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PROCEEDINGS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE, MARCH, 1872.

Ranikhet Lock Hospital Report for 1871.

[Pros. No. 20.

RANIKHET LOCK HOSPITAL REPORT FOR 1871.

[Progs. No. 20.]

No. 566A, dated Camp Aurung, the 24th February 1872.

[No. 20.

From—C. A. ELLIOTT, Esq., *Offg. Secy. to the Govt., North-Western Provinces,*
To—*The Secretary to the Government of India, HOME DEPARTMENT.*

I AM directed to submit, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of the report* on the working of the Lock Hospital at Ranikhet for the year 1871, together with a copy of the orders of this Government passed thereon.

* From Commissioner of Kumaon, No. 80, dated 30th January, with enclosures.

To Ditto, No. 565A, dated 24th February 1872.

No. 80, dated Camp Ramnuggur, the 30th January 1872.

From—Colonel H. RAMSAY, C. B., *Commissioner of the Kumaon Division,*
To—*The Secretary to the Government, North-Western Provinces.*

I HAVE the honor to submit the annual reports and returns connected with the lock hospital at Ranikhet for 1871. The District Officer made no remarks in forwarding these papers.

2. A careful examination of these returns leads me to doubt if much success has attended the establishment of this institution. Out of an average strength of 376, 100 soldiers were, at one time or another during the year, non-effective through venereal. Nor can I find that this was due entirely to their frequenting low caste coolie women, for by Return No. 4, there were 96 registered women who failed to attend the periodical examinations, and of those who did attend, 155 were found diseased. Possibly they contracted disease from native men, and thus communicated it to the soldiers. This is an element of difficulty in working the rules, but I do not see that it can be prevented. It might be lessened by having recourse to more frequent inspection. This, and a more strict enforcement of the attendance of the women at inspection, would no doubt lessen the danger to the troops.

3. The Cantonment Magistrate wishes the extension of the Contagious Diseases Act XIV of 1868 to a radius of 10 miles from Koombpur, the better to enable him to control the immoral low caste coolie women who work or trade at Ranikhet, but reside in surrounding villages. I have every wish to aid in enforcing the rules, but this proposition would lead to very serious consequences, and I most decidedly object to arming irresponsible policemen with power to pry into homes or villages not in the least concerned with evil sought to be put down. The "Dooms" form but a small part of the population around Ranikhet. The people are mostly Brahmins, and they would resent any interference of the police. I do not think Colonel Chamberlain thought of this side of the question, or I feel sure he would not have made his proposal.

4. In my opinion the question narrows itself to dealing with these women *while* they are in cantonments. If men *will* get leave for the purpose of frequenting diseased women in the villages, that is a question of discipline; an indulgence which should be denied even should good men suffer. Then as regards coolies at work, or grass and wood sellers, in the station, the only hope I see of keeping them away from the soldiers in ravines and other out-of-the-way places, is in the employment of an efficient police. If the present number is insufficient, the Cantonment Fund must just bear an increased charge, if the rules are to be strictly carried out. Probably the women actually employed on public works could be prevented from wandering away. If there are latrines near these works, women have no excuse for going in other directions.

5. I presume no coolie women are allowed within the soldiers' lines. If they are, they should not be. Even if not, I venture the suggestion of a probable fact: Among soldier's necessities in these days are considered large numbers of cook boys and their followers,—even at hill stations, where it might be supposed that the soldier would be all the better for helping himself. Are not these boys often employed by the men to arrange meetings with forbidden women? With the combined shrewdness of the Englishman and Native, it is exceedingly likely.

6. It is satisfactory to find that the lock hospital building will be completed before the close of February, and it is to be hoped that then the examination and treatment of women will be more effective than hitherto. I think the examination of registered women should take place at least weekly. There would be far less chance of a diseased woman plying her trade.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE, MARCH, 1872.

Pros. No. 20.]

Ranikhet Lock Hospital Report for 1871.

No. 5, dated Ranikhet, the 7th January 1872.

From—Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. CHAMBERLAIN, *Cantonment Magistrate,*

To—The Officiating Senior Assistant Commissioner, Kumaon.

As directed by the Government Circular marginally noted, I have the honor, herewith, to forward the Annual and Medical Report and Returns of the lock hospital at this station, and am requested on the part of the Cantonment Committee to observe that everything has been done to exercise strict supervision and control over prostitution among the low class females working for their livelihood as carriers of wood and stone, or sellers of grass.

Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 17A of 1871, dated 13th of May.

Commissioner's No. 323, dated 20th May 1871.

2. The year has fully demonstrated the opinions reported to Commissioner in my No. 124 of 25th August last, as to controlling the men of garrison, and it will be seen the medical officers' experience is much to the same effect. Undoubtedly, more disease is contracted by the men outside than inside cantonments; and a case occurred only this very day where a low caste village woman, nearly 4 miles off, was detected "*flagrante delicto*." It shows that something more is required than the Cantonment Act to cope with these instances; and an extension of Act XIV, of 1868,* for a circle of say 10 miles round, of which Khompoor Hill should be the centre, will alone enable me to deal legally with them. As it is, all we can do, in such instances, is to make a record of the fact with necessary detail of names, residence, &c., and if the woman is diseased send her to the hospital to be cured (and then discharged) so as to prevent her propagating disease.

* Prevention of Contagious Diseases Act.

3. With respect to Dr. Ferguson's 2nd suggestion, to employ the registered prostitutes to denounce others practising by stealth, the system would practically be (if adopted) to open a wide door to oppression and persecution, probably from interested motives—and to set in motion an engine of immense harm which would effectually counterbalance the good which the system is intended to work—and the Committee most decidedly dissent thereto.

4. As it is, all things considered, the extent of venereal amongst the troops has not reached what might have been expected, considering that the large majority of them are young men fresh from England thus thrown into very easy opportunities with a licentious class of females—and which must be the case whilst such numbers are employed inside cantonments in various capacities with the works in progress.

5. There have been no deaths this past year from venereal among Natives or Europeans.

6. The register increased a good deal—due to "dancing girls" who removed here from Nynnee Tal and Almora temporarily for the native festivals in part, and also partly to follow their calling exclusively amongst the bazaar residents. As they were each severally bound down by strict conditions not to mix with Europeans, they were excused attendance at the hospital bi-monthly inspections—and they each contributed towards the expenses of the hospital to the amount shown in the return of receipts and disbursements, to the aggregate of Rs. 84-7-2. With a curious people to deal with, my object was to induce compliance with the rules, as kindness was more likely to beget confidence than rigorous measures,—but I found it necessary to make a summary example of two of the women by sending them to prison for a week, since which time there has been greater regularity. I found it necessary to resort to this, as diseased women avoided attendance by hiding in adjacent khads or neighbouring ravines as the day for inspection came round.

7. The experience of the past year shows that the Committee have nothing new to offer in the shape of suggestions.

8. Armed with the authority which Act XIV of 1868 would give me, I feel confident that I could very soon make it sensibly felt and understood. We are surrounded by villages in most of which the "Dhom" class reside, and it is with them that the soldiers find no difficulty in cohabiting. The Act would enable me soon to work down objectionable characters, and put them under legal restraint and rule.

9. The new lock hospital is in course of construction, and will, it is hoped, be available in all respects in another six weeks' time. After it is occupied and all "registered" females are made to reside in a "chukla" where they can be better watched than at present, the Committee trust to be able to control the system to a large extent; though it cannot be complete, or thorough, till the extensive works now in hand are finished.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE, MARCH, 1872.

Ranikhet Lock Hospital Report for 1871.

[Pros. No. 20.

Dated the 5th January 1872.

Report—By A. J. FERGUSON, Esq., Staff Assistant Surgeon, In Medical charge, Ranikhet Lock Hospital.

I HAVE but very little to add to my report of last year on the subject of the lock-hospital.

The proposed building for the lock hospital has not yet been completed, and the sick women are still treated in the Civil Dispensary, a building totally unfitted for the reception of sick of any kind, but for many reasons specially unsuited for the reception of lock hospital patients.

There have been 100 admissions for venereal diseases amongst the troops during the year, but 10 of these were contracted out of the station, when a detachment was on the march from Shahjehanpore, leaving 90 to be placed to the credit of Ranikhet. The average strength of the troops during the year has been 376.33. The number affected with venereal has been 26.57 per cent., and the admissions under this head make up 13.25 per cent. of the total admissions to hospital.

Every care has been taken that the registered prostitutes out of hospital should be healthy, and it is beyond doubt that it is not by these women disease is disseminated, but by the low caste women who frequent the bazar as grass and wood cutters, and who carry on prostitution in every khud and ravine within reach of cantonments. The reply from nine-tenths of the men, when they are asked, what women they have been with, invariably is, "some women who was cutting grass," but not one of the women known as "prostitutes." Any woman caught in the act of prostituting, or against whom prostitution can be proved, is immediately taken before the Magistrate, and her name is placed on the register. She is then sent to the lock-hospital to be examined, and if found diseased detained for treatment. But it is most difficult to catch them, and nothing but very stringent measures will be of any use.

There are two which I would beg to suggest, 1st, that the Magistrate be empowered to punish by imprisonment any woman carrying on the profession of a public prostitute and not borne on the register as such; 2nd, that a small reward be offered to existing prostitutes for the detection of such women.

Unless some such system is adopted, I have very little hope that the amount of sickness from venereal will decrease.

The accompanying returns require no explanation as they speak for themselves.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE, MARCH, 1872.

Pros. No. 20.]

Ranikhet Lock Hospital Report for 1871.

Annual Return of Venereal Diseases amongst the men of the Left Half 2nd Battalion, The Royal Regiment, for the year 1871.

DISEASE.	JANUARY.			FEBRUARY.			MARCH.			APRIL.			MAY.			JUNE.			JULY.			AUGUST.			SEPTEMBER.			OCTOBER.			NOVEMBER.			DECEMBER.			TOTAL.				
	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.					
	Remained from last year.																																								
Gonorrhoea	1	5	3	3	3	4	2	6	3	5	8	5	8	8	10	6	4	7	3	5	4	4	...	4	...	5	1	4	5	7	2	2	3	1	6	1	6	1	57	52	0
Syph. Prim.	2	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	5	...	...	15	10	5
Do. Sec.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	6	5	1
Balanitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	6	...
L. V. Sore	1	...	1	7	3	5	...	5	2	2	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	...	1	...	15	15	...	
Epididymitis	1	1	1	1		
TOTAL	1	7	4	4	4	6	2	8	3	7	17	10	14	11	13	7	6	8	5	8	7	6	4	9	1	7	1	7	9	12	4	6	8	2	13	3	12	1	100	89	12

RANIKHET;
The 5th January 1872.

Average Strength for the year, 376.33.

A. J. FERGUSON, Staff Asst. Surgeon,

In Medical Charge, Lock Hospital.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
• AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE, MARCH, 1872.

Ranikhet Lock Hospital Report for 1871.

[Pros. No. 20.

Statement of Examination of Public Prostitutes in the Lock Hospital, Ranikhet.

Date of Examination.			Number of Prostitutes on the Register.	Number who attended.	Number excused attendance.	Number absent.	Number reported to Cantonment Magistrate for non-attendance.	Number found diseased and detained for treatment in Lock-Hospital.
January	1st	...	12	10	1	1	1	2
Ditto	15th	...	12	12	...	...	...	5
February	1st	...	14	10	4	...	...	9
Ditto	15th	...	17	11	1	5	5	3
March	1st	...	15	10	1	4	4	5
Ditto	15th	...	15	7	1	7	7	6
April	1st	...	15	8	...	7	7	8
Ditto	15th	...	14	10	...	4	4	9
May	1st	...	17	10	...	7	7	6
Ditto	15th	...	19	8	...	11	11	3
June	1st	...	20	9	4	7	7	4
Ditto	15th	...	23	18	1	4	4	4
July	1st	...	22	18	3	1	1	11
Ditto	15th	...	25	19	3	3	3	12
August	1st	...	25	16	3	6	6	9
Ditto	15th	...	31	22	7	2	2	13
September	1st	...	31	19	7	5	5	7
Ditto	15th	...	31	19	7	5	5	6
October	1st	...	33	18	9	6	6	5
Ditto	15th	...	31	18	9	4	4	7
November	1st	...	27	19	6	2	2	4
Ditto	15th	...	24	17	3	4	4	5
December	1st	...	22	19	2	1	1	4
Ditto	15th	...	21	19	2	...	...	8

RANIKHET;
5th January 1872. }

A. J. FERGUSON, *Staff Asst. Surgeon,*

In Medical Charge, Lock Hospital.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE, MARCH, 1872.

Pros. No. 20.]

Ranikhet Lock Hospital Report for 1871.

FORM IV.

Annual Return of the Lock Hospital at Ranikhet for the Calendar year 1871.

5th January 1872.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.								8.		
Area.	Number of registered Prostitutes.	Average number of Prostitutes on the register in each month and for the year.	Average number of Prostitutes attending the periodical examination.	Number reported to Cantonment Magistrate or other Civil authority for non-attendance.	Number of Prostitutes found diseased at the periodical examinations and detained for treatment.	RECORD OF DISEASES.								Average number of Prostitutes in hospital for each month and the year.		
						Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Total.			
The areas over which the rules for the prevention of venereal disease have been in force included	Number remaining on the register at the end of last year ...	14	11	1	7	Gonorrhoea ..	..	25	25	24	..	1	25	January ..	419
	Number added to the register during the year 1871 ..	17	10	5	12	Syphilis, Primary ..	..	32	34	30	..	4	34	February ..	633
	Number removed from the register, died or absconded during the year 1871 ..	15	9	11	11	Secondary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	March ..	225
	Number remaining on the 31st December 1871 ..	16	9	11	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	April ..	766
	Total ..	20	9	18	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	May ..	341
	Number who removed their names from the register, died or absconded during the year 1871 ..	22	19	11	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	June ..	356
	Number remaining on the 31st December 1871 ..	25	18	4	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	July ..	964
	Number remaining on the 31st December 1871 ..	31	19	8	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	August ..	970
	Number remaining on the 31st December 1871 ..	34	19	10	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	September ..	526
	Number remaining on the 31st December 1871 ..	27	18	10	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	October ..	567
	Number remaining on the 31st December 1871 ..	23	18	6	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	November ..	500
	Number remaining on the 31st December 1871 ..	21	19	1	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	December ..	667
	Total ..	22	15	96	155	Total for the year.	..	2	57	59	54	..	5	59	Average for the year, 577	6934

Inspections for the examination of all registered prostitutes were held regularly every 1st and 15th of each month.

A. J. FERGUSON, Staff Assistant Surgeon,

Medical Officer in Charge of Lock Hospital.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE, MARCH, 1872.

Ranikhet Lock Hospital Report for 1371.

[Pros. No. 20.

FORM V.

Annual Financial Return of the Lock Hospital at Ranikhet for the Calendar year 1871.

15th January 1872.

1.	2.	3.			
MONTHS.	RECEIPTS.	EXPENSES.			
	Amount re- alized by fines levied under the rules.	Pay of Medi- cal Officer.	Pay of Es- tablishment.	All other ex- penses in- curred.	Total Expenses.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
January ... ..	.....	24 3 0	61 0 0	20 15 0	106 2 0
February ... ..	.....	50 0 0	61 0 0	29 4 3	140 4 3
March ... ..	.....	50 0 0	61 0 0	10 14 0	121 14 0
April ... ..	.....	50 0 0	61 0 0	38 8 0	149 8 0
May ... ..	.....	50 0 0	61 0 0	17 5 6	128 5 6
June	3 0 0	50 0 0	61 0 0	18 0 0	129 0 0
July	6 0 0	50 0 0	61 0 0	46 6 0	157 6 0
August	14 13 3	50 0 0	61 0 0	47 0 0	158 0 0
September	24 1 6	50 0 0	61 0 0	25 7 9	136 7 9
October	23 3 11	50 0 0	85 0 2	28 1 7	163 1 9
November... ..	9 7 6	50 0 0	63 0 0	25 7 0	138 7 0
December	3 13 0	50 0 0	55 0 0	33 4 9	138 4 9
Total	84 7 2	574 3 0	752 0 2	340 9 10	1,666 13 0

A. J. FERGUSON, *Staff Assistant Surgeon,*

In Medical Charge, Lock Hospital.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE, MARCH, 1872.

Pros. No. 20.]

Ranikhet Lock Hospital Report for 1871.

No. 565A, dated Camp Aurung, the 24th February 1872.

From—C. A. ELLIOTT, Esq., *Offg. Secy. to the Govt., North-Western Provinces,*

To—*The Commissioner of the Kumaon Division.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 80, dated 30th January, forwarding the Ranikhet Lock Hospital Report for the year 1871, and in reply to communicate the following remarks and orders.

2. The returns for the previous year were for only two months, and cannot therefore be compared with those of 1871.

3. The average strength of European troops at the station during the year was 376.33; of these 100 were ineffective from venereal disease; but 10 men had contracted disease previous to arrival at Ranikhet, leaving 90, whose illness was due to the women of the place. This gives a rate of 239.1 per thousand, which is very high.

4. The total number of prostitutes on the register was 48, of whom 21 remained at the end of the year, and 22 was the monthly average. The average number that attended for examination was 15 each month. No less than 96 cases were reported to the Cantonment Magistrate for non-attendance, but Colonel Chamberlain, from the sixth paragraph of his report, appears to have proceeded only against two. This omission to prosecute almost all the absentees should be explained, as it would seem to indicate laxity of supervision on the part of the Cantonment Magistrate. At the periodical examination 155 women were found diseased, or nearly 15 a month.

5. The total expenditure on the Hospital was Rs. 1,666-13-0, of which Rs. 752-0-3 was due to establishment. The Government of India, Military Department, sanctioned in their No. 1267, dated 27th March 1871 (copy sent under this office endorsement No. 1962A, dated 1st May) an establishment costing Rs. 46 monthly for the Ranikhet Lock Hospital. It is not understood how this came to be uniformly exceeded in 1871. In October the charge reached Rs. 85, or nearly double the sanctioned scale, and in all the other months it is more than Rs. 46. This should be explained.

6. It is quite clear that very little good has resulted from the working of the Lock Hospital rules during the year, but His Honor concurs with you that it would be inexpedient to extend the Contagious Diseases Act to a radius of 10 miles round the station. The cause of the great difficulties in the way of preventing infectious disease in the Kumaon Hills has already been reported to the Government of India. The difficulties are enhanced by the employment of coolie women while the building of the Cantonment goes on as it must for several years to come. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, agrees with you in thinking that some stricter regimental discipline would seem to present the best hope of repressing the evil.

7. The enclosures of your letter are returned.

No. 1153, dated the 7th March 1872.

Endorsed by the HOME DEPARTMENT.

TRANSFERRED to the Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce for disposal.

No. 106, dated the 19th March 1872.

Endorsed by the DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

COPY with copy of the papers noted in the margin* forwarded to the

* Home Dept. Pub. Pro. 30th July 1870, Nos. 33-34.
" " 8th October " " 40-41.
" " 10th Decr. " " 166.

Home Dept. Pub. Pro. 3rd June 1871, Nos. 36-37.
" Sany. " 8th July " No. 1 & K. W.
" " " for Decr. " " 2.

Sanitary
Commissioner

with the Government of India for information.