

nobody. The registered prostitutes do not constitute the whole nor even a majority of the entire class, but these are the most prostitute of the prostitutes, the poorest, the most depraved and the most frequented by persons of bad life, and they have intercourse with men of their own class, thus irreparably and very extensively contaminating the lowest strata of society. On the other hand it may be observed, that the visitation made to those registered is useful to the clandestine class also, who derive an indirect benefit, as has been observed in England, in the cities which have not (?) been subjected to the orders relating to contagious diseases.

"In 1850 the police in Paris arrested clandestine prostitutes; among these syphilitics were found in the proportion of 40 per cent. In 1834 the proportion was 31 per cent. (*Parent-Duchalet*). From 1861 to 1866 the proportion went down to 27 per cent. (*La Fort*). In Milan the clandestine prostitutes inscribed were found infected in the proportion of 95 per cent.; the proportion gradually diminished, being in 1873 reduced to 49 per cent. In Turin, according to Dr. Catella, the infected clandestine prostitutes in 1848 were in the proportion of 62 per cent., in 1855 they were 30 per cent., and in 1879, 18 per cent. A similar result was observed in Strasbourg: in 1853 this service was devolved on the police; it had previously been very defective: the new director caused the arrest of a great number of prostitutes. In the visitation 83 per cent. were found to be infected, but in the succeeding years the proportion had so much decreased that, in 1856, the proportion was only 32 per cent. The same fact was confirmed in Bordeaux; in 1858 the diseased clandestine prostitutes were in the proportion of 49 per cent.: the service was reorganized in 1859, and in 1860 the proportion had descended to 20 per cent. If benefit results, even indirectly, from the sanitary visitation of the non-inscribed prostitutes, it must with greater reason result to those women who are brought under the regulation. In a brilliant communication of Dr. Kuborn to the Royal Academy of Public Medicine, we read that from 1865 to 1870 the public women visited in Paris presented, according to Carlier, the following proportions: the clandestine, 27 per cent.; the inscribed less than 2 per cent. infected.

"It is seen, from the statistics gathered by Dr.

Fidanza and reproduced by Dr. D. Benjamin Dupont in his *Pornographia* de Buenos Ayres, that, in this city, in which the sanitary vigilance over prostitution is almost nothing, there entered into the hospitals, from 1872 to 1877, 4,632 venereal patients, among whom there was a mortality of 4 per 1,000 in men, and 100 per 1,000 in women. The prostitutes of the low class, through ignorance or negligence, give no heed to their disease, and it consequently becomes sometimes so aggravated as to result in death. Well now, we have seen that in the cities in which sanitary visitation has been established, it is very beneficial under different aspects, *since it diminishes venereal diseases among the troops and prostitutes subjected to visitation*, whilst it is indirectly beneficial also among those not so subjected, and it attenuates in a marked degree the more grave form which occasions syphilis. It also appears that the venereal affections are propagated with more facility, according to the observance of Dr. Mauriac, by those not subjected to visitation; he, after investigating the origin of the contagion in 4,735 venereal patients treated by him, found that 4,012 had been infected by non-inscribed women.

"Let us now look on the reverse side of the medal, at what takes place in London, in relation to this most interesting subject. In that city prostitution is free, and there are in it more than 50,000 prostitutes. These women are addicted to whiskey and gin, and they are to be met with in every street in the night, and frequenting all the cafes and beer and liquor establishments, and the vestibules of the theatres. They congregate in the brothels, or nocturnal houses, in the long rooms frequented by sailors, and in the hells where they are to be found in great numbers.—(Ryan, *On Prostitution in London*, 1836). In some parts of England there are obscene dens in which girls between 12 and 15 years of age, half-naked and almost dying of hunger,—prostitute themselves for a few pence.—(Lecour, *Prostitution in Paris and London*, Paris, 1877). In 1864 more than 6,000 women, who had no other mode of living than prostitution, appeared before the tribunals of London, for various offences. May we not now say to the English ladies of the confederation, 'give heed to the beam that is in your own eyes?' It is easy to understand why in London the consulting annexes of the Lock Hospital, Guy's Hospital, the Royal