



C O N T E N T S.

1. Parliamentary Papers regarding Contagious Diseases prevailing in the British Army in India. 1909. pp. 22.  
L:422.2(MV4).N1 D9
  - / 2. Report: Royal Commission on Venereal Diseases, U.K., 1916. (Chairman: Sydenham of Combe.) (Cd.8189) pp.191.  
L:422.3.N1t E6
  - / 3. Report of the Joint Select Committee on the Criminal Law Amendment Bill and Sexual Offences Bill (H.L.), together with the Proceedings of the Committee, Minutes of Evidence and Appendices. 1918. (Chairman: Lord Muir Mackenzie.) pp.156.  
Z3,7:85.N2t E8
  4. Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend sections 362 and 366 of the Indian Penal Code. (Govt. of India, Legislative Department.) 1923. pp. 4.  
Z2,7:85.N2t F3
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L:422.2(MV4).NI

D9

16350

## A. (CONTAGIOUS DISEASES).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons.  
dated 24 June 1908 ;—for,

RETURN "in respect of each cantonment or other place where soldiers are stationed in India, showing,—

- (1) Whether there is a hospital to which women suffering from venereal disease are admitted, and whether such hospital has been maintained continuously during recent years ;
- (2) In the event of there being no hospital, whether women suspected of or found to be suffering from venereal disease are, or have been during recent years, turned out of the cantonment ;
- (3) Whether, at any time during recent years, women have been periodically examined by the Army medical officers, or by Native hospital assistants, or by any other persons, acting under official sanction ; if not, in what way is it ascertained that they are suffering from venereal disease ;
- (4) Whether such examinations are, or have been, in effect made compulsory by the threat of expulsion from the cantonment if the women do not voluntarily attend for the purpose when required to do so ;
- (5) How many women have been turned out of the cantonment under the powers of expulsion possessed by the cantonment authorities ; and how many of such expulsions have been in connection with venereal disease, and how many for other diseases ;
- (6) Whether any kind of passes or tickets are, or have been, granted to women (a) permitting them to reside in the cantonment, or (b) recording their attendance at medical examinations."

India Office,  
23 February 1909. }

ARTHUR GODLEY,  
Under Secretary of State for India.

(Mr. Stuart.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
23 February 1909.

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EAST INDIA (CONTAGIOUS DISEASES).

The following are the articles of the Cantonment Code referred to in the accompanying Return :—

*Power to remove Brothels and Prostitutes.*

174.—(1.) The cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, prohibit—

(a) the keeping of a brothel; or

(b) the residence of a public prostitute in the cantonment or in any specified part thereof.

(2) Whoever fails to comply with a notice issued under subsection (1) shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and in the case of a continuing failure, with an additional fine not exceeding five rupees for every day after the first in regard to which he is convicted of having persisted in the failure.

*Exclusion of public Prostitutes from Regimental Bazaars.*

175. No public prostitute shall be permitted to reside within the limits of any regimental bazaar situate in the cantonment.

*Power to call upon Person suffering from Infectious or Contagious Disorder to attend at, and remain in, Hospital or Dispensary.*

203. If the medical officer in charge of a hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under section 196 has *primâ facie* grounds for believing that any person living in the cantonment is suffering from an infectious or contagious disorder, he may, by notice in writing in the form set forth in Schedule II., or in any similar form, call upon such person to attend at the hospital or dispensary at a time to be specified in the notice, and not to quit it without the permission of the medical officer in charge, unless and until such medical officer is satisfied, by examination (if necessary), that such person is not in fact suffering, or is no longer suffering, from such disorder.

Provided that, if, having regard to the nature of the disorder, or the condition of the person suffering therefrom, or the general environment and circumstances of such person, the medical officer considers the attendance of such person at the hospital or dispensary inexpedient, he may dispense with such attendance and take such measures or give such directions as he may think fit and proper.

*Explanation.*—In this section, the expression “infectious or contagious disorder” includes venereal disease.

*Power to exclude from Cantonment Persons refusing to attend at, or remain in, Hospital or Dispensary.*

204.—(1) If the medical officer in charge of a hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under section 196 reports in writing to the commanding officer of the cantonment that any person, having received a notice as provided by section 203, has refused or omitted to attend at the hospital or dispensary, or that such person having attended at the hospital or dispensary, has quitted it without the permission of such medical officer, the commanding officer of the cantonment may, if he thinks fit, by order in writing, direct such person to remove from the cantonment within twenty-four hours, and prohibit him from remaining longer in, or re-entering it without his permission in writing.

(2) Whoever, having been prohibited under subsection (1) from remaining in or re-entering the cantonment, fails to remove from or re-enters it without the permission in writing of the commanding officer of the cantonment, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, in the case of a continuing failure, with an additional fine not exceeding five rupees for every day after the first in regard to which he is convicted of having persisted in the failure.

*Removal and Exclusion from Cantonment of Disorderly Persons, &c.*

210.—(1) The cantonment magistrate may, on receiving information that any person, whether resident in or frequenting the cantonment,—

- (a) Is a disorderly person, keeping or frequenting a common gaming-house, a disorderly drinking-shop, or a disorderly house of any other description, or
- (b) Has been convicted more than once, either within the cantonment or elsewhere, of an offence punishable under Chapter XVII. of the Indian Penal Code (*XLV. of 1860*), or
- (c) Has been convicted, either within the cantonment or elsewhere, of any offence punishable under section 156 of the Army Act (*44 & 45 Vict. c. 58*), or
- (d) Has been ordered, under Chapter VIII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (*V. of 1898*), either within the cantonment or elsewhere, to execute a bond for his good behaviour,

may make an order in writing, setting forth the substance of the information received, and issue a summons requiring the person to show cause why he should not be required to remove from the cantonment and be prohibited from re-entering it.

(2) Every summons issued under subsection (1) shall be accompanied by a copy of such order as aforesaid, and the copy shall be delivered by the officer serving the summons to the person served by the same.

(3) The cantonment magistrate shall, when the person so summoned appears before him, proceed to inquire into the truth of the information received, and take such further evidence as he thinks fit; and, if upon such inquiry it appears to him to be necessary for the maintenance of good order that the person should be required to remove from the cantonment, and be prohibited from re-entering it, the cantonment magistrate shall report the matter to the commanding officer of the cantonment, and, if the commanding officer of the cantonment so directs, shall issue a notice in writing requiring the person to remove from the cantonment within a time to be specified in the notice and prohibiting him from re-entering it without the permission in writing of the commanding officer of the cantonment.

*General Power of Removal and Exclusion from Cantonment.*

211.—(1) The commanding officer of the cantonment, if he thinks it expedient to exclude any person from the cantonment, whether with or without assigning any reason therefor, shall send to the cantonment magistrate an order in writing to that effect, and the cantonment magistrate shall cause a copy of the order to be served on the person, together with a notice in writing requiring him to remove from the cantonment within a time to be specified in the notice and prohibiting him from re-entering it without the permission in writing of the commanding officer of the cantonment.

Provided that no such order as aforesaid shall be made—

- (a) Where the only reason for making it is that the person—
  - (i) Is disorderly, or
  - (ii) Has been convicted of an offence punishable under Chapter XVII. of the Indian Penal Code (*XLV. of 1860*), or section 156 of the Army Act (*44 & 45 Vict. c. 58*), or
  - (iii) Has been ordered under Chapter VIII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (*V. of 1898*), to execute a bond for his good behaviour; or
- (b) Unless the commanding officer of the cantonment thinks that the presence of the person in the cantonment is dangerous to good order or military discipline.

(2) A copy of every order made under subsection (1) shall forthwith be sent by the commanding officer of the cantonment to the General Officer of the Command.

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~~Confidential~~

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Cantonment or Station.	Whether there is a hospital to which women suffering from venereal disease are admitted, and whether such hospital has been maintained continuously during recent years.	In the event of there being no hospital, whether women suspected of, or found to be suffering from, venereal disease are, or have been, during recent years, turned out of the cantonment.	Whether at any time during recent years women have been periodically examined by the Army Medical officers, or by native hospital assistants, or by any other persons acting under official sanction; if not, in what way is it ascertained that they are suffering from venereal disease.	Whether such examinations are, or have been in effect, made compulsory by the threat of expulsion from the cantonment if the women do not voluntarily attend for the purpose when required to do so.	How many women have been turned out of the cantonment under the powers of expulsion possessed by the cantonment authorities; and how many of such expulsions have been in connection with venereal disease, and how many for other diseases?	Whether any kind of passes or tickets are, or have been, granted to women—  (a) permitting them to reside in the cantonment;  (b) recording their attendance at medical examinations.
Peshawar	Yes	.....	<p align="center">1ST (PESHAWAR) DIVISION.</p> No. Ascertained from reports by— (a) infected soldiers, (b) infected civilians, (c) suspected women dealt with under Cantonment Code, section 203.	No	(a) Five (b) One. (c) Nil.	(a) No. (b) No.
Nowshera	Yes	.....	No. Ascertained from women who present themselves voluntarily for treatment and are examined and treated at times fixed by the medical officer to suit his other duties.	No	(a) Nil (b) Three. (c) Nil.	(a) No. (b) No.
Mardan	No	No	No. An examination was held once only and was purely voluntary.	No	None	(a) No. (b) No.
Malakand, Dargai, Chakdara.	No	No record	No. It is not ascertained	No	None	(a) No. (b) No.
Drosh and Chitral	No	No	No. It is not ascertained	No	None	(a) No. (b) No.
Cherat	Yes	.....	No. Ascertained by women voluntarily coming to hospital for treat-	No	None	(a) No. (b) No.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cantonment or Station.	Whether there is a hospital to which women suffering from venereal disease are admitted, and whether such hospital has been maintained continuously during recent years.	In the event of their being no hospital, whether women suspected of, or found to be suffering from, venereal disease are, or have been, during recent years, turned out of the cantonment.	Whether at any time during recent years women have been periodically examined by the Army Medical officers, or by native hospital assistants, or by any other persons acting under official sanction; if not, in what way is it ascertained that they are suffering from venereal disease.	Whether such examinations are, or have been in effect, made compulsory by the threat of expulsion from the cantonment if the women do not voluntarily attend for the purpose when required to do so.	How many women have been turned out of the cantonment under the powers of expulsion possessed by the cantonment authorities; and how many of such expulsions have been in connection with venereal disease, and how many for other diseases?	Whether any kind of passes or tickets are, or have been, granted to women—  (a) permitting them to reside in the cantonment;  (b) recording their attendance at medical examinations.
			2ND (RAWAL PINDI) DIVISION.			
Marree ...	Yes ...	.....	No. Ascertained if complaints preferred against women and action taken under section 203, Cantonment Code.	No ...	(a) — (b) One. (c) —	(a) No. (b) No.
Lower Topa ...	No ...	No ...	No. Not ascertained...	No ...	None ...	(a) No. (b) No.
Gharial ...	No ...	No ...	No. Not ascertained...	No ...	None ...	(a) No. (b) No.
Campbellpore ...	Yes ...	.....	No. From women who voluntarily attend for examination and treatment by officer of Royal Army Medical Corps at times fixed to suit his other duties.	No ...	None ...	(a) No. (b) No.
Rawal Pind ...	Yes ...	.....	Formerly women who voluntarily attended and requested examination were examined. This is not now done. Women are examined under section 203, Cantonment Code, when there is evidence to show that they are suffering from contagious disease. Women who now present themselves voluntarily are treated in the same way as any other patient suffering from	No ...	None ...	(a) No. (b) No.

Barian	No	No	No	No	No. Not ascertained	No	None	(a) No. (b) No.
Kuldana	No	No	No	No. Not ascertained	No	None	(a) No. (b) No.	
Upper Tapa	No	No	No. Not ascertained	No	None	(a) No. (b) No.		
Attock	No	No	No. Not ascertained	No	None	(a) No. (b) No.		
Jhelum	No	No	No. Not ascertained	No	None	(a) No. (b) No.		
Sialkot	Yes			No. Women who present themselves voluntarily for examination and treatment are seen by an officer of Royal Army Medical Corps at times fixed to suit his other duties.	No	Nine. Three under section 204, Cantonment Code.	(a) No. (b) No.	
Abbottabad	No	No	No. Not ascertained	No	None	(a) No. (b) No.		
Kalabagh	Yes		No. Not ascertained	No	None	(a) No. (b) No.		
Baragali	No	No	No. Not ascertained	No	None	(a) No. (b) No.		
Ghora Daka and Khanspur.	Yes		No. Not ascertained	No	None	(a) No. (b) No.		
Khyragali	No	No	No. Not ascertained	No	None	(a) No. (b) No.		



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cantonment or Station.	Whether there is a hospital to which women suffering from venereal disease are admitted, and whether such hospital has been maintained continuously during recent years.	In the event of there being no hospital, whether women suspected of, or found to be suffering from venereal disease are, or have been, during recent years, turned out of the cantonment.	Whether at any time during recent years women have been periodically examined by the Army Medical officers, or by native hospital assistants, or by any other persons acting under official sanction; if not, in what way is it ascertained that they are suffering from venereal disease.	Whether such examinations are, or have been in effect, made compulsory by the threat of expulsion from the cantonment if the women do not voluntarily attend for the purpose when required to do so.	How many women have been turned out of the cantonment under the powers of expulsion possessed by the cantonment authorities; and how many of such expulsions have been in connection with venereal disease, and how many for other diseases?	Whether any kind of passes or tickets are, or have been, granted to women— (a) permitting them to reside in the cantonment; (b) recording their attendance at medical examinations.
Ambala ...	Yes ...	.....	3RD (LAHORE) DIVISION. No. Examinations of women who presented themselves voluntarily were made up to September 1907. Now are examined only if reported by infected person or on <i>prima facie</i> evidence under section 203, Cantonment Code.	No ...	Four under section 204, Cantonment Code.	(a) No. (b) No.
Amritsar ...	Yes ...	.....	No. Women who voluntarily present themselves can be examined and treated at times fixed to suit the work of the medical officers.	No ...	None ...	(a) No. (b) No.
Bakloh ...	No ...	No ...	No. Not ascertained.	No ...	None ...	(a) No. (b) No.
Dalhousie ...	Yes. From April to November annually.	.....	Examinations have been held weekly, but only of women who voluntarily present themselves for examination and treatment by the Medical Officer, Cantonment Hos-	No ...	None ...	(a) No. (b) No.

Dharmasala	Yes			.....	On voluntary application women are examined and treated and when reported under section 203, Cantonment Code.	No		None for disease	(a) No. (b) No.
Dagshai	Yes			.....	Women who voluntarily present themselves are examined and treated at times fixed to suit the work of medical officers.	No		None	(a) No. (b) No.
Ferozepore	Yes			.....	Women who voluntarily present themselves are treated at times fixed to suit the work of the medical officers in charge.	No		None	(a) No. (b) No.
Jullunder	Yes			.....	No. Ascertained if women voluntarily come to hospital for treatment as for any other contagious disease, or are suspected and dealt with under section 203, Cantonment Code.	No		None	(a) No. (b) No.
Jutogh	Yes. For seven months of the year.			.....	No. Women who voluntarily present themselves are examined and treated by medical officers at times fixed to suit other work.	No		One since 1905 (for venereal).	(a) No. (b) No.
Kasauli	Yes			.....	No. Women against whom <i>prima facie</i> evidence exists that they are infected are dealt with under section 203, Cantonment Code.	No		In the last year one	(a) No. (b) No.
Lahore	Yes			.....	Women who attend voluntarily are examined and treated at times fixed to suit work of medical officers.	No		In the last three years none.	(a) No. (b) No.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cantonment or Station.	Whether there is a hospital to which women suffering from venereal disease are admitted, and whether such hospital has been maintained continuously during recent years.	In the event of there being no hospital, whether women suspected of, or found to be suffering from, venereal disease are, or have been, during recent years, turned out of the cantonment.	Whether at any time during recent years women have been periodically examined by the Army Medical officers, or by native hospital assistants, or by any other persons acting under official sanction; if not, in what way is it ascertained that they are suffering from venereal disease.	Whether such examinations are, or have been in effect, made compulsory by the threat of expulsion from the cantonment if the women do not voluntarily attend for the purpose when required to do so.	How many women have been turned out of the cantonment under the powers of expulsion possessed by the cantonment authorities; and how many of such expulsions have been in connection with venereal disease, and how many for other diseases?	Whether any kind of passes or tickets are, or have been, granted to women— (a) permitting them to reside in the cantonment; (b) recording their attendance at medical examinations.
Multan ...	Yes ...	.....	3RD (LAHORE) DIVISION— <i>concl'd.</i> No. Women attend voluntarily for examination and treatment or in consequence of action under section 203, Cantonment Code.	No ...	During recent years—13 Two for venereal. Two under section 175, Cantonment Code, 1899. In remainder of cases disease not specified.	(a) No. (b) No.
Subathu ...	Yes ...	.....	Previous to 1907 periodical examinations were held if women voluntarily presented themselves. Since then women are only examined in consequence of report under section 203, Cantonment Code.	No ...	Last three years, total expelled ... 12 Under section 204, Cantonment Code ... 6 For other diseases ... None.	(a) No. (b) No.
Solon ...	Yes ...	.....	Women who attend voluntarily are examined and treated by medical officers weekly at times fixed to suit medical officers' work.	No ...	None ...	(a) No. (b) No.

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Cantonment or Station.	Whether there is a hospital to which women suffering from venereal disease are admitted, and whether such hospital has been maintained continuously during recent years.	In the event of there being no hospital, whether women suspected of, or found to be suffering from, venereal disease are, or have been, during recent years, turned out of the cantonment.	Whether at any time during recent years women have been periodically examined by the Army Medical officers, or by native hospital assistants, or by any other persons acting under official sanction; if not, in what way is it ascertained that they are suffering from venereal disease.	Whether such examinations are, or have been in effect, made compulsory by the threat of expulsion from the cantonment if the women do not voluntarily attend for the purpose when required to do so.	How many women have been turned out of the cantonment under the powers of expulsion possessed by the cantonment authorities; and how many of such expulsions have been in connection with venereal disease, and how many for other diseases?	Whether any kind of passes or tickets are, or have been, granted to women— (a) permitting them to reside in the cantonment; (b) recording their attendance at medical examinations.
Quetta ...	Yes ...	.....	4TH (QUETTA) DIVISION. Women who have attended quite voluntarily have been examined and treated by medical officers at times fixed to suit the work of these officers.	No ...	During 1907-08 six; all for venereal.	(a) No. (b) No.
Karachi ...	Yes ...	.....	Women who have attended quite voluntarily have been examined and treated by medical officers at times fixed to suit the work of these officers.	No ...	Since 1903, ten; all for venereal.	(a) No. (b) No.
Hyderabad (Sind) ...	Yes ...	.....	Women who have attended quite voluntarily have been examined and treated by medical officers at times fixed to suit the work of these officers.	No ...	None ...	(a) No. (b) No.
Jacobabad ...	No ...	No ...	No. Not ascertained...	No ...	None ...	(a) No. (b) No.

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Cantonment or Station.	Whether there is a hospital to which women suffering from venereal disease are admitted, and whether such hospital has been maintained continuously during recent years.	In the event of there being no hospital, whether women suspected of, or found to be suffering from, venereal disease are, or have been, during recent years, turned out of the cantonment.	Whether at any time during recent years women have been periodically examined by the Army Medical officers, or by native hospital assistants, or by any other persons acting under official sanction; if not, in what way is it ascertained that they are suffering from venereal disease.	Whether such examinations are, or have been in effect, made compulsory by the threat of expulsion from the cantonment if the women do not voluntarily attend for the purpose when required to do so.	How many women have been turned out of the cantonment under the powers of expulsion possessed by the cantonment authorities; and how many of such expulsions have been in connection with venereal disease, and how many for other diseases?	Whether any kind of passes or tickets are, or have been, granted to women— (a) permitting them to reside in the cantonment; (b) recording their attendance at medical examinations.
Chaman ...	... Yes, in Civil Hospital	.....	4TH (QUETTA) DIVISION—concl'd. Women who have attended quite voluntarily have been examined and treated by medical officers at times fixed to suit the work of these officers.	No ... ..	None ... ..	(a) No. (b) No.
Loralai ...	... Yes ... ..	.....	Women who have attended quite voluntarily have been examined and treated by medical officers at times fixed to suit the work of these officers	No ... ..	None ... ..	(a) No. (b) No.
Fort Sandeman ...	Yes, Civil Hospital	.....	Women who have attended quite voluntarily have been examined and treated by medical officers at times fixed to suit the work of these officers.	No ... ..	None ... ..	(a) No. (b) No.

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Cantonment or Station.	Whether there is a hospital to which women suffering from venereal disease are admitted, and whether such hospital has been maintained continuously during recent years.	In the event of there being no hospital, whether women suspected of, or found to be suffering from, venereal disease are, or have been, during recent years, turned out of the cantonment.	Whether at any time during recent years women have been periodically examined by the Army Medical officers, or by native hospital assistants, or by any other persons acting under official sanction; if not, in what way is it ascertained that they are suffering from venereal disease.	Whether such examinations are, or have been in effect, made compulsory by the threat of expulsion from the cantonment if the women do not voluntarily attend for the purpose when required to do so.	How many women have been turned out of the cantonment under the powers of expulsion possessed by the cantonment authorities; and how many of such expulsions have been in connection with venereal disease, and how many for other diseases?	Whether any kind of passes or tickets are, or have been, granted to women—  (a) permitting them to reside in the cantonment;  (b) recording their attendance at medical examinations.
5TH (MHOW) DIVISION.						
Agra ... ..	No ... ..	No ... ..	No. Not ascertained ... ..	No ... ..	None ... ..	(a) No. (b) No.
Ahmedabad ... ..	No ... ..	No ... ..	No. Not ascertained ... ..	No ... ..	None ... ..	(a) No. (b) No.
Baroda ... ..	No ... ..	No ... ..	No. Not ascertained ... ..	No ... ..	In recent years two, under section 210 (3), Cantonment Code.	(a) No. (b) No.
Bhuj ... ..	No ... ..	Yes, one woman in 1905.	No. Not ascertained ... ..	No ... ..	One in 1905 for venereal. No other expulsion.	(a) No. (b) No.
Goona ... ..	No ... ..	No ... ..	No. Not ascertained ... ..	No ... ..	None ... ..	(a) No. (b) No.
Jhansi ... ..	Yes, since 1897. New and improved hospital lately built.	.....	Examinations are held, but only of women who attend voluntarily for examination and treatment at times fixed to suit the other duties of medical officers.	No ... ..	Two last year, both under section 204, Cantonment Code.	(a) No. (b) No.
Jubbulpore ... ..	Yes ... ..	.....	No. Disease ascertained by women voluntarily attending or being dealt with under section 203, Cantonment Code.	No ... ..	Four last year: all for venereal.	(a) No. (b) No.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cantonment or Station	Whether there is a hospital to which women suffering from venereal disease are admitted, and whether such hospital has been maintained continuously during recent years.	In the event of there being no hospital, whether women suspected of, or found to be suffering from, venereal disease are, or have been, during recent years, turned out of the cantonment.	Whether at any time during recent years women have been periodically examined by the Army Medical officers, or by native hospital assistants, or by any other persons acting under official sanction; if not, in what way is it ascertained that they are suffering from venereal disease.	Whether such examinations are, or have been in effect, made compulsory by the threat of expulsion from the cantonment if the women do not voluntarily attend for the purpose when required to do so.	How many women have been turned out of the cantonment under the powers of expulsion possessed by the cantonment authorities; and how many of such expulsions have been in connection with venereal disease, and how many for other diseases?	Whether any kind of passes or tickets are, or have been, granted to women—  (a) permitting them to reside in the cantonment;  (b) recording their attendance at medical examinations.
Kamptee	Yes ...	.....	5TH (MHOW) DIVISION—concl'd.  Examinations are held by medical officers, but only of women who voluntarily present themselves for examination and treatment.	No ...	Since February 1900—90.  Under section 174, Cantonment Code—7.  Under section 211, Cantonment Code—10.  Under section 204, Cantonment Code—73.  Seventy-three probably in connection with venereal.	(a) No (b) No.
Mhow	Yes ...	.....	Examinations are held, but only of women who voluntarily attend for examination and treatment at times fixed to suit work of medical officers, or who are ordered to attend for examination under section 203, Cantonment Code.	No ...	In recent years—100.  Sixty-five in connection with venereal.  For other diseases—None.	(a) No. (b) No.
Nasirabad	Yes ...	.....	No. Ascertained from women who voluntarily attend for examination and treatment at any time to suit themselves.	No ...	None since 1905.	(a) No. (b) No.
Neomuch	Yes ...	.....	No. Ascertained from women who attend voluntarily at times fixed to suit work of medical officers.	No ...	Altogether 5.  Two for venereal disease.	(a) No. (b) No.

Nowgong	Yes, Agency Hospital			No. Only ascertained from report of infected person if woman is admitted to Agency Hospital.	No		Since September 1900 47: all for venereal.	(a) No. (b) No.
Pachmarhi	Yes, since 1902			No. From women who attend voluntarily at times fixed to suit work of medical officers.	No		None	(a) No. (b) No.
Rajkot	No	No		No. Not ascertained	No		None	(a) No. (b) No.
Sangor	Yes			Examinations are held weekly, but only of women who attend voluntarily for examination and treatment at times fixed to suit work of medical officers.	No		In recent years two women under sect. on 204, Cantonment Code.	(a) No. (b) No.
Sehore	No	No		No. Not ascertained	No		None	(a) No. (b) No.
Ajmere	Yes, at civil general hospital in the city.	No		No. Not ascertained	No		None	(a) No. (b) No.
Taragarh	No	No		No. Not ascertained	No		None	(a) No. (b) No.
Deesa	Not since 1905. There is a small dispensary for out-patients.	Women known to be suffering from venereal and who refuse to attend as out-patients are turned out of cantonments.		No. Only ascertained by women coming voluntarily to the hospital for treatment.	No		Three for venereal	(a) No. (b) No.
Erinpura	No	No		No. Not ascertained	No		Three in two years, not for venereal or any other disease.	(a) No. (b) No.
Deoli	No. Women not prostitutes can be treated at the civil hospital.	No		No. Not ascertained	No		None	(a) No. (b) No.
Mount Abu	No	No		No. Not ascertained	No		None	(a) No. (b) No.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cantonment or Station.	Whether there is a hospital to which women suffering from venereal disease are admitted, and whether such hospital has been maintained continuously during recent years.	In the event of there being no hospital, whether women suspected of, or found to be suffering from, venereal disease are, or have been, during recent years, turned out of the cantonment.	Whether at any time during recent years women have been periodically examined by the Army Medical officers or by native hospital assistants, or by any other persons acting under official sanction; if not, in what way is it ascertained that they are suffering from venereal disease.	Whether such examinations are, or have been in effect, made compulsory by the threat of expulsion from the cantonment if the women do not voluntarily attend for the purpose when required to do so.	How many women have been turned out of the cantonment under the powers of expulsion possessed by the cantonment authorities; and how many of such expulsions have been in connection with venereal disease, and how many for other diseases?	Whether any kind of passes or tickets are, or have been, granted to women—  (a) permitting them to reside in the cantonment;  (b) recording their attendance at medical examinations.
Poona ...	Yes ...	.....	6TH (POONA) DIVISION. There are examinations by the medical officers, but only of women who voluntarily attend for purposes of examination and treatment—they may attend on any day of the week they please.	No ...	During 1907-08 12, all for venereal.	(a) No. (b) No.
Kirkee ...	Yes ...	.....	There are examinations which are purely voluntary. Women who chose to present themselves are examined and treated.	No ...	Forty-three. Ten in connection with venereal disease.	(a) No. (b) No.
Parandhar ...	No ...	No ...	No. Not ascertained	No ...	None ...	(a) No. (b) No.
Ahmednagar ..	Yes, since 1902 ...	.....	No. All infectious diseases are dealt with under section 203, Cantonment Code.	No ...	One in 1907 for venereal.	(a) No. (b) No.
Aurangabad ...	No ...	No ...	No. All infectious diseases are dealt with under section 203, Cantonment Code.	No ...	None ...	(a) No. (b) No.
Deolai ...	Yes ...	.....	No. From patients who voluntarily attend for treatment.	No ...	None ...	(a) No. (b) No.
Colaba ...	No ...	Not a cantonment ...	No ...	Not applicable ...	Not applicable ...	Not applicable.
Santa Cruz ...	No ...	No ...	No. Not ascertained	No ...	None ...	(a) No. (b) No.

Khandala	...	No	...	...	No	...	...	No. Not ascertained ...	...	No	...	...	None	...	...	(a) No. (b) No.
Belgaum	...	Yes	...	...	.....	.....	.....	No. Only ascertained by action under section 203, Cantonment Code.	...	No	...	...	In three years 105	...	...	(a) No. (b) No.
													Ninety under section 204, Cantonment Code, in connection with venereal. Fifteen under section 211, Cantonment Code. For other diseases—None.			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cantonment or Station.	Whether there is a hospital to which women suffering from venereal disease are admitted and whether such hospital has been maintained continuously during recent years.	In the event of there being no hospital, whether women suspected of, or found to be suffering from, venereal disease are, or have been, during recent years, turned out of the cantonment.	Whether at any time during recent years women have been periodically examined by the Army Medical officers, or by native hospital assistants, or by any other persons acting under official sanction; if not, in what way is it ascertained that they are suffering from venereal disease.	Whether such examinations are, or have been in effect, made compulsory by the threat of expulsion from the cantonment if the women do not voluntarily attend for the purpose when required to do so.	How many women have been turned out of the cantonment under the powers of expulsion possessed by the cantonment authorities; and how many of such expulsions have been in connection with venereal disease, and how many for other diseases?	Whether any kind of passes or tickets are, or have been, granted to women— (a) permitting them to reside in the cantonment; (b) recording their attendance at medical examinations.
			7TH (MEEBUT) DIVISION.			
Agra ...	Yes. Cantonment Hospital for all diseases.	.....	No. Ascertained from women attending voluntarily for treatment or under section 203, Cantonment Code.	No ...	Eight since 1st August 1907. None for venereal.	(a) No. (b) No.
Almora ...	No ...	No ...	No. Not ascertained	No ...	One in 1907. Not for disease.	(a) No. (b) No.
Bareilly ...	Yes. Cantonment Hospital for all diseases.	.....	No. Ascertained if women attend voluntarily for examination and treatment at times fixed by medical officer, having due regard to his other duties.	No ...	None ...	(a) No. (b) No.
Ghokrata ...	One is now being built. Previously cases were treated at the dispensary.	.....	No. From voluntary attendance of women who can be treated daily by medical officers or from action under section 203, Cantonment Code.	No ...	None ...	(a) No. (b) No.
Dehra Dun ...	No ...	No ...	No. Not ascertained ...	No ...	None ...	(a) No. (b) No.
Delhi ...	No ...	No ...	No. Not ascertained ...	No ...	None ...	(a) No. (b) No.

Fatehgarh	...	No.	Treated like all other patients at civil hospital.	No	...	...	No.	From voluntary examination made at the time they present themselves for treatment.	No	...	...	None	...	...	(a) No. (b) No.
Landour...	...	No.	Treated in civil hospital.	.....	.....	.....	No	Women voluntarily presenting themselves are seen and treated at certain times fixed to suit the other work of medical officers.	No	...	...	Two None. None.	...	...	(a) No. (b) No.
Lansdowne	...	No	...	No	...	...	No	Not ascertained...	No	...	...	None	...	...	(a) No. (b) No.
Meerut ...	...	Yes	...	.....	.....	.....	No	Women patients who voluntarily present themselves are treated at times fixed to suit the work of medical officers.	No	...	...	One None None.	...	...	(a) No. (b) No.
Muttra ...	...	Yes	...	.....	.....	.....	No	From women who voluntarily attend at times fixed to suit the work of medical officers, or when action has been taken under section 203, Cantonment Code.	No	...	...	Four Four. None.	...	...	(a) No. (b) No.
Ranikhet	...	Yes	...	.....	.....	.....	No	From voluntary patients who attend at times fixed to suit work of medical officers, or from action taken under section 203, Cantonment Code.	No	...	...	Ten Five. None.	1906-08. ...	...	(a) No. (b) No.
Roorkee...	...	Yes	...	.....	.....	.....	No	From voluntary patients who attend at times fixed to suit work of medical officers or from action taken under section 203, Cantonment Code.	No	...	...	None	...	...	(a) No. (b) No.
Shahjahanpur	...	Yes	...	.....	.....	.....	No	From women who can attend voluntarily for treatment any day of the week, or from action taken under section 203, Cantonment Code.	No	...	...	Since 1906 Five women. One for venereal; none for other diseases.	...	...	(a) No. (b) No.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cantonment or Station.	Whether there is a hospital to which women suffering from venereal disease are admitted, and whether such hospital has been maintained continuously during recent years.	In the event of there being no hospital, whether women suspected of, or found to be suffering from, venereal disease are, or have been, during recent years, turned out of the cantonment.	Whether at any time during recent years women have been periodically examined by the Army Medical officers, or by native hospital assistants, or by any other persons acting under official sanction; if not, in what way is it ascertained that they are suffering from venereal disease.	Whether such examinations are, or have been in effect, made compulsory by the threat of expulsion from the cantonment if the women do not voluntarily attend for the purpose when required to do so.	How many women have been turned out of the cantonment under the powers of expulsion possessed by the cantonment authorities; and how many of such expulsions have been in connection with venereal disease, and how many for other diseases?	Whether any kind of passes or tickets are, or have been, granted to women— (a) permitting them to reside in the cantonment; (b) recording their attendance at medical examinations.
Lucknow	... Yes ...	.....	8TH (LUCKNOW) DIVISION. Formerly up to August 1907, periodical examinations were held of women who attended voluntarily. This has been discontinued. It is only now ascertained from women reported by an infected person and dealt with under section 203, Cantonment Code.	No ...	1907—One for venereal ... 1908—Two for venereal... In last three years eight for soliciting.	(a) No. (b) No.
Sitapur ...	... Yes ...	.....	Examinations are held, but only of women who attend voluntarily for examination and treatment at times fixed to suit work of medical officers.	No ...	Five since 1st January 1906. For venereal—3. Other diseases—None.	(a) No. (b) No.
Calcutta...	... No hospital within military limits to which this class of patients can be admitted.	Not applicable ...	No. Not ascertained... ..	No ...	None ...	(a) No. (b) No.
Jalapahar	... No ...	No ...	No. Not ascertained... ..	No ...	None ...	(a) No. (b) No.

	pital								(a) No.	(b) No.
Lebong	... No ...	No	...	...	No. Women who present themselves voluntarily are examined and treated by an Assistant Surgeon.	No	...	There is no record of any women having been expelled.	(a) No.	(b) No.
Dum-Dum	... Yes, Cantonment Hospital till 31st March 1908, after which treatment was available at a dispensary.	.....			No. Only from women who voluntarily attend at the dispensary for treatment.	No	...	None	(a) No.	(b) No.
Dinapore	... Yes ...	.....			No. Only such women are examined and treated as present themselves voluntarily at hospital.	No	...	During last year fourteen, Eight in connection with venereal. Six for other diseases.	(a) No.	(b) No.
Allahabad	... Yes ...	.....			No. From women who voluntarily present themselves for examination and treatment.	No	...	None	(a) No.	(b) No.
Cawnpore	... Yes ...	.....			No. Women attend voluntarily for examination and treatment at times to suit their own convenience.	No	...	Since 1899, 35 Twenty-six for venereal.	(a) No.	(b) No.
Benares	... Yes ...	.....			Examinations are held, but only of women who attend voluntarily at times fixed to suit the other work of medical officers	No	...	None in last six years	(a) No.	(b) No.
Fyzabad	... Yes ...	.....			Women who attend voluntarily are examined and treated at times fixed to suit other work of medical officers.	No	...	Two. None for disease	(a) No.	(b) No.
Naini Tal	... No ...	No	...	...	No. Not ascertained...	No	...	One for soliciting	(a) No.	(b) No.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cantonment or Station.	Whether there is a hospital to which women suffering from venereal disease are admitted, and whether such hospital has been maintained continuously during recent years.	In the event of there being no hospital, whether women suspected of, or found to be suffering from, venereal disease are, or have been, during recent years, turned out of the cantonment.	Whether at any time during recent years women have been periodically examined by the Army Medical officers, or by native hospital assistants, or by any other persons acting under official sanction; if not, in what way is it ascertained that they are suffering from venereal disease.	Whether such examinations are, or have been in effect, made compulsory by the threat of expulsion from the cantonment if the women do not voluntarily attend for the purpose when required to do so.	How many women have been turned out of the cantonment under the powers of expulsion possessed by the cantonment authorities; and how many of such expulsions have been in connection with venereal disease, and how many for other diseases?	Whether any kind of passes or ticket are, or have been, granted to women—  (a) permitting them to reside in the cantonment;  (b) recording their attendance at medical examinations.
Baksa Duar ...	No ...	No ...	8TH (LUCKNOW) DIVISION—concl'd. No. Not ascertained ...	No ...	None ...	(a) No. (b) No.
Shillong ...	No special hospital. Women suffering from venereal can be treated in departmental followers' hospital.	No ...	No. From women reported by infected persons or who voluntarily attend for treatment.	No ...	Four. None for venereal or other disease.	(a) No. (b) No.
Kohima ...	No ...	No ...	No. Not ascertained...	No ...	None ...	(a) No. (b) No.
Manipur ...	No ...	No ...	No. Not ascertained ...	No ...	None ...	(a) No. (b) No.
Dibrugarh ...	No ...	No ...	No. Not ascertained ...	No ...	None ...	(a) No. (b) No.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cantonment or Station.	Whether there is a hospital to which women suffering from venereal disease are admitted, and whether such hospital has been maintained continuously during recent years	In the event of there being no hospital, whether women suspected of, or found to be suffering from, venereal disease are, or have been, during recent years, turned out of the cantonment.	Whether at any time during recent years women have been periodically examined by the Army Medical officers, or by native hospital assistants, or any other persons acting under official sanction; if not, in what way is it ascertained that they are suffering from venereal disease.	Whether such examinations are, or have been in effect, made compulsory by the threat of expulsion from the cantonment if the women do not voluntarily attend for the purpose when required to do so.	How many women have been turned out of the cantonment under the powers of expulsion possessed by the cantonment authorities; and how many of such expulsions have been in connection with venereal disease, and how many for other diseases?	Whether any kind of passes or tickets are, or have been granted to women—  (a) permitting them to reside in the cantonment;  (b) recording their attendance at medical examinations.
Bangalore ...	No ...	No ...	9TH (SECUNDERABAD) DIVISION. No. Not ascertained ...	No ...	None under orders of cantonment authority, but ten in 1907 by order of President of Municipality. Convicted of prostitution.	(a) No. (b) No.
Bellary ...	Yes, outside cantonment limits.	No ...	No. From women who are examined and treated by medical staff of cantonment hospital whenever they voluntarily come up for examination; also from information supplied by infected persons.	No ...	Seven to date in 1908. None ...	(a) No. (b) No.
Pallavaram ...	No. A dispensary was opened on 2nd June 1908.	Yes, under sections 203 and 204 of the Cantonment Code.	No. Only from persons dealt with under section 203, Cantonment Code, who were directed to attend Cantonment Hospital, St. Thomas' Mount.	No ...	Two for venereal. They were admitted to St. Thomas' Mount Hospital and refused treatment. No others.	(a) No. (b) No.
St. Thomas' Mount ...	Yes, maintained continuously.	.....	No. Only from persons dealt with under section 203, Cantonment Code, who were directed to attend cantonment hospital.	No ...	In 1908 three for venereal.	(a) No. (b) No.
Poonamallee ...	No ...	Yes ...	No. From evidence given by infected persons.	No ...	Two. ... One for venereal. None for other diseases.	(a) No. (b) No.
Madras ...	Yes, a civil hospital	Not a cantonment ...	No. Not ascertained.	No ...	None ...	(a) No. (b) No.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cantonment or Station.	Whether there is a hospital to which women suffering from venereal disease are admitted, and whether such hospital has been maintained continuously during recent years.	In the event of there being no hospital, whether women suspected of, or found to be suffering from, venereal disease are, or have been, during recent years, turned out of the cantonment.	Whether at any time during recent years women have been periodically examined by the Army Medical officers, or by native hospital assistants, or by any other persons acting under official sanction; if not, in what way is it ascertained that they are suffering from venereal disease.	Whether such examinations are, or have been in effect, made compulsory by the threat of expulsion from the cantonment if the women do not voluntarily attend for the purpose when required to do so.	How many women have been turned out of the cantonment under the powers of expulsion possessed by the cantonment authorities; and how many of such expulsions have been in connection with venereal disease, and how many for other diseases?	Whether any kind of passes or tickets are, or have been, granted to women— (a) permitting them to reside in the cantonment; (b) recording their attendance at medical examinations.
Secunderabad ...	Yes, Cantonment General Hospital.	.....	9TH (SECUNDERABAD) DIVISION — <i>concl'd.</i> No. Women only examined about whom there is <i>prima facie</i> evidence that they are suffering from infectious disease. These women are then given option of examination and treatment or of leaving cantonment.	No ...	In 1907-08, ten, who were suspected of suffering from venereal and who failed to appear at hospital after notice had been duly served on them.	(a) No. (b) No.
West Hill, Calicut ...	No ...	No ...	No. From patients who attend voluntarily at times fixed to suit the work of medical officers.	No ...	None ...	(a) No. (b) No.
Cannanore ...	No ...	Cantonment Code not in force.	No. Not ascertained ...	No ...	None ...	(a) No. (b) No.
Malapuram ...	No ...	No ...	No. From women who attend voluntarily for treatment at times fixed to suit the work of medical officers.	No ...	None ...	(a) No. (b) No.
Ootacamund ...	No ...	None ...	No. Not ascertained ...	No ...	None ...	(a) No. (b) No.
Trichinopoly ...	No ...	Cantonment Code not in force.	No. Not ascertained ...	No ...	None ...	(a) No. (b) No.
Trivandrum ...	No ...	None ...	No. Not ascertained ...	No ...	None ...	(a) No. (b) No.
Wellington ...	Yes ...	.....	No. From action taken under section 203, Cantonment Code.	No ...	In 1907-08, twenty, all for venereal.	(a) No. (b) No.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cantonment or Station.	Whether there is a hospital to which women suffering from venereal disease are admitted, and whether such hospital has been maintained continuously during recent years.	In the event of their being no hospital, whether women suspected of, or found to be suffering from, venereal disease are, or have been, during recent years, turned out of the cantonment.	Whether at any time during recent years women have been periodically examined by the Army Medical officers, or by native hospital assistants, or by any other persons acting under official sanction; if not, in what way is it ascertained that they are suffering from venereal disease.	Whether such examinations are, or have been in effect, made compulsory by the threat of expulsion from the cantonment if the women do not voluntarily attend for the purpose when required to do so.	How many women have been turned out of the cantonment under the powers of expulsion possessed by the cantonment authorities; and how many of such expulsions have been in connection with venereal disease, and how many for other diseases?	Whether any kind of passes or tickets are, or have been, granted to women—  (a) permitting them to reside in the cantonment;  (b) recording their attendance at medical examinations.
BURMA DIVISION.						
Rangoon	No cantonment hospital, civil hospital treats such cases.	No	No. Not ascertained	No	None	(a) No. (b) No.
Thayetmyo	No	No	No. From report of infected persons to Civil Surgeon who examines and treats such cases in hospital if necessary.	No	None	(a) No. (b) No.
Maymye	No	No	No. Women who attend voluntarily at times fixed to suit work of medical officers are examined and treated.	No	None	(a) No. (b) No.
Mandalay	Yes, cantonment dispensary.	.....	No. From reports of infected persons and action taken under section 203, Cantonment Code.	No	None	(a) No. (b) No.
Bhamo	No	None	No. Not ascertained	No	None	(a) No. (b) No.
Maiktila	No	None	Till August 1907, a periodical examination was held, but only of women who voluntarily presented themselves for examination and treatment. Since then no examinations whatever have been held	No	None	(a) No. (b) No. Not since 1907. Prior to that date passes recording the attendance at medical examination were given to patients who asked for them. No system of giving passes ever obtained in this cantonment.
Shwebo	No cantonment hospital. Such cases can be treated in the civil hospital.	.....	No  Women who voluntarily attend at times fixed to suit the work of medical officers are seen and treated.	No	Since 1903, twelve, all for venereal.	(a) No. (b) No.
Port Blair	Civil hospitals under local civil administrations.	No cantonment	No. Not ascertained	No	Not a cantonment	Not a cantonment.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cantonment or Station.	Whether there is a hospital to which women suffering from venereal disease are admitted, and whether such hospital has been maintained continuously during recent years.	In the event of there being no hospital, whether women suspected of, or found to be suffering from, venereal disease, are, or have been, during recent years, turned out of the cantonment.	Whether at any time during recent years women have been periodically examined by the Army Medical officers, or by native hospital assistants, or by any other persons acting under official sanction; if not, in what way is it ascertained that they are suffering from venereal disease.	Whether such examinations are, or have been in effect, made compulsory by the threat of expulsion from the cantonment if the women do not voluntarily attend for the purpose when required to do so.	How many women have been turned out of the cantonment under the powers of expulsion possessed by the cantonment authorities; and how many of such expulsions have been in connection with venereal disease, and how many for other diseases?	Whether any kind of passes or tickets are, or have been, granted to women—  (a) permitting them to reside in the cantonment;  (b) recording their attendance at medical examinations
			KOHAT BRIGADE.			
Kohat ...	No hospital for women suffering from venereal disease.	Prostitutes are not allowed to live in cantonments.	No women to examine ...	.....	None ...	(a) No. (b) No.
Fort Lockhart ...	No hospital ...	No ...	No examination. Not ascertained ...	No such examinations ...	None ...	(a) No. (b) No.
Thall ...	No hospital ...	No ...	No examination. Not ascertained ...	No such examinations ...	None ...	(a) No. (b) No.
Hangu ..	No hospital ...	No ...	No examination. Not ascertained ...	No such examinations ...	None ...	(a) No. (b) No.
			DERAJAT BRIGADE.			
Dera Ismail Khan ...	No such hospital ...	No ...	No. There are no means of finding out the existence of venereal disease. There are no prostitutes in the cantonment	.....	None ...	(a) No. (b) No.
			BANNU BRIGADE.			
Bannu ...	No ...	There are no prostitutes living in cantonments.	No ...	No ...	None ...	(a) No. (b) No.
			ADEN BRIGADE.			
Aden ...	Yes ...	.....	No ...	No ...	None ...	(a) No. (b) No.
			Ascertained either by women voluntarily going to hospital or from			

ROYAL COMMISSION ON VENEREAL DISEASES.

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FINAL REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS.

(Appendix, Minutes of Evidence, &c., to Final Report of the Commissioners, 1 Vol., is printed separately as [Cd. 8190].)

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## THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

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GEORGE, R.I.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, to

Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved George Sydenham, Baron Sydenham of Combe, Knight Grand Commander of Our Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Grand Commander of Our Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, Fellow of the Royal Society;

Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved [Counsellor Sir David Brynmor Jones, Knight; and

Our Trusty and Well-beloved :—

Sir KENELM EDWARD DIGBY, Knight, Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath;

Sir ALMERIC WILLIAM FITZROY, Knight Commander of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of Our Royal Victorian Order, Clerk of the Privy Council;

Sir MALCOLM ALEXANDER MORRIS, Knight Commander of Our Royal Victorian Order, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh;

Sir JOHN COLLIE, Knight, Doctor of Medicine;

ARTHUR NEWSHOLME, Esquire, Companion of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Doctor of Medicine;

JOHN WILLIAM HORSLEY, Master of Arts, Canon of Our Cathedral Church of Southwark;

JOHN SCOTT LIDGETT, Doctor in Divinity;

FREDERICK WALKER MOTT, Esq., Doctor of Medicine, Fellow of the Royal Society;

MARY DACOMB SCHARLIEB, Doctor of Medicine;

JAMES ERNEST LANE, Esquire, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England;

PHILIP SNOWDEN, Esquire;

LOUISE CREIGHTON, Widow of the late Right Reverend Father in God Mandel Creighton, Bishop of London; and

ELIZABETH MIRIAM BURGWIN,

Greeting!

Whereas We have deemed it expedient that a Commission should forthwith issue to inquire into the prevalence of Venereal Diseases in the United Kingdom, their effects upon the health of the community, and the means by which those effects can be alleviated or prevented, it being understood that no return to the policy or provisions of the Contagious Diseases Acts of 1864, 1866, or 1869 is to be regarded as falling within the scope of the inquiry :

Now know ye, that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your knowledge and ability, have authorised and appointed, and do by these Presents authorise and appoint you, the said George Sydenham, Baron Sydenham of Combe (Chairman), Sir David Brynmor Jones, Sir Kenelm Edward Digby, Sir Almeric William Fitzroy, Sir Malcolm Alexander Morris, Sir John Collie, Arthur Newsholme, John William Horsley, John Scott Lidgett, Frederick Walker Mott, Mary Dacomb Scharlieb, James Ernest Lane, Philip Snowden, Louise Creighton and Elizabeth Miriam Burgwin to be Our Commissioners for the purposes of the said inquiry :

And for the better effecting the purposes of this Our Commission, We do by these Presents give and grant unto you, or any three or more of you, full power to call before you such persons as you shall judge likely to afford you any information upon the subject of this Our Commission ; to call for information in writing ; and also to call for, have access to and examine all such books, documents, registers and records as may afford you the fullest information on the subject, and to inquire of and concerning the premises by all other lawful ways and means whatsoever :

And We do by these Presents authorise and empower you, or any of you, to visit and personally inspect such places as you may deem it expedient so to inspect for the more effectual carrying out of the purposes aforesaid :

And We do by these Presents will and ordain that this Our Commission shall continue in full force and virtue, and that you, Our said Commissioners, or any three or more of you, may from time to time proceed in the execution thereof, and of every matter and thing therein contained, although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment :

And We do further ordain that you, or any three or more of you, have liberty to report your proceedings under this Our Commission from time to time, if you shall judge it expedient so to do :

And Our further will and pleasure is that you do, with as little delay as possible, report to Us under your hands and seals, or under the hands and seals of any three or more of you, your opinion upon the matter herein submitted for your consideration.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, the first day of November, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, in the fourth year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command.

R. McKENNA.

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## APPENDICES.

### APPENDIX A.

PAPER handed in by Surgeon-Capt. *McNabb*, R.N.

#### VENEREAL DISEASE.

#### GRAND FLEET AND ATTACHED SQUADRONS, DEPOTS AND BASES.

FRESH CASES.	Week ending :—			
	September 7.	September 14.	September 21.	September 28.
Chancroid - - - - -	63	55	64	57
Syphilis I. - - - - -	42	46	51	43
Syphilis II. - - - - -	33	34	27	31
Gonorrhœa - - - - -	194	208	263	211
Sequelæ Gonorrhœa - - - - -	17	15	18	8
Total Fresh Cases - - - - -	349	358	423	350
Ratio per 1,000 Sick Daily - - - - -	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.1

*NOTE.*—The ratio per 1,000 includes all cases already under treatment in Ships and Hospitals in addition to the fresh cases mentioned above.

### APPENDIX B.

PAPER handed in by Mr. *W. J. Evans*, C.B.E.

#### STOPPAGE FROM PAY WHEN SUFFERING FROM VENEREAL DISEASE.

When sent to hospital at home for treatment for Venereal Disease, the man becomes subject to hospital stoppages from pay after spending 30 days in hospital.

This is not, technically speaking, a punishment, but is a provision of the Regulations applicable to men who have to be sent to hospital for any disability for which they are responsible. The rate of stoppage is laid down in the King's Regulations, Article 1425, viz., 10d. a day when pay is not less than 1s 7d. a day, and 8d. a day if less than 1s. 7d., except in the case of Boys, who are only mulct to the extent of 4d. a day. A.B.'s and Stokers, for example, would therefore be subject to the highest rate of stoppage.

The infliction of this stoppage does not affect the payment of Separation Allowance to wives and families.

Admiralty, S.W. 1,  
25th October, 1918.

### APPENDIX C.

PAPERS handed in by Sir *Ernley Blackwell*, K.C.B.

#### POLICE RETURNS.

#### DEFENCE OF THE REALM REGULATION 40D.

No. of cases reported to Police by Naval, Military and Air Authorities - - -	396
No. of prosecutions (32 for soliciting; 171 for having intercourse) - - -	203
No. of convictions (49 defendants pleaded guilty) - - - - -	101
No. of defendants dealt with under Probation Act - - - - -	5
No. of defendants acquitted - - - - -	91
No. of cases pending - - - - -	5
No. of defendants who absconded on remand - - - - -	1
	203
No. of defendants remanded for medical examination - - - - -	172

PRISON STATISTICS.

40D CASES.

Remanded for examination and in the result:—				
Found to be suffering from venereal disease	- - -	{ and convicted	38	
		{ and acquitted	6	
Not suffering from venereal disease and acquitted	- - -		37	
Not examined	- - -	{ and convicted	3	
		{ and acquitted	1	
			—	85
Convicted without previous remand:—				
Found to be suffering from venereal disease	- - -		45	
Not found suffering or symptoms inconclusive	- - -		16	
Not examined	- - -		1	
			—	62
Others on whom an examination or report was asked in connection with 40D and as a result:—				
Found to be suffering from venereal disease	- - -	{ convicted	6	
		{ acquitted	2	
Not suffering from venereal disease	- - -	{ convicted	—	
		{ acquitted	4	
Not examined	- - -	{ convicted	1	
		{ acquitted	—	
			—	13
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APPENDIX D.

PAPER handed in by Sir *Ernley Blackwell*, K.C.B.

NOTE ON THE LAW RELATING TO COMMITTALS TO INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, REFORMATORY SCHOOLS AND BORSTAL INSTITUTIONS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Children under the age of 14 can be sent to Industrial Schools and ordered to be detained until the age of 16. The Managers of the School can release the child on licence before the expiration of the period of detention, and this power is freely exercised. Children committed to Industrial Schools (except children committed for mere truancy) remain under the supervision of the Managers of the School till the age of 18, and while under such supervision can be recalled to the School for a period not exceeding three months, if recall is necessary for the protection of the child.

Children can be committed to Industrial Schools either (a) because they are living in surroundings likely to encourage criminal habits (for example, "found begging or found wandering and having a parent or guardian who does not exercise proper guardianship," or "in the care of a parent or guardian who, by reason of criminal or drunken habits, is unfit to have the care of the child," &c., &c.), or (b) because the child has himself committed an offence punishable in the case of an adult by penal servitude or a less punishment.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

Youthful offenders between the age of 12 and 16 can be sent to Reformatory Schools. The period of detention specified in the order must be not less than three and not more than five years, and must not in any case extend beyond the time when the youthful offender attains the age of 19. The Managers of Reformatories have power to release inmates on licence before the expiration of their sentence, and most inmates are licensed about the age of 18 unless there are special circumstances making continued detention desirable.

Youthful offenders can only be sent to Reformatory Schools on conviction of an offence punishable in the case of an adult by penal servitude or imprisonment.

BORSTAL INSTITUTIONS.

Offenders between the age of 16 and 21 can be sent to Borstal Institutions for a period of not less than two and not more than three years. On the expiration of sentence the young person remains under the supervision of the Prison Commission for one year. While under supervision he may be recalled to the Institution if the Prison Commissioners are of opinion that recall is necessary for his protection, and any person so recalled may be detained for a period of not more than a year, notwithstanding that the period of supervision has expired.

An offender can be sent to Borstal in three ways:—

(1) If he is convicted on indictment of an offence for which he is liable to be sentenced to penal servitude or imprisonment.

(2) If he is summarily convicted of an offence for which the Court has power to impose a sentence of imprisonment for one month or upwards without the option of a fine, and if it is proved that the offender has been previously convicted of an offence or has failed to observe the conditions of a probation order. In such a case the Court of Summary Jurisdiction can remit the case to Quarter Sessions with a view to sentence of detention in a Borstal Institution being passed.

Under either procedure a sentence of detention in a Borstal Institution can only be passed if, "by reason of the offender's criminal habits or tendencies or association with persons of bad character," it is expedient that he should be subject to a period of instruction and discipline.

(3) Youthful offenders convicted of escaping from a Reformatory School or of committing a breach of the rules of the school may be sent to a Borstal Institution by a Court of Summary Jurisdiction, and such a sentence supersedes the sentence of detention in the Reformatory School.

## APPENDIX E.

PAPER handed in by Sir *Donald MacAlister*, K.C.B.

### RESTRICTION OF UNQUALIFIED PRACTICE.

The following are the disabilities and penalties imposed upon unqualified practice in some of the principal Dominions and British Possessions whose Medical Acts have come to the knowledge of the Medical Council, mainly through the good offices of the Colonial Office. The quotations are from the Acts as they appear upon the Council's Minutes, unless otherwise stated:—

#### DOMINION OF CANADA.

##### ALBERTA.

##### ' AN ACT TO AMEND THE MEDICAL PROFESSION ACT.'

(Assented to December 20, 1911.)

"3. The said Act is further amended by adding thereto as Section 63A the following:—

"63A. Any person shall be held to practise within the meaning of Section 66 of this Act who shall (a) by advertisement, sign, or statement of any kind, allege ability or willingness to diagnose or treat any human diseases, ills, deformities, defects, or injuries; (b) or who shall advertise or claim ability or willingness to prescribe or administer any drug, medicine, treatment, or perform any operation, manipulation, or apply any apparatus or appliance for the cure or treatment of any human disease, defect, deformity, or injury; (c) act as the agent, assistant, or associate of any person, firm or corporation in the practice of medicine as hereinbefore set out, provided always that this section shall not apply to the practice of dentistry or pharmacy, or to the usual business of opticians or vendors of dental or surgical instruments, apparatus and appliances.

"(2.) Nothing in this Act shall prevent private persons from giving necessary medical or surgical aid in times of urgent need, providing that such aid be given without hire, gain or hope of reward.'

"4. Section 56 of the said Act is repealed, and the following substituted therefor:—

"66. If any person, not registered pursuant to this Act, either directly or indirectly, practise or profess to practise medicine, surgery, midwifery, osteopathy or homœopathy, or if any person registered in respect to one class of practice shall practise in respect to another class, he shall, upon summary conviction thereof before a Justice of Peace, forfeit and pay for the first offence a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars, for the second offence a penalty of not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars, and for a third or any subsequent offence to a penalty of not less than two hundred nor more than three hundred dollars:

"Provided that the provisions of this section, as far as they refer to the practice of midwifery, shall apply only to the territory included within the limits of any incorporated city, town or village having a resident registered practitioner therein."

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

##### "MEDICAL ACT, 1898."

"55. Unregistered Persons not to Practise.—It shall not be lawful for any person not registered to practise medicine, surgery or midwifery for hire, gain or hope of reward.

"63. Penalty for Unregistered Person for Practising.—If any person not registered pursuant to this Act, for hire, gain, or hope of reward, practise or profess to practise medicine, surgery or midwifery, or advertise to give advice in medicine, surgery or midwifery, he shall, upon a summary conviction thereof before any Justice of the Peace, for any and every such offence pay a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

##### "MEDICAL ACT, 1898. AMENDMENT ACT, 1905."

"2. Section 63 of Chapter 9 of the Statutes of 1898, being the 'Medical Act, 1898,' is hereby amended by adding thereto the following sub-section:—

"Penalty for Unregistered Person Practising for or in the stead of a Registered Practitioner.—  
(2) If any person not registered under this Act contracts with any person registered under this Act to practise medicine or surgery for him or in his stead, both parties to such contract shall be liable, upon summary conviction before any Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars and not less than twenty-five dollars."

## MANITOBA.

## "MEDICAL ACT" (Not in Minutes).

"Section 62: Prohibited from Practising.—It shall not be lawful for any person not registered under this Act, for hire, gain, or hope of reward, to practise medicine, surgery, osteopathy, or to treat or profess to treat another, or to prescribe or recommend any drug, medicine, appliance, application, operation or treatment for any injury to, or any physical or mental ailment of, or any disease, infirmity or deformity of another, but this section shall not apply to the sale of glasses for the correcting of visual errors.

"Section 75: Penalty.—If any person, not registered pursuant to this Act, for hire, gain, or hope of reward, practise or profess to practise medicine, surgery or osteopathy, or treat or profess to treat another, or prescribe or recommend or profess to prescribe or recommend, any drug, medicine, appliance, application, operation or treatment for any injury to, or any physical or mental ailment of, or any disease, infirmity or deformity of another, or if any person, not registered as aforesaid, advertise or give advice in medicine, surgery or osteopathy, or midwifery, or advertise to treat, or prescribe any drug, medicine, application, operation or treatment for, any injury to, or any physical or mental ailment of, or any disease, infirmity or deformity of, another, he shall, upon summary conviction thereof before any Justice of the Peace, for any and every such offence pay a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars nor less than twenty-five dollars."

[The above Sections are quoted from the American Medical Directory, Fifth Edition, 1916.]

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

## "THE NEW BRUNSWICK MEDICAL ACT, 1909."

"27. Subject to the provisions of the preceding section" [which permits practise by H.M. Naval or Military Officers] "no person shall practise medicine in the Province of New Brunswick unless his name shall be registered in the Medical Register, or he shall have received from the Council a licence to practise.

"40. If any person not registered or licensed under this Act shall, for hire, gain, or hope of reward, practise or profess to practise medicine, or treat or attempt to cure or alleviate any ailment or infirmity, physical or mental, in any manner whatsoever, unless under the advice or by the direction of a duly qualified practitioner, he shall be liable to a penalty of twenty dollars for each and every offence"

## NOVA SCOTIA.

## "THE MEDICAL ACT."

"Section 35.—(1) If any person not registered under the provisions of this chapter practises, or in any manner or by any means whatsoever professes to practice medicine, surgery or midwifery, or advertises in any manner or by any means whatsoever to give advice in medicine, surgery or midwifery, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars for each day that he so practises, professes to practise, or advertises.

(2) If any person wilfully pretends to be a physician, doctor of medicine, surgeon or general practitioner, or assumes any title, addition or description other than he actually possesses and is legally entitled to, he shall for each offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars."

[The above Section is quoted from the American Medical Directory, Fifth Edition, 1916.]

## ONTARIO.

## "THE ONTARIO MEDICAL ACT."

"Section 49. Practise unlawful if not-registered penalties—It shall not be lawful for any person not registered to practise medicine, surgery or midwifery, for hire, gain, or hope of reward; and if any person not registered pursuant of this Act, for hire, gain, or hope of reward practises or professes to practise medicine, surgery or midwifery, or advertises to give advice in medicine, surgery or midwifery, he shall upon a summary conviction thereof before any Justice of the Peace, for every such offence, pay a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars nor less than twenty-five dollars."

[The above Section is quoted from the American Medical Directory, Fifth Edition, 1916.]

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

## "PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND MEDICAL ACT."

"25. Penalty for persons practising who are not registered or licensed.—It shall not be lawful for any person not registered (or licensed) under this Act, to practise medicine, surgery, or midwifery for hire, gain, or hope of rewards, and if any person not registered or licensed pursuant to this Act, for hire, gain or hope of reward, practises or professes to practise medicine, surgery or midwifery, or advertises in any manner or by any means whatsoever to give advice in medicine, surgery or midwifery, he shall upon a summary conviction thereof before any Stipendiary Magistrate or two Justices of the Peace for any and every such offence pay a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars."

## QUEBEC.

"QUEBEC ACT TO AMEND THE REVISED STATUTES, 1909, RESPECTING THE QUEBEC MEDICAL ACT."  
(Assented to 9th February, 1918.)

"10. Article 4946 of the Revised Statutes, 1909, is amended by adding thereto, after paragraph 2 thereof, the following paragraph, to wit:

"3. Practising medicine under a name which is not that of a physician legally authorised to practise medicine, surgery, and midwifery, is likewise prohibited."

"13. Article 4971 of the Revised Statutes, 1909, is amended by replacing paragraphs 3 and 4 thereof by the following.—

"3. Every person who, in an advertisement in a newspaper, or in a written or printed circular, or on a business card, or on any sign, assumes such a title, name or designation as to lead people to suppose that he is duly registered or qualified to practise medicine, surgery or midwifery, or any person who either for himself or on account of a licensed physician, offers or gives his services as physician, surgeon or accoucheur, even gratuitously, or who offers or gives free consultations, if he be not duly authorised and registered in this Province under this section, shall in each of such cases be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars for the first offence, of one hundred dollars for the second offence, and of two hundred dollars for every subsequent offence

"In every prosecution under this section proof of registration shall be upon the person prosecuted."

#### SASKATCHEWAN.

##### "THE MEDICAL PROFESSION ACT."

"Section 64.—No person unregistered or under suspension under this Act shall practise medicine, surgery or midwifery for hire, gain, or hope of reward, and if any person not registered or under suspension as aforesaid pursuant to this Act for hire, gain, or hope of reward practises or professes to practise or advertise to give advice in medicine, surgery or midwifery, or who shall furnish medicine or treat any disease or ailment by medicine, drugs or any form of treatment, influence or appliance for hire, gain or hope of reward shall be guilty of an offence, and upon summary conviction thereof be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars."

[The above Section is quoted from the American Medical Directory, Fifth Edition, 1916.]

#### YUKON TERRITORY.

##### "THE YUKON MEDICAL ORDINANCE."

"12 No person to practise medicine unless registered—It shall not be lawful for any person not registered to practise medicine or surgery or midwifery for hire or hope of reward; and if any person, not registered pursuant to this Ordinance, for hire, gain, or hope of reward, practises or professes to practise medicine, surgery or midwifery, he shall, upon a summary conviction thereof before any Justice of the Peace, for any and every such offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars."

#### NEWFOUNDLAND.

##### "THE NEWFOUNDLAND ACT, 1896."

"24. It shall not be lawful for any person not registered to practise medicine, surgery, or midwifery for hire, gain or hope of reward, and if any person not registered pursuant to this Act practises, or professes to practise, medicine, surgery or midwifery, or advertises to give advice, or gives advice, in medicine, surgery or midwifery, for hire, gain or hope of reward, he shall, upon conviction in a summary manner before a Justice of the Peace, pay a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars, and, in default of payment, be imprisoned for a period not exceeding six months."

#### COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

##### NEW SOUTH WALES.

There is no prohibition of unqualified practise. "The Medical Practitioners Act, 1912," Section 11, imposes a penalty on unqualified persons assuming professional titles, and Section 12 provides under penalty that any person advertising that he treats disease must state his full Christian name and surname in every advertisement and upon any house referred to in the advertisement.

##### QUEENSLAND.

No Medical Act in Minutes.

##### SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

No Medical Act in Minutes.

##### TASMANIA.

##### "THE MEDICAL ACT, 1908."

Section 15 imposes a penalty on unregistered persons using medical titles. There is no prohibition of unqualified practise

##### VICTORIA.

The principal Act, which does not appear upon the Minutes, was enacted in 1890. Amending Acts passed in 1915 and 1916 contain no provision prohibiting unqualified practise.

##### WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

##### "THE MEDICAL ACT, 1894."

"23. From and after the passing of this Act no person other than a medical practitioner shall be entitled to

"(1) Practise medicine or surgery in all or any one or more of its branches; or to

"(2) Advertise or hold out himself as being, or in any manner to pretend to be, or to take or use the name or title (alone or in conjunction with any other title, word, or letter) of a physician, doctor of medicine, licentiate in medicine or surgery, master in surgery, bachelor of medicine or surgery, doctor, surgeon, medical qualified or registered practitioner, apothecary, accoucheur, or any other medical or surgical name or title; or to

"(3.) Advertise or hold himself out, directly or indirectly, by any name, word, letter, title, or designation, whether expressed in words or by letters, or partly in one and partly in the other (either alone or in conjunction with any other word or words, or by any other means whatsoever), as being entitled or qualified, able or willing to practise medicine or surgery in any one, more or all its branches, or to give or perform any medical or surgical service, attendance, operation or advice.

"And every person who, for himself or as assistant, servant, agent or manager, does or permits any act, matter or thing contrary to this section or any part thereof, shall be liable for each and every such offence upon conviction, to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than two pounds and all costs of suit.

"Nothing in sub-section (1) contained shall prejudice or affect the lawful business or occupation of a chemist and druggist, or of a pharmaceutical chemist, and nothing in this section contained shall prejudice or affect the lawful business or occupation of a dentist registered under 'The Dentists Act, 1894.'

"24. Every person who shall exhibit or publish, or cause, permit, or suffer to be exhibited or published any letter, circular, placard, handbill, card, or advertisement of any kind whereby any person advertises or holds himself out contrary to any part of section twenty-three, or attempts so to do, shall be liable for each and every such offence, upon conviction, to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

"Provided that this section shall not apply to any newspaper proprietor or printer publishing such advertisement before written notice from the Registrar that such advertisement is contrary to some part of the said section."

#### NEW ZEALAND.

##### "THE MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS ACT, 1914."

"23. Penalty for wrongfully using name or title of medical practitioner.—Every person commits an offence and is liable to a fine of five pounds for each day during which the offence continues who, not being registered under this Act, practises medicine or surgery, or any branch of medicine or surgery, under the style or title of a physician, surgeon, doctor, licentiate in medicine or surgery, bachelor of medicine, or medical practitioner, or under any name, title, addition, or description implying that he holds any diploma or degree in medicine or surgery, or in any branch of medicine or surgery, or is otherwise specially qualified to practise medicine or surgery, or any branch of medicine or surgery."

##### "THE QUACKERY PREVENTION ACT, 1908."

"2. Every person commits an offence who publishes or causes to be published any statement which is intended by the defendant or any other person to promote the sale of any article as a medicine, preparation, or appliance for the prevention, alleviation, or cure of any human ailment or physical defect, and which is false in any material particular relating to the ingredients, composition, structure, nature, or operation of that article, or to the effects which have followed or may follow the use thereof.

"3. A statement shall be deemed to be published within the meaning of this Act if it is inserted in any newspaper printed and published in New Zealand, or is publicly exhibited in view of persons in any road, street, or other public place, or is contained in any document which is gratuitously sent to any person through the Post Office or otherwise, or which is gratuitously delivered to any person or left upon premises in the occupation of any person.

"4. Every person who commits an offence against this Act is liable, on summary conviction before a magistrate, to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds in the case of a first conviction for any such offence, and not exceeding two hundred pounds in the case of a second or any subsequent conviction.

"5. If any person causes any statement to be inserted, in breach of this Act, in a newspaper printed and published in New Zealand, the printer, publisher and proprietor of that newspaper shall severally (and without excluding the liability of any other person) be deemed to have published that statement in breach of this Act, and shall be liable for an offence against this Act accordingly."

#### UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Bill entitled "THE MEDICAL, DENTAL AND PHARMACY ACT, 1917," still under consideration.

"31. Penalties in respect of practising as a medical practitioner when unregistered.—Any person who, not being registered as a medical practitioner—

"(a) practises as such for gain, hire or reward, or for the expectation thereof; or

"(b) professes to pursue, or by advertisement, representation or any means whatsoever holds himself out as pursuing, the calling of a medical practitioner or professes to diagnose disease, bodily defects or injuries and thereafter to prescribe for or treat the same, or professes to give advice in medicine, surgery or midwifery, or holds himself out as aforesaid as so acting; or

"(c) pretends to be or takes or uses the name of medical practitioner or any name, title, description or addition implying or calculated to lead persons to infer that he is qualified or possesses a degree, diploma or other qualification as a medical practitioner, physician, surgeon, accoucheur, or that he is registered as a medical practitioner under this Act,

shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction for each such offence to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds, or in default of payment to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding three months. In respect of every conviction after the second the punishment shall be a fine not less than fifty pounds nor more than one hundred pounds, or, in default of payment, imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding six months, or such imprisonment without the option of a fine, or both such fine and such imprisonment."



## APPENDIX F.

PAPER handed in by Dr. Helen Wilson.

## AGE OF CONSENT IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

Compiled from an Article by M. Henri Minod in the "Shield" for June 1917.

(These Tables refer to the "Age of Consent" as commonly understood. It must not be confused with the Age of Protection against Procurement, which is 21 in England, and in many other Countries, as set forth in the International Conventions against White Slave Traffic.)

BRITISH DOMINIONS.	AGE.	BRITISH DOMINIONS.	AGE.
New Zealand - - - -	15	South Australia - - -	17
South Africa - - - -	16	Western Australia - -	17
New South Wales - - -	17	Tasmania - - - -	17
Queensland - - - -	17	Victoria - - - -	18
UNITED STATES.	Each State has its own Law.	- UNITED STATES.	Each State has its own Law
In 15 States - - - -	18	In 3 States - - - -	14
In 19 States - - - -	16	In 1 State - - - -	10
In 4 States - - - -	15	In 8 States - - - -	10 to 18 (see )

In eight of the States two ages are recognised according as the girl is chaste or unchaste. For chaste girls it is 18 in six cases, 14 in one, and 21 in another. For unchaste girls it ranges from 10 to 16.

EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.	AGE.	EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.	AGE.
Austria - - - -	14	Italy - - - -	13
Belgium - - - -	15	Netherlands - - - -	12 or 23 (see )
Bulgaria - - - -	13	Norway - - - -	16
Denmark - - - -	16	Russia - - - -	15
France - - - -	13	Spain - - - -	12 or 15 (see )
Germany - - - -	14	Sweden - - - -	15
Greece - - - -	15	Switzerland - - - -	12 to 16 in different cantons
Hungary - - - -	14		

*Notes.*—The law specifically refers to "girls" in Hungary, Netherlands, Spain and Sweden. In other countries it refers to children or young persons of either sex.

*Netherlands.*—The law of 1911 (clause 248) punishes with two years' imprisonment anyone who is guilty of sexual intercourse with a minor by gifts or promises, by abuse of authority, by violence, by seduction, or by abduction of a minor of good conduct. This apparently refers to both sexes, and to any age under the legal majority, viz., 23 years.

*Spain.*—The seduction or abduction of a virgin under 18 is severely punished with two to five years' imprisonment.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend sections 362 and 366 of the Indian Penal Code Paper No. I, (Opinions from Local Govern- was referred, have considered the Bill and the paper noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

We consider that the Bill as referred to us requires alteration in two main respects. In the first place, we think that clause 2 goes beyond the purpose for which the Bill was introduced by amplifying the definition of abduction in such a manner as to make it applicable to every case of abduction and not only to those with which the Bill is concerned. More especially we observe that if abuse of authority in certain circumstances constitutes abduction, a guardian who marries his ward against her will might become punishable under section 366 of the Indian Penal Code. In the second place, the Bill, in providing that the age at which the consent of a girl is to become material for the purposes of the offence with which the Bill deals shall be 16, does not give effect to the Convention to the fullest extent which is possible. We see no reason why effect should not be given to the Convention in regard to offences committed against girls imported from a foreign country. At the same time we are, with one dissentient, of opinion that the age in the case of offences in the commission of which no act has been committed outside India should not exceed 16 years.

These conclusions involve a recasting of the Bill and we have accordingly recommended what is, in form though not in substance, a new Bill, to the provisions of which we proceed to refer in greater detail.

2. *Clause 2.*—Section 362 of the Indian Penal Code already penalises the procurement of a woman when such procurement amounts to abduction. It thus covers the requirements of the second article of the International Convention, except in so far as the definition of abduction in section 362 of the Code does not include within its terms intimidation or abuse of authority. The paragraph which we propose to add to the section by clause 2 of the Bill recommended by us has the effect of including intimidation and abuse of authority within the definition of abduction in cases where that offence is perpetrated for the purpose of procurement.

3. *Clause 3.*—Section 366 of the Code also covers the case of the procurement of a girl under 16 unless she has no guardian or the offence is committed by, or with the consent of, the guardian. These cases we propose to provide for by the insertion of a new section 366A in the Code. This new section follows closely the wording of the addition which was proposed to section 366 by clause 3 (1) of the Bill as introduced.

The case of girls imported from a foreign country we propose to deal with by the insertion of a new section 366B in the Code. We are unanimously of opinion that the requirements of the Convention will be substantially met by penalising the importation of girls from a foreign country. At the same time we have so worded the clause as to prevent its being made a dead-letter by the adoption of the course of importing the girl first into an Indian State.

4. The Bill was published in the Gazette of India, dated the 30th September, 1922.

In view of the fact that practically the whole of the opinions received on the Bill related only to the question of the age of consent in the case of girls domiciled in India, we think that, although we have recast the Bill, its essential provisions have not been so altered as to require the re-publication of the Bill, and we recommend that it be passed as now redrafted by us.

W. M. HAILLY;

NAND LAL.

K. B. L. AGNIHOTRI.

P. V. SRINIVASA RAO.

N. M. SAMARTH.

J. N. MUKHERJEE.

T. RANGACHARIAR.

G. C. BARUA.

22,7,85.N26

DELHI

The 8th February, 1923.

[AS AMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE]

(Words printed in italics indicate the amendments suggested by the Committee.)

A  
BILL

TO

*Give effect to certain Articles of the International Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic.*

WHEREAS it is expedient *to amend the Indian Penal Code in order to give effect to the first, second and third Articles of the International Convention for the suppression of the White Slave Traffic signed at Paris on the fourth day of May, 1910; It is hereby enacted as follows:—*

1. This Act may be called the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Act, 1923.

2. *To section 366 of the said Code the following paragraph shall be added, namely:—*

*“and whoever, by means of criminal intimidation as defined in this Code or of abuse of authority or any other method of compulsion, induces any woman to go from any place with intent that she may be, or knowing that it is likely that she will be, forced or seduced to illicit intercourse with another person shall also be punishable as aforesaid.”*

3. *After section 366 of the said Code the following sections shall be inserted, namely:—*

366A. *Whoever, by any means whatsoever, induces any minor girl under the age of sixteen years to go from any place or to do any act with intent that such girl may be, or knowing that it is likely that she will be, forced or seduced to illicit intercourse with another person shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to ten years and shall also be liable to fine*

366B. *Whoever imports into British India from any country outside India any girl under the age of twenty-one years with intent that she may be, or knowing it to be likely that she will be, forced or seduced to illicit intercourse with another person,*

*and whoever with such intent or knowledge imports into British India from any State in India any such girl who has with the like intent or knowledge been imported into India, whether by himself or by another person,*

*shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to ten years and shall also be liable to fine.”*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,  
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Report of the Select Committee on  
Bill to amend sections 362 and 366  
the Indian Penal Code, with the Bill  
as amended.

