

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Rubelie **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 108	From Min.
(125-124)	
Dated 27-1-	1970

Not to be folded or roughly handled

**Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,
27th January 1870.**

Read the following papers —

N^o 125 From E. C. BAYLEY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, (Public,) to the Acting Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Fort William, 29th November 1869, No. 4195.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1338, dated the 27th September, enclosing Proceedings of the Madras Government reviewing the report of the working of the "Indian Contagious Diseases' Act" for the first six months of its operation in the Presidency Town.

2. The charges on this account have gone on steadily increasing. In your letter, No. 908, dated 29th July 1868, an establishment costing Rspees 1835 a month was asked for. To this sanction was accorded "on the assumption that the Government would not be called on for further contributions, and that, should any increased expenditure be hereafter found necessary, it would be borne by the Madras Municipality." Nevertheless, shortly afterwards it became necessary to sanction a separate establishment for a Lock Hospital at a monthly charge of Rspees 487. Again, the Government of Madras applied for the appointment of a Medical Officer to the separate charge of the Lock Hospital on the pay of a Medical Officer in charge of a regiment. The Government of India allowed the appointment, but on the distinct understanding that "the salary of the officer, and all other additional charges on his account, should be defrayed from Local and not from Imperial Funds." The letter from the Government of Madras, No. 144, dated 1st May last, requested sanction to the addition of one native nurse and one Hospital Assistant to the staff of the Lock Hospital already sanctioned, and the establishment of a separate staff on the increased scale for a second hospital. This message involved a further charge of Rspees 427 per mensem. Before sanctioning this expenditure the Governor-General in Council referred the Government of Madras to the stipulations mentioned in the letter sanctioning the establishment first asked for — a stipulation which, as shown above, had already been once infringed. From the present communication, it appears that the Government of Madras has appointed an Assistant Surgeon to the charge of the Lock Hospital on a salary of Rspees 440 a month, paid from Imperial revenue, and has sanctioned certain insurance and other charges in the preventive establishment, costing Rspees 200 per mensem. Thus, instead of a sum of Rspees 1835, the monthly charge which the Government of India is asked to allow amounts to Rspees 2702 for establishment and board-and-lodging only.

3. In the present state of the business, while His Excellency in Council is fully aware of the great importance of the matter, and fully recognizes the value of the efforts made by the Government of Madras to arrest the progress of venereal disease, he regrets that he is unable to sanction an increase to the sum already allowed for the establishments employed in working the Contagious Diseases' Act in the Town of Madras. That sum amounts to Rspees 1835 for preventive establishment and Rspees 487 for the Lock Hospital, or a total of Rspees 2322 per mensem. All expenditure in amount of establishment beyond this limit must be met from Local Funds.

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4. The Governor-General in Council would like to be informed whether any sufficient reason exists why two European Medical Officers should be employed - one at the head of the preventive, and the other at the head of the curative, staff. The two bodies should work in concert and under one head. The contrary plan appears to be both financially and executive open to objection.

5. With an establishment more economically conducted and a moderate subsidy from the Municipality, the Governor-General in Council believes that the work already commenced from the Imperial Funds will suffice for the efficient working of the Act, and His Excellency in Council will await, with interest, a report as to the measures which the Government of Madras propose in accordance with the views expressed in this letter.

6. The item of Rupees 3105 under the head of "annual supplies," which appears in the statement appended to your letter under reply, requires some explanation.

Referred to the Inspector-General of the Indian Medical Department, for early report on the proposal contained in paragraph 4 of the letter from the Government of India.

Fort Saint George,
14th December 1869

(Signed) R. S. ELLER,
Chief Secretary

No. 126. From W. MACKENZIE, Esq., M.D., Inspector-General of the Indian Medical Department, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Fort Saint George, 26th December 1869, No. 121.

With reference to paragraph 4 of letter, No. 5165, of 29th November 1869, from the Secretary to the Government of India, referred to me under your endorsement of the 11th current, and herewith returned, I have the honour to state that the arrangement therein suggested would, in my opinion, be quite impracticable, for the following reasons -

1st. - The change of two Lock Hospitals, at a distance from each other, and with an average daily work of above 120, involving, of itself, quite as much work as one officer can efficiently perform; and

2nd. - The duties of the head of the preventive staff, involving attendance at five different and distant stations as this large town, are fully sufficient to occupy the officer's entire time.

3. The attempt to combine both duties would, I am convinced, necessarily result in neither of them being efficiently performed.

From the Physician of the General Hospital, to the Secretary to the Inspector-General of the Indian Medical Department, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 26th December 1869, No. 107.

With reference to your letter No. 5165, dated 29th November 1869, I have the honour to inform, for the information of the Inspector-General, that neither Mr. Condon nor myself can spend time in personal observation of the patients as compared with former types of

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various diseases treated in this Hospital; but that Mr. Thomas, the Resident Assistant Surgeon, whose personal acquaintance with the patients of the Hospital extends over two-and-a-half years, but, at my request, prepared the following Memorandum on the subject:-

"My personal experience at the General Hospital extends only to a period of two-and-a-half years, but as I am every day which presents itself for treatment in the venereal room, or which is admitted into the Hospital, I am able to form a fair opinion as to the character and type of the disease in question, and I am distinctly of opinion that there is a marked amelioration, during the past twelve or thirteen months, in the type of the syphilitic eruptions. We do not now meet with so many cases in which the soft parts have been destroyed by phagedenic ulceration, and I think that the period spent in Hospital by syphilitic patients generally is considerably less than it was formerly. I refer more especially to cases, as for the last twelve months, no cases have been treated in this Hospital. They, however, arise by far the most cases that we had. I am unable to make any accurate return from the records of the Hospital, as they would convey a false impression from the fact that numbers of the cases are completed with cures and deaths.

"The cases of primary disease are of as frequent occurrence as they were formerly. The secondary cases are a smaller item, and scarcely lay claim to territory except for treatment; a by-product of this class have been admitted during the year now drawing to a close. We have but a few cases of congenital syphilis as such children are chiefly treated at the Lying-in Hospital and the Infirmary."

From the Surgeon of Her Majesty's 60th Regiment, to the Deputy Inspector-General of the Indian Medical Service, dated Madras, 26th December 1869, No. 272.

I have the honour to state, for your information, that I did not receive the letter of the Inspector-General of the Indian Medical Service, No. 1009, till past noon to-day. If deliberation required in its relation to, a minute examination of returns and registers will be necessary. Mentioning the expenditure of the past year covers the general statement that the admission during the year for venereal cases has considerably lessened, and the cases of a milder type. A detailed statement of the results of the operations of the Contagious Diseases Act, as required by the British Government, will be forwarded as soon as possible.

No. 127. From W. MACKENZIE, Esq., Inspector-General of the Indian Medical Department, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Fort Saint George, 26th January 1870, No. 81.

With reference to despatch from your Under Secretary, dated 23rd January, No. 16, I have the honour to state, for the information of Government, that the sum of Rupees 3100 included in my estimate of the Vepery Lock Hospital, under the head of annual supplies, is for bedding and clothing of the patients.

No. 128. Memo by the Honourable A. J. ARBUTHNOT, dated 16th January 1870.

From what was said by His Excellency the Governor on Tuesday last, I gather that there is no prospect whatever of our inducing the Government of India to depart from the decision announced in Mr. Secretary Bayley's letter of the 26th December last. If this improvement be carried, we must either reduce the expenditure at present incurred in working the Contagious Diseases Act, or require the Municipality to bear a portion of the charge. I have no doubt that Mr. Ellis is right in thinking the first of these two alternatives to be impracticable. It only remains

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therefore, to impose upon the Municipality the duty of implementing the constitution made by Government with the sanction of the Government of India towards the expense of working the Act to such extent as may be deemed necessary, and if the present state of the law requires it a short Bill may be passed declaring the support of Hospitals and Dispensaries to be one of the purposes to which the funds raised under Act IX. of 1867 may be applied. The additional burden which will then be entailed on the funds of the Municipality must be met either by raising the house-tax or by obtaining the permission of the Government of India to the levy of the cess-tax. Probably a very small addition to the rate of house-tax would suffice.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT

No. 129. Memo by His Excellency the PRESIDENT, dated 17th January 1870

I must repeat my decided impression that there is no chance of inducing the Government of India to continue to sanction the present rate of expenditure on account of the Contagious Diseases' Act from the Imperial Treasury alone. Of course I may be mistaken. It is possible that the Government of India might either arguments of sufficient cogency to convert the Viceroy to other sentiments. I must say, however, that I have heard him maintain, in discussion with myself and even with greater energy with the Governor of Bombay, the principle of Municipal co-operation in this matter. He would insist upon it even in circumstances where an indignant Military element is associated with a predominant Military one. Indeed the Governor-General has reiterated in my presence more than once that nothing would induce him to sanction a system of exclusive State expenditure for this object. At the same time the Viceroy takes the warmest interest in the application of the Act, and has the firmest conviction of its efficacy.

2. I would advise the following course—

(1)—To send up a report showing the very bad results of the application of the Act which I understand to be highly satisfactory.

(2)—To request that the past expenditure may be continued, and expenditure on the same scale up to the 1st of July next, after which time resources will be called into co-operation to an extent which it is hoped the Government of India may deem satisfactory.

3. As Mr Arbuthnot suggests to introduce an Act making the Municipal revenues available for the purposes of the Act, or better still for the construction and maintenance of Hospitals, Dispensaries, Sanitary inspection, &c. &c. I am not mistaken the whole of the Hospital system of Madras is at the charge of the State. It is necessary that the Municipality should contribute.

4. I would not mind the question of an additional cess being levied on the ordinary revenues of the city cannot have a moderate amount contributed for the purpose of the Act. I would also see the Port Fund for the same purpose in a special manner. We must get a little on all sides. The Treasury speaks against cesses, and the cess-tax would be an excess.

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5. I would also place provisions into the new Local Tax Act having reference to the application of the Contagious Diseases' Act. I think that Lord Mayo will promote a very general application of the Act in the interest not only, or primarily, in the interest of the military, but also for the benefit of the civil population.

(Signed) HAPIER.

No. 130. Memo by the Honorable R. S. ELLER, C.A., dated 16th January 1870.

In the letter of the Secretary to the Government of India, dated the 20th November last, the Madras Government are informed that, in the present state of the finances, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council must decline to sanction an expenditure of Rs. 2700 per mensem, which is required for the working of the Indian Contagious Diseases' Act in the Town of Madras.

2. The Government of India fix the amount which they are prepared to sanction at Rs. 1000 for preventive establishment, and Rs. 400 for the Lock Hospital, or a total of Rs. 1400 per mensem.

3. The Government of India again indicate that any further expenditure should be met by a subsidy from Municipal Funds, and they object to the existing arrangement under which two separate European Medical Officers are employed—one at the head of the preventive, and the other at the head of the curative, staff, and state that they are of opinion that the two bodies should work in concert and under one head.

4. I am of opinion that we should carefully deprecate the reduction contemplated by the Government of India. I am convinced that we are most successfully and judiciously giving effect to the provisions of the Contagious Diseases' Act, and that any reduction of the very moderate expenditure with which the Act is being worked will operate most injuriously. I beg to point to the letters which have gone of the papers circulated from the Surgeon of Her Majesty's 4th Regiment, and from the Physician, General Hospital. Dr. FLEMING states that "the experience of the past year warrants the statement that the admissions during the year from venereal diseases have been considerably fewer, and the cases of a milder type."

5. The Physician of the General Hospital submits the opinion of the resident Assistant Surgeon of this institution strongly confirming Dr. Fleming's opinion. Dr. Thomas states that he is distinctly of opinion that there is a marked improvement in the type of venereal disease treated at the General Hospital.

6. The report of the Health Officer for the first six months during which the Contagious Diseases' Act has been in force supplies ample evidence both as to the urgent necessity of the law, and of the successful manner in which prostitution is being brought under control. The latest medical returns of the European Regiment and Artillery quartered in Fort Saint George show the marked decrease of venereal cases in hospital.

7. It is of importance in estimating the value of the moderate expenditure which we are borrowing on this account, to remember the large number of cases of venereal disease in the British Army which is due directly or indirectly to venereal disease, and the long-continued periods spent by our soldiers in hospital from this cause.

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I am satisfied that no money is more economically spent than that employed in the control of prostitution, and in the prevention of venereal disease amongst our soldiers.

8. As regards the remarks made by the Government of India on the increase from the estimated cost Rs 135 per mensem, made in July 1869, when the Contagious Diseases' Act was first brought into force, and the present expenditure Rs 2700 per mensem, it should be pointed out that we had in July 1869 no data upon which we could frame a reliable estimate. The Police could afford only the scantiest information regarding the prostitution of the town of Madras. We commenced with an average of sixty women in hospital. It is probable that the future average will reach 300. It at present ranges from 120 to 175.

9. As regards the union under one European Medical Officer, of the Preventive and Curative staff, Dr. Macdonald, the Inspector-General of the Indian Medical Department, shows clearly the impossibility of adopting the plan suggested by the Government of India. Dr. Macdonald justly considers that the change of two Local Hospitals at a distance from each other with an average sick of 150, which average is likely to increase, involves of itself quite as much work as one officer can efficiently perform, and that the duties of the preventive staff, involving attendance at five different and distant stations in this large town, are fully sufficient to occupy that officer's entire time.

10. Dr. Macdonald has not stated that, in addition to the registration and weekly medical inspection of upwards of 1500 prostitutes, the Health Officer has frequently to attend at the Police Courts to give evidence in cases of breaches of the Rules under the Contagious Diseases' Act. I think also that there is much to be learned from the remarks on this subject of the Committee who prepared the Rules under the Contagious Diseases' Act, now in force. They state that they have admirably separated the Curative and the Preventive Agencies, and add— "It is very desirable that an establishment which is devoted to the alleviation of suffering, and the cure of disease, should remain disconnected from those measures of repression and punishment which are inseparable from the control of prostitution, and that the inmates of the Local Hospital should experience within its walls nothing but that kind and considerate treatment so essential to render the hospital popular among the unfortunate women for whom it has been instituted."

11. In suggesting that a portion of the cost of the working of the Contagious Diseases' Act should be borne by the Municipality, the Government of India have overlooked the explanation on this head furnished in paragraph 3 of the Chief Secretary's letter, dated 27th September last, No. 1528.

12. I think a letter should be addressed to the Government of India, requesting a re-estimation of their proposal to sanction the present expenditure of Rs 2700 per mensem which is absolutely necessary for the efficient working of the Contagious Diseases' Act in the town of Madras.

(Signed) F. H. 1.118

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27th January 1870.

No. 131. To the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, dated Fort Saint George, 27th January 1870, No. 164.

In the letter of the Secretary to the Government of India, dated the 29th November last, the Madras Government are informed that, in the present state of the disease, the sanction of the Governor-General in Council must decline to sanction an expenditure of Rs 2700 per mensem, which is required for the working of the Indian Contagious Diseases' Act in the Town of Madras.

2. The Government of India fix the amount which they are prepared to sanction at Rs 1000 for preventive establishment, and Rs 600 for the Local Hospital, or a total of Rs 1600 per mensem.

3. The Government of India again indicate that any further expenditure should be met by a subsidy from Municipal Funds, and they object to the existing arrangement under which two separate European Medical Officers are employed—one at the head of the preventive, and the other at the head of the curative staff; and state that they are of opinion that the two Offices should work in concert and under one head.

4. The Governor in Council is prepared to accept the views of the Government of India as to the necessity of placing a share of the cost of these institutions on local taxation. Any immediate reduction, however, of the expenditure of the working of the Contagious Diseases' Act would be ruinous to its efficiency, and the Government request that sanction may be granted for all past expenditure and for continuing the same on the present scale up to the 1st July next, after which date local resources will be called into co-operation to an extent which, it is hoped, the Government of India may deem satisfactory.

5. The Government seriously deprecate the reduction of expenditure recommended by the Government of India. The Government would point to the letters of the Surgeon of Her Majesty's 45th Regiment, and of the Physician, General Hospital, which show that the experience of the past year warrants the statement that the admissions during the year from venereal disease have been considerably fewer, and the cases of a milder type; and there is a marked amelioration in the type of venereal disease treated at the General Hospital. The report of the Health Officer for the first six months, during which the Contagious Diseases' Act has been in force, supplies ample evidence both as to the urgent necessity of the law, and of the successful manner in which prostitution is being brought under control. The latest medical returns of the European Regiment and Artillery quartered in Fort Saint George show the marked decrease of, and mitigation in, the type of the disease.

6. It is of importance, in estimating the value of the moderate expenditure which is being incurred on this account, to remember the large number of cases of venereal disease in the British Army which is due, directly or indirectly, to venereal disease, and the lengthened periods spent by our soldiers in hospital from this cause. The Madras Government are satisfied that no money is more economically spent than that employed in the control of prostitution, and in the prevention of venereal disease amongst our soldiers.

7. As regards the remarks made by the Government of India on the increase from the estimated cost of Rs 135 per mensem, made in July 1869, when the

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Contagious Diseases' Act was first brought into force, and the present expenditure Rs. 2700 per annum, I am to state that, in July 1868, the data in the possession of Government were not such as to enable them to form an accurate estimate. The Police could afford only the scantiest information regarding the prostitution of the town of Madras. The Act commenced with an average of dirty women in hospital. It, at present, ranges from 130 to 175, and it is probable that the future average will reach 200.

8. As regards the union, under one European Medical Officer, of the preventive and curative staff, Dr. Mackenzie, the Inspector-General of the Indian Medical Department, shows clearly the impossibility of adopting the plan suggested by the Government of India. Dr. Mackenzie justly considers that the charge of two Lock Hospitals at a distance from each other with an average sick of 150, which average is likely to increase, involves, of itself, quite enough work as one officer can efficiently perform, and that the duties of the preventive staff, involving attendance at five different and distant stations in this large town, are fully sufficient to occupy the Health Officer's entire time.

9. In addition to the regulations and weekly medical inspection of upwards of 1200 prostitutes, I am to observe that the Health Officer has frequently to attend at the Police Courts to give evidence in cases of breaches of the Rules under the Contagious Diseases' Act. The Governor in Council thinks, also, that these Health forces in the remarks, on this subject, of the Committee who prepared the Rules under the Contagious Diseases' Act now in force. They state that they have advisedly separated the Curative and the Preventive Agencies, and add—"It is very desirable that an establishment which is devoted to the alleviation of suffering, and the cure of disease, should remain disconnected from those measures of repression and punishment which are inseparable from the control of prostitution, and that the inmates of the Lock Hospital should experience within its walls nothing but that kind and considerate treatment so essential to render the Hospital popular among the unfortunate women for whom it has been instituted."

10. On a former occasion the Government of Madras in paragraph 3 of their Chief Secretary's letter of the 27th September last, No. 1338, deprecated the transfer, to the already heavily-burdened resources of the Municipality, of any portion of the expenses of the Contagious Diseases' Act. Under the present financial exigencies of the State, however, they feel bound to defer to the views of the Government of India. As it is impossible to decrease the expenses attending the working of the Act, the Government are prepared to impose upon the Municipality the duty of supplementing contributions made by Government with the sanction of the Government of India. As it is not fair to give the Municipality warning as to the increased expenditure that will be thus imposed upon them, the Government trust that the existing expenditure may be permitted to be borne by Imperial Funds up to the 1st July next.

11. In reference to the 6th paragraph of your letter I am to add that the sum of Rs. 2000 under the head of "Annual supplies" is for the provision of building and clothing for the inmates of the Lock Hospital at Vepery.

(Signed) J. I. MIXTRIX,
Acting Chief Secretary.

Edw. A. Wright.

Letter Report and

conclude

11/10

In the letter of the
Governor of the
Government of India, dated
the 29th November last, the
British Government are
informed that, on the basis
of the finances, the
Government of India have
agreed to sanction and
signature of the 25th
November, which is the
basis for the working
of the Indian Government
in the future.
The Government
of India are the

of the present year
the statistics of the
disease of the
eye from venereal disease
have been considerably
reduced and the cases of
the milder type.

5. The Physician of the
General Hospital submits
the opinion of the Surgeons
and Assistant Surgeons of the
Institution strongly con-
firming Dr. Thompson's
opinion. Dr. Thomas states
that he is distinctly of
opinion that there is a
marked amelioration
in the type of venereal
disease treated at the
General Hospital. The
report of the Health Of-
ficer for the first six
months

1519
months during which
the Krutzger's Division
did his business, shows
a sufficient number
to be as to the number
occupancy of the last six
of the successful manner
in which prostitution
being brought under
control.

6. The latest medical
returns of the European
Regiment and its
Quarters in Fort
George show the marked
decrease of disease
in hospital.

7. It is of importance
in estimating the value
of the medical expenditure
which we are incurring
the amount to be

in large numbers seen
of individuals in the Medical
Division, which are due
directly or indirectly to
venereal disease and the
lengthened periods of
they are looking in hope-
ful from this cause.
I am satisfied that the
number is not so common
as all about than that
employed in the control
of prostitution and in
the prevention of venereal
disease from being sold.
As regards the remarks
made by the Department
of Health in the increase
from the estimated 1885
to 1900 the number was
in July 1900 when the
Leprosy (disease) was
first brought to

910
force, into the present
expenditure to \$3701 per
month it should be
limited and that we had
in July 1900 no data upon
which we could frame
a reliable estimate. The
Police could afford only
the scantiest information
regarding the prostitution
of the Town of Glasgow.
He commenced with an
average of 60 women in
hospital. It is probable that
the future average will
be about 100. It is presently
ranging from 120 to 150.
As regards the union
under one European Union
Officers of the present time
and future staff, Dr.
McDonald, the Inspector

General

Indian Medical Department, shows clearly the
possibility of adopting
the plan suggested by
the Government of India.
Dr Mackenzie really con-
sidered that the charge
of two Lock Hospitals
at a distance from each
other with an average
risk of 120, which aver-
age is likely to increase,
involved at least quite
as much work as one
officer can efficiently
perform, and that the
duties of the Executive
Staff involve attendance
at two different and distant
stations in the large town,
are fully sufficient to
show that officers can
manage the work.

under the Malayan
Disease Act.

Dr Mackenzie has not stated that
in 1914 the re-
sults of the medical inspection of
the prisoners of war
the Health Officer had
frequently to attend at the
Police Station to give con-
sultation in cases of fever
of the kind under the
Malayan Disease Act.
I think also that there is
much loss in the present
in the subjects of the
Disease Act, before the
Disease Act is in force. They
state that they have
separately separated the
Quarantine and the prison
regiment, and are at
present desirous that the
establishment which is
connected with the Malayan

of suffering and the cure
of disease, should remain
disconnected from those
measures of repression or
punishment which are
separable from the
control of prostitution.
That the inmates of the
Lock Hospital should
experience within its
walls nothing but the
kind and considerate
treatment so essential
to render the Hospital
popular among the un-
fortunate women for
whom it has been insti-
tuted.

I am suggesting that
a portion of the cost of
the upkeep of the Con-
tagious Diseases Act
should

be
in meeting the bills
incurred by the
hospital in the
maintenance of the
inmates by a
subsidy from the
Treasury

1877

should be borne by the
Municipality, the Gov-
ernment of India have
looked the explanation
in this head furnished
in para 3 of the Chief
Secretary's letter dated
27 September last.

I think a letter should
be addressed to the Gov-
ernment of India, re-
questing a reconsidera-
tion of their refusal to
sanction the present ex-
penditure of Rs 5708, per
annum which is abso-
lutely necessary for the
efficient working of the
Contagious Diseases Act
in the Town of Madras.

R. J. Ellis

Palmer 1870 - Depo.

No 111

Admitted by the Honorable
H. S. Allen, Esq. of the
the Indian Contingent
Bureau's duty on the
Town of Alameda

I am that this is a very
interesting the former
but I further and then
is present the time of
admission the first
depart from the
announced in the
letter of the 19th
of this is a paper
as must be the
expressed at present
in looking the
Bureau but in regard
immigration & the
portion of the
I have no doubt but
this is right in thinking
first of these two
& a very
only remains therefore
upon the immigration
the
the
with the
of India

of working the Act & such
business may be done
without cost of the present
Act of the law requires it a
short Act may be passed
declaring the support
of hospitals & dispensaries &
franchise the property & which
English law would make but
it of 1867 may be a great.

The additional income which
will thus be entered on the
books of the hospitals must
be met either by raising the
dues there or by obtaining the
permission of the Govt. of India
to the loan of the Govt. of India
to which I have made addition to
the rate of dues for medical
charges.

A. J. C. C. C.

25/January 1870

P.T.

25-2

I must repeat my decided impression that
there is no chance of making the Govt. of
India to contribute to London the present
cost of expenditure in connection of the
in India, diseases act for the Imperial
Government alone. Of course I may be mistaken.
It is possible that the Govt. of India
might advance a sum of a few lakhs
to meet the necessary expenses of the
Government. I must say, however, that
I have heard him maintain in discussion
with myself and even with greater
energy, with the Govt. of India, the
principle of Municipal Corporation
in this matter. He would insist upon
it even in the country States, where
an insignificant military element
is associated with a predominant
military one. Indeed the Govt. of India
has expressed in my presence more than
once that they would induce him to
sanction a system of local State
expenditure for this object. At the
same time the Govt. of India take the greatest
interest in the application of the Act.

and has the prompt execution of it.
efficacy.

I would advise the following course.

1. To send up a report showing the very last results of the application of the act which I understand to be highly satisfactory.
2. To request that the local expenditures may be sanctioned & repaid to the same scale up to the 1st of July next after which local resources will be called into cooperation to an extent which it is hoped the Gov^t of Ind. is very desirous to satisfy.
3. As the Act itself suggests, to interfere in not making the Municipal Resources available for the purposes of the act - or better still for the construction - maintenance of hospitals, & measures sanitary inspection ~~in~~ in the case of contagious disease is &c. At present I am not mistaken that whole of the Hospital system of Madras is at the charge of the State. It is reasonable to think that should continue to be.

²/₆ I would not meet the question of sea toll till we are well assured that the ordinary resources of the city could bear a moderate current contribution for the purposes of the act. I would also see the Port fund for the same purpose in a sparing manner. We must get a little on all sides.

The Vice Roy spoke rather warmly against octroi at the sea toll would be in octroi. - ~~the~~

I would also put provision into the act ~~the~~ Local Cops are here; reference to application of the Contagious diseases act. I think that such steps will promote a very general application of the act in the interest not only, or primarily, in the interest of the military but also for the benefit of the Civil population.

N^o 2

Public - 1870 - 7/10

Memorandum to the Hon. Mr. C. J. O'Brien

4/10/70 to 11/11/70

Memorandum to the Hon. Mr. C. J. O'Brien

4/10/70 to 11/11/70

No. 1/70

allotted by the Hon. Mr. C. J. O'Brien

with that by the Hon. Mr. C. J. O'Brien

1/1/71 to 11/11/71

the Hon. Mr. C. J. O'Brien

presented in the Hon. Mr. C. J. O'Brien

of the Hon. Mr. C. J. O'Brien

No. 1/70

From

E. C. RAYLEY, Esq.,

Secretary to the Government of India.

To

THE ACTING SECRETARY TO THE GOVT. OF
FORT SAINT GEORGE.

Re: Dept.

Public

PORT WILLIAM, the 2nd November 1880.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1134, dated the 27th September, enclosing Proceedings of the Madras Government regarding the report of the working of the "Indian Contagious Diseases Act" for the first six months of its operation in the Presidency Town.

2. The charges on this account have gone on steadily increasing. In your letter No. 909, dated 20th July 1879, an establishment costing Rs. 1,915 a month was asked for. To this sanction was accorded "on the assumption that the Government would not be called on for further contributions, and that, should any increased expenditure be hereafter found necessary, it would be borne by the Madras Municipality." Nevertheless, shortly afterwards it became necessary to sanction a separate establishment for a Lock-hospital at a monthly charge of Rs. 687. Again, the Government of Madras applied for the appointment of a Medical Officer to the separate charge of the Lock-hospital on the pay of a Medical Officer in charge of a regiment. The Government of India allowed the appointment, but on the distinct understanding that "the salary of the Officer, and all other additional charges on his account, should be defrayed from Local and not from Imperial Funds." The Government of Madras, No. 864, dated 1st May last, requested sanction to the addition of one Assistant Surgeon and one Hospital Assistant to the staff of the Lock-hospital already sanctioned, and the establishment of a separate staff on the increased scale for a Civil Hospital. This application involved a further charge of Rs. 687 per annum. Before sanctioning this expenditure, the Government of India in Council referred the Government of Madras to the stipulation contained in the Order sanctioning the establishment first asked for - a stipulation which, as shown above, had already been sanctioned. From the present communication, it appears that the Government of Madras has appointed an Assistant Surgeon to the charge of the Lock-hospital on a salary of Rs. 687 per month, paid from Imperial revenues, and has sanctioned certain increased charges in the provision establishment, costing Rs. 200 per month. Thus, instead of a sum of Rs. 1,915, the monthly charge which the Government of India is asked to allow amounts to Rs. 8,700 for establishment and house-rent only.

3. In the present state of the Revenue, while His Excellency is fully aware of the great importance of the matter and fully regarding the value of the efforts made by the Government of Madras to arrest the progress of venereal disease, he regrets that he is unable to sanction an increase to the sum already allowed for the establishments employed in working the Contagious Diseases Act in the town of Madras. That sum amounts

to Rupees 1,935 for preventive establishment and Rupees 447 for the Lock-hospital, or a total of Rupees 2,382 per annum. All expenditure on account of establishment beyond this limit must be met from Local Funds.

4. The Governor General in Council would like to be informed whether any sufficient reason exists why two European Medical Officers should be employed,—one at the head of the preventive, and the other at the head of the curative, staff. The two bodies should work in concert and under one head. The contrary plan appears to be both financially and executive open to objection.

5. With an establishment more economically conducted and a moderate subsidy from the Municipality, the Governor General in Council believes that the sum already mentioned from the Imperial Funds will suffice for the efficient working of the Act, and His Excellency in Council will await with interest a Report as to the measures which the Government of Madras proposes in accordance with the views expressed in this letter.

6. The item of Rupees 2,500 under the head of "Annual Supplies," which appears in the Statement appended to your letter under reply, requires some explanation.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. Chamberlain

Referred to the Inspector General
Indian Medical department, and for
early reports on the proposals set
in para 4 of the letter from the
Govt of India

For reply by the Secy

Referred to the Secy

By the Secy

By the Secy

By the Secy

By the Secy

By the Secy

No. 55. 1st Regt. Ill.

Return of the admissions from the various forms of Gonorrhea during the month of September 1889. in the above Regiment.

1st Regt. Ill. 2nd Dist.	Number of cases of Gonorrhea admitted	Remaining	Discharged
576.	2 cases of Gonorrhea	7 Cases of Constitutional disease remaining	Of the two admissions noted one was contracted at the front and the other at Palawan

1st Regiment 1889 } There is a considerable decrease in the number of men admitted for venereal disease. The disease is not of such a severe type as formerly. W. H. Woodcock Surgeon 1st Regt. Ill.

2/5th Brigade Royal Artillery

Return of Admissions of the various forms of Venereal disease during
the month of November 1869

Strength present	Number of cases of gonorrhoea and Syphilis admitted during the month	Remaining	Remains to
63	None	None	33-0

U a ord
1st December 1869

J. H. M. Moore
Surgeon Major 46th Regt 54
In medical charge

87: 244

35/0

The Right Honorable Lord Seymour

General
West Hill

My Lord

At the request of the Secy. I have
the honor of forwarding to you a list of the
Monthly Returns of Contagious Diseases
from the several Regiments and Detachments of
Artillery contained within the limits of the Contagious
Disease Act and likewise a large summary of
the working of the Act during the operations of 1869

November 1869

Hospital of the 65th Regiment &c.

Monthly Returns of Contagious Diseases

Strength of Regt at first outbreak	General total Strength of units detached	Remaining Strength
---------------------------------------	--	-----------------------

458

2

None
Contagious
Disease
out of the
limits of
the Act

1819
 17th Regiment to be
 Return for the Health Officer

Strength of Regiment General & Co. 1819
 On the 1st Inst. 1st Lt. 1st Co. 1st Regt.
 under treatment

712

1819
 17th Regiment to be
 Return for the Health Officer

Strength of Regiment General & Co. 1819
 On the 1st Inst. 1st Lt. 1st Co. 1st Regt.
 under treatment

Strength of Regiment General & Co. 1819
 On the 1st Inst. 1st Lt. 1st Co. 1st Regt.
 under treatment

712

1819
 17th Regiment to be
 Return for the Health Officer

Strength of Regiment General & Co. 1819
 On the 1st Inst. 1st Lt. 1st Co. 1st Regt.
 under treatment

Strength of Regiment General & Co. 1819
 On the 1st Inst. 1st Lt. 1st Co. 1st Regt.
 under treatment

Strength of Regiment General & Co. 1819
 On the 1st Inst. 1st Lt. 1st Co. 1st Regt.
 under treatment

Strength of Regiment General & Co. 1819
 On the 1st Inst. 1st Lt. 1st Co. 1st Regt.
 under treatment

1819
 17th Regiment to be
 Return for the Health Officer

November 1819
 Hospital of Detachment of Artillery during
 duty on the Coast
 37

Strength of Detachment General & Co. 1819
 On the 1st Inst. 1st Lt. 1st Co. 1st Regt.
 under treatment

Howe

Within the 12 1/2 months 1819 (Common probations
 have been registered of these - 899. -
 have been admitted once, and - 345 -
 2nd and 3rd times

Total 1242

Having an average of 73 1/2 per cent of the
 Cases and 101 3/4 per cent of all Cases Registered

I have the honor to be
 My Dear

Yours most Obedient Servant
 J. H. Lamberton
 Health Officer

Letter No. 10

No. 10

39

To

The Secretary to the Government
of India.

W. and A. Lawrence

Sir,

In the letter of
the Secretary to the Government
of India dated
the 19th inst. the Madras
Government are informed
that in the present state
of the finances the Government
of the Government of India
in Council must determine
to sanction an expenditure
of Rs. 3,00,000 per annum
which is required for the
maintenance of the Indian
Police in the Province of Madras.
The Government
of India for the amount
which they are to pay.

*Office copy
B. 1007
3/12/18*

11/12

to sanction at Rs. 1935
for preventive establish-
ment, and Rs. 187 for
the Lock Hospital or
a total of Rs. 2122
per annum.

3. The Government
of India again indicate
that any further expen-
diture should be met
by a subsidy from
Municipal Funds, and
thus object to the existing
arrangement under which
two separate Municipal
Medical Officers are
employed. But at the
head of the preventive
and the Lock Hospital
staff, and state that
their opinion is that
the two bodies should
work in concert and
under one head.

1. The Government in
Council is prepared to
accept the views of the
Govt of India as to the
necessity of placing a
share of the cost of these
institutions on local
bodies. It is immediate
reduction of the expenditure
of the working of the Com-
munity Association would
be necessary to its efficiency
and the Govt. request that
sanction may be granted
for all past expenditure
and for continuing the
same on the present scale
up to the 1st July next
after which date, local
resources will be called
into operation to an
extent which, it is hoped,
the Govt of India may be
satisfied with.

5. The Government
desire to be satisfied

of expenditure, contemplated
by the Gov. of India. The
Govt would point to the
history of the progress of
the 18th Regt and of the
Physician General Hospital,
which show that the
experience of the past year
warrants the statement,
that the admissions during
the year from venereal
disease, have been con-
siderably fewer and the
cases of a milder type,
and there is a marked
amelioration in the type
of venereal disease treated
at the General Hospital.
The report of the Health
Officers for the first six
months during which the
Contagious Diseases Act
has been in force, supplies
ample evidence both as
to the urgent necessity
of

some mitigation in the
type of the disease.

of the law and of the
successful manner in
which prevention has been
being brought under control.
The latest medical returns
of the European Regiment
and Artillery quartered
in Fort St. George,
show the marked decrease
of venereal disease in
the 18th Regt. It is of importance,
in estimating the value
of the moderate expenditure,
which is being incurred
on this account to remedy
the large number of cases
of invaliding in the British
Army which is due, directly
or indirectly, to venereal
disease and the lengthened
periods spent by our
soldiers in hospital for
this cause. The Medical
Dept are satisfied that
no more is now

consequently spent than
that employed in the control
of prostitution and in
the prevention of venereal
disease amongst our
soldiers.

7. As regards the
remarks made by the
Genl of India on the
increase from the estimated
cost of Rs 1935 per annum
made in 1861 to 1862 when
the Contagious Diseases
Act was first brought
into force, and the present
expenditure of Rs 3700

per annum, I am to
state that in July 1862
the Genl had no data
upon which a reliable
estimate could be
framed. The Service
could afford only
the scantiest information
regarding the prostitution
of

the men in the
Regiment of your own
and such as to enable
them to form an
accurate estimate

of the Town of Madras.
The Act Amendment will
an average of 60 women
in hospital. Madras
ranges from 120 to 175 and
it is probable that the
future average will reach
200.

8. As regards the
unwillingness of the
Officers of the preventive
and curative staff, to
backbone the proposals
General Indian Medical
Department, showing
the impossibility of
adopting the plan
suggested by the Genl
of India. It has been
justly considered that
the charge of two Sub
Hospitals at a distance
from each other with an
average sick of 120 which

average is liable to increase,
involves of itself an increase
in much work as one
officer, and efficient to
perform and that the
duties of the Executive
Staff involving attendance
at five different and
distinct stations in
the lower town, are
fully sufficient to
occupy the officer's
entire time.

In addition to
the registration and
weekly medical inspection
of upwards of 1200 prostitutes
I am to observe
that the Health Officer has
been authorized to attend at
the Police Court to give
evidence in cases of
breaches of the Ordinance
the Contagious Diseases
Act,

472
Act. The Governor and
Council think also, that
there is much force in
the remarks on this subject
of the Committee who
prepared the Rules under
the Contagious Diseases
Act, now in force. They
state that they have
advisedly separated
the Curfew and the
Prostitution Agencies, and
add. It is very desirable
that an Establishment
which is devoted to the
alleviation of suffering,
and the cure of disease,
should remain discon-
nected from those
measures of repression
and punishment which
are inseparable from
the control of prostitution,
and that the inmates
of the Sick Hospital
should

should reference in this
it will nothing but
that kind and considerate
treatment is essential
to render the Hospital
popular among the
unfortunate women
for whom it has been
instituted.

10 On a former
occasion the Govt of
Madras in para 3 of
the Chief Secy's letter
of the 10th Sept. last in 1832
approved the transfer
to the already heavy
burdened resources of
the Municipality of any
portion of the expenses
of the Government Bureau.
We have thought the present
financial resources
of the State being
insufficient to enable it

490
to the views of the Govt of
India. As it is impossible
to decrease the expenses
attending the working of
the Act, the Govt are pre-
pared to impose upon
the Municipality the duty
of supplementing con-
tributions made by
Govt with the sanction
of the Govt of India.

As it is but fair to give
the Municipality the warning
as to the increased ex-
penditure that ~~will~~ ^{will} be
thus imposed upon them
the Govt trust that the
existing expenditure may
be permitted to be borne
by the Municipal Funds up
to the 1st July next.

11 In reference to the
para of your letter I am to add
that the sum of Rs. 5000 under the
head of Municipal Supplies is to
be the provision for building and the
other things in the immediate of the Govt
Hospital at Poying.

Resdly yours,
J. C. Lawrence

[illegible]

九

二

The Secretary to the
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. In your letter of

7945-50 553-

THE

15-27

Quantity sold. the
 about 1/2 dozen. print.
 on the back a drawing
 of the key - said
 to be very strong
 for the lock. I have
 a good one to replace