

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No.	1599	Press Mis.
Dated	23-10	1918/1

Not to be folded or roughly handled

September 1871.

No. . Read the following letter from the Health Officer, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Madras, 1st April 1871, No. 2.

I have the honour of submitting the following report on the working of the Contagious Diseases' Act for the two years ending 31st March 1871.

2. In my report, dated 15th April 1869, I entered into a full and detailed account of the *modus operandi* observed by the Health Office in working the Contagious Diseases' Act, but since that date considerable additional experience and information have been gained, the result of which I beg to lay before Government.

3. The character of the natives who form the greater portion of the class with which the Act has to deal tends greatly to operate as a detriment to the efficient and successful working; falsehood and subterfuge are the two elements which present themselves and prevent the Act from realizing all the good so humanely desired. There are likewise two classes of people which the Act affects—first, those living by the profits of prostitution; and, secondly, those who practise prostitution.

4. The first are generally women or men who hire houses for themselves and sublet apartments in them, where prostitution is carried on; these apartments are taken either by women who practise prostitution, or men for the purpose of concubinage. The difficulty experienced is to fix on those who live on the profits of prostitution and who are really brothel-keepers. Several cases have been brought to notice in which persons sub-letting all the apartments of their houses to women lawfully registered as common prostitutes have, on being brought before a Magistrate for some misdemeanour or irregularity connected with the Contagious Diseases' Act, evaded the punitive provision of the Act by claiming to be mere landlords sub-letting apartments in the houses engaged by them.

5. It is under the protection of such persons that prostitution is clandestinely carried on; so quietly and unobtrusively is this done, that the Health Office has had the greatest difficulty in dealing with such cases and bringing them to book. There are many persons among the native inhabitants of Madras who maintain a character of apparent respectability, but whose houses are used for the purpose of prostitution, concubinage, or illicit amours. The persons who resort to such houses are native women of the better class, early left widows, or who are married to old men physically unfitted for married life. It is in these houses that the seeds of disease are sown that afterwards make their appearance in otherwise healthy families, tainting their progeny for generations.

6. It is the impunity under which prostitution and concubinage are carried on that renders it difficult for the Health Office to grapple with the matter as laid down in the rules for its guidance.

7. The principles that govern native society in Madras are so lax that concubinage is not considered a social crime, or even a misdemeanour. It is a mark of wealth, a luxury which ample means can command. It may safely be estimated that there are about 2,500 married men keeping mistresses in Madras.

8. Amongst the persons who carry on clandestine prostitution under the cover of concubinage are pagoda and dancing girls. This is a well-established fact, and I am of opinion such description of concubinage should be treated and looked upon as common prostitution, and the women registered. Nor does there appear any

valid reason why pagoda-girls, although living in a state of concubinage and even prostitution, should be more respected than other women leading the same kind of life. The pagoda-girl is born to prostitution, is not allowed to marry, and is open to the call of all castemen. I may observe all female children born in pagoda-girls' houses are born to the pagoda, in fact to prostitution. Many female children are presented and, should the parents be poor, sold to a particular pagoda. There may be sickness, or misfortune may have fallen on the family of a wealthy native, and a vow is made at the time to give a child to the pagoda, if the sickness or misfortune be overcome. The first-born female of the weaver caste is always made over to a pagoda. These children, or infants as the case may be, are marked with the seal of the pagoda on the left arm, and at seven or eight years of age they have to learn dancing and singing. These girls may be offsprings at the time of birth of any caste, and, although belonging to, and bearing the mark of, the pagoda, they are not under such strict surveillance as the children born in the residence of a pagoda woman. There certainly is no protection afforded under the rules for this description of women if common prostitution is proved. But with the aid of the Dharmacurthas, and wealth at their command, a conviction is impossible.

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9. Another class of women who carry on prostitution or concubinage clandestinely are the lower class of Mahomedan women who, under the cover of nicka, endeavour to evade the operation of the Act. The ~~Kharrees~~, for a trifling fee, will affix their seal to certificates of such marriage. Upon inquiry, finding that the men favoured by the registered women were ~~juthkwallahs~~, I have not of late recognized the certificates of such nicka as exempting the holders from registration, for I consider it to be nothing better than clandestine prostitution, and have frequently re-registered the women voluntarily.

10. The largest number of common prostitutes, especially Europeans and East Indians, are to be found in the B. Division of the city, between Popham's Broadway and the Beach, where many Soldiers and all Sailors resort, and where the wretched career of these women sinks to the lowest depth of debauchery and crime. Besides these there are scattered in the parcherries and backslums of the city a great number of native prostitutes; many are mere wandering beggars having no fixed abode, sleeping in the verandas of houses or on pials, and migrate from one part of the city to the other. Great difficulty is consequently experienced in getting at such a migratory race and bringing them under the operation of the Act.

11. Most common prostitutes and others practising prostitution endeavour, as much as possible, to avoid attending at the examinations, more especially those who carry on clandestine prostitution. Every artifice is resorted to; some frequently change caste, name, and residences; others live out of municipal limits, and only come into Madras at nightfall and return out of its boundaries at dawn. East Indians often put on native costume, and I have registered women a second time who, after having been once registered, have endeavoured, under such disguises, to evade the Act.

12. The number of common prostitutes registered in London, with a population of over three millions, amounts to only 6,500, and these, I believe, are mostly of the criminal class. The number registered in Madras during the two years ending 31st March 1870 and 31st March 1871 is respectively 1,363 and 1,599, the latter number

being about one-fourth of that of London; but, if the actual truth could be ascertained, I believe the number would be twice as large. My experience of two-and-a-half years in the Department compels me to state with confidence that the great mass of all the lower classes of native female servants carry on prostitution clandestinely and avoid registration by claiming to be under concubinage, or gaining an honest livelihood.

13. The registered common prostitutes are thus divided:—

	1869-70.	1870-71.
From 10 to 20 years of age...	444	541
„ 21 to 30 „	876	1,009
„ 31 and upwards	43	49
Total...	1,363	1,599

14. I can collect no reliable data as to the length of time women in Madras carry on prostitution, or at what age they discontinue their unfortunate career. The average period which it is stated that women lead a life of prostitution in England is set down at five years. Poverty in a cold climate and prostitution combined with drunkenness must have a rapidly decaying effect on constitutions which have to undergo such a climate. In Madras, the native women are generally very temperate, and have not to contend with the inclemency of a northern clime. Hence prostitution does not appear to shorten life in Madras.

15. In the two-and-a-half years, 15 registered common prostitutes have died in their own houses, and thirty-two in the Lock Hospitals. The age for registration I have fixed as low as ten years, as it is considered criminal by the Penal Code if against the will at an earlier age.

16. In Paris, no girl is submitted for registration unless it is perfectly manifest she will carry on prostitution; such trust cannot be placed in natives. Some delay took place at the commencement of registration in putting too much faith in protestations of virtue; but when children of nine years of age were brought to me diseased, and had to be sent to the Lock Hospital for treatment, I deemed it best to register all females who I found had carried on prostitution within a period of six months, leaving it to time and observation to prove whether they had ceased to practise it, and I have never found that I had an occasion to remove the name from the register roll.

17. In Italy, the feelings in respect to prostitution are expressed in the saying "Once a prostitute, always a prostitute." The natives of India are very lax in their morals; and, though we do not find mistresses getting married amongst cast Hindoos, yet Mussulmans and other castes perform nicka and half-marriages with them, and the tickets showing registration are in consequence in particular cases withdrawn.

18. The grounds upon which I allow the name of a registered woman to be removed from the books are as follow:—

- 1st.—Satisfactory proof of marriage.
- 2nd.—Organic disease which prevents prostitution.
- 3rd.—Departure from Madras, or return to parents who hold themselves responsible for future good conduct. But, according to the rules for my guidance, such women continue on the register for one month.

19. I annex a statement showing the number of common prostitutes struck off the register and the causes—

	1869-70.	1870-71.
Tickets withdrawn	74	111
Died in hospital	22	32
„ at home	5	15
Incurable disease	1	2
Pregnant (temporarily)	2	0

20. With regard to the better enforcing the provisions of the Act, I am of opinion much can be done by the assistance of the Police. Government in their Proceedings, No. 105, dated 27th October 1869, arrested all active proceedings on the part of the Police, and, in paragraph 50 of the new Rules, the Police is simply directed to assist the Health Department in rendering all *lawful assistance* when called upon to do so by the Executive of the Department. At first this Department had the power of serving notices which were equal in their authority to a magisterial summons, but this has been modified by a form, prepared after consulting with the Advocate-General, to be served on all women reported as carrying on common prostitution, but by no means so peremptory as the former.

21. The Police under an order from the Commissioner of Police, dated 21st February 1870, rendered aid by arresting at once, and bringing to the Health Office, any *registered* common prostitute who is proved by information from the Health Office to have avoided, for a length of time, the examination required by the Act, and this assistance was most effective; but the Magistrate of the Royapettah Police Court, for want of special sanction of Government, considered the proceedings illegal, and the Commissioner of Police, on the 8th March following, cancelled the order. In Calcutta the Police are furnished with the lists of the number of common prostitutes examined daily, the defaulters, those ordered into hospital, and those of the previous day who failed to attend the examination when ordered.

22. Now that the most dangerous characters are known, I am of opinion that the Detective Branch of the Health Establishment may be reduced, provided the Police are empowered to act when called upon to do so by the Health Office in bringing up all *registered* common prostitutes who have persistently refused to attend the examinations, which I consider constitutes "*lawful*" assistance; a few steady men from the Police might be told off for this duty.

23. It also appears necessary that some punishment more severe than simple imprisonment of ten or fourteen days which the Magistrates award should be inflicted upon common prostitutes who are convicted before a Magistrate more than once for a misdemeanour against the provisions of the Act. Each separate conviction should carry a heavier punishment. A woman once registered by the Health Officer, and who has attended at one or more examinations, should be a sufficient proof before a Magistrate that she has been properly registered, and the Magistrate should not have the power of inquiring into the registration, or setting aside paragraph 25 of Act XIV. of 1868, when a woman is prosecuted under Section 11 of the said Act. One hundred and sixteen common prostitutes have been punished by simple imprisonment, twenty-seven have been twice punished in the same manner; and three have been punished with imprisonment and fine. The good which the Act is calculated to effect is entirely negated by this neglect of appearing at the examinations.

24. The satisfactory effect already produced in Madras by the Contagious Diseases' Act shows the propriety and practicability of extending its operation to other seaports on the coast, which are always liable to the incursions of fresh sources of infection, for not only has the disease in Madras diminished in amount but in severity also.

25. The results of the working of the Contagious Diseases' Act in Madras are good, but the evasion of it by the dancing and pagoda girls, for reasons previously given, is much to be regretted. With all this class, registration should be compulsory; and, in order to fall in with their caste prejudices, house visitation should be permitted by a diplomatised matron of character under the orders of the Health Officer, and a separate ward in the Lock Hospital set apart for the treatment of those diseased. Practically, I am convinced there will be no difficulty. There is a steady diminution of cases sent into the Lock Hospital, and the type of the disease is entirely changed, where formerly the character of the disease was most severe simple cases only are now those generally met with. The monthly reports from European and Native Regiments prove most satisfactorily the slight and easily curable forms of disease now treated. The Act only extends within the boundary of the Municipality. Many common prostitutes avoid registration by residing beyond the toll-bars and entering Madras in the evenings.

26. The increase of disease amongst Her Majesty's 45th Regiment, on their return from ball practice at Palaveram and elsewhere, shows that, if we diminish the number of diseased females within the limits of Madras, the Act must be extended to those districts where the Soldiers resort, or the result is pretty obvious. The labours of the Health Office should be extended to make the working of the Act efficient to all military stations, and show, like Madras, satisfactory results. There is not much disease brought into Madras through the shipping, unless a Man-of-War belonging to the Indian station arrives. As for the poor native civil portion of the community, the common prostitutes can always be reached, it is the higher classes that suffer most severely; but I do not see how the spread of enthetic diseases can be prevented unless there is some control put upon the pagoda and dancing girls, which should also include clandestine prostitution.

27. Five hundred and eighty-four prostitutes have been registered during the year ending 31st March 1870; of these 418 or 71½ per cent. have been sent into Hospital for treatment, and 536 old registered cases have likewise been inmates of the hospital, a total of 954 registered common prostitutes have been sent to Hospital during the year.

28. Two hundred and thirty-six prostitutes have been registered during the year ending 31st March 1871; of these 159 have been sent into hospital for treatment, and 342 old registered cases have likewise been treated in hospitals; a total of 501 registered common prostitutes have been treated in hospitals during the year.

29. On the 1st April 1869 there were 153 common prostitutes under medical treatment; on the 1st April 1870, 109; and this day, 1st of April 1871, there are 110. The total number of registered common prostitutes *remaining* on the register is 1,439.

No. 2

Health Officer

Madras 1st April 1897.

To

The Honorable A. S. Ellis Esq.

Chief Secretary to Government

Fort Saint George

Sir,

I have the honor of submitting the following Report on the working of the Contagious Diseases' Act for the year ending 31 March 1897.

2 In my report dated 13th April 1896 I entered into a full and detailed account of the Provisions Operative under the Health Officer in working the Contagious Diseases' Act, but since that date considerable additional experience and information have been gained the results of which I beg to lay before Government.

3 The character of the natives who form the greater portion of the class with which the Act has to deal, tends greatly to operate as a detriment to its efficient and successful working, falsehood and subterfuge are the two elements which present themselves and prevent

the Act from realizing all the good so humbly
desired. There are likewise two classes of people which
the Act affects, 1st Those living by the profits
of prostitution, and secondly those who practise
prostitution.

1. The first are generally women or men
who hire houses for themselves and sublet
apartments in them, where prostitution is carried
on, these apartments are taken either by women
who practise prostitution, or men for the purpose
of concubinage. The difficulty experienced is to
find out those who live on the profits of prostitution
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Prostitutes have, on being brought before a
Magistrate for some misdemeanor or irregularity
connected with the Contagious Diseases Act,
evaded the punitive provision of the Act by
claiming to be men and lords subletting apart-
ments in the houses engaged by them.

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5 It is under the protection of such persons that
prostitution is clandestinely carried on; so quietly
and unobtrusively is this done, that the Health
Office has had the greatest difficulty in dealing
with such cases and bringing them to book. There
are many persons among the native inhabitants
of Madras who maintain character of apparent
respectability, but whose houses are used for the
purpose of prostitution, concubinage, or illicit
amours. These persons who resort to such houses
are native women of the better class, early
left widows, or who are married to old men
physically unfitted for married life. It is
in these houses that the seeds of disease are
sown that afterwards make their appearance
in otherwise healthy families tainting their
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6 It is the impunity under which
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Office to grapple with the matter & laid down in the Rules for its guidance.

7. The principles that govern native society, in Madras are so lax, that concubinage is not considered a social crime, or even a misdemeanor. It is a mark of wealth, a luxury which ample means can command. It may safely be estimated that there are about 2500 married men keeping mistresses in Madras.

8. Amongst the persons who carry on ~~landed~~ prostitution under the cover of concubinage are Pagoda and dancing girls. This is a well established fact; and I am of opinion such description of concubinage should be treated and looked upon as common prostitution, and the women registered. Nor do there appear any valid reasons, why Pagoda girls, although living in a state of concubinage and even prostitution should be more respected than other women leading the same kind of life. The Pagoda girl is born to

11A
to prostitution, is not allowed to marry, and is open to the call of all caste men. I may observe, all female children born in Pagoda girls' houses, are born to the Pagoda, no fact to prostitution. Many female children are presented, and, should the parents be poor, sold to a particular Pagoda. There may be sickness, or misfortune may have fallen on the family of a wealthy native, and a vow is made at the time to give a child to the Pagoda, if the sickness or misfortune be overcome. The first born female of the weaver caste is always made over to a Pagoda. These children, or infants as the case maybe, are marked with the seal of the Pagoda on the left arm, and at 7 or 8 years of age they have to learn dancing and singing. These girls may be offspring at the time of birth of any caste, and although belonging to and bearing the mark of the Pagoda, they are not under

Such ^{short} surveillance as the children come in
the residence of a Pagan woman. There certainly
is no protection afforded under the Rules for
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is proved. But with the aid of the Bhurma entreaties
and wealth at their command a conviction is
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9 Another class of women who carry on
prostitution or concubinage clandestinely, are
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the cover of Nika they endeavour to evade the
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trifling fee will affix their seals to certificates
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it to be nothing better than clandestine
prostitution, and have frequently re-registered
the women voluntarily. -

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be found in the 1st Division of the City between
Pipham Roadway and the Beach, and
where many soldiers, and all sailors resort,
and where the wretched career of these women
sinks to the lowest depth of debauchery and
crime. Besides these there are scattered in
the pariah and back shires of the
city a great number of native prostitutes,
many are mere wandering beggars having no
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date, name, and residence, others live out of Municipal limits, and only come into Madras at highfall, and return out of its boundaries at dawn. East Indians often put on native costume, and I have registered women a second time, who after having been once registered have endeavoured under such disguises to evade the Act.

42 The number of common prostitutes registered in London with a population of over 3 millions amounts to only 6500, and these I believe are mostly of the Criminal class. The number registered in Madras (31st March 1871) is 1599 about one fourth of that of London, but if the actual truth could be ascertained, I believe the number would be twice as large. My experience of 2½ years in the Department ~~that~~ compels me to state, with confidence, that the great mass of all the lower classes of native female servants carry on prostitution clandestinely and

128
and avoid registration by claiming to be under contract or gaining an honest livelihood.
13 The 1599 Registered Common prostitutes are thus divided.

From 10 to 20 years of age 541
From 21 to 30 — do. 1089
From 31 and upwards. 49
Total 1599

14 I can collect no reliable data as to the length of time women in Madras carry on prostitution or what age they discontinue their unfortunate career. The average period which it is stated that women lead a life of prostitution in England is set down at 5 years. Even in a cold climate and prostitution combined with drunkenness must have a rapidly decaying effect on constitutions which have to undergo such a climate. In Madras the

the native women are generally very temperate
and have not to contend with the inclemency
of a northern climate. Hence prostitution does
not appear to shorten life in Madras.

15 In the 2½ years 15 Registered
Common prostitutes have died in their own
houses, and 32 in the Lock Hospitals.

The age for registration I have fixed as
low as 10 years, as it is considered criminal
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for registration unless it is perfectly
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protestations of virtue: but when children
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all females who I found had carried on prostitution
within a period of six months, leaving it to time
and observation to prove whether they had
ceased to practise it, and I have never found
that I had an occasion to remove the name
from the Register roll.

17 In Italy the feelings in respect to
prostitution are expressed in the saying of
"once a prostitute always a prostitute". The
natives of India are very lax in their morals
and though we do not find mistresses
getting married amongst Caste Hindus,
yet Mussulmans and other Castes perform
nick and half marriages with them
and the tickets showing registration
are in consequence in particular cases
withdrawn.

18 The grounds upon which I allow
the name of a registered woman to be
removed from the books are as follows.

- 1st Satisfactory proof of marriage.
- 2^d Organic disease which prevents prostitution.
- 3^d Departure from Madras, a return to place to

who hold themselves responsible for future good conduct.
But according to the Rules in my guidance such women
continue on the Register for one month.

19 I annex a statement showing the number of
Common prostitutes struck off the Register and the causes.

Labels withdrawn 111

Died in Hospital 32

Died at home 15

Incurable Disease 2

20 With regard to the better enforcing the provisions
of the Act, I am of opinion much can be done by the
assistance of the Police. Government in their
proceedings. No. 5 dated 27 October 1869.
annulled all actual proceedings on the part of the
Police, and in para 51 of the new Rules the
Police is simply directed to assist the Health
Department in rendering all "lawful assistance"
when called upon to do so by the Executive of the
Department. At first this Department had the power
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198
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the Advocate General, to be served on all women
reported as carrying on Common prostitution,
but by no means so peremptory as the former.
21 The Police under an order from the
Commissioner, Police dated 21 February 1870,
rendered aid by arresting at once and bringing to
the Health Office any Registered Common
prostitute who is proved by information to have
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of time the examination required by the Act,
and this assistance was most effective, but the
Magistrate of the Royapettah Police Court,
for want of special sanction of Government,
considered the proceedings illegal and the Commission
of Police on 8 March following cancelled the
order. In Calcutta the Police are furnished
with the lists of the number of Common prostitutes
examined daily, the defaulters, those ordered
into Hospital, and those of the previous day who
failed to attend the examination when ordered.

22 Now that the most dangerous characters are known I am of opinion that the Detective branch of the Health Establishment may be reduced, provided the police are empowered to act when called upon to do so by the Health Office in bringing up all registered Common prostitutes who have persistently refused to attend the examinations, which I consider constitutes careful assistance, a few steady men from the Police might be told off for this duty.

23 It also appears necessary, that some punishment more severe than simple imprisonment of 10 or 12 days which the Magistrate award, should be inflicted upon Common prostitutes who are convicted before a Magistrate more than once for a misdemeanour against the provisions of the Act. Each separate conviction should carry a heavier punishment. A woman once registered by the Health Officer and attended at one or more examinations should be a sufficient proof before a Magistrate that she has been properly registered and the Magistrate should not have the power of enquiring into the Registration or setting

aside para 25 of Act XIV of 1868, when a woman is prosecuted under Section 11 of the said Act. 116 common prostitutes have been punished by simple imprisonment & 27 have been twice punished in the same manner. 3 have been punished with imprisonment and fine. The good which the Act is calculated to effect is entirely negated by this neglect of appearing at the examinations.

24 The satisfactory effect already produced in Madras by the Contagious Diseases Act, shows the propriety and expediency of extending its operation to other ports on the Coast, which are always liable to the incursions of fresh sources of infection, for not only has the disease in Madras diminished in amount, but in severity also.

25 The results of the working of the Contagious Diseases Act in Madras are good, but the evasion of it by the dancing and Pagoda girls for reasons previously given is much to be regretted, with all this close registration

should be compulsory, and in order to fall in
with their caste prejudices, house visitation
should be permitted by a diplomatic method
of character, under the view of the Health
Officer, and a separate ward in the Lock
Hospital set apart for the treatment of
those diseased. Practically I am convinced
there will be no difficulty. There is a steady
diminution of cases sent into the Lock Hospital,
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all Military Stations, and show the desired
satisfactory results. There is not much disease
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common prostitutes can always be reached,
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most severely, but I do not see how the
spread of venereal diseases can be
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upon the Pagoda and Dancing girls, which
should also include clandestine prostitution.
27 - 236 Prostitutes have been registered
during the year under review, of these 154

Have been sent into Hospital for treatment,
and 342 old registered cases have likewise
been treated in Hospitals, a total of 571
Registered Common prostitutes have been
treated in Hospitals during the year. On
the 1st April 1869 there were 153 Common
prostitutes under Medical treatment. On
the 1st April 1870, 109, and this day 1st of
April 1871, there are 110. The total number
of Registered Common prostitutes remaining
in the Register is 1439.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Obedt. Servt.
H. Lambrough.
Health Officer.

No 166

Health Office
Madras 14th November 1870

The Honorable P. L. Ellis, C.B.
Chief Secretary to Government
Port Saint George

Sir,
Upon submitting the annual revision
Budget of the Health Office Department for the
year ending 31st March 1872, I have the honor of
bringing to your notice for the information of the
Right Honorable the Governor in Council the following
proposal, trusting the same may meet with approval
and sanction.

The present Budget is framed upon the
estimated grant for the year 1870/71, but in my
letter No 120, dated 23rd August 1870, forwarded
to you with the opinion of the Advocate General
dated 17th Idem, I pointed out the difficulty of
bringing up the old Registered barbers for
the weekly or bi-monthly examinations without the
assistance of the Police, and that if such aid were
granted

Public 1071-1072

From

The Health Officer

To
Madras

The Honble P. L. Ellis, C.B.

Chief Secy to Govt

14th Nov 1870

1071-1072

When the working

of the Health Office

is necessary for the year

ending 31 March 1871

1071-1072

whereby additional work and responsibility is thrown upon the 2^d Clerk who draws a salary of Rs 15, an increase of 2 1/2 Rs monthly might be sanctioned.

In my reports to Government I have contrasted the domestic customs of the inhabitants of Madras as compared to the crowded and migratory populations of Calcutta and Bombay, and although common prostitution was in consequence considerably lessened, concubinage was an established custom among natives of Madras of all castes.

According to the provisions of the Act the Health Department is debarred from interfering with all persons of the above description and color with dancing girls, with certain exceptions, but as a Surgeon connected with much practice amongst the native population of Madras, I cannot be blind to the amount of "Contagious diseases" amongst the higher classes both men and women. The latter cannot be registered nor will they apply for treatment at the Lock or other Government Hospitals. The men are anxious

31A
that their concubines and others should ~~receive~~ treatment, and be cured, but they will not submit to their being examined by other than females, nor will they let their attend the Health Officer. In her letters Mothers are appointed for this particular service, and I am of opinion that very great benefit and lasting gratitude would be shown if this benevolent act were ^{allowed} in Madras. I should then propose, that a deputised woman, more especially one who has seen the practice or been the Mother for any time at a Lock Hospital be appointed upon a salary of Rs 20 and carriage allowance Rs 25 to visit all dancing girls' houses, and other females who do not come within the provisions of the Act, when called upon to do so by the Health Officer, and she must report all cases of sickness to the Health Officer, who when not able to do so himself, can appoint any of his Apothecaries to attend upon the case, but only when the Mother is present. A native nurse belonging to the Lock Hospital should always accompany the Mother in her rounds.

With the undiminished additions
deducted from the proposed saving of 210 Rs -

Mad Libt Rs 20

2^d Rs 2 1/2

Matron 15

Rs Carriage 25 12 1/2

There would still be a saving of Rs 87-8-0 to Government.

It might be considered necessary to assimilate the

Matrons pay with the Matron of the Lock Hospitals

Neg Rs 100, but it will be an impossibility to prevent

her receiving fees from the claps of females who will

be ~~known~~ ~~coming~~, and when as will be frequently

the case, secrecy will be requested from her by the family.

After an experience of more than 2 years as the Health

Officer of Madras, I do not think any other proposal

would meet the requirements so much needed in a place

situated as Madras is in this respect.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most Obedt servant

H. Lambrouck.

Health Officer

draft 27/10

Public Department

N^o 1599.

To

The Secretary to the Government
of India
^{Agriculture}
Department of Revenue & Commerce

Sir,

Referring to paragraphs
13 and 24 of the letter
from this Department
dated the 20th ultimo, N^o
1429, I am directed to
transmit copy of the
Report of the Health Officer
dated the 1st April 1871,
N^o 2, which contains
the results of the working
of the Contagious Disease
Act for the years 1869-70
and 1870-71.

14/11

J. D. S.

Continued
23rd Oct 1871.

117

8.8.1899
723 Oct 11/11

From
the Health Officer,
Muziris,
20/10.

Public 1870 added

By 11/12/3
12/12/3

1897

Intermittent
fever, for the
new workings of the
Health Act.

Handwritten text at the top of the page, possibly a title or header, which is mostly illegible due to fading and bleed-through.

Shelby 27-118

11-28

39A

187.

DEPARTMENT

From

*The Chief Secretary to Government,
Fort Saint George,*

To

The Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Agriclture, Revenue & Commerce Department.

Dated Dec. 23 1877.

Rec'd.

No 1543.
Enclosure.

Nos. 117, 118

transmitting copy of the Report
to the Health Officer con-
taining the results of the
work of the Contagious
Diseases Act for the years
1869-70 and 1870-71.