

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	455	Press ~~Mis.~~
<i>221A-221C</i> Dated	27. 3. 19	1886

12/13

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
27th March 1866.*

Read the following papers :—

No. 221A. From the President, Sanitary Commission, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Madras, 23rd February 1865, No. 519.

I have the honor to submit, for the information of Government, a copy of letter No. 504, dated 20th February 1865, addressed by the Secretary of this Commission to the Superintending Engineer of the 4th Division.

2. This letter refers to plans of Lunatic Asylums submitted by Colonel Boileau to this Commission.

3. It will be observed, that this Commission has proposed very numerous modifications and alterations in these Plans, and that important principles of construction are discussed.

4. The necessity for the erection of suitable Lunatic Asylums, both at the Presidency Town and in the interior of the country, is emergent; and I have therefore thought it desirable to submit the enclosed letter, with a view to obtaining the Orders of the Government on the subjects therein discussed, with a view to no time being lost in a revision being made in the Plans, both of the Presidency and Provincial Lunatic Asylums, in accordance with the suggestions of this Commission, should these meet with the approval of Government.

From the Secretary, Sanitary Commission, Madras, to the Superintending Engineer, 4th Division, Madras; dated 20th February 1865, No. 504.

Enclosures.

- * 9 Plans.
- 1 Letter No. 520, dated 22nd Dec. 1864.
- 1 Copy of G. O., No. 444, dated 15th April 1864.
- 1 Copy of G. O., No. 1,145, dated 21st April 1864.
- † 1 Plan of a Provincial Lunatic Asylum.
- ‡ 1 Lunatic Asylum general site Plan.
- 1 Sketch Plan of a Lunatic Asylum by Captain Mullins
(To be returned)
- 1 Bird's eye view of the Pentonville Prison.
(To be returned)

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 4,967, dated 27th December 1864, together with its enclosures,* all herewith returned, also of your letter No. 5,309 with enclosure,† (herewith returned,) also of your letter No. 5,234 with enclosure‡ (herewith returned).

2. I am instructed to inform you that the plans have been considered in detail by this Commission, and to add the expression of their opinion that a considerable reduction in cost might be effected, and that supervision might be more easily attained were a different style of construction adopted than that which is proposed for the accommodation of native patients. In several instances the proposed plans do not agree with the suggestions of the Head of the Medical Department.

3. The very large amount of expense proposed to be incurred, viz., 4,41,600 Rupees, might be considerably diminished were a less expensive style of architecture adopted than that which has been designed by Lieutenant Penny-cuik, and with the knowledge which experience has afforded as to the class of patients likely to inhabit the native cells, it would appear to be a needless expense to construct for them buildings so entirely unnecessary for their social position and personal requirements.

4. While fully admitting the necessity of furnishing ample superficial area and cubic space for native patients, it is in the opinion of this Commission unnecessary to construct buildings of the expensive character contemplated in Plans A, B, and C, even if these designs were calculated to supply the best possible accommodation, but

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
27th March 1863.*

as will hereafter be seen it would appear questionable whether sufficient means have been adopted to ensure thorough ventilation in them.

5. In consideration for the class of persons who will inhabit these buildings, it appears exceedingly undesirable that upstairs apartments should be constructed, as they might possibly prove the cause of accidents if the patients are

Upstairs apartments objectionable.

allowed access to the adjoining open verandah. It is also well known that persons laboring under insanity are very susceptible of the influence of cold, and if native patients afflicted with insanity are placed in upstairs apartments, it is not improbable that their general health might suffer from an amount of exposure for which their peculiar illness and previous habits may have unfitted them.

6. In suggesting, however, for your consideration, that these objections exist, and that upstairs rooms for native patients should be avoided, this Commission has not lost sight of the increased cost of expenditure which might result from the adoption of this suggestion, nor has it been overlooked that an increased number of detached pavilion buildings would necessitate a larger amount of supervision by attendants.

7. In Criminal prisons where separate cells are provided, supervision has to be conducted with a view to the combination of the greatest efficiency of it with the least expenditure, and as the same requirements have to be met in the present instance, it might be well to adopt such principles of construction as have been found to fulfil the desired ends most satisfactorily.

The principles of construction of Jails.

8. An examination of the plan of Pentonville Prison has suggested the adoption of a somewhat similar style of arrangement for the proposed Lunatic Asylum. I am directed therefore, to forward for your information a "bird's eye view" of this building, which might be made the basis of a plan for the native portion of the Lunatic Asylum.

Suggest a Plan for the Lunatic Asylum.

9. If in the centre of 4 converging single-storied blocks, each to contain 40 patients, in cells separated within by central passage, a lofty apartment were erected, the central corridor of each block being approached from it by arched openings (to be protected by iron-barred railing and doors), it would be possible to ventilate any row of cells placed in these blocks more effectually than can be now done in the closed buildings proposed in plans A, B, and C; and if each block were further furnished with doors at the external ends, patients could be removed from their cells, &c., &c., without in the least interfering with the inhabitants of the adjoining buildings, while supervision could be reduced to a minimum, and effective means could be adopted by the introduction of ridge and other ventilation to secure a freer access of air than can be afforded in the lower storey proposed in the Plans under observation.

Plan proposed by this Commission.

10. The Principal Inspector General of the Medical Department will no doubt inform you whether or not he considers a central passage between the cells one of the essential principles of construction of each block; should he not do so, a still further reduction of expenditure could be effected by placing the cells back to back. I forward a Plan designed on this principle by Captain Mullins, together with a copy of Memorandum by that Officer, from which it will be seen that the cost of each cell for native patients need not exceed 350 Rupees, including

Central corridors.

Captain Mullins' Plan.

* To be returned at convenience.

† To be returned.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
27th March 1866.*

provisions for latrines, &c.; while, according to Lieutenant Pennycuik's estimate, no less than Rupees 837-8-0 are proposed to be expended for each native inhabitant of Block A of his designs.

11. In Captain Mullins' Plan, separate accommodation is contemplated for almost all patients, and it is a matter worthy of serious consideration whether the aggregation of any considerable number of lunatics should in any case

General wards objectionable.

be allowed in sleeping wards. Experience has shewn that no person, however harmless he may seem to be, who has once suffered from the severer forms of insanity, can be thoroughly relied on if allowed to sleep in the same apartment with other persons, and if distinct supervision is to be provided for each common ward, as contemplated in plan B of Lieutenant Pennycuik's designs, a larger number of night warders would be required than could effectually supervise the same number of persons in separate cells. The saving in point of room-space is not considerable, and, as will be seen from a comparison of plans A and B, the diminution in cost of accommodation per patient is very trifling, amounting to little more than 87 Rupees.

12. Bearing this in mind, and considering, moreover, that some place must be provided where patients can take exercise during inclement weather, or during the heat of the day, this

Separate cells recommended for all inmates.

Commission is, on the whole, inclined to believe, that separate cells for all patients should be provided, and that these cells should face inwards towards a common central corridor. This corridor should have ridge-ventilation, and, if necessary for the purposes of lighting, might have one or two sky-lights in each block.

13. With this exception, the Plan designed by Captain Mullins is generally approved; but of necessity his estimate, as shown in his Memorandum will have to be exceeded if the build-

Cost of Plan proposed by this Commission.

ings are modified as recommended in last paragraph; but there is every reason to hope that even with this alteration each patient may be accommodated in a separate cell at a cost less than one-half of that estimated by Lieutenant Pennycuik.

14. I now proceed to the examination, in detail, of the several Plans submitted with your letter, premising that the foregoing observations are intended to apply more particularly to those

Examination of Lieut. Pennycuik's Designs.

portions of the buildings to be occupied solely by natives.

15. Plan A. Besides the oval windows to each cell, and the ventilators over the opposite door, there does not seem to be any provision made for the access or exit of air, and, when it is remembered that the exterior openings are at their lowest point 7½ feet from the floor level, and that the openings over the door are about 9 feet from it, it is questionable whether a native sleeping on the ground as he is almost certain to do would receive much benefit from this method of ventilation. It would be more desirable if windows were provided for each cell looking outwards, sufficiently barred for safety and to be protected at night or during the monsoon by fixed venetians

Plan A.

Ventilation insufficient.

Proposed remedy.

set in a frame, which could, by day, or in fine weather, be slid aside to an interval between the adjoining windows.

16. The dimensions of the cells are approved, but no provision seems to have been made for the escape of foul air collecting in the central passage traversing the building; and at night-time, when all doors and windows may be supposed to be closed, there is little doubt that this corridor would be filled with foul air. Should Lieutenant Pennycuik's plan be adopted (which the Commission trust it will not be) shaft ventilation through the upper walls both for the corridors and cells should be introduced. These

Ventilation of corridors, and their lighting.

corridors are also imperfectly lighted; the light derivable from the central division, and from the end windows would, it is believed, prove insufficient, as 96½ feet of corridor is allowed to intervene between the windows at the end and centre.

17. With reference to the subsidiary buildings attached to this block, I am instructed to remark that the privy is not provided with any receptacle for sifted earth, or poudrette.

Subsidiary buildings—Privy.

The details of the proposed working of this privy are not before this Commission; but from the pamphlet forwarded to you with my letter, No. 403, dated 13th December 1864, you will have already learned the views of this Commission on the subject.

18. The bath room might, with advantage, be furnished with brick in chunam baths; also with douche and shower baths, in separate compartments, and there would be no objection to

Bath room.

its being approximated to the main building, and removed from the privy and from observation more effectually than is provided for in Lieutenant Pennycuik's plan, where the doors of the two apartments face one another in a narrow passage.

19. It is considered by this Commission a matter of such great importance that ample means should be afforded for supplying an abundance of air, that I am directed to press upon your

Windows to be in all cells

consideration the desirability of substituting windows for the circular openings at the outer end of all, except perhaps padded cells. These windows should be protected by a light sloping verandah, as shown in Captain Mullins' plan, and if the spaces intervening between the adjacent blocks were laid out and neatly planted there would be no unnecessary overlooking from one block to another, owing to their being set on at right angles.

20. The central apartment should be made to overtop the adjacent blocks, and, if necessary, means of observation might be afforded by it, as a person occupying the upper portion of it could easily overlook all persons moving about in the adjacent grounds.

Central room of converging blocks.

21. The question of the dimensions of the cells must not be overlooked. Lieutenant Pennycuik contemplates, in the separate cells for native males, a superficies of a hundred and four square feet; and in the general wards proposed by that Officer, a hundred feet on the lower floor per patient, and a slightly larger space on the upper floors are afforded. This Commission considers that the proportions shown in his Plan for separate cells should be adopted; but I am

Superficies per patient.

to direct attention to the fact that in the wards designed by him, he proposes to place 10 patients instead of 8, as suggested by Dr. Shaw. For the reasons before assigned, this Commission is inclined to question the propriety of erecting general wards; but should it be thought desirable to do so there could be no difficulty in building one block, on the plan suggested by them, omitting the dividing walls of the several cells which might be necessary to form wards for 8

Wards designed for too many patients.

patients, and if, after experiment, this method of accommodating patients was not found satisfactory these large wards could be easily altered into separate cells by the erection of dividing walls.

Should not hold more than 8.

22. The plans proposed for B and C are in some few particulars less open to objection than that for block A; but the Sanitary Commission would strongly recommend that where the cost of these three blocks amounts to no less than 1,93,000 Rupees, the adoption of the plainer style of architecture, recommended by this Commission, should receive favorable consideration, as it would probably result in a saving to Government of nearly a lac of Rupees.

23. Plan D shows provision for European and East Indian male patients; that on the ground floor being in separate cells, and that upstairs in four general wards with a common dining room. The dimensions of the cells are

Plan D.

satisfactory, but there is no information before this Commission to show what number of patients it is proposed to put in the upper rooms. From the proportions of these rooms, however, they suppose the numbers would probably be five and eight in each small and large room respectively: this would give an amount of accommodation slightly in excess of that required by Doctor Shaw's letter, as there would be thirty patients in cells and twenty-six in wards, or fifty-six in all, in lieu of fifty proposed by Dr. Shaw.

24. Here, as in plans A, B, and C, the central passage must, of necessity, be dark and ill-ventilated—this might, to a great extent, be remedied by carrying on the central hall right through the building from front to rear.

Central passage too dark and ill-ventilated.

The loss of the two cells occupying this part of the building would not reduce the total number below that estimated by the head of the Medical Department.

25. Here, as in the plans previously examined, circular openings to admit light and air into the separate cells are objectionable; more especially for a class of patients for whom rational treatment will probably be adopted. It

Cells ill-ventilated and unsuited to carry out any rational system of treatment.

would be impossible to carry out the modern system of the treatment of insanity in apartments such as these are, and windows allowing a free look-out are essentially required here, except perhaps in the case of the padded cells.

26. I am instructed to observe, moreover, that the Sanitary Commission do not see in the plans any indication of a reading or recreation room suitable to patients of this class. They

No reading or recreation room.

think that some provision of this kind should be made, and it might probably be effected by slightly widening the upstairs central apartments, and removing the staircase into the back verandah. This need not be a source of any considerable expense, and it would not lead to any diminution of sleeping accommodation more than would simply reduce it to a sufficiency for fifty patients as contemplated by Dr. Shaw.

27. The relative position of the bath room and privy is open to the same objection as was made to plan A, but otherwise the privy seems well designed, and might easily be adapted to

Bath room and privy.

the "dry earth system." It should, however, be brought nearer the main building:—and the same observation applies to the bath room.

28. I should direct attention to the fact that the additional accommodation, such as reading and recreation room recommended by this Commission, will not entail any considerable expense, and I imagine that it was contemplated

The foregoing recommendations do not involve increased expense.

in Dr. Shaw's recommendation as contained in paragraph 13 of his letter.

29. Block E. This building, which is intended to afford accommodation for twelve European and East Indian males, appears to be open to several serious objections: the centre side rooms must, of necessity, be dark, having each only one window, and the erection of bath rooms in the enclosed verandahs, would seem to render

Plan E open to several objections.

Centre side rooms dark.

Bath rooms ill-placed.

it desirable that the rooms should be re-arranged, so that the house should be only two rooms deep instead of three. There should also be a better arrangement of the bath-rooms, and more ready access afforded to those on the upper floor, as the servants repairing to those apartments would,

according to the present plan, have to pass in front of the sitting room windows when attending to these places. As in almost all the plans hitherto considered there is great want of light in the centre of this building: for, the central passage which is from fifty to sixty feet in length has only four small windows and two doors—all of these being under the shelter of deep verandahs—for, if privacy is to be enjoyed by the inhabitants of the side rooms, little light would be afforded by the openings into these apartments.

Centre rooms dark.

Library and recreation room not provided.

A library and recreation room are essential to this block, and I am to suggest that, as far as possible, the sleeping accommodation should be afforded on the upper story. The Sanitary Commission think an entire re-arrangement of this building might be made with advantage, and that the same amount of material might be employed so as to afford well ventilated and airy apartments for sleeping, and a well-lighted dining and recreation room. I am to observe that, although specified by Dr. Shaw, there is no apartment provided for an Overseer in this building; this is such an essential element that it should not be omitted.

30. Plan F. This shows accommodation apparently intended for six female patients, four of whom are to have rooms on the upper floor, and two on the lower. There are six other rooms provided. Possibly, some of these are intended for a Matron, although it is not directly stated in the plan. If the two rooms at the rear of the lower floor were removed, four rooms would be left for the Matron, and the block would correspond on both stories. Here, as in the corresponding building for the better class of male patients, the central passage is dark, and the staircase is inconveniently placed; nor is there any room which, from its size and position, is suited for recreation.

Central passage dark.

No recreation room.

The appearance of this building architecturally, and its ventilation, might be much improved by an additional window in the front of the apartments upstairs and downstairs; and by a similar alteration at the back of the building. The arrangements for the approach of servants to bath rooms are open to the same objection as noted before with reference to block E.

31. In both these buildings the cost per patient is very great; in that now under notice it is estimated at 4,666 Rupees, and in block E. at 2,666 Rupees: an amount which should be sufficient to secure a very superior class of accommodation. This Commission think that this building might be re-constructed with advantage on a plan which would give sleeping apartments with bath rooms exclusively upstairs, while the lower floor might be occupied by a recreation room, dining room, library, and Matron's apartments.

Cost of accommodation in blocks E and F.

32. Block G., Infirmary. This building is strongly disapproved by this Commission, the aggregation under one roof of European males and females, and native males and females together with Apothecary's and Nurse's rooms and privies and bath rooms, is so entirely at variance with all recognized rules regarding hospital construction, and so opposed to all considerations of decency and of the comfort of the inhabitants, that the Sanitary Commission trust it will never be adopted by Government.

Infirmary entirely disapproved.

Separate male and female hospitals should certainly be provided tolerably close to, but disconnected from, the pavilions containing patients of these sexes.

33. It is a matter of some difficulty to understand the section through A B which would seem to show the privy projected, with intervening verandah, behind ward A. This is clearly not the arrangement proposed in the ground plan.

Section and ground plan do not agree.

Privies and bath rooms.

34. Moreover, this Commission cannot accord their approval to privies and bath rooms which open directly into European wards.

35. Plan H, Medical Officers' Quarters. It does not appear from the plans submitted with your letter, whether this is intended for one or more Medical officers; if for only one, the accommodation would seem unnecessarily great in point of room-space, and the total cost on the building Rupees 28,000, greatly in excess of that required to provide suitable accommodation for one Medical officer.

Medical Officers' quarters.

Waste of space by passage, &c.

36. I am also to direct attention to the fact that nearly one-fourth of the entire building, so far as rooms are concerned, is occupied by staircase and passages, while the 12-foot verandah in front and at parts of the sides is, together with the 10-foot verandah behind, totally incongruous with the entire absence of any provision of this kind at the ends of the 4 main rooms of this building. Two good sitting rooms with 2 bed, dressing, and bath rooms, would probably be amply sufficient for public quarters, and the extravagant estimate of 28,000 Rupees might probably be decreased by one-half, if only one officer is to be provided for.

Verandahs.

37. If, however, it is contemplated that two Medical officers should be accommodated, they should have to their quarters, separate staircases and entrances, although, perhaps, economy might be attained if the quarters were built semi-detached.

Accommodation for two Medical officers.

It is observed by this Commission, that Dr. Shaw recommends that a reception room for public visitors should be provided in the same building. It would perhaps be found that such an apartment would be better placed in direct connection with the blocks of wards or cells, as the ground plan shows a considerable distance between these and the Medical officers' quarters.

38. I am to observe that the subsidiary buildings, stables, coach house, cook-room, and godown, are by no means in proportion to the dimensions of the residence, while no provision whatever seems to have been made for the occupation of servants. This observation applies to all quarters for the residence of the officials of the Asylum.

Subsidiary buildings.

39. Plan I is generally approved so far as it is intelligible, but it does not appear for how many inhabitants it is designed; and the central room must, of necessity, be somewhat dark, and the side rooms are small, while the back rooms are much too low if intended as sleeping apartments, and if the roof of them is continuous with that of the back verandah: they are sufficiently large for bath or store rooms only.

Plan I.

40. The relative position of the privy and cook-room attached to these buildings is well designed, but I might suggest that if the dry earth system is to be adopted in family quarters here and elsewhere, the privies should be constructed specially with a view to their adaptability to this system of conservancy.

Privies and cook-rooms.

Plan J.

41. Plan J is approved.

42. Plan K. If this shed is intended for working, or for the carrying on of trades, ridge ventilation throughout should be estimated for, and the roof might, with advantage, be made to project somewhat further so as to throw a deeper shade.

Plan K.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
27th March 1866.*

43. If intended to be used in the monsoon, permanent outer walls to these buildings should be erected, and not as it would appear from the plan simply pillars at intervals, while the central wall should be entirely done away with as unnecessarily obstructing ventilation and as a needless increase of expense. Strong outer walls with a roof supported by trusses would afford a larger space for working in and much better ventilated apartments than 10-foot sheds can possibly yield.

44. The last item to which I am to refer in these plans, is that of 36,000 Rupees proposed to be expended in erecting 7,200 running feet of fence. It appears to this Commission, that while it is undoubtedly necessary to provide for security against the escape of patients from the several wards, cells, and hospitals, it is by no means necessary to enclose thus carefully the quarters of the Medical officer, the Matron, Overseers, Apothecaries, and native servants, for whom a simple hedge would be amply sufficient. I believe that this item of expense might be reduced by one-half, without in the slightest degree diminishing the efficiency of the proposed buildings for the custody of lunatics.

45. With reference to the plan for Provincial Lunatic Asylums, I have to remark that the system of aggregation of lunatics therein proposed is objectionable. The combination of wash-house and privy under one roof is open to most serious objections, and the unnecessary extension of the buildings over a considerable space of ground cannot meet with approval. An Asylum constructed in accordance with the suggestions contained in paragraphs 7 to 13 of this letter, would probably much more cheaply meet the required ends, while it would allow of extension on the same plan should this eventually be required.

46. I am directed to explain that this Commission have thought it necessary to enter thus fully into detail concerning the several plans received with your letter noted in paragraph 1, feeling that it is no less incumbent on them to suggest economy in expenditure by Government than to provide for lunatics, a style of accommodation suited to their wants, and calculated as far as possible to afford these persons at a moderate cost all available means which can be adopted for the amelioration or cure of the diseases with which they are afflicted.

47. I am to inform you that the proposed plans submitted with your letters under reply have been considered by this Commission in communication with the Inspector General of Jails, who assents to the propriety of the foregoing remarks.

No. 105.

MEMORANDUM.

The Chief Secretary has the honor to request that the Superintending Engineer, 4th Division, will be good enough to send him the several plans for the proposed Lunatic Asylums at the Presidency and in the Provinces, which formed the subject of the letter addressed to him by the Secretary to the Sanitary Commission, under date the 20th instant, No. 504.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
3rd March 1865.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

To the Superintending Engineer, 4th Division, Madras.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
27th March 1866.*

No. 221 B.

No. 5943.

MEMORANDUM.

With reference to Memorandum, No. 105, dated 3rd March 1865, the Superintending Engineer has the honor to forward to the Chief Secretary to Government all the plans for the proposed Lunatic Asylums at the Presidency and in the Provinces alluded to in the letter from the Secretary Sanitary Commission, No. 504, dated 20th February 1865.

Enclosures.
12 Plans.
1 Pamphlet.

SUPG. ENGR.'S OFFICE, 4TH DIVN.,
MADRAS, 10th March 1865.

(Signed) A. BOILEAU, Col., R. E.

Supg. Engr., 4th Divn.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George.

No. 221 C.

ORDER THEREON, 27th March 1866, No. 455.

Owing to the plans which accompanied the foregoing papers having been mislaid, the disposal of the subject has been unavoidably delayed. The delay is not of much consequence as there is no prospect of funds being available in the course of the ensuing official year for the erection of the proposed Lunatic Asylums.

2. Pending, however, the provision of the necessary funds, it is desirable that no further time should be lost in settling the plans and estimates, and the Governor in Council accordingly directs that the papers which accompanied the Superintending Engineer's Memorandum be returned to him, in order that he may carefully consider and report on the suggestion made by the Sanitary Commission and then forward his remarks together with the papers and plan to the Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, who will transmit them to Government with his observations.

(True Extract).

Chief Secretary.

To the Public Works Department, with 12 Plans and a Pamphlet.

„ Secretary, Sanitary Commission.

„ Principal Inspector General, Medical Department.

Ed. J. Tulloch.

Memorandum

The Sanitary Commission (in their letter dated 23rd February 1865) addressed to the Superintending Engineer 4th Division and forwarded to Government offer remarks on the construction of Presidency and Provincial Lunatic Asylums. They consider the cost of the buildings projected excessive and the general style of the accommodation provided unnecessarily expensive for the wants of the patients.

2 Their general objections are—

1 Upper air apartments they consider dangerous and possibly unwholesome.

2 The cost of supervision is enhanced by numerous detached buildings and

diminution

diminished by adopting
a system of blocks or corridors
radiating from a common
centre.

3 The Commission forward
a plan of Rutonville Prison,
which affords an example
of this latter mode of con-
struction, and a plan furnish-
ed by Captain Mullins, &c
which with modifications
they are prepared to recom-
mend.

4 The cost of Captain
Mullins' plan the Commission
believe will not exceed one
half the cost of Lieutenant
Punycuik's, while the former
officer provides a separate
cell for each patient, a
system which they much
prefer to the system of general
wards adopted by Lieutenant
Punycuik.

5 The Commission further
urge special objections to
the plans submitted by
the Superintending Engineer.

These mainly refer to the
want of windows in cells,
the excessive space wasted
in passages, the want of
ventilation, and the overcrowd-
ing of wards. In plan I
they suggest that a reading
and recreation room should
be added. Plans B & C appear
to them unnecessarily costly
as do the quarters provided
for medical officers.

6 But while making
suggestions for the improve-
ment of the plans submitted,
the Commission in the first
instance deprecate the adoption
of the plans and urge a re-
consideration of the subject
with reference to the principles
on which the proposed
asylums shall be construct-
ed.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government Public Works Department,
11th April 1866.*

No. 154. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the
Judicial Department :—

Passing orders on certain correspondence relative }
to the plans, &c., for the proposed Lunatic } (Here enter 27th March 1866, No. 455.)
Asylums at the Presidency.

No. 155. ORDER THEREON, 11th April 1866, No. 1,103.

CIVIL WORKS, No. 25.

Communicated to the Superin-
tending Engineer of the 4th Division,
who will give his early attention to the

orders which are contained in paragraph 2.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) CHARLES A. ORR, Colonel, R. E.,

Secretary to Government.

To the Superintending Engineer, 4th Division, with Enclosures.
To all other Superintending Engineers.

Erd. S. T. Augustin!

Judicial Dept.
N. bog.

From the Superintending Engineer H. D.
Dated 10th March 1865.

For Orders.

I suppose that we must hear
what the S Engineer & P of the Dept
have to say on the remarks of
the Commission before we can
finally decide - The matter
in one sense is not pressing for
decision there is no money
in the budget ^{of 65/66} for these works when
their details have been settled.
Doubtless the Asylums are very
much required -

The suggestion of the Com^{tee}

Deliberate Order

Judicial Department.

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following papers
From the President Sanitary Commission Here under 23rd February 1865 N^o 519
— " — Supy Engineer 4th Division — " — 10th March 1865 N^o 5943

Order thereon. 27th March 1866 N^o 455.

Owing to the Plans which accompanied the foregoing papers having been mislaid, the disposal of the subject has been unavoidably delayed. The delay is not of much consequence, as there is no prospect of funds being available in the course of the ensuing official year for the erection of the proposed Lunatic Asylums.

2 Pending however the provision of the necessary funds, it is desirable that no further time should be lost in settling the plans and estimates, and the Governor in Council accordingly

directs

directs that the papers which
accompanied the Superintendent
Mr. Inguiera's Memoir be re-
turned to him in order that
he may carefully consider
and report on the suggestion
made by the Sanitary Com-
mission and then forward
his remarks together with
the papers and plan to the
Principal Inspector General
Medical Department who
will transmit them to Go-
vernment with his observa-
tions.

To the Public Works Dept. with 12
— Sanitary Commission
— Pl. Insp. Gen. Med. Dept. 1/4

1872 April
~~hit of 17~~

Indian 1866. Department.

No. 455.

PROCEEDINGS OF GOVERNMENT.

Feb 22 1879.

Dated 27 March 1876.

Press No. 2125, G. M. - 14-11-63-560.

22104. 12 22102.