1847, and to request that His Excellency the Governor-General in Council will be pleased to accord his sanction to these Rules under the provisions of Section 14 of the Act.

(Signed) J. L. MINCHIN,
Acting Chief Secretary.

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MEASURES FOR OREGON.

Section 3 of the European Vagrancy Act provides that different parts of the Act shall come into operation at different dates.

2. The bulk of the measure, or so much of it in that as relates to vagrancy, properly so called, depends on the establishment of Government workhouses, and will not take effect until the Government of India introduces it by Notification.

3. Sections 24, 25, and 26 will only come into force on the 1st January 1870, by which time the Government of India will have addressed the Governors of the Australian Colonies and requested them to call the attention of the Merchant Service to the new law, which makes it a punishable offence in the Master of a ship to bring on or take on board or to have on board any person liable to be sent to India.

4. The rest of the Act, consisting of Sections 3, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, and 34, take effect at once. These sections apply to the territories of the allied Native States in India, as well as to the territories of the British Government.

5. In Section 8 the word "vagrant" is defined, and Europeans are made to include Americans and Australians. Under Sections 17 and 18 the local Government have power to remove vagrants from India, at the public expense, on their entering into agreement with the Secretary of State to leave the country by ship, and not to return within five years; and under Sections 21 and 22 breaches of such agreement are made punishable with imprisonment extending to six months in the case of the vagrant refusing to embark, or escaping from the ship in which he has embarked, and with imprisonment extending to two years in

the case of his returning to India within five years of the date of his embarkation. Section 23 prescribes punishments of various terms of imprisonment, ranging from one to three months, for begging without cause or, in a threatening manner, after being required to desist. Sections 27, 28, 29, 32, and 33 contain provisions for the appointment of persons for conducting prosecutions and for taking cognizance of cases under the Act. And Section 31 provides for the Governor-General in Council making subsidiary rules for the guidance of officers in matters connected with the enforcement of the new law.

6. The effect of the Sections of the Act referred to in the preceding paragraph will be a considerable immediate clearance of the vagrant class. The violent and confirmed vagrant will often bring himself under Section 23, while many of the merely unfortunate will probably enter into the agreement provided for by Section 17. Even therefore, before the measures come fully into operation through the establishment of Government workhouses, it is believed that it will not be inefficient for good.

7. Section 11 of the Act (being one of the Sections which comprise that portion of the Act which is not to take effect until it is introduced by Notification) provides that, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the local Government may certify any house or refuge already in existence, to be fit for a workhouse for the purposes of the Act, and that thereupon the house shall be deemed a Government workhouse under the Act. Taking advantage of this provision, the Government have, at the instance of the Madras Commission on European Vagrancy, applied to the Government of India for authority to declare the St. George's House at Bangalore

run under the clause above referred to, and have requested them, at the same time, to issue the requisite Notification for the purpose of bringing into force in this Presidency those provisions of the Act which are made dependent on the establishment of Government workhouses.

8. Application has been made to this Government by the Committee on European Vagrancy, for the provision of passages to England and America for eleven of the inmates of the St. George's House, under Section 17. The Committee has

^{From a letter from the Committee, dated 14th Dec. 1870.} been informed, in reply, "that no funds have as yet been placed at the disposal of Government for the purpose of providing passages under the Act."

9. The Committee now reports that ^{Letter from President of Commission, 20th Dec. 1870.} "with the approval of Government and their guarantee, they are prepared to advance a sum of 1300 rupees to provide these passages."

10. Before the issue of any final Order on this subject, it is submitted that the Committee should be asked to furnish the Government with an estimate of the annual cost of the House, including the probable expense, under the new law, of sending vagrants to England, America or the Colonies, and also the salary of a Governor to be appointed under Section 12; and that the sanction of the Government of India should thereafter be applied for, for including the estimated expenditure in the Budget for 1870-71. The Commissioner of Police may also be consulted on this point. Provision will have to be approximately made in the Budget of 1870-71 to meet the expenditure involved in working the new law.

11. In the letter from the Government of India, dated 30th September last, No. 4112, the opinion of this Government has been requested as to the administrative

rules which are required, under Section 34, to be passed by the Governor-General in Council for the guidance of officers in matters connected with the enforcement of the Act. The Committee on European Vagrancy, to whom the letter was referred, have submitted a set of rules for the management and discipline of the Home after it has been brought under the operation of the new law. If approved by Government, these rules should be submitted for the sanction of the Government of India, as required by Section 14 of the Act.

12. The following are the suggestions made by the Committee in connection with the Work-house, and with reference to the general provisions of the Act —

1st — That the Medical Officer of the district should visit the Home at stated periods, and should, if possible, attend to any urgent cases of illness.

2nd — That ordinary patients should be removed and treated at the General Hospital or the Dispensary, but that in the case of inmates whose health, in the Medical Officer's opinion, requires a modification of, or addition to, the scale of diet prescribed by Section 11, a discretionary authority should be given to act upon such opinion.

3rd — That the Chaplain of the district and the Commissioner of Police should be ex-officio Members of the Committee of Management to be appointed by the local Government under Section 12, and that the former should, if possible, hold a brief weekly service at the Home; and

4th — That provisions under the Act should not be undertaken by officers below the grade of Inspector-General.

5th — The Act, amended, and their maintenance if sanctioned by Government

may be embodied in the Draft Rules submitted by the Committee, as they relate exclusively to the discipline and management of the workhouse. The 11th or last suggestion may be considered along with the opinions of the Inspector-General of Police and the Magistrates of Districts, which it will be necessary to call for, in regard to the persons to be appointed for executing the powers conferred by this Act, and for performing the duties prescribed by it, and also as to other matters connected with its enforcement.

14. It is submitted that Magistrates of Districts be called upon to state whether a workhouse is required in their districts; or whether, in their opinion, vagrants in the Mofussil should all be sent to a Central workhouse.

15. The *Madras Mail* of the 26th October contains an article on the Vagrancy Act, in which it is remarked that the Strangers' Home, when licensed, "would be the most suitable Government workhouse for the whole Presidency, with the exception perhaps of the four north-east districts—the Krishna, Godavary, Vijayaputram, and Ganjam—of Tinnevely in the extreme south, and of Coonoor on the west." "The principal towns of the districts of Cuddapah, Bellary, North Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, and Salem, are, or shortly will be, within one or two days' journey from Madras; and it would be far more expedient and economical eventually to have to march vagrants to Madras from the practically remote districts of Nellore, South Arcot, Karaikal, and Madurai, than to have workhouses and expensive establishments maintained at the head-quarters of these districts to be taken advantage of perhaps for two or three vagrants in the course of the year. Perhaps, besides that at

Muzra, a workhouse might be established at Coimbatore for the four north eastern districts we have mentioned, at Tuticorin for the extreme south of the Peninsula, at present unconnected with Madras by railway, and at Mangalore for the South Canara district. All these places are comparatively busy ports, frequented by English ships, and some work could doubtless be procured for vagrants there with reference to Section 15 of the Vagrancy Act, until, as would probably be the case, they either found employment for themselves on board an outward bound ship, or had a passage found for them by Government on their entering into a covenant under Section 17.

14. By Section 4, power is given to any Police officer to require apparent vagrants to go before the "Magistrate of Police" or "Justice of the Peace exercising the full powers of a Magistrate," in order to their being declared by those functionaries to be vagrants. Under Section 10, the local Government may confer the power of making this declaration upon any "Justice of the Peace, District Superintendent of Police, or Assistant District Superintendent of Police" whom they may select for the purpose, and—according to the Honourable Mr. Sumner Mauns—“there are many parts of India where this expedient would have to be freely resorted to.” The Magistrates of Districts may be called upon to name the officers in their respective districts, who, in their opinion, should be invested with the powers mentioned in Section 10.

15. As suggested by the Vagrancy Committee in paragraph 3 of their Proceedings, the Inspector General of Police should be called upon to frame Rules for the guidance of the subordinate Police officers whom part of it will be to take the necessary steps in applying

the Vagrancy Act. Major Hearn should also be requested to report upon the Committee's suggestion as to the persons to be appointed under Section 27 for conducting prosecutions under the Act.

16. Section 23 provides that the Governor-General in Council shall declare what functionaries shall be invested with the powers given by the Act in Native States, “whether

Statement of Objects and Reasons annexed to the Bill. numerous European vagrants are shown to resort, causing probably more political evil than in any other part of India.” Mr. Forbes, in paragraph 4 of his letter above referred to, states that it will be necessary to nominate persons to carry out the Act in the States of Travancore and Cochin. It is submitted that the Resident be requested to name the officers whom he may recommend to exercise in those States the powers conferred by this Act in the States of Travancore and Cochin, and the powers of a Magistrate, respectively.

17. It may also be asked whether, in his opinion, it is desirable to extend the Act which, under Chapter II of the Bill, requires the Notification by the Governor-General in Council to make it operative in those States.

18. With reference to the Rules to be passed under Section 24, and in regard to which the Government of India have called for the opinion of this Government, the Vagrancy Committee have not furnished the Government with any suggestions. It is submitted that Rules may with advantage be framed on the points referred to in the following remarks:—

(1.) Section 9 provides that Magistrates of Police and Justices of the Peace with full powers may give certificates or passports for a time not exceeding six months, which would relieve the person

named as those from molestation under
 the Act. In his speech in moving the
 consideration of the Select Committee's
 report on the Bill, the Honourable Mr.
 Sumner Maine stated that he "hoped
 that the power given by this Section
 would be used with discretion, as there
 might be a number of licensed vagrants
 wandering over the country. If it was
 abused, the exercise of the power could
 be regulated by a rule of the Governor-
 General in Council under Section 34."

The *Madras Mail*, in the article already
 alluded to, suggests "that these certifi-
 cates should be made out in English and
 in one or two of the Vernacular languages
 of the country, and should contain an
 accurate description of the personal
 appearance of the recipient of the same,"
 and that "all such persons must show
 their certificates to any Police Officer or
 Magistrate who should not be obliged to
 name." The *Madras Mail* also suggests
 in "that, if a person is a
 tramp, upon being asked for a
 Madras Police Constable, he should
 take him before a Justice of the Peace
 and show him his certificate, and if he
 doubts with under, the Justice should
 inform the Constable that he had a
 certificate under the Act, but declined
 to show it to him, being under no obligation
 to do so, and declining to interfere
 with him at his peril; as he
 might easily impose upon him with a
 written paper of his own composition,
 bearing a name or names resembling to
 the Magistrate's certificate which in the
 absence of a rule to the contrary would
 probably be granted by the Magistrate."

When the measure was under
 consideration in the Legislative Council,
 the question was raised whether the
 persons who were to be licensed should
 be of any particular class. It was
 suggested that persons of all classes
 of professions, occupations, and trades
 should be included, and that persons of
 all ages should be included. The

Honourable Mr. Maine replied "that
 there was no legal obligation thrown by
 the measure on the local Governments or
 their officers to enter into these agree-
 ments. Unquestionably, there would be
 certain vagrants whom it would ordinarily
 be improper to remove from India; but
 here, again, an administrative rule of the
 Governor-General in Council would be
 issued to point out what discrimination
 was to be made between the different
 classes of persons coming under the
 measure." It may perhaps be deemed
 desirable to furnish the Government of
 India with the opinion of this Govern-
 ment on this point.

(iii.) Under Section 3, it is discre-
 tionary with the Magistrate of Police or
 Justice of the Peace before whom any
 vagrant is taken for the purpose of
 obtaining employment, to order the
 vagrant to receive subsistence allowances
 at the rate of 8 annas per diem. With
 reference to this Section, the *Madras
 Mail* makes the following remarks:—

"The Section inclines us to believe that
 it authorizes a vagrant to claim that
 the allowance may
 be paid into his own
 hands, though the
 wording is perhaps
 sufficiently ambigu-
 ous to allow of the
 Governor-General making a rule, con-
 sistent with the Section in question, that
 the subsistence money shall be paid into
 the hands of the person in charge of the
 vagrant. We sincerely trust that such a
 rule may be legally passed, otherwise a
 considerable portion of the vagrant's
 8 annas will, we are afraid, find its way
 into the toddy shops."

(iv.) The *Madras Mail* suggests
 also that provision should be made for
 prohibiting licensed vendors of articles
 containing liquors from selling, bartering or

(v.) The *Madras Mail* suggests
 also that provision should be made for
 prohibiting licensed vendors of articles
 containing liquors from selling, bartering or

giving such to any vagrant while accompanying or in charge of the Police under this Act. " There are few more deplorable or humiliating sights for the class-proud Englishmen in this country than to see a half-drunken fellow-countryman making himself an object of ridicule to the wondering inhabitants of a Mofussil village. Nay, we believe that the majority of European tramps are rarely offensive, except when under the influence of liquor."

21. It is submitted that the Inspector-General of Police be requested to report his opinion on the points adverted to in the foregoing remarks, and also on any other points which may occur to him and on which he may consider it expedient that administrative rules should be framed under Section 34 of the Act. On the receipt of the Inspector-General's report, a draft set of rules may be prepared and submitted to the Government of India.

In Inauguration of the XXV of
in the preceding day, and that
any orders which the Government
of India may pass in regard
to the prisoners made on this
subject will be duly commu-
nicated to the Committee.

2. The Government are
inclined to believe that, so
far as the establishment of
workhouses under the Act is
designed to repress European
Inauguration, the establishment
at Madras, when commenced
under section 11, will be a
central institution, sufficient
for the whole of the Presidency,
supplying perhaps the wants
of Union, the population
of Madras, the population
of Madras, the population
of Madras, for which, on account
of their great distance from
the Presidency, it may be

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be necessary to make separate
provisions. As to the require-
ments of these Districts, the
Government think it will
be sufficient to establish
one workhouse at
Barrackpore, for the four
northern districts, or one
and another at Tattien
for the district of Tanjore.
(Before, however, arriving at
any conclusion on this point,
the Government desire to
receive the opinions of the
Magistrates of the Godavery
and Diavally Districts
as to the necessity of establish-
ing workhouses in each of
these Districts.)

3. The Government
approve of the Draft Pro-
cedure submitted by the Committee
with their observations thereon.

of the 14th October last, for
the management and discipline
of the Home, after it shall
have been brought under the
operation of the new Com. in
Order will be submitted for
the sanction of the Government
of India, as required by order
of the S. G. C.

The Government approve
of the recommendations
made by the Committee in
regard to the proposal
of a dispensary at the Home
of the Medical Officer of the
District, the treatment of
the sick at the General
Hospital and the dispensary the
nomination of the Committee
of Officers and the selection
of the District as officers
of the Committee of
Officers and the selection
of the District as officers

21 3
The Inspector General
of the Medical Department will, in connection
with the Committee
for the purpose, at which the
Medical Officer of the District
should visit the Hospital
the District and the District
of Madras with reference
to the request for
a weekly service having been
at the Home by the selection
of the Black Town District
5 In the letter from
the Government of India
received, the opinion of the
Government is requested as to
the selection of the District
to be selected by the Government
General in Council for the
guidance of officers and
connected with the service

of the Act. It is suggested
in para 2 of the Third
Bill. The 19th October,
the Inspector General of
Police will be requested
to furnish ^{instructions} for the gui-
dance of the officers of the
Police, on whom will devolve
the duty of taking the nec-
essary steps for carrying
out the provisions of the
new Law. Major. There will
also be a meeting to discuss
the opinion of the Committee,
transmitted on para 11 of that
letter as to the ^{mode of} officers to be
appointed under section 2
for conducting prosecutions
under the Act.

15 The Government think
that administrative rules may
also be drawn up to be framed

on the following points ²³⁶
(1) Grant of Certificates
under the new Act - the law
provides that Magistrates
of Police ^{or} Justices of the Peace
may give
certificates to persons for a
time not exceeding six months
- who would police, the
persons named in them from
prosecution under the Act.
In his speech delivered in
the Imperial Legislative
Council, when moving the
consideration of the Select
Committee's report on the Bill
which became Act 1894, the
Hon. Mr. Chamberlain
stated that he hoped that
the power given by the section
would be used with discretion
so that might be a number of
licensed vagabonds wandering
over the country. If it were

above & the course of the
business could be regulated
by a rule of the Council
in Council, under the same
It is also apprehended that
vagabonds who may be called
upon by a Police Officer or
section to appear before a
Justice of the Peace or a
Magistrate of Police
shall with under the Act
may make the law either
by imposing upon a constable
who is ignorant of the original
language with a false
certificate in that language,
or by alleging the possession
of a certificate but declining
to produce it. It is proposed
that in such a case it is thought
desirable that certificates
should be issued in English
and in the principal vernacular
languages

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Language of the Printing
and that persons who
received certificates should
be expressly required to
produce them when their
production is demanded by
a Police Officer.

(2) Deportation of persons
of European parentage
born in India When the
Act passed, describing
in the Imperial Council,
the question was raised
by Sir H. H. D. M. as to
whether it was intended
that persons of European
extraction who had been
born in India and had
become vagrants, should
necessarily be deported. The
Honorable Mr. D. M. replied
that there was no legal
obligation to deport them.

on the local Governments or
their officers to enter into an
^{under Part IV of the Act.} agreement. Unquestionably
there would be certain vagrants
whom it would ordinarily
be improper to remove from
India, but here again an
administrative Rule of the
Governor-General in Council
would be issued to point out
what discrimination was
to be made between the
different classes of persons
coming under the measure.

(iii) Payment of subsistence
allowance. Under Section 8,
it is discretionary with
the Magistrate of Police or
Justice of the Peace, before
whom any vagrant is taken
for the purpose of obtaining
any employment, to order the
vagrant to receive subsistence
allowance at the rate of 8

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amount for same. With reference
to this being it seems necessary
to lay down a rule to the effect
that the substance allowed
shall be paid into the hands
of the Police Officer who may
have charge of the vagrant,
and that to the vagrant himself.
Such a rule will preclude the
possibility of the money paid
in respect of the substance
allowed, being in respect
to the Vagrant -

(iv.) Prohibition of the sale of
specimens of goods to vagrants.
As a means of ensuring
the good conduct of vagrants
whenever the surveillance
of the Police is a matter
desirable that all persons
of unbecoming habits should
be prohibited from selling

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jurisdiction and powers
conferred by Part II of the
Act on a Justice of the
Peace exercising the full
powers of a Magistrate
Government proceeds on
that the Magistrates of
the several Districts ~~shall~~
~~collaborate~~ submit the names of the
officers in their respective
Districts, who in their
opinion should be invested
with the powers described
in that section.
* * * Section 19, it is
observed, provides that the
Governor and the Magistrate
may, by order, confer
on Magistrates exercising
the Peace exercising the full
powers of a Magistrate, and
Police Officers respectively

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 clause 3 section 2, requires
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1919

Govt. of Madras.

Re. *Sanitation in the
District*

Sanitation in the District
No. 446 of 1919

*I have been with
the Sanitation Committee
in the District and
have been working
for the Sanitation
Committee.*

1919