L. & M.
5,000—10-11-96.

Local & Munl. (1896) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 2356 L

DATED 14-12-96

INDEXED.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Reorganisation of the Medical College.

Reading S.O.S.E.D. paragraphs on proposals for the — and the improvement of the existing system of training hospital Assistants.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O	No.	Department.	Date.

[L. & M. 1,000 28-10-96.]

Local & Munl. (189) Department.

CURRENT No. 3279 L

Order No 2356 dated 14-12-96
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From
The Educational Deptt

No. 654

Dated 22/10
Received 1/12.
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SUBJECT.

Reorganization of the Medical College

Passing orders on proposals for the — & the improvement of the existing System of training Hospital Assistants.

Copy to the Resident Dt. Tanjore Mysore.
" " Nellore Mdc.
Despd 15/12/96

A.D.M. 15/12

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Government {1896} of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

Local & Municipal Dept.
3279 L

Read. 1 DEC 96 } 1896. *Enclosures*

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G.O., No. 654, 22nd October 1896.

OCTOBER.

Reorganization of the Medical College.

Passing orders on proposals for the — and the improvement of the existing system of training Hospital Assistants.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following papers:—

From the Hon'ble Mr. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.Sc., Director of Public Instruction, to the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras), dated Madras, 19th November 1894, No. 11184.

I have the honour to submit for the favourable consideration and approval of Government certain proposals to improve the existing arrangements for the education and training of the class of medical subordinates known as "hospital assistants."

2. As early as 1890, Dr. C. Sibthorpe, then Acting Principal of the Medical College, in consultation with the College Council, made certain suggestions to improve the efficiency of the education and training given in the college, with reference to the poor results achieved at the several public examinations. But the then Surgeon-General, to whom the papers were referred, returned them with the remark that it was impossible for him to give his opinion in one communication on all the subjects dealt with in the papers. Mr. Grigg referred the correspondence back to Dr. Ritchie, the Principal of the College, for an expression of his views on each of the subjects adverted to, especially on the desirability of the appointment of a special committee to frame rules to regulate the course of study for hospital assistants and the final tests to be passed by them. Dr. Ritchie, however, considered that the arrangements then in force and the rules under which instruction was then given produced satisfactory results, and he deprecated any alteration in them. But the whole correspondence was again sent back to him in 1891 to be placed before the College Council, so that it might record its views on the important features of the scheme.

3. When the papers came again before Mr. Grigg in April 1892, he was on the eve of proceeding on leave to Europe. Accordingly, he left a note on the course he thought of proposing, and he concluded it with the suggestion that a committee, including the Director of Public Instruction and the Surgeon-General, should be appointed to frame detailed proposals on the various suggestions recorded in the papers before him. Surgeon-General deFabeck, to whom Mr. Grigg's note was referred, expressed his views on some of Mr. Grigg's recommendations, and suggested that the proposed committee (which, however, should not, in his opinion, include the Director of Public Instruction or the Surgeon-General) should discuss all the questions connected with the reorganization of the college and elaborate a definite scheme for submission to Government. Agreeing in this opinion, I appointed in December 1892 a special committee composed of the gentlemen named in the margin, to consider the following questions and to formulate proposals on these points and on any other matters calculated to improve the efficiency of instruction, theoretical and practical, and the tone and discipline of the college:—

President.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. Price, M.D.

Members.

Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel A. M. Branfoot, M.B.
Surgeon-Major W. R. Browne, M.D.
Surgeon-Major H. Allison, M.D.
Surgeon-Captain John Smyth, M.D.

(i) the extension of the college course and its probable effect on the attendance;

(ii) the expediency or otherwise of continuing or enhancing the total amount of fees now charged for the whole college course, should the extension of the course be approved;

(iii) the length of the course in each subject;

(iv) the proposal to retransfer the Hospital Assistant department from the Medical College to the Monegar Choultry, and the best way of arranging for the preliminary year's training of hospital assistant students;

(v) the proposal to substitute college for hospital attendance in the case of first year students; and

(vi) the redistribution of lecturing and tutorial work.

4. The special committee went fully into the several questions referred for its consideration, and the result of their deliberations and recommendations is embodied in the accompanying three printed papers—(i) a concise statement of the recommendations of the committee; (ii) comment on the correspondence brought before the committee in connection with the subjects it was required to discuss; and (iii) rules for the training of hospital assistants in the Presidency. In forwarding these papers to the Surgeon-General in July 1893, I expressed my views on the several points and sought the final opinion of that officer. Copy of his reply, No. 4828, dated 8th August 1893, is submitted for information. In the present letter I propose to deal with the recommendations relating to the training of hospital assistants only, leaving the other proposals connected with the reorganization of the college for a separate communication to be submitted shortly. Three bound books containing correspondence connected with the hospital assistant question are also enclosed for reference and favour of return.

5. The Junior department of the Madras Medical College, the Local Fund Medical school, Nellore, and the Prince of Wales' Medical School, Tanjore, are the three institutions in which instruction is now given to pupils preparing for the college diploma of hospital assistant. The pupils of the Medical College receive theoretical instruction in the college and clinical instruction in Rayapuram about two miles away, and this is rightly considered a very inconvenient arrangement, quite hostile to efficient training. Moreover, as the number of pupils exceeds 300, the class is too unwieldy to be properly trained, especially in the practical portion of the work. The Medical School, Nellore, contained 43 pupils and the Prince of Wales' Medical School 15 pupils on the rolls on the 31st March last. With a view to provide for the efficient training of the pupils for the hospital assistant diploma, the reorganization committee has recommended the establishment of three provincial medical schools—in Madras (Rayapuram), Nellore and Tanjore—the first to educate 150 pupils and the other two 100 pupils each. The above arrangement commended itself to me, with the exception that Cocanada or Vizagapatam seemed to be a more convenient place for the Northern school than Nellore; but Surgeon-General deFabeck thought that the Nellore school might be continued as at present, and I understand that Surgeon-General Sibthorpe is of the same opinion. I am, however, still inclined to think that in the interest of the Northern districts and in consideration of the facilities afforded by the East Coast Railway, Vizagapatam should be selected as the seat of the Northern school. In its order on the work of the civil hospitals and dispensaries during 1891, Government observed that the medical relief provided in Ganjám and Gódávari was hardly in adequate proportion to the population. The location of the Northern school in Vizagapatam (or Cocanada) would lead to a larger number of men in the Northern districts qualifying for medical work and taking to the profession of medicine. I do not, however, regard the location of the Northern school as a material point, for even were Nellore selected as the seat of this school, it might be possible, at no distant date, to establish a fourth school having its seat in Vizagapatam.

6. The reorganization committee did not apprehend any difficulty as to the provincialization of the Tanjore Medical School. But the board, when the question came before it, expressed its unwillingness to make over the school to Government. As the establishment of a new school would be inexpedient and expensive, the board was asked to state whether it would undertake the education of 100 hospital assistants for the districts of Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, Salem and Nilgiris, each of the municipalities in the above six districts contributing Rs. 40, and each of the above district boards Rs. 200, annually, the former being allowed to have one student and the latter five students each educated *gratis* for service under them, and each Government or private pupil paying a fee of Rs. 100 for the four years' course or a fee of Rs. 25 per annum. The Board's resolution is enclosed, from which it will

be seen that the Board is willing to accept the proposal, provided that the contributions from Government and the six districts are so regulated that the whole cost of the institution shall be fairly distributed and that some arrangement be made to meet the cost of providing the additional accommodation in the shape of lecture hall and dissecting rooms, the board having no spare funds to meet the expenditure. As Tanjore is centrically situated for the Southern districts and as the Rajah-Mirasidar's hospital, to which the school is now attached, contains 120 beds and thus affords ample scope for clinical instruction, it will be more economical and convenient to arrange for the education of pupils in that school than to establish a separate school. I would accordingly recommend that Government bear the cost of the additional accommodation needed, subject to such conditions as it may impose on the board with respect to the reversionary right of the buildings. The reorganization committee has proposed an expenditure on establishment of Rs. 455 per mensem, against Rs. 290, the present scale of charges. The excess charge, amounting to Rs. 165 a month or Rs. 1,980 a year, can be more than met from the local and municipal contributions amounting to Rs. 1,880 and the fees due from Government and private pupils which, if the maximum strength is secured, will amount to Rs. 1,075. It will thus be seen that, financially, the Board will not be a loser by the change. The District Surgeon of Tanjore proposes to take advantage of this opportunity to improve the hospital staff, but that is a matter for future consideration in the Medical Department and does not affect the present scheme.

7. The Madras and Vizagapatam (or Nellore) schools will be attended by pupils from the following districts :—

Madras School.—Cuddapah, Nellore, Madras, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Malabar and South Canara.

Vizagapatam (or Nellore) School.—Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Gódávari, Kistna, Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur.

Civil, Military, Burma and Foreign State medical pupils will be so distributed that each of the three schools would contain the maximum number proposed to be trained or an equal proportion of the total number of pupils in all the three schools. The aggregate cost of the Northern and Central schools will approximate Rs. 12,000 per annum, excluding stipends :—

	Rs.
Cost of staff at Rs. 455 per mensem for each school	10,920
Ordinary contingencies at Rs. 20 per mensem for each school ..	480
Rents and taxes at Rs 400 for each school	800
Special contingent charges at Rs. 500 for each school	1,000
Total ..	13,200

Against this charge should be set the following receipts :—

	Rs.
Contributions from 33 municipalities at Rs. 40 each	1,320
,, from 14 district boards at Rs. 200 each	2,800
Fees from 157 pupils, Government and private, at Rs. 25 each ..	3,925
Total ..	8,045

The net cost will thus be Rs. 5,155, exclusive of stipends. In connection with the Madras school, a superintendent of clinical instruction now draws Rs. 100 and one superintendent Rs. 50 a month, and there are besides two native assistants in the Medical College drawing a total allowance of Rs. 100 a month. This establishment will be merged in the new establishment, so that the net increased cost of the proposals will be about Rs. 2,155 only.

8. *Extension of Course.*—The extension of the course of instruction for the hospital assistant diploma to four years, which the committee has recommended after careful consideration, meets with my approval. The only objection that may be urged against the change is that it will tend to increase the cost, which the Government of India refused to sanction in the case of native military pupils in view of the present financial pressure. But it seems to me that the decided advantage which the State may look

for by employing men better trained to their profession must be held to outweigh the consideration of the comparatively small extra expenditure on stipends. From a perusal of the number and character of the subjects to be studied by the candidates for this examination, it will be admitted on all hands that the length of the course should extend to four years. Further, as a larger proportion of pupils may be expected to pass after a four years' course, the arrangement would be, in the long run, to say the least, as economical as the present three years' course.

9. *Revised Curriculum.*—I am in favour of the adoption of the revised curriculum recommended by the reorganization committee. But as the subject of sanitation in this country demands much more attention than it has hitherto received, it seems to me that Hygiene, with 50 marks, might be introduced into the scheme of examination at the end of the first year's course, and that 125 marks might be assigned to Hygiene and Sanitary Science in the scheme of examination at the end of the second year's course. Also, 150 marks might be assigned to Anatomy, Surgical and Visceral, in the third year scheme of examination, so that the total number of marks in the subjects of instruction in the first three years may be raised to 350.

10. *Supervision of the Medical Schools.*—The Surgeon-General and myself approve of the recommendation of the committee that the Principal of the Medical College should be the official visitor of the medical schools. It will be proposed, in another communication, to relieve him of the work of Senior Medical Officer at the General Hospital, and it will thus be possible for him to visit the schools. He will not be separately remunerated for this work, but his travelling allowance will be borne by Government.

11. *Fees for Tuition.*—In the rules drawn up by the committee for the training of hospital assistants, a fee of Rs. 15 is proposed for private pupils for the first year of study and of Rs. 25 each for the second, third and fourth year. I would fix a uniform rate of Rs. 25 for each year of study, which would raise the total fee for the full course to Rs. 100. This rate may be raised hereafter if considered expedient.

12. *Minimum Qualifications for Admission.*—The committee's recommendation that a pass in the Matriculation examination should be the minimum qualification for admission to the hospital assistant class is in accord with the decision of Government in the Public Service Notification. But temporary relaxations may have to be made till Matriculates seek service in the medical profession in larger numbers than has hitherto been the case.

13. *Stipends.*—I have not in this letter referred to the question of stipends, as these will be regulated by the authorities sending up candidates to be trained for employment under them.

14. *Local and Municipal Contributions.*—Most of the municipalities and local boards have hitherto been contributing varying amounts towards the upkeep of the Junior department of the Madras Medical College. The total sum contributed in this way during the past five years is recorded in the margin. But only a few boards now and then sent selected pupils to be specially trained for service under them, and the bulk of the payments have hitherto been of the nature of general contributions. Under the arrangements now proposed, fifty municipalities and twenty district boards will contribute towards the three medical schools. The Municipality of Madras will be exempted from payment as, under the Act, it cannot be called upon to make such general contributions; and the five municipalities in the Tanjore district and the Tanjore district board will be exempted from such contributions, in consideration of the munificent gift of one lakh of rupees which the inhabitants of that district subscribed towards endowing the Prince of Wales' Medical School. The fee for each private candidate is fixed at Rs. 25 per annum, and I have recommended that municipal and local contributions should be at a slightly higher figure, viz., Rs. 40. Private pupils should for some years be encouraged to seek

	From Municipalities. Rs.	From Local Boards. Rs.
1889–90	4,616	7,237
1890–91	3,189	6,090
1891–92	3,137	4,142
1892–93	5,613	8,983
1893–94	5,909	10,248

medical education in larger numbers by the inducement of low fees. The rate of fee prescribed for private pupils has been recommended for Government pupils also, since Government bears the salary of some of the officers on the teaching staff of the schools and also the full salary and travelling allowance of the official visitor. Students from Native States may be admitted if accommodation permit, but the States sending them should, I think, be required to make the same contribution as municipalities, viz., Rs. 40 per annum for each student. The total municipal and local contributions are expected to amount to Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 4,000 respectively, which is much less than the above bodies contribute at present. These boards will thus be in a position to grant the pupils they send such stipend as they may consider reasonable and to bear the cost of text-books. In return for this expenditure, each municipality may count upon securing the services of a trained man, and each district board of five such men, once in four years, should their pupils pass the first time they appear for the final examination. These men will be available for service in connection with the existing or new hospitals or as sanitary inspectors, and will be of immense use in improving village sanitation and for special work at periodical festivals or when epidemics break out.

15. *Fees by Government Pupils.*—I have provided for payment of fees at Rs. 25 for each Government pupil attending these schools. As some of the pupils will attend the board medical school, this arrangement seems to be the simplest method of adjusting the charge, if there is no account objection against a Government department paying the fees of its pupils in Government schools. Perhaps all the Government pupils may be sent to the Northern or Central school, in which case no fees need actually be paid.

16. *Board of Examiners.*—The committee's suggestion that the annual examination of all the medical schools should be conducted by the Medical Board of Examiners has my approval, it being the best arrangement I can think of. As the committee points out, this will necessitate the appointment of a fourth member on the board. Each of the three members on the board now receives an honorarium of Rs. 600. I am of opinion that as the President has extra work, he should have a slightly higher rate of honorarium, say, Rs. 800. The extra charge may partly at least be met from the final examination fee, which I would fix at Rs. 20 instead of Rs. 15 proposed in the draft rules.

17. *Draft Rules.*—The draft rules framed by the committee, with a few corrections, are herewith submitted. Any further alterations which may be found necessary after Government has passed orders on the above proposals will be made before the issue of the rules.

18. Should the scheme be approved, effect may be given from the 1st July 1895, by which time the preliminary arrangements may be expected to be completed.

19. I am submitting this through the Surgeon-General, so that that officer may have an opportunity of expressing his views on the several proposals.

Enclosures.

Comment on the correspondence, &c., brought before the Medical Reorganisation Committee in connection with the subjects on which their decision had been asked by the Director of Public Instruction in his Proceedings appointing the Committee, viz., No. 16438 of 10th December 1892, and the Committee's Recommendations thereon.

FIRST SUBJECT.

Fee for Chemist and Druggist Students voluntarily taking out a course of compounding at the General Hospital.

1. *Correspondence.*—(1) No. 257 of 13th October 1893, from Principal, Medical College, Madras, to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

(2) Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction on the above No. 539 of 24th January 1893 (*vide* MSS., page 56).

Recommendation by Committee.—*That the fee recommended by the Principal, viz., Rs. 10 for the course, be adopted. As the medicines compounded by students undergoing this course would be only such as would be actually intended for use, there would be practically no wastage.*

SECOND SUBJECT.

The Re-organisation of the Training of Hospital Assistants.

2. *Training Schools.*—At present a very small percentage of the pupils is trained in Nellore and Tanjore, the rest in Madras. For these in Madras, class work is done in the Medical College and Clinical work in Ráyapuram, about three miles away. Hardly any arrangement could be more hostile to efficient training. When one considers the climate of Madras, one ceases to wonder that these lads learn little or nothing at the College, after their long and dusty journey from Ráyapuram.

The question of changing this state of affairs was first raised by the Director of Public Instruction, in his Proceedings No. 3382 of 10th March 1892 (Bk. II, page 4) in which he said that he thought the whole of the proposed preliminary year should be spent in Ráyapuram School (Monegar Choultry) and not in the Medical College. In that same Proceedings what appears to have been an after-thought is given expression to—"the Principal is at liberty to re-open the question of transferring the whole of this class (*i.e.*, the whole of the pupils then in training at the Medical College) to the Monegar Choultry." The Principal replied, 17th March 1892 (page 7, Bk. II) (1) that the preliminary year could not be spent in Ráyapuram as the place was already overcrowded; (2) that the old school might be re-opened and the staff strengthened, when the work could be done; (3) that he was strongly of opinion the Hospital Assistants should have a school of their own.

The Superintendent of the Ráyapuram hospital was then consulted by the Principal of the Medical College.

That officer replied in D.O., No. 12 of 23rd March 1892 (Bk. II, page 15), amongst other things, that there should be three Medical schools for Hospital Assistant pupils, one each at Ráyapuram, Nellore and Tanjore, to accommodate 100 pupils each.

The Director of Public Instruction on receipt of this opinion suggested alternative schemes (25th March 1892, Bk. II, page 18), viz.:—

1*st.*—To adopt the scheme of the Superintendent of the Monegar Choultry Hospital.

2*nd.*—To have two schools in Madras, viz., one at Ráyapuram and one at Royapettah, female students to go to the Gosha hospital;

and asked the Principal of the Medical College to think it out and send his views soon.

The Principal then wrote to the Superintendents of the Tanjore and Nellore schools, and to the Superintendent of the Monegar Choultry, asking proposals as to the requirements of their respective establishments should it be considered desirable to make them training schools, each up to 100 pupils in strength. These officers replied (*vide* Bk. II, pages 21, 29 and 37) giving the staff they thought necessary, and the cost.

The following are their respective proposals :—

	Nellore.		Ráyapuram.		Tanjore.	
	Staff allowance.	Rs.	Staff allowance.	Rs.	Staff allowance.	Rs.
Present staff—	Superintendent ..	100	Superintendent	100	Superintendent	100
	Two Assistants, each Rs. 25	50	One Assistant	50	1st Assistant (Assistant Surgeon)	75
					2nd Assistant (Apothecary).	50
	Total ..	150	Total ..	150	3rd Assistant (Hospital Assistant)	55
					Peon	6
					Sweeper	4
Proposed staff—		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	Superintendent ..	200	Superintendent	200	Superintendent	200
	1st Assistant (Assistant Surgeon)	50	1st Assistant (Apothecary).	75	1st Assistant (Assistant Surgeon)	100
	2nd Assistant (Hospital Assistant)	35	2nd ,, (,,).	75	2nd Assistant (Apothecary).	75
	3rd Assistant (Hospital Assistant)	30	3rd Assistant (Hospital Assistant)	56	3rd ,, (,,).	50
	4th Assistant (Hospital Assistant)	10	4th Assistant (Hospital Assistant)	50	4th Assistant (Hospital Assistant)	25
			2 Anatomy attendants ..	22	Writer	10
			1 Peon	7	2 Peons	12
			1 Gardener	5	1 Anatomical attendant ..	10
	Total ..	325	2 Toties and contingencies.	30	1 Toty	7
					1 Sweeper	4
			Total ..	514		493
Beds available for Clinical purposes—	Lying-in and women and children ..	25	Lying-in	36	Lying-in	16
	General	84	General	104	General	100
					Caste	4
	Total	109	Total ..	140	Total ..	120
			(General beds might be increased to 122 easily.)			

From the letters of the Superintendents of the schools at Tanjore and Nellore it will be seen that the cost of opening the new schools and putting them in good working order can be met by re-arranging the funds of the Tanjore establishment and by ceasing to compel the districts near Nellore to contribute to the Medical College.

The Committee having carefully considered this matter, believe that the present overcrowding both of the hospital at Ráyapuram and of the classes at the Medical College, apart from the long distance which separates those two institutions, is sufficient to condemn the present system. They also note the exceptional facilities available for clinical purposes at the schools of Ráyapuram, Tanjore and Nellore. The only defect apparent in the way of Tanjore and Nellore, but particularly the latter, is the deficient accommodation for anatomical studies. But this could be probably remedied at a small cost. They therefore consider Ráyapuram, Tanjore and Nellore well adapted for the purposes of Training institutions, and they have framed their recommendation accordingly.

Recommendation.—*The Committee recommend (i) that the training of Hospital Assistant pupils at the Medical College, Madras, should cease; (ii) that three Provincial Training Schools should be opened, one each in Madras (Ráyapuram), Tanjore and Nellore, capable of accommodating* 150, 100, 100 *pupils respectively.*

3. *Training School Staff.*—The Committee have recommended the appointment of four class instructors to each school, and do not desire to lay down any special rules as to the classes they should teach, believing that this is a matter entirely for the Superintendents of the schools to decide. As stated in the recommendation given below, the Committee do not approve of the Superintendents themselves taking formal classes, and they believe that a thorough searching superintendence will have far more

value than spasmodic attempts at holding classes. District Surgeons have far too much work to do to allow of their being tied down to regular hours for class teaching, and class instruction without system is of little use. The Committee therefore would relieve the Superintendents of a duty which at best could only be performed in a very perfunctory manner.

The Committee have recommended that at least one of the instructors in each school should be a man of superior qualifications, such as an Assistant Surgeon or an Apothecary, as Chemistry is included in the proposed curriculum and no Hospital Assistants are available capable of teaching this subject even in the elementary form required for Hospital Assistants.

Recommendation.—*The Committee recommend the following staff for each of these schools* :—

Title.	Staff allowance. Rs.
A Superintendent	*200 per mensem.*
1st Instructor (Assistant Surgeon or an Apothecary) ..	*100* ,,
2nd do.	*50* ,,
3rd do.	*40* ,,
4th do.	*30* ,,
Clerk	*15* ,,
Menial establishment	*20* ,,

And further (i) that the Superintendents of these schools, viz., the respective District Surgeons, take no formal classes, but be purely Superintendents and Clinical Instructors; (ii) that one of the Instructors should be an Assistant Surgeon or an Apothecary, while the other three might be Hospital Assistants; (iii) that should the class of Anatomy exceed 50, an Assistant to the Anatomical Instructor should be appointed, who might be a Hospital Assistant.

4. *The Official Visitor.*—The Committee have very carefully considered this matter. They consider it absolutely necessary for the efficient working of the Training Schools that, as far as possible, uniformity of method should pervade them all, and that this can only be secured by having a skilled Inspector who would visit the institutions periodically and submit reports to Government.

The fitness of several officers for this duty was carefully discussed.

It was the general opinion that the Surgeon-General with the Government was the officer who should be the Inspector, but when the Committee considered the pressure of work already existing in that officer's department, the idea of recommending him as Official Visitor was abandoned. The Committee were of opinion also that it was more fitting that the Surgeon-General should receive and decide upon reports made to him rather than assume the executive in this matter himself. The Committee finally decided that the most fitting substitute for the Surgeon-General was the Principal of the Medical College, whose position and special administrative duties, they considered, rendered him eminently fitted for the duties of Official Visitor of Training Schools in Medicine.

Recommendation.—*The Committee strongly recommend that a Medical officer of special experience should be appointed Official Visitor of these schools. He should visit them annually and report the result of his visit to the Director of Public Instruction. No change of Standing Rules should be made by any Superintendent without the approval of this officer, who, in cases of special importance, should lay the matter before the Director of Public Instruction. The Committee are of opinion that the Principal of the Medical College, Madras, is the best qualified officer for these duties.*

5. *General Education.*—The question of the alteration of the General Education Test was first introduced by the Director of Public Instruction in his No. 3352 of 10th March 1892 (Bk. II, page 4) on Proceedings of Medical College Council held on 26th February 1892. The Council recommended that the preliminary year

recommended by them for all classes of Hospital Assistants should be partly spent in improving their knowledge of English at a day-school. But the Director of Public Instruction objected to this as he said the General Test for Hospital Assistants, from 1st January 1893, would be the Upper Secondary.

The Committee have carefully considered this point and are satisfied that the "Upper Secondary" is too severe a test, while the Middle School, now in vogue, does not secure a sufficient knowledge of English. They think that the Matriculation Test of the University satisfies all requirements. They are further of opinion that to insist on the "Upper Secondary" would greatly and seriously reduce the number of applicants for Hospital Assistants for the Public Service.

Recommendation.—*The Committee recommend that the Matriculation course for the Madras University or any corresponding or higher course be the General Education Test for Hospital Assistants.*

6. *Curriculum.*—The question of dealing with the curriculum arose from the Director of Public Instruction complaining in his Proceedings under G.O., No. 554, dated 22nd September 1888, of the bad results at both 1st, 2nd and Final Examinations. The Principal of the Medical College brought the matter before the Medical College Council on 26th March 1890 (page 14, MSS.). That body recommended (page 16, MSS.) that all pupils should undergo a pre-Collegiate course. With this the Director of Public Instruction concurred in his Proceedings, No. 3382 of 10th March 1892 (page 4, Bk. II) on reading the resolutions of the Medical College Council at their meeting of 26th February 1892 (Bk. II, page 5).

The Madras Government also approved of the proposal, and the Military Secretary, Government of Madras, in his No. 3596 of 29th June 1891 (page 4, Bk. I) forwarded G.O., No. 3595 of 29th June 1891, Military Department (page 4, Bk. I) to the Government of India to obtain sanction to the proposal that "all Native Military Medical pupils should undergo a pre-Collegiate course of one year as is now the case with Civil Medical pupils in this Presidency."

[Note.—(Page 5, Bk. I.) In G.O., No. 765, Ed., of 9th October 1891, the Government of Madras approved of the pre-Collegiate course being extended to Private pupils.]

The Government of India replied in their No. 3740 of 28th September 1891, paragraph 3 of the letter bearing specially on the subject (page 11, Bk. I). The Government of India approved generally of a fourth year being added to the curriculum, but disapproved of any proposal for its being spent here and there in dispensaries all over the Presidency, advising instead, that the extra year be spent "in a college to which would be attached a hospital having a large amount and great variety of sickness treated by selected medical officers."

This was referred to the Council of the Medical College, who in their Proceedings of 26th February 1892 (page 5, Bk. II) "considered that instead of a pre-Collegiate year the pupils should have a 'preliminary' year consisting of a course of training in the Medical College, combined with further teaching in General Education. The Principal of the Medical College had already (in his No. 280 of 30th October 1891—Bk. I, page 15) given the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras his opinion on the Government of India's proposals agreeing with them cordially, ... and that the pupils should be taught in the mornings at the Medical College by the Assistants and attend an English school during the day.

The Surgeon-General had replied to this, forwarding his reply to Government on 12th November 1891 (Bk. I, page 18) saying that in general he agreed with the Principal, but he recommended that only six months of the "preliminary" year should be spent at the College, while the remaining six months should be spent at the various Presidency hospitals. He did not agree with the Principal that the pupils should attend an English day-school. This letter was also brought before the College Council, at their meeting referred to above, held on 26th February 1892.

The Principal of the College forwarded the Proceedings of this council meeting to the Director of Public Instruction adding his private opinion, that the pupils should spend the last three months of their pre-collegiate year, half of them at a time, in one of the Presidency Hospitals (*vide* his letter—page 3, Bk. 2).

The Director of Public Instruction in his Proceedings, dated 10th March 1892, (Bk. II., page 4) on the above recommendation of the College council, supported the proposal for a preliminary year; objected to English being included in the curriculum for that year, on the ground that the "Upper Secondary" would be the general education test from 1st January following; and thought that the Monegar Choultry was a better place to spend the 'Preliminary' year in than the Medical College.

The only further reference of importance in connection with this question is the Government of India letter to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, No. 137-D., dated 10th January 1893 (MSS., page 76) stating that, owing to financial pressure, the Government of India regrets they are unable to sanction the proposal to extend the term of study for Native military pupils from three to four years.

The committee having given the above correspondence full consideration feel that they are bound to recommend a four years' curriculum. They believe it impossible to train Hospital Assistants up to the requirements of the responsibilities they are expected to undertake in three years. The civil medical pupils have a preliminary year, which is of much benefit to them and practically makes the curriculum for them a four years' course. They observe a general concurrence of opinion that a four years' course for all Hospital Assistants is most desirable. With this they fully agree. The difference of opinion chiefly affects the manner in which the extra year should be spent.

The extra year the committee recommend should simply be the "first year of study" and should be spent in a systematic manner like the remaining three years.

In recommending the four years' curriculum, the committee are not forgetful of the letter from the Government of India to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, stating that they cannot sanction an extra year *i.e.*, a four years' course) for Native military pupils, owing to the present financial pressure. But the committee feel, notwithstanding this letter, that they must recommend what they believe to be best for the public service and what they feel certain, when financial matters brighten a little, will ultimately be carried into effect. In later recommendations (Nos. 19, 20 and 21) the committee have provided for this unavoidable postponement of the best method.

Recommendation.—*That the curriculum be as follows:—*

First year.	*Second year.*	*Third year.*	*Fourth year.*
Anatomy. *Physiology.* *Chemistry.*	*Materia Medica.* *Hygiene and Vaccination.* *Medical Jurisprudence.*	*Surgery and Minor Surgery.* *Anatomy.* *Lunacy.*	*Medicine.* *Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.* *Ophthalmology.*
Hospital Returns and work in Dispensary.	*General Hospitals.* *Hospital Returns.* *Work in Dispensary.*	*General Hospitals.* *Hospital Returns.* *Work in Dispensary.*	*General and Lying-in Hospitals.* *Special attention to be directed to diseases of the eye, in which instruction should be given in detail only in such diseases as do not require Surgery of the interior of the eye-ball.*

The session for each subject should extend over nine consecutive months from 1st July to 31st March.

The pupils should receive instruction in Minor Surgery during the 2nd, 3rd and 4th years, in the mornings at hospital.

7 *and* 8.—*Class instruction and the number of lectures in each subject.*—The committee have only to remark here that they object strongly to too many systematic lectures to any class of students, but particularly to Hospital Assistant pupils. For these pupils tutorial teaching is most necessary. The limited area over which their studies extend in each subject as well as the long period of nine months over which each course will extend, affords the best opportunity for teaching of this kind. It is very different in schools where the teachers have as far as possible to go over a subject completely, and where the general education and means of the students enable them

largely to supplement lectures by private reading. In this case the lecturer has to pick out the most important points in the whole course of the subject, dwell upon and illustrate them while the students must make up the rest from books, and for this purpose must have time for reading as well as for attending classes.

Recommendation.—(7) *The Committee are of opinion that class instruction should embrace systematic lectures, tutorial meetings and objective teaching whenever practicable. By tutorial teaching the committee mean the instruction, viva voce, of the classes in small batches.*

Class examinations should be held once for every four meetings, systematic or tutorial, and should not be reckoned as lectures.

Recommendation.—(8) *That in no subject should formal lectures be delivered oftener than three times a week, but that the Superintendents should see that tutorial courses in each subject are held as often as possible. However, the committee recommend the following minimum of formal lectures in each course during the nine months in which it is taught :—*

1st year.		*3rd year.*	
Anatomy	60	*Surgery*	60
Physiology	60	*Anatomy*	60
Chemistry	30	*Lunacy*	30
2nd year.		*4th year.*	
Materia Medica	70	*Medicine*	60
Hygiene	60	*Midwifery*	60
Medical Jurisprudence	60	*Ophthalmology*	30

The arrangement of the hours both for lectures and tutorial work in each school should be carried out by the Superintendent and his proposals forwarded for the approval of the official visitor.

9. *Examinations.*—The committee object strongly to the method hitherto in force of deciding the annual progress of the pupils' study by examinations held in the various schools by the teachers in these schools. No uniformity of result can be secured in this way; nor can any fair comparison be drawn between the schools in regard to efficiency of teaching. The committee have therefore recommended that the annual results shall be decided by the Board of Examiners. An additional examiner would probably have to be appointed to carry out this efficiently.

Recommendation.—*The Committee recommend that the pupils be examined annually at the end of each nine months' course by the Board of Examiners by papers only, for the first three years. The subjects for these three examinations to be the subjects taught during the nine months preceding. At the end of the fourth year should come the qualifying examination, which should be held in Madras, and be carried out as follows :—*

(*i*) *Written examination in Medicine, Midwifery and Ophthalmology.*
(*ii*) *Operative and Minor Surgery (Practical).*
(*iii*) *Clinical Medicine.*
(*iv*) *Clinical Surgery.*
(*v*) *Oral Examination in Materia Medica.*
(*vi*) *Practical Anatomy.*

10. *Limitation of study in each subject of the curriculum and Rules for the conduct of examinations.*

This is a matter to which the committee gave much attention.

When the failure of the pupils to pass their examinations was first drawn attention to by the Director of Public Instruction, the Principal of the Medical College had syllabuses drawn up in accordance with G.O., No. 137 of 22nd April 1874, and he proposed these as the indices of the limits of knowledge in each subject to be expected from pupils. This proposal is in the letter from the Principal of the Medical College to the Director of Public Instruction, No. 30 of 11th April 1890 (MSS., page 20); and this was approved by the college council at their meeting held on 26th March 1890 (*vide* page 14, MSS.).

The committee, however, are of opinion that while these syllabuses are fairly carefully drawn up, they necessarily go far beyond the needs of Hospital Assistants in many cases. But while they express this opinion they are not prepared themselves to fix definite limitations. In fact this is impossible. Hospital Assistants are constantly being placed in independent charge of outlying stations and who shall limit the knowledge they might at any time be required to put in practice?

The guide must be "what description of knowledge is it, and what its extent, that can be acquired by men of the education of Hospital Assistants in the time at their disposal, and which will be the most useful to the public?

Common sense must guide the examiners, and the committee deprecate in the strongest manner the setting of outlandish catch questions, or asking the pupils to perform operations that would puzzule candidates for university honors. Such methods on the part of examiners are not merely useless, they are mischievous. They upset the mental equilibrium of the candidate and paralyse his powers of thought for the rest of the examination. In regard to disease, Hospital Assistants are merely required to treat the commoner ills to which human flesh is heir, in an efficient manner, and it is the duty of examiners to find out whether the candidates are up to this requirement; in the other subjects, a corresponding degree of knowledge only should be required.

In this connection the committee recommend that so long as there are *separate* schools training Hospital Assistants, the Superintendents of the schools should have nothing to do with the examinations. Human nature must have adequate consideration.

Recommendation.—*That as it is impossible to lay down definite Rules on this subject the committee recommend that both teachers and examiners be guided in their respective duties by the following extract from G.O., No. 327, Ed., of 28th May 1883 :—*

"*The examination will be thoroughly practical, and will include only such portions of those subjects as are essentially necessary for the candidate to enable him to discharge efficiently the duties he is expected to perform.*"

"*Examiners will be required to consult the text-books of the classes and the syllabuses of the subjects prepared for the guidance of the teachers of the class . . . . . while conducting these examinations, as it is not desirable that the limits indicated by these should on any account be exceeded.*"

11 *and* 12—*Tabular Statement, &c., of results to be submitted by the Board of Examiners.*—The appendices referred to in recommendations 11, 12, 13 and 16 are attached to the letter of the Principal to the Director of Public Instruction, No. 30 of 11th April 1890 (*vide* MSS., page 20).

The changes now recommended by the committee are necessary in order to be in accordance with their other recommendations.

Recommendation 11.—*The Committee recommend that the following statements should be substituted for tabular statement (App. B—in MSS.) as the curriculum is entirely altered :—*

First year.								*Second year.*								*Third year.*							
Register Number.	*Name of Candidate.*	*Anatomy.*	*Physiology.*	*Chemistry.*	*Whether passed or not passed.*	*Order of merit.*	*Remarks.*	*Regiser Number.*	*Name of Candidate.*	*Materia Medica.*	*Hygiene.*	*Medical Jurisprudence.*	*Whether passed or not passed.*	*Order of Merit.*	*Remarks.*	*Register Number.*	*Name of candidate.*	*Surgery.*	*Anatomy, Surgical and Visceral.*	*Lunacy.*	*Whether passed or not passed.*	*Order of Merit.*	*Remarks.*
		150	100	50						150	75	75						150	100	50			

largely to supplement lectures by private reading. In this case the lecturer has to pick out the most important points in the whole course of the subject, dwell upon and illustrate them while the students must make up the rest from books, and for this purpose must have time for reading as well as for attending classes.

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The committee, however, are of opinion that while these syllabuses are fairly carefully drawn up, they necessarily go far beyond the needs of Hospital Assistants in many cases. But while they express this opinion they are not prepared themselves to fix definite limitations. In fact this is impossible. Hospital Assistants are constantly being placed in independent charge of outlying stations and who shall limit the knowledge they might at any time be required to put in practice?

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		150	100	50						150	75	75						150	100	50			

Fourth year.

Register Number.	*Name of candidate.*	*Medicine.*	*Midwifery.*	*Ophthalmology.*	*Clinical Medicine.*	*Clinical Surgery.*	*Minor and operative Surgery.*	*Practical Anatomy.*	*(Oral) Materia Medica.*	*Whether passed or not passed.*	*Order of Merit.*	*Remarks.*
		150	100	50	60	60	60	60	60			

No candidate shall pass if he fail to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject and one-half of the total obtainable.

Recommendation 12, Form of Examiners' Report.—*That appendix C (MSS.) be accepted but modified as follows: substitute "Hospital Assistant Pupils" for "Junior Department, Medical College." It will then run as follows:—*

To the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward you the following report on the examination of the Hospital Assistant Pupils held . . . .

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

President, Board of Examiners.

Members of Board present.
Distribution of work.
Dates of examination.
Class of students examined.
Results and numbers in each class.
Names of students recommended for consideration under provisions of G.O., No. 697, Ed., of 7th November 1889.
Remarks and suggestions.

Recommendation 13—Marking Rules and allotment of Prizes.—*That Appendix D (MSS.) be not inserted in the Rules on this form. The prizes and medals are disposed of in the body of the Rules, and marking for class examinations, the committee consider, had better be left to the class and clinical instructors.*

Recommendation 14 — Text-books.—*That the text-books for the pupils be as follows:—*

Anatomy.	*Wilson's Anatomy and Cleland's Guide.*
Physiology.	*Starling or Huxley.*
Materia Medica.	*Whitla.*
Surgery and Minor Surgery.	*Walsham.*
Medicine.	*Charteris.*
Midwifery.	*Herman's First Lines.*
Hygiene.	*McNally's Hygiene.*
Medical Jurisprudence.	*Husband.*
Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery.	*Sibthorpe's Clinical Manual.*
Chemistry.	*Remsen.*
Ophthalmology.	*Walsham's Surgery.*
Mental Disease.	*Sheppard on Madness.*

Recommendation No. 15—How text-books should be supplied.—*That all descriptions of stipended pupils should be supplied with books by the authorities employing them. Private pupils should purchase their own books and parade them annually before the Superintendents of their respective schools, along with the stipended pupils.*

Recommendation No. 16—Form of agreement prior to joining school.—*That Appendix I (MSS.) be omitted. The Committee consider that paragraphs 3 and 13 of the recommended rules render it quite unnecessary.*

Recommendation No. 17—Rules for Clinical Teaching.—*That as three practically new schools are proposed, rules for Clinical teaching could only be drawn up by the Superintendent of each school, who should be required to draw up a set of such rules and submit them to the Official Visitor on the opening of the school. These rules, as laid down in the Medical College Calendar for the hospitals in Madras, are drawn up on excellent lines, and would serve as a model on which the Training School rules might be made out.*

Recommendation No. 18—Hours of attendance at Hospitals.—*That these be fixed by the Superintendents of schools with the approval of the Official Visitor.*

19. *To improve the Clinical Teaching.*—The proposals under this and the two following numbers are an attempt to make the best of things as they now exist, with certain slight modifications.

It was first proposed by the Principal of the Medical College in his letter of 11th April 1890 to the Director of Public Instruction (*vide* MSS., page 20) that the two Assistants in the Medical College who teach Medicine, Minor and Operative Surgery to the Junior department (hospital assistants) should attend the Ráyapuram Hospital in the mornings to assist in clinical work. This was fully approved of by the Superintendent of the Ráyapuram Hospitals in his letter, No. 21 of 5th February 1890 (*vide* MSS., Appendix E), but subsequently in July 1890 (*vide* MSS., page 36) this officer says these Assistants are not necessary "as the pupils are well taught under present arrangements as proved by results." However, in his No. 12 of 23rd March 1892 (Bk. 2, page 15), this officer informs the Principal of the Medical College that "under existing arrangements with 250 students on the rolls they are not, and cannot be taught."

In this latter opinion the Committee entirely concur, and hence their endorsement of the Principal's original proposal.

Recommendation.—*That two of the Medical College Assistant Staff be posted to the Ráyapuram Infirmary to assist in the Clinical work, including Minor Surgery. They should receive a carriage allowance of Rs. 30 each per mensem. They would of course work in the Native Infirmary under the orders of the Superintendent of that institution.*

20. *To improve the teaching of Anatomy.*—Anatomy is a subject in which the pupils very frequently come to grief.

The Committee have only to quote the following statement to show the necessity—the very urgent necessity—there is for increasing the teaching staff of this class so long as it is taught in the Medical College:—

Session.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Number or pupils	80	97	137	207	227

It is obvious that no one man can teach Practical Anatomy to a class of 227 pupils. The matter was laid before the Principal of the Medical College by the Professor of Anatomy in his No. 13 of 6th December 1892 (MSS., page 62) and referred to this Committee by the Director of Public Instruction in his Proceedings, No. 1675 of 16th December 1892 (MSS., page 68).

Recommendation.—*That two Assistants, if possible graduates in Medicine, be appointed as Demonstrators of Anatomy to the Hospital Assistant classes, to be appointed on the same terms as those of the Demonstrators of the College department, i.e., Rs. 50 per mensem for six months.*

21. *Instruction in the treatment of the Diseases of the Eye.*—The Principal of the Medical College, in his letter to the Director of Public Instruction, No. 30 of 11th April 1890 (page 20, MSS.), recommended that a special Assistant be appointed to the Ráyapuram Hospitals to teach diseases of the eye in an elementary form. The Superintendent of those hospitals approved of the proposal to open an eye-department at his hospitals and suggested that his Resident Apothecary should take charge of it, thus rendering a special Assistant unnecessary. The matter was brought before the College Council at their meeting, 26th March 1890 (*vide* MSS., page 14), who suggested that the opinion of the Superintendent of the Government Ophthalmic Hospital should be obtained as to the advisability of opening an Ophthalmic dispensary at Ráyapuram. That officer's opinion having been asked for, he replied in his No. 526 of 11th April 1890 (*vide* MSS., Appendix F), that the opening of such an institution at Ráyapuram was most objectionable, and that if the pupils were to be taught Ophthalmology it should be done at the Ophthalmic Hospital by the Resident Apothecary of that institution. The matter having been referred to the Director of Public Instruction and thence to the President of the Board of Examiners, the latter officer gives his own and his colleagues' opinions. His own opinion is not definitely given (*vide* his letter, July 1890, MSS., page 36), but his colleagues say the opening of a branch Eye-hospital at Ráyapuram is a very good idea, but that no ophthalmic instruments should be allowed lest rivalry be established with Dr. Brockman's place (Ophthalmic Hospital); the Surgeon of the first district should himself supervise this department *so that patients might be under the impression they were being as well looked after as in the Ophthalmic Hospital.*

The Committee have given this question full consideration. They feel that to establish an Ophthalmic Department on the lines indicated and call it by this name, would be prejudicial to the establishment of confidence on the part of the public in Western methods of dealing with affections of the eye.

Recommendation.—*That in regard to* treatment of the diseases of the eye, *the Superintendent of the Native Infirmary should be requested to require his subordinates to omit no opportunity that may offer, to teach the pupils in their cliniques the diagnosis and treatment of superficial lesions of the eye.*

THIRD SUBJECT.

The Curriculum in the Madras Melical College.

22. *Duration of the Curriculum.*—This question was first raised by the Madras Medical College Council at a meeting held on 29th March 1892 (*vide* Bk. I, page 15). It was in connection with a proposal of the Director of Public Instruction to alter the date of the commencement and termination of the summer and winter sessions (*vide* Bk. I, page 13), so as to leave, in his opinion, more time available for college work. The Council said (Bk. I, page 15) that "the adoption of the five years' curriculum would be the best method of lengthening the time for instruction."

The next notice of the matter is in the memoranda of the Director of Public Instruction, Nos. 5437 and 569 of 1892 (Bk. I, page 80), in which the Director states that he is strongly opposed to this five years' curriculum, because (i) in his opinion it would drain away the best men to English schools, and (ii) because the raising of the general educational standard already effected, will tend towards lengthening the students' period of study over five years. The Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, in his review of the above memoranda, dated 5th July 1892 (Bk. I, page 60, paragraph 2), writes very strongly, upholding the proposal for a five years' curriculum. In his opinion it would—

(i) increase the length of time for college work satisfactorily;

(ii) raise the *status* of the Medical College in the estimation of the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom, who will not recognise degrees granted to students who have not spent five years in medical studies after registration as medical students.

(iii) not drive away our best students but just the reverse. For once students find that the degrees granted in Madras are not registrable in the United Kingdom, they will simply leave Madras and go to some school where the regulations of the General Medical Council are obeyed.

The Surgeon-General winds up: "the five years' curriculum is therefore not merely advantageous but essential."

The Committee feel that they have very little to say in this matter further than to completely endorse the view of the matter taken by the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

They would note, however, that the five years' curriculum is already in force in the Medical College, Calcutta (*vide* Bk. III) and that they have received from the Principal, Grant Medical College, Bombay, the draft copy of the Rules for a five years' curriculum in the Bombay University (*vide* Bk. II), so that if Madras does not follow suit with all haste, she may find not only her best, but all her students driven away, not to England necessarily, but to Calcutta or Bombay.

Recommendation.—*The Committee recommend that the curriculum for both L.M. & S. and M.B. C.M. students should extend over five years.*

This is necessary in order to comply with the Regulations of the General Medical Council as the University of Madras has applied to that body for the recognition of the degrees granted by the University.

23. *The probable effect of the extension of the curriculum on the number of students.*—This is practically included in the previous question and needs no further comment.

Recommendation.—*The Committee believe that the introduction of the F.A. as the general education test for admission to the College, will tend to reduce the numbers of students for a session or two; and they do not consider that the extension of the curriculum now recommended will appreciably accentuate this reduction.*

24. *Fees.*—This matter is raised incidentally by the Director of Public Instruction in his Proceedings, No. 6438 of 11th December 1892, paragraph 4 (ii). (*Vide* Bk. I, page 167.)

Recommendation.—*That the total fees for L.M. & S. and M.B. students, respectively, remain as at present, if paid in lump sum.* If not paid in lump sum the fee for the additional year for the L.M. & S. to be Rs.* 80. *The higher fee in the case of M.B. students is necessary because they shall be obliged to take out several practical classes a second time.*

25. *The dates of commencement and termination of the Annus Medicus in the Medical College.*—The question of the alteration of the dates of commencement and termination of the college session was first raised by the Acting Professor of Anatomy in June 1891 (Bk. I, page 163) in a demi-official to the Principal of the Medical College. That officer proposed the changing of the academic year from 1st October to 1st July for the following reasons:—

(i) In the case of Anatomy two six-months' courses are not sufficient.

(ii) The first-year students commence their dissections without any thorough knowledge of the bones, merely wasting time and material.

(iii) Students would have three months less waiting after having passed their Matriculation or F.A. before commencing their medical studies.

(iv) They would begin with a comparatively easy summer session, and so be gradually brought into training for the hard winter one, instead of being, as at present, pitchforked from idleness into hard work.

(v) It would make the academic year of the Medical College coincide with that of the other colleges in Madras.

He wound up by saying that he had talked the matter over with several of the Professors, who were all of opinion that the matter was well worth consideration, while the Professor of Physiology had said the scheme was one which he had himself proposed years ago.

* When paid in this form the fee for the L.M. & S. is Rs. 400; and for the M.B. C.M. Rs. 500.

The matter was laid before the College Council on 10th June 1891 (Bk. I, page 164). That body were of opinion that the proposal was a desirable one, but that recognizing the many difficulties that would have to be met in connection with the necessary alterations in the dates of the entrance examinations and in the University by-laws, they were of opinion the question had better be postponed for the present.

The Acting Director of Public Instruction in his Proceedings, No. 9055 of 6th August 1891 (Bk. I, page 165), approved of the suggested change and said he would be glad if the College Council would, at its leisure, formulate definite proposals which could be laid before the University. The Director in his Proceedings, No. 2666 of 26th February 1892 (Bk. I, page 13), addresses the College Council and calls for the early submission of definite proposals for determining the dates of the commencement and termination of the college sessions. The Director did not think that the sessions arranged as at present allowed sufficient time for class instruction, and proposed that the *first session* of the *Annus Medicus* should begin on 1st July ending with the commencement of the Christmas holidays; while the *second session* should begin at the end of the third week of January and end with April. The Medical College Council after discussing this proposal on 29th March 1892 (Bk. I, page 14) resolved as follows:—

(1) The proposed change only gives an increase of twelve days to the time available for class instruction.

(2) This increase is of small moment when the disadvantages of the proposal are considered, viz.:—

(*a*) July, August and September are unsuitable for Practical Anatomy.
(*b*) The proposal seriously limits the college recess.
(*c*) There would be a want of correspondence between the working months here and those of schools at Home.
(*d*) It would be impossible for any Professor to avail himself of accumulated privilege leave.

The Director of Public Instruction reviewing this in his memoranda, Nos. 5437 and 5694 of 1892 (Bk. I, page 76), expresses himself briefly as follows:—

(1) He would insist on carrying out the proposed change of dates of session, the objections of the College Council not being satisfactory.
(2) In considering such a question the practices of British schools are quite subsidiary (Bk. I, page 77).
(3) The alleged difficulties about teaching Anatomy are not so great as is sought to be made out, for the brain, lungs and heart could as well be dissected in August and September as in the cooler months; "whole corpse dissections can be done as before in the cold weather, as August and September are not hotter than the latter half of February and March."

The Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras commenting on this (Bk. I, page 57), remarks as follows:—

(1) The representations of the College Council are most forcible.
(2) As the teachers must be mostly Hospital Surgeons or Physicians—men engaged in arduous work till about 10 A.M. daily from 7—it is impossible to expect efficient or whole-hearted work from them during the sweltering months of July, August and September.
(3) No other college work is comparable to Medical College work carried out under the conditions now existing and which must exist.
(4) The practical courses in summer immediately following the theoretical in winter are at present carried out, and this method should continue.
(5) He places no weight on the inconveniences to themselves which the College Professors say the proposed change would entail, but the other objections are, in his opinion, quite sufficient.
(6) He differs entirely from the Director in the views expressed by the latter on the subject of dissection in the hot months.

The Committee have given the above correspondence their full consideration. Having already stated as a *sine qua non*, that a five-year curriculum is indispensably necessary, they approach the consideration of this matter from a standpoint very different from that of any of the officers who have already expressed an opinion upon it. The Committee recognize the necessity for increased time for the study of Anatomy, which was the chief ground on which the proposed change was originally made, and they meet this difficulty in a manner which suggests itself to them as the best, namely, that Anatomy should be studied during the six cool months of the first, second and third years of study. They dissent entirely from the Director's opinion as to the three hot and moist autumn months being suitable for dissecting viscera. The Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras also dissents from this opinion. They have, however, been assured by the Professor of Anatomy that such work is out of the question, and so they do not think any further consideration of this point would serve any useful purpose. But there is much else that deserves consideration besides Anatomy in this connection; there are the practical classes of Physiology, Biology, Rathology and Chemistry and the proposed practical class in Hygiene. These classes are held in the summer months in Europe, simply because it is much pleasanter working with and manipulating instruments in summer than when the thermometer stands near *zero*. The very reverse holds here. It is much pleasanter, and indeed a necessity for efficient work, that practical work should be done in the cooler months of the year. It has to be experienced in order to be credited, the wearying, and of course injurious, effect of working with the miscroscope for two hours without a punkah, and with the eye-piece standing at 98° F. The Committee are completely satisfied that hardly any useful instruction can be conveyed to a class of students under such conditions. In order to give the College Council an opportunity to change this state of affairs, to so alter their time-table that the sedentary class work may be done at least partly in the hot months, and the practical class work in the cooler ones, they have proposed that the Annus Medicus begin on the 1st July and end on 31st March. Systematic class work in such subjects as are suitable for the period may then be done in the six months beginning 1st July and ending at the commencement of the Christmas holidays, and the practical class work in the three months beginning after the Christmas holidays and ending 30th March.

Recommendation.—*The Committee recommend* (i) *that the Annus Medicus extend over a period of nine months, commencing on 1st July and ending on the 31st March,* (ii) *that owing to exigencies of climate the periods at which the various subjects should be taught should be so arranged as to allow of practical work being carried out as far as possible in the cooler months, and* (iii) *that no systematic course of lectures on any one subject should extend over longer period than six months during any one year. It will devolve upon the Medical College Council to re-arrange their time-table accordingly.*

26. *Substitution of College for Hospital attendance for first-year students.*—No comment is necessary.

Recommendation.—*According to the extended curriculum recommended by the Committee, the first-year men shall have to study Biology, Physics and Chemistry, Osteology and Arthrology: they should not therefore be required to attend hospitals. Attendance at hospitals during the first year is not recommended by the General Medical Council.*

FOURTH SUBJECT.

Revision of the Medical College Staff and their allied duties.

27. *The Principal.*—The Committee have refrained as much as possible from all direct allusion to the duties at present associated with the Professorships in the Medical College, as the Director of Public Instruction has not asked their opinion in regard to them. But in the case of the Principal of the Medical College, the Committee feel it quite impossible to discuss his position in the college without a plain allusion also to his duties as administrative officer in the General Hospital. The Principal himself in the strongest and plainest manner has shown how impossible it is for one man to carry on satisfactorily the duties expected of him (*vide* his letter No. 8 of 7th April

1892, paragraph 7, Bk. I, page 22). That was written a year ago, and his words have had ample fulfilment since. Beginning at 6-30 A.M., his office work has occupied him *daily* (no holidays for Physicians or Surgeons) till about 10 o'clock, and then he has had to go to his wards—forty or fifty beds, always full. He, of course, has had no time for Clinical teaching, *i.e., the Professor of Medicine has been completely debarred by the amount of clerical and administrative duties imposed on him, from doing his legitimate duty to the students*, viz., teaching practically the treatment of the sick by the bedside. He has had to relegate this sacred duty to his Apothecary, in order that he might find time to work up contracts, &c., for the Commissariat supply of his hospital. During the later months of the year under consideration an extra Physician has been occasionally posted to help him. Under former arrangements, *i.e.*, before this Commissariat work was added to the already too numerous duties of the Principal, this extra Physician might have had an extra ward, but under existing conditions, he has simply been doing the work that legitimately belongs to the Principal and Professor of Medicine, and that too in the unsatisfactory manner characteristic of the work of men who are being constantly shifted about, a manner inseparable from the conditions under which the work is done, but of qualified benefit to the patients and absolutely worthless to the students.

The College duties of the Principal are well known and have to be fitted into whatever of time and energy is left him after his hospital work is over. He lectures four times a week and is responsible for the office work of a College of about 470 students. It is not clear when he finds time for study, and an officer with a less tender conscience might not under the circumstances feel called upon to find time for any.

The Committee are fully alive to the necessity of observing the strictest legitimate economy in dealing with public trusts, but it requires no words from them to show that the state of affairs they have depicted above is not legitimate economy, seeing that the very end for which the School of Medicine and the General Hospital exist, is defeated in the particular instance under consideration, in the completest manner possible.

Recommendation.—*The Committee desire to express their conviction as strongly as possible that the Principalship should not necessarily be associated with any particular Professorship as at present; and owing to the great increase of work in connection with the Principalship and the administration of the General Hospital they would recommend that the Principalship of the College be dissociated from the administration of the General Hospital.*

28. *Physiology.*—The first reference in the correspondence available, to a separate Professorship of Physiology and Histology, is dated 17th March 1890, from the Professor of Physiology, Medical College, to the Principal (Book I, page 11). He recommended a separate Professorship only in case Practical Physiology, which he said involved vivisection, were considered necessary for the students. In his own opinion Practical Physiology was quite unnecessary. The Committee would here draw special attention to the fact that it is *Practical Physiology* the Professor alludes to, not *Histology*, which is only too frequently dubbed Practical Physiology and accepted as such by the uninitiated.

The next reference is in the letters submitted to the Director of Public Instruction by the Principal, Medical College, on 7th April 1892 (Book I, page 17). These letters contain the opinion of the several Professors of the College in regard to the increase of the College Staff. They are from the Professors of Surgery, Midwifery, Hygiene, Materia Medica, Chemistry, Ophthalmology, Pathology and Medicine.

Six out of the *eight* Professors recommended a new Professor of Physiology and Histology, but four of these recommend he should have attached duties, viz :—

(1) Fifteen to twenty beds in a hospital.
(2) Teach Pathology as well.
(3) Twenty or thirty beds in a hospital.
(4) Should assume the Principalship of the College.

The Director of Public Instruction considers that no other duties should be attached to this Professorship (Bk. I, page 89) and recommends the importation of a "Medical Scientist"—paying him Rs. 600—1,000.

The Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras deprecates the idea of teaching Physiology to Medical students from any other than the purely medical standpoint.

In *Calcutta* the Professor of Physiology is also Special Assistant to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India. He holds seventy systematic and forty practical meetings (Histology).

In *Bombay* he is also the Professor of Hygiene. He delivers seventy systematic lectures in Physiology and has forty-two meetings for Practical Histological work.

The Committee have carefully considered the foregoing matter and have little to say besides what is stated in their recommendation given below. They wish to state, however, that whoever he may be who may ultimately be appointed to this chair, it is of the first importance that he be a human Physiologist, not a mere Biologist. To teach *human* Physiology, the Professor must not be a man dealing in Biological abstractions, but a man well acquainted with human Anatomy and human Pathology, and capable of practically applying his subject. A pure Biologist in a chair of human Physiology for Medical students would be simply ridiculous. The Committee lay special emphasis on this lest a laudable but misdirected zeal for specialists might end in the defeat of the object it was intended to secure.

Recommendation.—*The Committee are of opinion that the treatment of this subject as well as that of Hygiene and Pathology should be viewed from two different standpoints, viz., (1) the actual requirements of the students, and (2) the requirements of science, pure and simple.*

If the former view is taken, the Committee recommend that the Professor of Physiology should also teach Histology and Biology, and have about twenty beds in a hospital; but if the latter view is taken, in addition to teaching students, the Professor should have a well-equipped laboratory and establishment and have no other duties attached.

29. *Hygiene.*—In March 1890 (Bk. I, page 125), the Professor of Hygiene was asked by the Principal, Medical College, how in his opinion the teaching of Hygiene might be improved, particularly in a practical aspect. The Professor replied (Bk. I, page 125)—

(i) finish the laboratory (then begun);
(ii) then appoint one assistant, a graduate with a good knowledge of Chemistry, until it is seen by experience how the work can be carried on.

In the series of Professors' letters referred to under Recommendation 28 (Bk. I, page 17), the opinions of the several Professors in regard to the Professor of Hygiene run as follows :—

(i) that he should have no other duties;
(ii) that he should teach Pathology or Medical Jurisprudence in addition;
(iii) that he should teach Medical Jurisprudence in addition;
(iv) that he should have also twenty beds in a hospital. (Three of the eight Professors who then sent in letters gave no opinion on this subject.)

The Director of Public Instruction was of opinion that the Professor of Hygiene should have twenty beds in a hospital, and *take the Chair of Medical Jurisprudence also without extra pay* (Bk. I, page 91).

The Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras (Bk. I, page 65) approved of the proposal to create an independent Chair of Hygiene and State Medicine, not connected with Medical Jurisprudence, and said that the Professor should be a man of experience in his profession and one who has studied Sanitation in India.

The Acting Professor of Hygiene addressed the Principal, Medical College, on 21st January 1892 (Bk. I, page 135), pointing out the impossibility of carrying on his hospital duties and the working of the new laboratory (then in hand but since completed), giving in detail the special lines on which he thought the Chair of Hygiene should be conducted.

The Professor of Hygiene addressed the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Madras on 19th February 1892 (Book I, page 147) pointing out—

(i) that his work as second Physician and Professor of Hygiene is very arduous, and "one subject must suffer relatively;"

(ii) that when in addition to his present College duties he does practical work in the laboratory, it will be quite impossible to do hospital work as well;

(iii) that therefore the hospital duties should be dissociated from College duties.

The rest of his letter is of a semi-private nature dealing with his qualifications for the work in the College and asking six months' special leave home on terms very liberal to Government "so that he may acquire in England by study in suitable laboratories a knowledge of the latest advances in method, a knowledge which cannot be otherwise obtained but which is most necessary."

The Professor of Hygiene next addressed the Principal of the Medical College, 23rd March 1893 (Book I, page 157), in reply to a letter from Principal, asking him whether it was his intention to hold a class of Practical Hygiene during the ensuing Summer session.

The Professor replied that he did not propose giving any such course, because—

1*st.*—No practical course of value can be given in a climate such as that of Madras, the great heat being incompatible with attentiveness and acquisitiveness on the part of the students, besides being injurious to their health.

2*nd.*—His time was already fully occupied.

3*rd.*—The course of lectures now given at the College in Hygiene was too elaborate and should be reduced to say 40 in number. By so doing the remaining days now given to lecturing *plus* an extra hour would leave time for a simple practical course.

4*th.*—In 1892 he worked for nearly two months in the hospital in the mornings and then stayed in the laboratory from 11-30 till 4-30. The experiment was not a success, and he hints at ill-consequences to his health.

5*th.*—With a new staff it would take him three months devoting his time entirely to it to prepare for practical class instruction.

He finishes his letter with the request that the dissociation of his hospital and College duties be expedited, and that meantime he be permitted temporarily, pending the report of this Committee, to devote his whole time to the organisation of the department of Hygiene in the Medical College.

In *Bombay* the Professor of Hygiene teaches also Physiology and Histology. *He delivers* 20 *lectures in Hygiene* (*vide* Book II).

In *Calcutta* this Professor is (*vide* Book III)—

(1) Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal,
(2) Superintendent, Vaccine Department, Bengal,
(3) Secretary to the Sanitary Board,
and delivers 20 lectures in the College.

In *Madras* this Professor is also Assistant Physician to the General Hospital. He delivers about 50 lectures in the College.

The Committee have little further to state beyond the terms of their recommendations given below. They would observe, however, that they consider the proposal of the Professor of Hygiene that he should be allowed to go home and study recent methods in suitable laboratories, a reasonable one. But they would go further, more especially if the second paragraph of their recommendation is to be acted upon, and say that he ought to be allowed to go to such laboratories as already exist in India to study recent methods found suited to this climate. For the Committee would point put, the conditions of climate render Bacteriological work very different here from what it is at home. The Leprosy Commission, when out here, found

it very difficult to do Bacteriological work on the plains, and a laboratory had to be constructed in Simla for them; and now the Government of India are in a similar difficulty as to a suitable site for the Bacteriological Survey of India. Even Poona has been found unsuitable for such purposes. Home methods, then, will not do for India in all branches of Hygienic research, if that research is to be conducted in the plains, and hence the necessity for the Government of Madras, if they intend to establish a Research Laboratory in connection with the Chair of Hygiene, to see to it that the officer who superintends it is fully aware of the climatic difficulties he will have to contend against, and is fully cognizant of such methods as may already have been devised for successfully overcoming these difficulties. Otherwise the laboratory would be simply a very expensive failure.

These remarks, of course, do not apply to the ordinary work connected with a class of Hygiene; and here the Committee would remark that they are not in agreement with the Professor of Hygiene where he states that a practical class of Hygiene is impossible in the hot months in Madras because (1) the heat decomposes the solutions employed very rapidly and (2) because the microscope work in the class would damage the students' eyes (Book I, page 158.)

In regard to the former objection, the Committee fear the Professor labours under a mistake, for on the same floor with the Hygiene laboratory, the Chemical Examiner works at similar and quite as intricate analyses daily, and on the ground-floor the Professor of Chemistry conducts his Practical Chemistry class in the warm months and experiences none of the difficulties anticipated by the Professor of Hygiene. It is unpleasant certainly. But even if the Professor's fears are realized, the difficulty can easily be met by preparing fresh solutions daily. In regard to the second objection, that the microscopic work would damage the students' eyes, the Committee are of opinion that the very limited amount of microscopy required in such a class would not do the students any harm. The Professor, however, raises a third objection which the Committee consider of importance, *viz.*, the large clinique he has daily to attend in the hospital. This would undoubtedly make such a class a weariness, and they have provided for this in their recommendations. At the same time, the Professor has a first rate Assistant who has worked long in the Chemical Examiner's laboratory, and with such assistance and no other work to do in the laboratory during the past winter save unpacking and cataloguing stores and labelling bottles, they consider everything should have been in readiness for the Practical class by 31st March.

The Sub-Committee have visited the laboratory and see no reason why the Elementary Practical Hygiene class should not be held this summer, after say a week or ten days' preparation.

Recommendation.—

(i) *The Committee are of opinion that, in the interests of Medical Education, a Professorship of Hygiene without attached duties is not necessary. They recommend that the Professor of Hygiene should give a course of systematic lectures and a practical course and have not more than* 40 *beds in a hospital. In regard to the Practical class the Committee are of opinion that a short course, such as is carried out in Netley in the case of Surgeons-on-probation is enough for any student in Medicine, and they would require no more from the Professor of Hygiene here.*

(ii) *In the interests of Sanitary Science, however, the Committee are of opinion that the duties of the Professor should not be confined to the teaching of students, but that he should be provided with a well-equipped laboratory and establishment for the purpose of Sanitary Research, Chemical, Mechanical and Biological. Under these conditions, they are strongly of opinion that he should have no attached duties to perform.*

30. *Pathology.*—In March 1890 (Book I, page 121) the Professor of Pathology was asked to state his opinion as to whether the practical teaching of Pathology might be improved by additional professional or other assistance to the Professor. He replied that the practical work could be carried out in a fairly satisfactory manner

were an Assistant appointed whose only other duties would be to act as Assistant to the Professor of Physiology. He also enumerated certain menial staff that would be necessary. The Committee note that this is the arrangement of affairs in Calcutta. (Book III.)

In the series of Professors' letters referred to under Nos. 28 and 29 (Book I, page 17) the opinions of the writers on this matter were as follows:—

(i) That his attached duties should be diminished so as to leave more time for College work.
(ii) That the present conditions are satisfactory.
(iii) That his only attached dudies should be the care of twenty beds in a hospital.

The practical work of the class of Pathology is now carried out during the second half of the Winter Session on two days a week, each meeting lasting two hours, and is a purely voluntary course forming no part of the curriculum of the Madras University or of the Medical College. This omission from the curriculum should be rectified as soon as possible. But in order to make the class thoroughly workable, one Assistant should be appointed with ample leisure for the work, as the other duties of the Professor leave him little or no time for its details.

In *Calcutta* the Professor holds 40 Systematic and 20 Practical class meetings.

In *Bombay* he holds 30 Systematic and 42 Practical class meetings.

In *Madras* he holds about 60 Systematic and 20 Practical class meetings.

Recommendation.—*That the attached duties to the Professor of Pathology should be a hospital charge of about thirty beds.*

In the interests of Pathological Science, however, a Professorship without attached duties should be instituted. The Professor should have a well-equipped laboratory and laboratory establishment.

31. Minor Surgery.—*The Professor of Surgery at present teaches this subject in addition to his course of Systematic and Operative Surgery. The Committee recommend that the Professor of Surgery be relieved of Minor Surgery, and that this subject be taught by another Surgeon who has also Clinical work.*

32. Mental Diseases.—*To conform with the Regulations of the General Medical Council the Committee recommend that there should be a short course, say of 30 lectures, in this subject.*

The Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum would of course be the proper person to hold this Chair.

33. Materia Medica.—*The Professor of the subject should be a Clinical Physician in a General Hospital with a liberal allowance of beds.*

34. Chemistry.—*No change recommended.*

35. Comparative Anatomy and Biology.—*This subject should be taught by the Professor of Physiology, as recommended above.* (*No.* 28.)

36. Anatomy.—*No change necessary.*

37. Physics.—*No change necessary.*

38. Midwifery.—*No change recommended.*

39. Surgery.—*No change recommended except that the Professor should be relieved of Minor Surgery.*

40. Ophthalmology.—*Recommended that the Professor of Ophthalmology be also the Superintendent of the Ophthalmic Hospital, and that this be his only attached duty.*

41. Medical Jurisprudence.—*No change recommended.*

42. Assistants to the Professors.—

(i) *The Professors of Physiology and Pathology should have one assistant between them, a Graduate in Medicine, who would also be Curator of the Museum.*
(ii) *The Professor of Physics and Chemistry should have one assistant, a Graduate or an Apothecary.*

(iii) *The Professors of Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, Mental Diseases, Ophthalmology and Meteria Medica should have two assistants between them, Graduates or Apothecaries.*
(iv) *The Professors of Anatomy should have one Demonstrator and two Assistant Demonstrators, Graduates or Apothecaries (as at present).*
(v) *The Professors of Hygiene and Biology should have one assistant between them, who should be a Graduate in Medicine.*

In conclusion, the Committee cannot but feel that, notwithstanding the time and labour they have spent in considering the subjects brought before them in connection with the Medical College, their work lacks the important element of finality. This feeling is due to the fact that, owing both to the necessities of the General Hospital and of the new Women and Children's Hospital (the latter so long visionary, but now happily about to become a reality), the staff of those establishments must soon be revised, and therewith also must come of necessity a revision of the staff of the Medical College.

Concise Statement of the Recommendations of the Medical Reorganisation Committee appointed by the Director of Public Instruction in his Proceedings, No. 16438, *of* 10*th December* 1892.

FIRST SUBJECT.

Fee for Chemist and Druggist Students voluntarily taking out Compounding at the General Hospital.

Read No. 257, of 13th October 1893, from the Principal, Medical College, Madras, recommending that Chemist and Druggist students voluntarily seeking a course of compounding extending over nine months should be allowed to take it on payment of a fee of Rs. 10.

Read also Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction on the above, No. 539, 24th January 1893, pointing out that such fee as may be settled upon should be sufficient to cover any wastage of drugs that might be involved in such a course, but referring the settlement of the fee to this Committee.

1. Recommended—That the fee recommended by the Principal, viz., Rs. 10 for the course, be adopted. As the medicines compounded by students undergoing this course would be only such as would be actually intended for use, there would be practically no wastage.

SECOND SUBJECT.

The Reorganisation of the Training of Hospital Assistants.

2. *Training Schools.*—The Committee recommend (i) that the training of hospital assistant pupils at the Medical College, Madras, should cease, (ii) that three Provincial training schools should be opened—one each in Madras (Rayapuram), Tanjore and Nellore—capable of accommodating 150, 100 and 100 pupils respectively.

3. *Training School Staff.*—The Committee recommend the following staff for each of these schools:—

Title.	Staff allowance. Rs.
A Superintendent	200 per mensem.
1st Instructor (Assistant Surgeon or an Apothecary) ..	100 ,,
2nd do.	50 ,,
3rd do.	40 ,,
4th do.	30 ,,
Clerk	15 ,,
Menial Establishment	20 ,,

And further:—(i) that the Superintendents of these schools—viz., the respective District Surgeons—take no formal classes, but be purely Superintendents and Clinical Instructors; (ii) that one of the Instructors should be an Assistant Surgeon or an Apothecary, while the other three might be Hospital Assistants; (iii) that should the class of Anatomy exceed fifty, an assistant to the Anatomical Instructor should be appointed, who might be a hospital assistant.

4. *The Official Visitor.*—The Committee strongly recommend that a medical officer of special experience should be appointed official visitor of these schools. He should visit them annually and report the result of his visit to the Director of Public Instruction. No change of Standing Rules should be made by any Superintendent without the approval of this officer, who in cases of special importance should lay the matter before the Director of Public Instruction. The Committee are of opinion that the Principal of the Medical College, Madras, is the best qualified officer for these duties.

5. *General Education.*—The Committee recommend that the Matriculation course for the Madras University, or any corresponding or higher course, be the General Education test for hospital assistants.

6. *Curriculum.*—Recommended, that the Curriculum extend over four years and that the subjects taught be distributed as follows :—

First year.	Second year.	Third year.	Fourth year.
Anatomy; Physiology; Chemistry.	Materia Medica; Hygiene and Vaccination; Medical Jurisprudence.	Surgery and Minor Surgery; Anatomy; Lunacy.	Medicine; Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children; Ophthalmology.
Hospital returns, and work in Dispensary.	General Hospitals. Hospital Returns; Work in Dispensary.	General Hospitals. Hospital Returns; Work in Dispensary.	General and Lying-in Hospitals. Special attention to be directed to diseases of the eye, in which instruction should be given in detail only in such diseases as do not require surgery of the interior of the eye-ball.

The session for each subject should extend over nine consecutive months from 1st July to 31st March.

The pupils should receive instruction in Minor Surgery during the 2nd, 3rd and 4th years, in the mornings, at hospital.

7. *Class Instruction.*—The Committee are of opinion that class instruction should embrace systematic lectures, tutorial meetings, and objective teaching whenever practicable. By tutorial teaching the Committee mean the instruction *viva voce* of the classes in small batches.

Class examinations should be held once for every four meetings, systematic or tutorial, and should not be reckoned as lectures.

8. *Number of Lectures in each subject of the Curriculum to be delivered during the course.*—Recommended that in no subject should formal lectures be delivered oftener than three times a week, but that the Superintendents should see that tutorial courses in each subject are held as often as possible. However, the Committee recommend the following minimum of formal lectures in each course during the nine months in which it is taught :—

1st Year.		**3rd Year.**	
Anatomy	60	Surgery	60
Physiology	60	Anatomy	60
Chemistry	30	Lunacy	30
2nd Year.		**4th Year.**	
Materia Medica	70	Medicine	60
Hygiene	60	Midwifery	60
Medical Jurisprudence	60	Ophthalmology	30

The arrangement of the hours both for formal lectures and tutorial work in each school should be carried out by the Superintendent, and his proposals forwarded for the approval of the Official Visitor.

9. *Examinations.*—The Committee recommend that the pupils be examined annually at the end of each nine months' course by the Board of Examiners, by papers only, for the first three years; the subjects for these three examinations to be the subjects taught during the nine months preceding. At the end of the fourth year should come the qualifying examination, which should be carried out as follows and be held in Madras :—

(i) Written examination in Medicine, Midwifery, and Ophthalmology.
(ii) Operative and Minor Surgery (Practical).
(iii) Clinical Medicine.
(iv) Clinical Surgery.
(v) Oral examination in Materia Medica.
(vi) Practical Anatomy.

10. *Limitation of Study in each subject of Curriculum and Rules for conduct of Examinations.*—That as it is impossible to lay down definite rules on this subject, the Committee recommend that both teachers and examiners be guided in their respective duties by the following extract from G.O., No. 327, Educational, dated 28th May 1883 :—

"The examination will be thoroughly practical, and will include only such portions of those subjects as are essentially necessary for the candidate to enable him to discharge efficiently the duties he is expected to perform."

"Examiners will be required to consult the text books of the classes and the syllabuses of the subjects prepared for the guidance of the teachers of the class . . . . while conducting these examinations, as it is not desirable that the limits indicated by these should on any account be exceeded."

11. *Tabular Statement of Results to be submitted by the Board of Examiners.*—Regarding Tabular statement (Appendix B) * as the curriculum is entirely altered, the Committee recommend that the following statements should be substituted :—

First Year.

Register Number.	Name of candidate.	Anatomy.	Physiology.	Chemistry.	Whether passed or not passed.	Order of merit.	Remarks.
		150	100	50			

* To letter of Principal, Medical College, to Director of Public Instruction, No. 30, of 11th April 1890 (MSS.)

Second Year.

Register Number.	Name of candidate.	Materia Medica.	Hygiene.	Medical Jurisprudence.	Whether passed or not passed.	Order of merit.	Remarks.
		150	75	75			

Third Year.

Register Number.	Name of candidate.	Surgery.	Anatomy, Surgical and Visceral.	Lunacy.	Whether passed or not passed.	Order of merit.	Remarks.
		150	100	50			

Fourth Year.

Register Number.	Name of candidate.	Medicine.	Midwifery.	Ophthalmology.	Clinical Medicine.	Clinical Surgery.	Minor and Operative Surgery.	Practical Anatomy.	(Oral) Materia Medica.	Whether passed or not passed.	Order of merit.	Remarks.
		150	100	50	60	60	60	60	60			

No candidate shall pass if he fail to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject and one-half of the total obtainable.

12. *Form of Examiner's Report.*—Recommended that Appendix C * be accepted but modified as follows:—Substitute "Hospital Assistant Pupils" for "Junior department, Medical College." It will then run as follows:—

To

The Director of Public Instruction,
Madras.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward you the following report on the examination of the Hospital Assistant Pupils held . . . . .

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

President, Board of Examiners.

Members of Board present.
Distribution of work.
Dates of examination.
Class of students examined, results and numbers in each class.
Names of students recommended for consideration under provisions of G.O., No. 697, Educational, of 7th November 1889.
Remarks and suggestions.

13. *Marking Rules and Allotment of Prizes.*—Recommended that Appendix D * be not inserted in the rules in this form. The Prizes and Medals are disposed of in the body of the rules, and marking for class examinations, the Committee consider, had better be left to the class and clinical instructors.

14. *Text Books.*—Recommended that the text books for the pupils be as follows:—

Anatomy	Wilson's Anatomy and Cleland's Guide.
Physiology	Starling or Huxley.
Materia Medica	Whitla.
Surgery and Minor Surgery	Walsham.
Medicine	Charteris.
Midwifery	Herman's First Lines.
Hygiene	McNally's Hygiene.
Medical Jurisprudence	Husband.
Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery.	Sibthorpe's Clinical Manual.
Chemistry	Remsen.
Ophthalmology	Walsham's Surgery.
Mental Disease	Sheppard on Madness.

15. *How Text Books should be supplied.*—Recommended that all descriptions of stipended pupils should be supplied by the authorities employing them. Private pupils should purchase their own books and parade them annually before the Superintendents of their respective schools along with the stipended pupils.

16. *Form of Agreement prior to joining school.*—Recommended that Appendix I * be omitted. The Committee consider that paragraphs 3 and 13 of the proposed rules render it quite unnecessary.

17. *Rules for Clinical Teaching.*—Recommended that, as three practically new schools are proposed, rules for clinical teaching could only be drawn up by the Superintendent of each school, who should be required to draw up a set of such rules and submit them to the Official Visitor on the opening of the school. These rules, as laid down in the Medical College Calendar for the hospitals in Madras, are drawn up on excellent lines and would serve as a model on which the Training School rules might be made out.

18. *Hours of Attendance at Hospitals.*—Recommended that these be fixed by Superintendents of schools with the approval of the Official Visitor.

The above recommendations, the Committee believe, would effectually remedy the evils that at present exist in the training of the Hospital Assistant class; but, while they hope their recommendations will be put into execution, they are not forgetful of the fact that it will take some time before this can be carried out, and, meantime, that present conditions may be made the most of, with slight modifications, they recommend as follows:—

* To letter of Principal, Medical College, to Director of Public Instruction, No. 30, of 11th April 1890 (MSS.)

19. *To improve Clinical Teaching.*—That two of the Medical College Assistant staff be posted to the Ráyapuram Infirmary to assist in the clinical work, including Minor Surgery. They should receive a carriage allowance of Rs. 30 each per mensem. They would, of course, work in the Native Infirmary under the orders of the Superintendent of that institution.

20. *To improve the Teaching of Anatomy.*—That two Assistants, if possible graduates in Medicine, be appointed as Demonstrators of Anatomy to the Hospital Assistant classes, to be appointed on the same terms as those of the Demonstrators of the College Department, *i.e.*, Rs. 50 per mensem for six months.

21. That in regard to *treatment of the diseases of the Eye*, the Superintendent of the Native Infirmary should be requested to require his subordinates to omit no opportunity that may offer to teach the pupils in their cliniques the diagnosis and treatment of superficial lesions of the eye.

THIRD SUBJECT.

The Curriculum in the Madras Medical College.

22. *Duration of Curriculum.*— The Committee recommend that the curriculum, both for L.M. & S. and M.B. C.M. students should extend over five years.

This is necessary in order to comply with the Regulations of the General Medical Council, as the University of Madras has applied to that body for the recognition of the degrees granted by the University.

23. *The probable effect of extension of Curriculum on the number of students.*—The Committee believe that the introduction of the F.A. as the general education test for admission to the college will tend to reduce the numbers of students for a session or two; and they do not consider that the extension of the curriculum now recommended will appreciably accentuate this reduction.

24. *Fees.*—Recommended that the total fees for L.M. & S. and M.B. students, respectively, remain as at present, if paid in lump sum.* If not paid in lump sum the fee for the additional year for the L.M. & S. to be Rs. 80. The higher fee in the case of M.B. students is necessary because they shall be obliged to take out several practical classes a second time.

25. *The Dates of commencement and termination of the Annus Medicus in the Medical College.*—The Committee recommend (i) that the Annus Medicus extend over a period of nine months commencing on 1st July and ending on the 31st March; (ii) that owing to exigencies of climate the periods at which the various subjects should be taught should be so arranged as to allow of practical work being carried out as far as possible in the cooler months; and (iii) that no systematic course of lectures on any one subject should extend over a longer period than six months during any one year. It will devolve upon the Medical College Council to re-arrange their time-table accordingly.

26. *Substitution of College for Hospital attendance for first-year students.*—According to the extended curriculum recommended by the Committee, the first-year men shall have to study Biology, Physics and Chemistry, Osteology and Arthrology; they should not therefore be required to attend hospitals. Attendance at hospitals during the first year is not recommended by the General Medical Council.

FOURTH SUBJECT.

Revision of the Medical College Staff and their allied Duties.

27. *The Principal.*—The Committee desire to express their conviction as strongly as possible that the Principalship should not necessarily be associated with any particular Professorship as at present; and owing to the great increase of work in connection with the Principalship and the administration of the General Hospital, they would recommend that the Principalship of the College be dissociated from the administration of the General Hospital.

28. *Physiology.*—The Committee are of opinion that the treatment of this subject, as well as that of Hygiene and Pathology, should be viewed from two different standpoints, viz., (1) the actual requirements of the students, and (2) the requirements of science, pure and simple.

If the former view is taken, the Committee recommend that the Professor of Physiology should also teach Histology and Biology, and have about twenty beds in a hospital; but if the latter view is taken, in addition to teaching students, the Professor should have a well-equipped laboratory and establishment and have no other duties attached.

29. *Hygiene.*—(i) The Committee are of opinion that in the interests of medical education a Professorship of Hygiene without attached duties is not necessary. They recommend that the Professor of Hygiene should give a course of systematic lectures and a practical course, and have not more than forty beds in a hospital. In regard to the practical class, the Committee are of

* When paid in this form the fee for the L.M. & S. is Rs. 400; and for the M.B. C.M. Rs. 500.

opinion that a short course, such as is carried out in Netley in the case of Surgeons-on-probation, is enough for any student in medicine, and they would require no more from the Professor of Hygiene here.

(ii) In the interests of Sanitary Science, however, the Committee are of opinion that the duties of the Professor should not be confined to the teaching of students, but that he should be provided with a well-equipped laboratory and establishment for the purpose of sanitary research, chemical, mechanical and biological. Under these conditions they are strongly of opinion that he should have no attached duties to perform.

30. *Pathology.*—Recommended that the attached duties of the Professor of Pathology should be a hospital charge of about thirty beds.

In the interests of Pathological Science, however, a Professorship without attached duties should be instituted. The Professor should have a well-equipped laboratory and laboratory establishment.

31. *Minor Surgery.*—The Professor of Surgery at present teaches this subject in addition to his course of Systematic and Operative Surgery. The Committee recommend that the Professor of Surgery be relieved of Minor Surgery and that this subject be taught by another Surgeon who has also clinical work.

32. *Mental Disease.*—To conform with the regulations of the General Medical Council, the Committee recommend that there should be a short course, say, of thirty lectures, in this subject.

The Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum would, of course, be the proper person to hold this Chair.

33. *Materia Medica.*—The Professor of this subject should be a clinical physician in a General Hospital with a liberal allowance of beds.

34. *Chemistry.*—No change is recommended.

35. *Comparative Anatomy.*—This subject should be taught by the Professor of Physiology, as recommended above. (No. 28.)

36. *Anatomy.*—No change necessary.

37. *Physics.*—No change necessary.

38. *Midwifery.*—No change recommended.

39. *Surgery.*—No change recommended except that the Professor should be relieved of Minor Surgery.

40. *Ophthalmology.*—Recommended that the Professor of Ophthalmology be also the Superintendent of the Ophthalmic Hospital, and that this be his only attached duty.

41. *Medical Jurisprudence.*—No change recommended.

42. *Assistants to the Professors*—

i. The Professors of Physiology and Pathology should have one assistant between them, a graduate in Medicine, who would also be curator of the museum.
ii. The Professor of Physics and Chemistry should have one assistant, a graduate or an apothecary.
iii. The Professors of Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, Mental Disease, Ophthalmology and Materia Medica should have two assistants between them, graduates or apothecaries.
iv. The Professor of Anatomy should have one Demonstrator and two Assistant Demonstrators, graduates or apothecaries (as at present).
v. The Professors of Hygiene and Biology should have one Assistant between them who should be a graduate in Medicine.

(Signed) W. PRICE, M.D., Surgn.-Lt.-Col.—*President.*
(„) A. M. BRANFOOT, M.B., Surgn.-Lt.-Col.,
(„) W. R. BROWNE, M.D., Surgn.-Lt.-Col., } *Members.*
(„) H. ALLISON, M.D., Surgeon-Major,
Madras, („) JOHN SMYTH, M.D., Surgn.-Capt.—*Secretary.*
30*th April* 1893.

From Surgeon-Major-General W. F. deFABECK, M.D., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated Madras, 8th August 1893, No. 4828.

With reference to your letter No. 7441, dated the 4th July 1893, I have the honour to state that the subjects which call for remarks from this department are 1, 4, 5, and 6 as numbered in your letter.

2. *Changes in College Staff.*—The Principalship of the Medical College should undoubtedly be separated from the office of Senior Medical Officer, General Hospital, and I agree with you that

the appointment, though attached to one of the chairs in the College, should not necessarily be restricted to any one particular chair and that the Principal should have a certain number of beds in a hospital to keep him in touch with his profession.

3. A new Professor of Physiology and Histology should be created with an allowance of beds in hospital and the appointment should from the nature of the subject taught be a Senior Professorship. In the summary of recommendations accompanying your letter, my views are not correctly stated—*vide* III, College staff. I stated distinctly in my previous communication that I considered a separate Professor should be appointed, but that he should be a medical man attached to one of the hospitals and my reasons are clearly given.

4. The Professor of Hygiene who has a large laboratory to superintend should only have a small allowance, say 40 of beds in hospital.

5. As regards your reference to the new appointments at the General Hospital, one junior officer has been provisionally sanctioned to relieve the overworked staff there. Again when the Station Hospital has been converted into a Women and Children Hospital, it is very probable that one or two more officers will be sanctioned, probably one Surgeon, a senior officer, and one Resident Physician, a junior officer. When this matter has been decided on by Government further communication will be made, but in any case two officers will be available for the new chairs in the College; the senior might with the charge of his beds take up the duties of Professor of Physiology and Histology, the other of the Professor of Minor Surgery. I do not enter here into the question of the actual number of beds for each under the redistribution scheme as it forms a purely medical arrangement to be decided in consultation with the Educational Department when the Medical College duties are decided on and when the staff for the new Women and Children Hospital has been sanctioned.

6. As regards the College course it seems useless to discuss the question of its extension to five years, as the requirements of general medical council *demand* it. It will be a good plan then to make the first year course a purely collegiate one as recommended by the committee. The general medical council also require that a Lecturer on Mental Diseases give a separate course of lectures to students during their medical course. A Lecturership should be created at an early date and it may be held by the Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum. I agree in your remarks about the Lecturership on Physics—a separate Lecturer seems unnecessary.

7. The other matters referring to the commencement and ending of the college year, the question of fees and the Assistant Professorships have evidently received the careful attention of the committee and its recommendations may be adopted. I may remark that I consider the duties of Senior Medical Officer, General Hospital, are so responsible and onerous as to render the granting of a substantial charge allowance very expedient.

8. The subject of relieving the congestion of the Hospital Assistant department of the Medical College by establishing three provincial training schools at Ráyapuram (Madras), Tanjore and Nellore has been under consideration for some time, and some such course—preferably the one recommended—is imperatively necessary. New hospitals and dispensaries are being, and will constantly be, opened in the mofussil, and the reserve at the disposal of the department for relieving cases of sickness and men on leave has practically been reduced to *nil*. In order, therefore, to keep pace with the extension of medical relief and to maintain a reserve of about fifty in the department it is necessary to entertain a very large number of students every year, the number actually passing out being a very small portion of the number originally entertained. The present arrangements for training hospital assistants are utterly inadequate to meet these demands. I hardly think the objection to Nellore as a centre for the Northern districts counterbalances the advantages it has in the presence of an already established medical school there.

9. The scale of establishment proposed by the committee seems suitable and I agree with you and the committee that the responsibilities involved in independent charges and the duties connected with medico-legal cases imposed on the hospital assistants of the present day demand a four years' course of training. The principles of hygiene and sanitary science should certainly form a part of their course and I approve of the proposal that the Principal of the college should be the official visitor of the provincial schools.

10. The financial proposals of the committee appear to be sound.

11. The several accompaniments of your letter are herewith returned.

From H. M. WINTERBOTHAM, Esq., President, District Board, Tanjore, to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated Vallam, 30th July 1894, C. No. 725-D.B.

In continuation of my letter, No. 725, dated 15th July 1894, I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of the District Board's resolution, No. 25, dated 28th July 1894, from which it will be seen that the board is willing to accept your proposals subject to the conditions therein specified.

2. The draft regulation referred to in paragraph 3 of your letter, No. 3081, dated 4th April 1894, is herewith returned.

3. I shall be obliged if you will suggest how the cost of erecting the necessary lecture hall and dissecting room should be met. I also shall be glad to know whether you approve the District Surgeon's recommendations—*vide* copy of his letter, dated 23rd July 1894, No. 2971, which is enclosed.

Extract from the Proceedings of the District Board of Tanjore, dated 28th July 1894.

* * * * *

25. Read letter from the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, No. 3081, dated 4th April 1894, enquiring whether the Tanjore Medical School Committee is prepared to undertake the education of 100 hospital assistants under certain conditions; this office No. 401-D.B., dated 6th April 1894, to the District Surgeon, Tanjore, and his reply thereto, No. 2971, dated 23rd July 1894.

Resolution.—The board is willing to accept the proposal provided that the contributions from Government and the other districts are so regulated that the whole cost of the institution may be fairly distributed. The board is at present unable to estimate what outlay is required to provide the additional accommodation in the shape of lecturing hall, dissecting room, &c., and would like to have the views of Government as to how the cost is to be met. The Tanjore boards have no spare funds at present.

* * * * *

From Surgeon-Major C. M. THOMPSON, M.B., District Surgeon, Tanjore, to the President, District Board, Tanjore, dated 23rd July 1894, No. 2971.

I have the honour to return all the papers forwarded to me for remarks under your memorandum, dated 6th April 1894, No. 401-D.B.

The correspondence now returned ends with the letter from the Director of Public Instruction of April 1894 in which he desires to be informed if the Tanjore board are willing to undertake the instruction of 100 students of the hospital assistant grade in the medical school here; he proposes that candidates should be received for training from six districts in addition to those belonging to the Tanjore district and Government stipendiaries, the expense incurred to be met by an annual payment of Rs. 40 from each of the seventeen municipalities in the six districts *plus* Rs. 200 from each of the six district boards *plus* Rs. 25 for each Government student.

2. The available accommodation at present in the school is not nearly sufficient for the additional students whom it is proposed to send for training, and if the proposal is to be accepted, it will be necessary to have the school premises very considerably enlarged; a dissecting room will have to be built adjoining the school and arrangements made for the proper injection and preservation of the bodies required for dissections; this item in expenditure is not included in the estimate of expenses prepared by the Director; but even for the large number of students it is proposed to educate, the annual expenditure under this head would not be much.

3. If the necessary funds are available, I see no reason why the district board should not undertake the training of 100 additional students; as far as clinical work in medicine and surgery goes, the Rajah-Mirasidar hospital is quite large enough and the cases treated in it are of a sufficiently varied character to provide clinical instruction for the class of students it is proposed to train; the teaching staff will, of course, have to be considerably increased and in my opinion all the teachers in the school should hold appointments on the staff of the hospital, receiving in addition an allowance for their professional duties in the school. At present the number of subordinate medical officers available for duty in the Rajah-Mirasidar hospital is much too small and will have to be considerably increased if the hospital is to be properly and efficiently worked. The number of beds available for patients is sixty males and sixty females; and for the manifold duties connected with such a large number of patients there is only one apothecary available. The Assistant Surgeon is in charge of the out-patient department and assists in the general supervision and internal economy of the working of the institution. The present proposal of the Director of Public Instruction affords an opportunity of adequately strengthening the staff of the hospital at a much smaller expenditure on the part of the district board than must be incurred sooner or later if the present proposal is not accepted. This view of the question is one which I think should receive very careful consideration by the district board in coming to a decision on the present proposal.

4. I do not propose to deal with the financial aspects of the proposal now under discussion except in relation to the scale of pay to be given to the revised staff of the hospital and school. After careful consideration, I am of opinion that the following staff will be sufficient and the allowances sufficiently liberal to secure the services of capable men. I have placed side by side the present staff of the school and the staff of the hospital and school which I propose.

Present staff of School.		Proposed staff of Hospital and School with school allowance.	
	Rs.		Rs.
Superintendent	100	Superintendent	200
1st Assistant	75	1st Assistant (Assistant Surgeon)	100
2nd Assistant	50	2nd Assistant (Apothecary)	50
3rd Assistant (1st-class hospital assistant).	55	3rd Assistant (do.)	50
		4th Assistant (1st-class hospital assistant) ..	30
		Two Demonstrators of Anatomy (3rd-class hospital assistants)	40
			470
			280
		Increase ..	190
		Deduct grade pay of 1st-class hospital assistant transferred to hospital.	55
	280		135

The total increase in the establishment of the hospital and school would be, for the hospital, one civil apothecary, one 1st-class hospital assistant now in charge of the police hospital, and one third-class hospital assistant, the remaining third-class hospital assistant would be in charge of the police hospital, instead of the 1st-class man who is employed there now; and for the school, one civil apothecary and two third-class hospital assistants as demonstrators of anatomy. I do not think that such a large number of students could be properly trained in the school with a smaller staff than I have given above, which only differs from what was proposed by Mr. Duncan in his letter, No. 9162, of August 12th, 1893, by my having included in the teaching staff two demonstrators of anatomy. It would be a great mistake, I think, on the part of the district board not to embrace the opportunity now offered of increasing the hospital staff at little cost; it is very desirable, too, that the teachers in the school should have an opportunity of keeping up the practical knowledge of their profession, and this they can only do by regular attendance at hospital.

5. It will be seen that the above scheme entails a net increase in expenditure on the teaching establishment of Rs. 135 per mensem and an increase in the hospital establishment of the pay of one civil apothecary, one 1st-class hospital assistant and two third-class hospital assistants. The pay of the 1st-class hospital assistant whom I propose to employ in the hospital, and who now draws his salary, Rs. 55, from school funds, would, if the proposal is accepted, draw his grade pay from the hospital funds and only teaching allowance of Rs. 30 from the school; his employment in the hospital would not therefore entail any additional expenditure to the district board; the civil apothecary who is now employed both in the hospital and as 3rd assistant in the school would not be affected in any way in regard to pay, he would continue to draw the same pay both from hospital and school as he does at present. The total additional expenditure on my proposal would be for the grade pay of one civil apothecary and two 3rd-class hospital assistants or Rs. 100 a month to be met from hospital funds and the teaching allowances to the apothecary and hospital assistants from school funds. The following tabular statement will make this clear:—

Pay of Hospital Subordinates and Teaching Staff of School under proposed scheme.

—	From hospital funds.	From school funds.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Superintendent	..	200	200
2. 1st Assistant (Assistant Surgeon)	..	100	100
3. 2nd do. (Civil apothecary)	50	50	100
4. 3rd do. (Do.)	50	50	100
5. 4th do. (1st-class hospital assistant)	55	30	85
6. Demonstrator (3rd-class hospital assistant)	25	20	45
7. Do. (Do. do.)	25	20	45
Total ..	205	470	675

6. The present expenditure on the pay of the hospital and school staff is Rs. 330 per month; deducting this amount from the total under the proposed scheme there remains a net increase of Rs. 345 per month to be met by the district board. The total income from fees and contributions under the scheme proposed by the Director of Public Instruction is calculated by him at Rs. 2,955 a year or in round numbers Rs. 250 a month, which would be at the disposal of the board to meet the increased expenditure of Rs. 345, leaving the total net increase to be paid

3. I shall be obliged if you will suggest how the cost of erecting the necessary lecture hall and dissecting room should be met. I also shall be glad to know whether you approve the District Surgeon's recommendations—*vide* copy of his letter, dated 23rd July 1894, No. 2971, which is enclosed.

Extract from the Proceedings of the District Board of Tanjore, dated 28th July 1894.

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25. Read letter from the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, No. 3081, dated 4th April 1894, enquiring whether the Tanjore Medical School Committee is prepared to undertake the education of 100 hospital assistants under certain conditions; this office No. 401-D.B., dated 6th April 1894, to the District Surgeon, Tanjore, and his reply thereto, No. 2971, dated 23rd July 1894.

Resolution.—The board is willing to accept the proposal provided that the contributions from Government and the other districts are so regulated that the whole cost of the institution may be fairly distributed. The board is at present unable to estimate what outlay is required to provide the additional accommodation in the shape of lecturing hall, dissecting room, &c., and would like to have the views of Government as to how the cost is to be met. The Tanjore boards have no spare funds at present.

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From Surgeon-Major C. M. THOMPSON, M.B., District Surgeon, Tanjore, to the President, District Board, Tanjore, dated 23rd July 1894, No. 2971.

I have the honour to return all the papers forwarded to me for remarks under your memorandum, dated 6th April 1894, No. 401-D.B.

The correspondence now returned ends with the letter from the Director of Public Instruction of April 1894 in which he desires to be informed if the Tanjore board are willing to undertake the instruction of 100 students of the hospital assistant grade in the medical school here; he proposes that candidates should be received for training from six districts in addition to those belonging to the Tanjore district and Government stipendiaries, the expense incurred to be met by an annual payment of Rs. 40 from each of the seventeen municipalities in the six districts *plus* Rs. 200 from each of the six district boards *plus* Rs. 25 for each Government student.

2. The available accommodation at present in the school is not nearly sufficient for the additional students whom it is proposed to send for training, and if the proposal is to be accepted, it will be necessary to have the school premises very considerably enlarged; a dissecting room will have to be built adjoining the school and arrangements made for the proper injection and preservation of the bodies required for dissections; this item in expenditure is not included in the estimate of expenses prepared by the Director; but even for the large number of students it is proposed to educate, the annual expenditure under this head would not be much.

3. If the necessary funds are available, I see no reason why the district board should not undertake the training of 100 additional students; as far as clinical work in medicine and surgery goes, the Rajah-Mirasidar hospital is quite large enough and the cases treated in it are of a sufficiently varied character to provide clinical instruction for the class of students it is proposed to train; the teaching staff will, of course, have to be considerably increased and in my opinion all the teachers in the school should hold appointments on the staff of the hospital, receiving in addition an allowance for their professional duties in the school. At present the number of subordinate medical officers available for duty in the Rajah-Mirasidar hospital is much too small and will have to be considerably increased if the hospital is to be properly and efficiently worked. The number of beds available for patients is sixty males and sixty females; and for the manifold duties connected with such a large number of patients there is only one apothecary available. The Assistant Surgeon is in charge of the out-patient department and assists in the general supervision and internal economy of the working of the institution. The present proposal of the Director of Public Instruction affords an opportunity of adequately strengthening the staff of the hospital at a much smaller expenditure on the part of the district board than must be incurred sooner or later if the present proposal is not accepted. This view of the question is one which I think should receive very careful consideration by the district board in coming to a decision on the present proposal.

4. I do not propose to deal with the financial aspects of the proposal now under discussion except in relation to the scale of pay to be given to the revised staff of the hospital and school. After careful consideration, I am of opinion that the following staff will be sufficient and the allowances sufficiently liberal to secure the services of capable men. I have placed side by side the present staff of the school and the staff of the hospital and school which I propose.

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The total increase in the establishment of the hospital and school would be, for the hospital, one civil apothecary, one 1st-class hospital assistant now in charge of the police hospital, and one third-class hospital assistant, the remaining third-class hospital assistant would be in charge of the police hospital, instead of the 1st-class man who is employed there now; and for the school, one civil apothecary and two third-class hospital assistants as demonstrators of anatomy. I do not think that such a large number of students could be properly trained in the school with a smaller staff than I have given above, which only differs from what was proposed by Mr. Duncan in his letter, No. 9162, of August 12th, 1893, by my having included in the teaching staff two demonstrators of anatomy. It would be a great mistake, I think, on the part of the district board not to embrace the opportunity now offered of increasing the hospital staff at little cost; it is very desirable, too, that the teachers in the school should have an opportunity of keeping up the practical knowledge of their profession, and this they can only do by regular attendance at hospital.

5. It will be seen that the above scheme entails a net increase in expenditure on the teaching establishment of Rs. 135 per mensem and an increase in the hospital establishment of the pay of one civil apothecary, one 1st-class hospital assistant and two third-class hospital assistants. The pay of the 1st-class hospital assistant whom I propose to employ in the hospital, and who now draws his salary, Rs. 55, from school funds, would, if the proposal is accepted, draw his grade pay from the hospital funds and only teaching allowance of Rs. 30 from the school; his employment in the hospital would not therefore entail any additional expenditure to the district board; the civil apothecary who is now employed both in the hospital and as 3rd assistant in the school would not be affected in any way in regard to pay, he would continue to draw the same pay both from hospital and school as he does at present. The total additional expenditure on my proposal would be for the grade pay of one civil apothecary and two 3rd-class hospital assistants or Rs. 100 a month to be met from hospital funds and the teaching allowances to the apothecary and hospital assistants from school funds. The following tabular statement will make this clear:—

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7. Do. (Do. do.)	25	20	45
Total ..	205	470	675

6. The present expenditure on the pay of the hospital and school staff is Rs. 330 per month; deducting this amount from the total under the proposed scheme there remains a net increase of Rs. 345 per month to be met by the district board. The total income from fees and contributions under the scheme proposed by the Director of Public Instruction is calculated by him at Rs. 2,955 a year or in round numbers Rs. 250 a month, which would be at the disposal of the board to meet the increased expenditure of Rs. 345, leaving the total net increase to be paid

by the district board at Rs. 95 a month, in return for which the Rajah-Mirasidar hospital would be provided with the services of a proper and sufficient staff of medical subordinates; at present, as I said before, the subordinate staff of the hospital is totally unable to efficiently perform the numerous duties connected with such a large hospital and must be increased if the duties are to be satisfactorily performed. The present affords an opportunity which should not be missed of strengthening the staff at very little cost. I would strongly recommend the proposal now put forward by the Director of Public Instruction to the favorable consideration of the members of the board; it will have the effect of raising the status and reputation of the Tanjore Medical School.

7. It is impossible to say what the cost of enlarging the school premises would amount to, but in consideration of the large number of Government students who would be received for training, I think Government might fairly be asked to provide the necessary funds.

P.S.—If the proposal is accepted, I shall submit an estimate of the necessary increase to be made to the school buildings.

From Surgeon-Major-General C. SIBTHORPE, F.R.C.P.I., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 12th December 1894, No. 671.

In forwarding the enclosed correspondence for the consideration and orders of Government, I have the honour to state that I concur generally with the suggestions of the Director of Public Instruction and feel sure that if this scheme is carried out it will lead to a vast improvement in the education of this important class of medical subordinates.

2. If these schools are well organized, I have no doubt that we will see a great extension of the class of paying students which will eventually tend to do away with stipended students altogether.

3. Regarding the Nellore and Tanjore schools I attach a statement showing the work done in each since they were opened. I would suggest that these local schools be left as they are and only required to bring their teaching establishments up to the standard of the Government schools, provide the necessary buildings—which would not cost much—and cause them to be placed under the supervision of the Educational Department and the inspection of the Principal of the Medical College. The extra staff they would require for teaching could be given certain medical duties in the attached hospitals where the clinical training of the students would be carried out.

4. As regards the new provincial Government schools, I concur with the Director of Public Instruction that one should be established at Vizagapatam where there is a good general hospital, a lying-in hospital and a lunatic asylum. Vizagapatam is very central for students from that district, from Ganjám and from the Gódávari district.

The other school I suggest should be placed at Calicut where there is also a good general hospital, lying-in hospital and lunatic asylum. The class of students we get from the Western coast is very good and should be encouraged.

5. I consider that the Superintendents of these five schools should be remunerated at the same rates as exist in Bengal, viz., from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 a month.

In my opinion the Superintendent of the Ráyapuram school's pay should be Rs. 200 a month, the two provincial schools Rs. 150 each, and the two local schools Rs. 100 as they now are.

6. The selection of the medical officers to fill these appointments should be proposed by me through the Director of Public Instruction, as in the case of the purely educational appointments.

7. I think the report on the working of these schools should be included in the annual report on the Medical College which should in future be designated "Report on the Madras Medical College and Provincial and Local Medical Schools."

8. Regarding the Assistant Superintendents in these schools, I consider they should at least be Civil Assistant Surgeons as they are in Bengal and as I have already suggested in paragraph 14 of my letter, No. 541, dated the 13th October 1894.

9. As regards the extension of the course I fully concur that it should be for four years in college and that the year's pre-collegiate training of the civil medical pupils should be done away with. It is most desirable that this rule should also be extended to the military hospital assistants (native military pupils) as it would only cost Rs. 9 a month in each case.

10. It would be a good plan to have a uniform nomenclature for all this class of pupils. I would suggest that Government should adopt the military term "Native military pupil" thus:—

Native pupil, Military.	Native pupil, Burmese.
" " Civil.	" " Mysore.
" " Local.	" " Private.

From the Hon'ble Mr. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.Sc., Director of Public Instruction, to the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras), dated Madras, 19th December 1894, No. 12405.

In my letter, No. 11184, dated 19th November 1894, I have explained the circumstances which led to the appointment of a special committee for the re-organization of the Medical College, and have submitted my recommendations relating to the establishment of medical schools with a view to improve the existing arrangements for the education and training of hospital assistants. I have the honour to submit in this communication certain suggestions for the consideration and sanction of Government with a view to render the instruction given in the college for the University degrees and the Apothecary diploma more efficient.

2. The college prepares candidates for two University degrees, viz., the M.B. and C.M. and the L.M.S. The course of instruction for the former degree extends over five years and that for the latter degree over four years. This state of things might be allowed to continue were it not that the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom has announced that it will not recognize degrees granted to students who have not spent five years in medical studies after registration as medical students. It became necessary, therefore, to consider whether the course for the degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery should not be extended to five years. Mr. Grigg was strongly opposed to any extension in the length of the L.M.S. course on the ground that it would have the effect of driving the best students of the Presidency to British schools. Surgeon-General deFabeck, who was consulted on the matter, expressed himself in favour of the extension and observed that it would not only be advantageous but essential. The re-organization committee appointed by me recommends, for reasons fully set forth in the accompanying papers, that the curriculum for both L.M.S. and M.B. and C.M. students should extend over five years, and in this opinion I concur. The high cost of English education would prevent any undue influx of students into British institutions, and even if this were brought about by the lengthening of the course, it would not be a matter for regret, for the trained men would mostly return to this Presidency and either engage in private practice or seek service under Government or local bodies.

3. The proposed extension of the L.M.S. course leads, however, to another important question. As regards both the M.B. and C.M. and L.M.S. courses the general education test for admission is now the F.A. standard, and if the length of the course is also made equal, it is doubtful whether students will enter for the L.M.S. in sufficiently large numbers to justify the retention of that section, seeing that the M.B. and C.M. degree is the higher and, therefore, the more appreciated degree. Except that the M.B. and C.M. students have to go through courses in Experimental Physics, Botany and Organic Chemistry, the subjects prescribed for both these degrees are the same. This being so, it would seem reasonable that the fees for the two courses should not be very different. The committee recommends that the fee

for the L.M.S. course be the same as it is now, if paid in a lump sum, namely, Rs. 400; if paid yearly, that Rs. 80 be charged for the additional year. In this case the fees for the five consecutive years will be Rs. 130, 130, 100, 100, 80, *i.e.*, Rs. 540 or Rs. 60 less than the fee for the M.B. and C.M. course paid by yearly instalments. The difference between the advance payment and the total of the annual payments, as proposed by the committee, is too great and I would prefer to raise the fee for the former to Rs. 450. Whether the lower scale of fees will attract a larger number to the L.M.S. course, I am inclined to doubt. In order to obviate the objections that might be raised to the carrying on of two courses of instruction identical in their entrance test and in the duration of the course and almost identical in curriculum and in fees, Mr. Monro requested the Principal of the college in July last to ascertain whether the college council would be prepared to recommend the raising of the general education qualification for admission to the M.B. and C.M. classes to the B.A. Degree examination, or the reducing of the qualification for admission to the L.M.S. section to the Matriculation standard. The college council did not give any opinion on the first alternative, but expressed itself as unwilling to reduce the standard of admission to the L.M.S. section to the Matriculation examination. With this opinion of the college council I fully agree. To lower the entrance standard would be a distinctly retrograde step and would set at naught the accumulated experience of all the years during which the Matriculation examination was the entrance test. The almost unanimous conviction arrived at some years before the standard was raised was that students with the low general education of Matriculates could not profit by the instruction provided for them in the Medical College. Rather than take this backward step the college council intimated that it would give up the proposed lengthening of the L.M.S. course to five years. The extension of the L.M.S. course is, however, I understand, a *sine qua non* if the degree is to be recognized by the General Medical Council. There remains the alternative of raising the admission qualification into the M.B. and C.M. classes to the B.A. standard. On this point I note that in February 1890, the college council held a meeting, with Brigade-Surgeon C. Sibthorpe in the chair, and at which Surgeons-Major Price, Branfoot, Allison and Surgeons Smyth and VanGeyzel were present, and passed a resolution to the effect that "in the opinion of the council the F.A. standard is insufficient preliminary qualification for enabling students to profit by the higher practical scientific training and that no lower standard than the B.A. degree should be a limit for M.B. and C.M. students." Thus, four years ago the college council was prepared to demand the B.A. degree as the minimum general education qualification for the M.B. and C.M. section. Whether the entrance test for the L.M.S. were to be lowered to Matriculation or that for the M.B. and C.M. raised to B.A., the University would have to be moved to effect the necessary changes in the by-laws relating to this examination.

4. It seems to me a subject worthy of consideration whether it is advisable to continue educating up to both degrees. With the same standard of general education to start with, the same length of study to go through, and almost the same curriculum, there cannot be much difference in the qualifications of the holders of the respective degrees. Such, at least, is the question that suggests itself to the lay mind. There may be reasons which to the professional mind make it necessary to provide instruction for both degrees. If there are, the Surgeon-General, through whom I am submitting this letter, will be able to lay them clearly before Government.

5. There is much diversity of opinion in regard to the college year. Mr. Grigg was in favour of reducing the present long vacation extending over three months, and proposed to reckon the college year from the 21st of July to the end of April. The reorganization committee urges strongly that the long vacation is not susceptible of any reduction and, taking all the circumstances into account, it recommends that the college year should extend from the 1st of July to the 31st of March. As the Medical examinations are held in June or July and the financial year closes on the 31st March the committee's proposal possesses several decided advantages and I would recommend the change. Surgeon-Major VanGeyzel contends that the change was twice vetoed by the college council. But, as the Principal points out, five senior Professors who constituted the reorganization committee are in favour of the change and effect may accordingly be given to the committee's recommendation.

6. It has been admitted on all hands that the combined duties of Principal of the Medical College and Senior Medical Officer at the General Hospital are too heavy and onerous to be discharged by one officer satisfactorily. The reorganization committee strongly recommends that the principalship of the college be dissociated from the administration of the General Hospital and that the principalship should not necessarily be associated with any particular professorship as at present. As to the particular professorship the Principal might hold, there is difference of opinion, and I am not prepared to do more than affirm that, while he should hold some chair or other, the appointment need not be attached to any particular chair. I therefore endorse the recommendations of the committee on this point. It is desirable that the Principal should, so long as he holds a professorship, have a certain number of beds. The Principal of the Law College has been allowed chamber practice to keep him in touch with the profession, and for the same reason the Principal of the Medical College should have charge of a few beds in the General Hospital. But, should the proposal to amalgamate the Women and Children's Hospital with the General Hospital become an accomplished fact, the principalship of the Medical College and the duties of the Senior Medical Officer, General Hospital, may, as the college council considers, be appropriately enough held by the same officer as, owing to the increased number of medical officers available for professorial work, the Principal could be relieved of the Professorship of Medicine and of ward work. He would have quite as much work as one officer can efficiently perform in the administration of the College and the General Hospital, in addition to the duties which would devolve on him as official visitor to the provincial medical schools as I have already recommended to Government.

7. There are now ten professorial chairs in the Medical College with combined medical duties excluding lecturers in (1) Physics, (2) Comparative Anatomy, (3) Botany and a Professor of Dental Surgery :—

(1) Medicine.
(2) Surgery.
(3) Pathology.
(4) Chemistry.
(5) Ophthalmology and Physiology.
(6) Materia Medica.
(7) Hygiene.
(8) Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.
(9) Anatomy.
(10) Medical Jurisprudence.

The committee recommends to raise the number of chairs to twelve, as it proposes to entrust Physiology and Histology to a separate professor and to introduce lectures in mental diseases. The latter subject, in which a course of about thirty lectures would be given, is necessary in order to conform to the regulations of the General Medical Council. It is proposed to entrust the duty to the Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum. Another Professor would be necessary, and it would be possible to obtain this if an additional medical officer of some standing were permanently attached to the General Hospital. Though in the interest of the advancement of science it is desirable that the Professors of Physiology, Hygiene and Pathology should have no attached medical duties—but should be permitted to carry on original researches in their respective laboratories—yet there seems no objection, in the interest of students, to their being entrusted with medical duties and with the charge of twenty or thirty beds as proposed by the committee. When the Women and Children's Hospital is amalgamated with the General Hospital, it is proposed to employ four physicians and four surgeons on the staff of the united institution. There would then be no necessity for the services of additional men. The Professorship of Medicine and Clinical Medicine may be entrusted to the first physician, that of Surgery and Clinical Surgery to the First Surgeon, Materia Medica, Physiology, Hygiene and Pathology would each be entrusted to one of the assistant surgeons or assistant physicians. This arrangement would relieve the Resident Physician and Resident Surgeon from any work in the college. No change is necessary in the chairs of Chemistry, Anatomy, Midwifery, Ophthalmology and Medical Jurisprudence. Minor Surgery may continue to be taught by the Professor of Surgery as at present, if another surgeon cannot be provided to undertake it.

8. The college council considers that all officers of a clinical hospital with conjoined college duties should be on the graded scale of pay which now holds good with some of them. This recommendation seems to me a fair arrangement.

9. There are now seven assistants employed in the college and school departments and the committee recommends the employment of five assistants for the college alone, the remaining two native assistants being transferred to the provincial medical school which it is proposed to open in Madras. This recommendation, as well as the proposed redistribution of the work of the assistants, meets with my entire approval.

10. The fee of Rs. 10 suggested by the Principal for Chemist and Druggist students is recommended by the special committee and sanction is requested for the levy of the fee at the above rate. I would also recommend that regular students taking a second course and casual students attending the course of Practical Hygiene be required to pay a fee of Rs. 20 as in the case of students attending similar courses in Practical Chemistry. Both the Principal and the Surgeon-General are in favour of levying this fee.

11. I beg to enclose for ready reference the printed papers and three bound books containing original papers received from the reorganization committee.

12. In conclusion, I beg to bear testimony here to the pains bestowed by the committee on the several questions placed before it for consideration, and to the thorough manner in which the questions were discussed and recommendations formulated. It has seldom been my good fortune to deal with a report in which the questions for treatment were so fully discussed in all their bearings and the conclusions arrived at so clearly set forth.

From Surgeon-Major-General C. SIBTHORPE, F.R.C.P.I., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 18th January 1895, No. 41.

In forwarding letter, No. 12405, dated the 19th December 1894, from the Director of Public Instruction with the correspondence received with it, I have the honour to state that I concur in the recommendations of the committee generally.

2. With reference to the suggested extension of the course of training for the L.M. and S. degree of the University, it appears to have been overlooked that this degree was established in 1875 on the representation of Government and of my predecessor, Surgeon-General Balfour, on the grounds that the course of training and the high standard of examination for the M.B. and C.M. degrees of the University was too costly for any number of men to go through them and then be willing to accept the remuneration that could be offered. It was also considered that the system of examination which existed in the Medical College for passing men of the Apothecary class was not satisfactory and that such examinations could be far better arranged for and conducted by the University. With these two principal objects in view the L.M. and S. course of training and the plan of examiuation was pitched at lower standards than those for the M.B. and C.M. degree and, with some improvements which were subsequently added, this degree has worked well and realized the expectations of its originators. I had the opportunity of bringing this question before the Faculty of Medicine in November last and it was decided not at present to suggest the extension of the course to five years as Government will require the services of a number of men so qualified in the near future. For the purpose of encouraging students to take up the higher degree of M.B. and C.M. I have laid certain propositions before Government in my letter, No. 541, dated the 13th October 1894. For the above reasons I consider it is most desirable that we should continue to educate up to both the degrees of L.M. and S. and M.B. and C.M.

3. I concur fully in the general educational test for the L.M. and S. being raised to the F.A. standard of the University. With regard to the proposed raising of the M.B. and C.M. general education standard to the B.A. degree, I would be glad to see it done if the Senate of the University could see its way to arrange the curriculum so that an ordinary student could complete his training before he was twenty-three years of age.

4. I concur with the Director of Public Instruction in his proposal for raising the lump sum fee for the L.M. and S. course from Rs. 400 to Rs. 450.

5. I consider the change of the college year to the proposed dates would be a good step, viz., from the 1st July to the 31st of March. If orders are received in time it would be well to carry out the change this year.

6. I fully concur in the proposition that the duties of the Principal of the College and those of the Senior Medical Officer of the General Hospital are quite enough to occupy the full time of one officer. This will be still more the case when the women and children are taken into the General Hospital and its accommodation thus increased to 675 beds as proposed. I would suggest that the designation "Senior Medical Officer" of the General Hospital, should be done away with and his official title should in future be Principal Medical Officer, as the term appears more appropriate to his important duties; as a matter of fact he is not always the senior in rank and therefore the term appears inappropriate. I would also suggest that his pay should continue as at present with travelling allowances under Chapter XLIX, Civil Service Regulations, and that when he holds the rank of Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel he should be granted the additional local rank of Surgeon-Colonel which will be much more suitable for an officer performing these important duties in connection with the college, hospital and inspections of the provincial medical schools.

7. I concur fully in the necessity of the establishment of a Professor to lecture on mental diseases. The Professor would naturally be the Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum with its five hundred inmates. The course of thirty lectures should be given throughout the long session and arrangements should be made that each student should receive at least one month's clinical instruction in the Asylum. The Professor should draw the pay of a minor professorship, viz., Rs. 200 a month, to remunerate him for giving the lectures and clinical teaching.

8. As regards the Professorship of Physiology I do not see my way to recommend any change at present, although I consider it most desirable that there should be an officer who would be able to devote nearly all his time to teaching this important subject in all its branches. Until the Right Honorable the Secretary of State sanctions more officers to carry on the work no change appears to me possible and I consider that the Professor of Ophthalmology must continue to teach Physiology and conduct the training in Practical Physiology as he has done up to the present.

9. With regard to the duties of the Professorship of Medicine and Clinical Medicine, these should be added to the Surgeon of the 2nd District who will, under G.O., No. 390, dated 4th June 1894, Public, become one of the staff of the General Hospital when the women and children are transferred. I would suggest that arrangements should be made to relieve him of all duties connected with the Female Military Orphan Asylum by handing it over to the Surgeon of the 3rd District and relieving this officer of his duties with His Excellency's Body Guard, which the Military authorities should arrange for, if they consider it necessary to keep up a separate hospital in which so few patients are dealt with. The Surgeon of the 2nd District will be relieved of the duties of Superintendent of the Voluntary Venereal Hospital if the suggestions in my letter, No. 541, dated 13th October 1894, be approved. His duties in the district will be simplified if the assistant suggested in the same letter is sanctioned. If these arrangements are carried out he will have sufficient time to devote to the important duties of his professorship.

10. The Director of Public Instruction has been slightly misinformed regarding the strength of the officers available at the General Hospital as shown by the latter part of his paragraph 7. There are now only six officers, which with the addition of the Surgeon, 2nd District, will make seven. I have, however, in my letter, No. 689, dated the 20th December 1894, proposed a method of securing the services of an eighth officer but as he is already Professor of Anatomy he will not be available to take up another professorship.

The present arrangement is—

(1) The Senior Medical Officer is Principal of the Medical College and Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

(2) The Senior Surgeon is Professor of Surgery, Clinical Surgery, Minor and Operative Surgery.
(3) The Second Surgeon is Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
(4) The Assistant Physician is Professor of Hygiene.
(5) The Resident Surgeon is Professor of Pathology and responsible to the Senior Medical Officer for the discipline, &c., of the hospital during his absence.
(6) The additional medical officer has no Medical College duties, but has charge of medical beds in the hospital.

I would suggest the following re-arrangement :—

1*st.*—To be Principal Medical Officer of the General Hospital and Principal of the Medical College with no beds in the hospital and no professorship in the college.
2*nd.*—The Surgeon, 2nd District, to be First Physician and Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.
3*rd.*—The Assistant Physician to become Second Physician and Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
4*th.*—The additional Medical Officer to become Resident Physician and Professor of Pathology.
5*th.*—The Senior Surgeon to become First Surgeon and continue Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.
6*th.*—The Fort Surgeon to become Second Surgeon and continue Professor of Anatomy.
7*th.*—The Second Surgeon to become Third Surgeon and Professor of Hygiene.
8*th.*—The Resident Medical Officer to be designated Resident Surgeon and to be Professor of Operative and Minor Surgery.

11. These eight officers will be sufficient to carry on the work of the hospital until such time as the complete building is handed over to us for the women and children when there will be 675 beds to divide amongst seven of them or about 98 each—which would be far too much to expect any officer to look after properly in addition to his duties in clinical instruction. At least three more commissioned officers will be necessary and even that would only reduce the number of beds to an average of 67·5 each and will scarcely allow sufficient leisure for the Professors of Pathology and Hygiene to devote sufficient time to their laboratory work. One of the new officers should be made Professor of Physiology.

12. With reference to the proposal in paragraph 8 of the Director's letter, I fully concur in it, especially as this has been the system in the Calcutta Medical College for years. This suggestion would affect—

(1) the First Physician and Professor of Medicine,
(2) the Second Physician and Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics
(3) the Third Surgeon and Professor of Hygiene,

and if we are to get the proper class of officers to continue in the work it is absolutely necessary that they should be paid on the lines laid down in G.O., No. 756, dated 28th June 1867, Public.

The Resident Physician should be granted the usual allowance of Rs. 300 a month for the attached major professorship. I do not suggest any change in the pay of the Resident Surgeon as his hospital duties are very arduous, as he is and will continue practically the staff officer of the Senior Medical Officer who is not provided with quarters near the hospital as the officer performing his duties in Calcutta is.

The pay of the proposed Second Surgeon and Professor of Anatomy will continue as it is at present.

The house-rent drawn by these officers who were not provided with Government quarters was stopped by the suggestion of the Finance Committee in 1888 as they were allowed to engage in private practice, this is all very well in a rich town like Calcutta where private practice is worth having, but in Madras—and I speak from very accurate knowledge of the subject—the private practice is not worth counting on and I would suggest that Government would restore house-rent to all such officers who can certify that the value of private practice has not exceeded Rs. 200 a month. This would encourage them to devote still more of their time to their Government duties.

13. The seven assistants in the college referred to in my letter, No. 541, of the 13th October 1894, include the five now proposed by the Director in paragraph 9 of his letter and the two demonstrators of anatomy now employed for six months in each year in the college. I consider it is most desirable that they should be dealt with as suggested in that letter.

14. I concur in the suggestions regarding fees made by the Director in paragraph 10 of his letter.

15. I fully endorse the testimony of the Director in paragraph 12 regarding the able way in which the committee appointed by him have performed their work and, knowing as well as I do the immense mass of detail they had to deal with, I consider the result most satisfactory.

From Surgeon-Major-General C. SIBTHORPE, F.R.C.P.I., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 4th February 1895, No. 91.

With reference to your memorandum, No. 131, dated the 23rd January 1895, I have the honour to state that the scheme for the reorganization of the Medical College has already been forwarded to you with my report thereon, No. 41, dated the 18th January 1895.

2. I consider that this scheme and the proposals regarding the reorganization of the Medical Schools should be dealt with together.

From the Hon'ble Mr. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.Sc., Director of Public Instruction, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 20th February 1895, No. 2021.

In continuation of my letter, No. 12405, dated the 19th December last, I have the honour to submit, for the information of Government, extract from proceedings of the Medical College Council and the connected papers regarding the proposals relative to the professorships at the college in connection with the scheme for locating the Women and Children's Hospital in the present Military hospital buildings. I have expressed my views on this point in paragraph 7 of my letter quoted above. The Principal's letter enclosing a communication from the Professor of Chemistry regarding change of college sessions is also submitted for perusal and favour of return.

Enclosures.

From Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. PRICE, M.D., Principal, Medical College, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated Madras, 14th September 1894, No. 172.

I have the honour to bring to your notice that, with reference to the proceedings of the College Reorganization Committee, the Professor of Chemistry has brought to my notice rule 6, page 6 of the college calendar, and to request to be informed whether you consider the proceedings of the Reorganization Committee come under this rule. I think not, as it cannot be considered a "Proposal of the Principal."

2. The recommendation to which the Professor of Chemistry takes special exception is that which changes the college sessions. He points out that this has already been vetoed on two occasions by the College Council, but, considering that the committee was composed of the five senior professors, I do not think it would be so now.

3. I enclose his letter, dated 11th September 1894, for perusal and favour of return.

From Surgeon-Major J. L. VANGEYZEL, M.B., C.M., F.C.S., F.I.C., Professor of Chemistry, to the Principal, Medical College, dated Madras, 11th September 1894, No. 1225.

I have the honour to bring to your notice that one of the recommendations of the College Reorganization Committee is to the effect of ante-dating the commencement of the winter and summer sessions of the college. This proposal is a very important one, affecting both students and professors in many ways; and when it goes before Government for final orders I consider that the opinion of the College Council upon this question should be laid before them. When I mentioned this subject at the close of the last council meeting you agreed with me and with the

other professors who remained after the meeting, that it would perhaps be desirable to call a special council meeting to discuss the subject and you accordingly asked me to raise the question officially. In doing so I wish to state that this question has already been twice fully discussed by the council and on both occasions they resolved against the introduction of this particular change: please see resolutions, dated 10th June 1891 and 29th March 1892. Perhaps in view of this fact you may not consider it necessary to trouble the council to meet again over the same question, but would consider it sufficient to direct the attention of the Director of Public Instruction to the views of the council upon this portion of the committee's recommendation, so that Government may be in possession of the council's views when they proceed to pass orders.

Proceedings of a meeting of the Madras Medical College Council, held on Wednesday, the 28th February 1894.

Present.

Surgeon-Lieut.-Col. W. R. Browne, M.D.—*President.*
" " H. Allison, M.D.
Surgeon-Major J. Maitland, M.D.
" T. H. Pope, M.D.
Surgeon-Captain F. J. Crawford, M.D.
" A. E. Grant, M.B.
" C. L. Williams, M.D.

* * * * *

Read reference from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 1213, dated 8th February 1894, regarding the proposals relative to the professorships at college in connection with the scheme for locating the Women and Children's Hospital in the present Military hospital buildings.

4. In considering the recommendations of the College Reorganization Committee and of the Hospital Committee, it is necessary to premise that at the time when the former met, it seemed likely that the Women and Children's Hospital would be located in a new building to the east of the Medical College and not in the present Station hospital, but now that the latter scheme is to be carried out, some modifications in the recommendations of both committees seem desirable.

Working on the supposition that the increased staff of three medical officers will be sanctioned for the then large hospital of 675 available beds, the council have first fixed the chairs that are generally held to be appropriate to the medical and surgical sides of the staff respectively, and thus they consider that the four Professorships in the Medical College of Medicine, of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, of Physiology and of Pathology should be held by the "Physicians" of the General Hospital. Similarly they consider that the chairs of Surgery, of Hygiene, of Medical Jurisprudence and of Operative and Minor Surgery should be held by the "Surgeons" of the hospital; and though it is obvious that two of these chairs—Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence—might be held indifferently by either a Physician or a Surgeon, the present suggested arrangement obviates the anomaly of a Surgeon teaching Materia Medica.

The Principalship of the Medical College and the duties of the Senior Medical Officer may, the council consider, be appropriately enough held by the same officer, for by the above proposed arrangement of the chairs and of conjoint hospital duties, he will be relieved of the Professorship of Medicine and of ward work, and will have quite as much work as one man can efficiently perform in the administration of these two large institutions and with the addition (in agreement with the recommendations of the Reorganization Committee) of the duties of official visitor to the outlying medical schools. Thus arranged, the conjoined duties will be as follows:—

In Hospital.		In College.
Senior Medical Officer	.. ..	Principal.
First Physician	.. .. ..	Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.
Second "	.. .. ..	" of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
Third "	.. .. ..	" of Physiology.
Resident "	.. .. ..	" of Pathology.
First Surgeon	.. .. ..	" of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.
Second "	.. .. ..	" of Hygiene.
Third "	.. .. ..	" of Medical Jurisprudence.
Resident "	.. .. ..	" of Operative and Minor Surgery.

No change will occur in the chairs of Chemistry and (Physics), Anatomy, Midwifery, Ophthalmology (except that the last is relieved of Physiology).

Comparative Anatomy should be taught as at present and the addition recommended by the Reorganization Committee of a course of lectures on mental diseases to be given by the Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum is approved.

The council consider that all the officers of a clinical hospital with conjoint college duties should be on the graded scale of pay as now holds good with some of them.

Lastly, the council desire to point out that they have considered the recommendations already put forth from the purely practical point of view "and the actual requirements of the students" and have not trenched on the possible arrangements that would be necessary, if the advancement of science by the undisturbed work of specialists in Physiology, Pathology and Hygiene were taken into consideration.

Order—No. 654, Educational, dated 22nd October 1896.

The letters from the Director of Public Instruction and the Surgeon-General read above deal with the report (forming an enclosure to the first of them) of a special committee, consisting of the gentlemen named in the margin, which was appointed by the former officer in December 1892 to consider various questions connected with the reorganization of the Medical College and the improvement of the existing system of training hospital assistants.

President.
Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. Price, M.D.
Members.
Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel A. M. Branfoot, M.B.
Surgeon-Major W. R. Browne, M.D.
" H. Allison, M.D.
Surgeon-Captain J. Smyth, M.D.

2. The report fully merits the encomiums bestowed upon it by the Director of Public Instruction in paragraph 12 of his letter above, dated the 19th December, and by its thoroughness and clearness has enabled steps to be taken towards the settlement of matters which are as complicated as they are important. The three main questions with which it deals are—(1) the reorganization of the training of hospital assistants, (2) the curriculum of the Madras Medical College, and (3) the reorganization of the Medical College staff and its duties.

3. *The reorganization of the training of hospital assistants* is the first subject for consideration. Excluding a small number of students trained at the medical schools at Tanjore and Nellore, the whole supply of hospital assistants required to man the civil and military medical institutions throughout the Presidency, in addition to a further number of pupils studying to qualify for private practice or for service in Burma or Native States is, under present arrangements, trained in the Medical College at Madras and receives its clinical instruction at the Ráyapuram hospital, three miles distant. The average number of these pupils who were under training in each of the three years ending with 1893–94 was 266. The committee considers—and the Director of Public Instruction and the Surgeon-General agree—that this system has given, and must continue to give, unsatisfactory results, for the reasons that the class work and the clinical instruction are held at a considerable distance apart and that the classes, both at the college and at the hospital, are over-crowded. The committee proposes to discontinue altogether the training of hospital assistants at the Medical College and to maintain three schools for this purpose—one at Ráyapuram, another at Tanjore, and a third at Nellore, the first to be capable of accommodating 150 pupils, and the other two 100 each. The Director of Public Instruction agrees generally with these proposals, but considers (though he does not make a strong point of it) that, now that the railway passes through it, Vizagapatam would offer a more desirable situation for a school than Nellore, as the Northern Circars are at present inadequately supplied with medical subordinates and students appear to be unwilling to come from them to Madras or Nellore for training. He reports that he inquired of the Tanjore District Board whether it was willing to undertake the training at the Prince of Wales' Medical School in Tanjore of 100 hospital assistants for service in the districts of Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, Salem and Nilgiris on condition that each of the district boards and municipalities in those districts contributed, respectively, Rs. 200 and Rs. 40 annually towards the necessary expenses; that each of them should be allowed to have five and one students, respectively, educated gratis for service under them; and that each Government or private pupil should pay a fee of Rs. 100 for a four years' course. He submits a resolution of the board, dated 28th July 1894, in which it agrees to these conditions "provided that the contributions from Government and the other districts are so regulated that the whole cost of the institution may be fairly distributed", and asks that Government

will state its views as to the way in which the cost of the extra accommodation which would be rendered necessary by this scheme should be met. The Surgeon-General also concurs generally. He would, however, leave the Tanjore and Nellore schools to be managed as at present and would place the two mufassal schools at Vizagapatam and Calicut, in each of which places there is a good general hospital, a lying-in hospital and a lunatic asylum, all of which would provide opportunities for the clinical instruction of the students. He gives as a further argument in favour of Calicut the fact that students from the West Coast districts usually make good medical subordinates.

4. The question of training hospital assistants will be considered in separate proceedings. Certain minor points connected with the schemes proposed may, however, be meanwhile disposed of:—

(*a*) The Surgeon-General and the Director of Public Instruction both support the recommendation of the committee that the present pre-collegiate year for hospital assistants should be replaced by a fourth collegiate year, but they do not explain how it is possible to teach at the same institutions with the same instructors and the same curriculum the pupils undergoing this four years' course and the native military pupils, who form a considerable proportion of the whole strength of the classes and who only go through a three years' course. The Government of India, in its order communicated to the Surgeon-General with G.O., No. 414, Military, dated 20th January 1893, and to the Director of Public Instruction with G.O., No. 95, Educational, dated 10th February 1893, has declined, on financial grounds, to sanction the adoption of a four-year course for this class of officers, but it will now be requested to reconsider this decision.

(*b*) The committee recommends (No. 5) that the minimum qualification for admission to the hospital assistant class should be the Matriculation examination. It has already been ordered that the department in question should be closed to all but those who have passed the Matriculation or Upper Secondary examination. This order has, however, been shown by experience to be somewhat premature. It is important that it should not be allowed to unduly restrict the number of candidates for training, and the Government considers that if applicants possessing the required qualifications do not come forward in sufficient numbers to fill all the vacancies in the department, those which remain may for the present be supplied (as is now done in the case of Military pupils) by a competitive examination in elementary branches of knowledge among the other candidates.

(*c*) The committee's proposals as to the curriculum for hospital assistants (recommendation No. 6) presuppose sanction to the establishment of a four-year course, and do not apparently provide for the three-year course of the Military pupils. The Government is further disposed to approve of the modifications suggested by the Director of Public Instruction in paragraph 9 of his letter, dated 19th November 1894, No. 11184. The proposals should be kept in abeyance until the reply of the Government of India to the letter referred to in sub-paragraph (*a*) above has been received.

(*d*) The committee's recommendations, No. 7 (as to methods of class instruction), No. 8 (regarding the number of lectures in each subject), Nos. 9 to 18 (proposing an annual examination of the pupils and containing suggestions as to their final examination and other matters), and No. 21 (on the subject of instruction in diseases of the eye), are approved.

(*e*) Its suggestions, Nos. 19 and 20 are apparently to have effect only temporarily pending the establishment of the proposed medical school at Ráyapuram. No. 20 (proposing the appointment of two Assistant Demonstrators of Anatomy in the Medical College) has already been sanctioned in G.O., No. 20, Financial, dated 10th January 1895; No. 19 (suggesting that two of the Medical College assistant staff should be posted to assist in the clinical work at Ráyapuram and should draw carriage allowance) will now be approved. The rate of carriage allowance proposed appears, however, to be excessive and will be reduced to Rs. 15 and the sanction of the Government of India for payment of this sum applied for.

(*f*) In the last paragraph of his letter, dated 12th December 1894, No. 671, read above, the Surgeon-General suggests the adoption of a uniform nomenclature for the various descriptions of students in the college. The introduction of uniform terms commends itself to Government, but it prefers the following descriptions to those suggested by the Surgeon-General:—

Military pupil.	Burma pupil (*i.e.*, natives of Burma).
Civil pupil.	Native State pupil.
Local and Municipal pupil.	Private pupil.
Madras Burma pupil (*i.e.*, Madrasis recruited for employment in Burma).	Female pupil.

(*g*) The revised rules for the training of hospital assistants drawn up by the committee will require some slight alterations when it is decided what system should replace the present system of training them, but otherwise they are approved subject to the following remarks:—(*a*) For "Secretary, U.C.S. Examinations", wherever it occurs, should be substituted "Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations". (*b*) The existing rules for Burmese scholarship pupils are taken from the Burma Education Code, and this Government cannot alter them, as the pupils are recruited in Burma and spend their pre-collegiate course there. The amendments suggested in these must accordingly be cancelled.

5. The second main subject dealt with in the report is *the Curriculum in the Madras Medical College*:—

(*a*) The committee's suggestion that the Chemist and Druggist students should be allowed to take out a nine months' course of compounding at the General Hospital on payment of a fee of Rs. 10 is approved, and the Director of Public Instruction's further recommendation in paragraph 10 of his letter, dated 19th December 1894, No. 12405, that regular students taking a second course and casual students attending the course of Practical Hygiene be required to pay a fee of Rs. 20, is also sanctioned.

(*b*) The committee recommends that the course for the L.M. & S. degree should be changed from four years to five. The main argument in favour of the proposal—which was opposed by the late Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Grigg, and is not supported by the Surgeon-General—is that the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom will not recognize the degree unless the course be extended as suggested. The Government is, however, of opinion that, as long as students trained under the present system fulfil the requirements of Government service as satisfactorily as they now do, such recognition may without serious detriment be dispensed with. The committee considers that the extension of the course will not tend to appreciably reduce the number of students undergoing it. The Government is not entirely prepared to endorse this view, and, seeing that the supply of L.M. & S. men already falls considerably short of the demand, is unwilling to take any step which would still further accentuate a condition of affairs which is already likely to cause serious public inconvenience. The recommendation cannot, therefore, for the present be adopted. This decision disposes of the questions as to the similarity in the length of the L.M. & S. and M.B. & C.M. courses and as to the educational qualification for admission to the latter, which are raised by the Director of Public Instruction in paragraph 3 of his letter of the 19th December 1894 read above.

(*c*) The Government does not consider that clear grounds have been made out for the proposals in suggestion, No. 24, as to changes in the fees for L.M. & S. and M.B. students.

(*d*) Suggestions, No. 25, that the college year should begin on 1st July and end on 31st March, and No. 26, regarding the substitution of college for hospital attendance for first-year students, are approved.

6. There remains the third main subject dealt with in the report—*the reorganization of the Medical College staff and its duties*. This is intimately bound up with other and more recent proposals on this and allied questions which have been submitted to Government by the Surgeon-General and are now pending in the Public Department, and it will be dealt with in that department.

The committee's suggestion that a short course of some thirty lectures should be delivered in the college on mental diseases is, however, approved, and the duty should be entrusted to the Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum. The Surgeon-General and the Director of Public Instruction will be requested to submit, in consultation, definite proposals upon the subject.

(True Extract.)

for Ag. Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Surgeon-General.
" Public Department.
" Local and Municipal Department.
" Deputy Adjutant-General, Madras Command.
" Financial Department.
" Accountant-General.

Exd. C. M. Thumbuswamy.

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