

- (1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 10
 (2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் 21.10.90
 (3) ஆதாரங்குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம் 1000

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

222

திரு. ம. ச. குறை

அரசாணை எண். மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண்.	2058	அச்சகம் பலவகை
நாள் :	31.7.1991	1981

மடிக்கவேண்டிய கையாளவோ கூடாது

5. 8. 1991

ஆவண. கா-1-18,000-15-8-87.

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20TH JUNE 1890, No. 1714 W., PUBLIC WORKS.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Buildings and Roads.
Civil Works.

READ—the following papers :—

From H. IRWIN, Esq., C.I.E., Consulting Architect to the Government of Madras, to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras (through the Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Madras), dated Chépák, 13th February 1890, No. 1763.

I have the honor to forward a plan and estimate, amounting to Rs. 7,230, for laying pipes for conveying Red Hills water to the Lunatic Asylum, Madras. Particulars of the work to be done is explained in the report attached to the estimate.

2. The amount of the estimate has been provided in the preliminary budget estimate under Provincial Services for 1890-91.

3. Please countersign the plan and estimate if they meet with your approval and submit them to Government for sanction.

Memo. No. 218.

Approved and forwarded to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, for the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

2. Suggests that a tap be given to the European Keeper's quarters near to that of Civil Apothecary's.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
11th March 1890.

(Signed) G. BIDIE,
Surgn. Genl. with the Govt. of Madras.

Referred to the President, Madras Municipality, for report whether the Municipal Commissioners have been consulted on and agreed to the proposed supply of Red Hills water to the Madras Lunatic Asylum.

(By Order.)

(Signed) A. G. CARDEW,
Under-Secretary.

31st March 1890.

From Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. J. MOORE, President, Municipal Commission, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 16th April 1890, P.W. No. 58.

With reference to your endorsement, dated 31st March 1890, herewith returned, I have the honor to refer you to this office letter (copy enclosed) No. 85, dated 14th May 1889, to Assistant Engineer in charge Civil Works, in which it was stated there was no objection to the proposed extension.

20TH JUNE 1890, No. 1714 W., PUBLIC WORKS.

Approved and transferred to the Public Works Department.

21st May 1890.

(Signed) H. V. COBB,
Assistant Secretary.

ORDER—dated 20th June 1890, No. 1714 W., Public Works.

The estimate, amounting to Rs. 7,230, for laying pipes for conveying Red Hills water to the Lunatic Asylum, Madras, is sanctioned.

2. A sum of Rs. 7,230 has been provided for the work in the final issue of the current year's Provincial budget.

3. This sanction has been registered as Provincial No. 28 W. of 1890-91, and classified as Civil Buildings, Original Works.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. R. E. DRAKE-BROCKMAN, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Ag. Joint Secy. to Govt., P.W.D.

To the Consulting Architect to Government, with four enclosures.
„ Examiner, Public Works Accounts.
„ Judicial Department.

Exd. J. Moses.
Spare Copies

2058
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BUILDINGS AND ROADS.
CIVIL WORKS.

Govt. of (1890) Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated June, 20th.

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 20th June 1890, No. 1714 W.

JUNE.

Lunatic Asylum, Madras

Estimate, amounting to Rs. 7,230, for
laying pipes for conveying Red Hills water
to the —, sanctioned.

14TH JULY 1891, No. 1400, JUDICIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, dated Ootacamund,
19th June 1891, No. 398.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting the annual report on the Lunatic Asylums in the Madras Presidency
for 1890.

ORDER—dated 14th July 1891, No. 1400, Judicial.

In each of the years 1888 and 1889 the number of admissions into the asylums of this Presidency exhibited a tendency to decline, and the inference was drawn that this was entirely due to the want of accommodation. But in the year under review the number of lunatics admitted was considerably higher than in that preceding it, and as there has been no extension in the accommodation available, it must be concluded that the inference alluded to above was incorrect. The facts are, however, obscured to a certain extent by the absence of particulars regarding the number of lunatics confined in jails pending admission to asylums.

Judging from the circumstance that the maximum number of lunatics confined during any one night in the Madras Asylum amounted in 1890 to 450 only, while the asylum is estimated to contain 514, it would seem that there is no lack of accommodation in this institution, but the reverse is the case in Waltair and Calicut, where the maximum population on any night exceeded, or closely approximated to, the total number of inmates for which room is available. In this connection it is observed that the Madras Asylum was shown in the report for 1889 as capable of containing 547 patients and the Waltair Asylum as affording accommodation for 57, but in the present report these figures have sunk to 514 and 55; the cause of this change should be explained.

2. In the following tables are given particulars of the asylum population during 1890 and preceding years, and of the results of confinement upon the lunatics :—

Year.	Population remaining on the 1st January.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining at close of the year.
1888	627	168	795	109	39	647
1889	647	145	792	109	51	632
1890	632	197	829	118	114	597

Percentage to daily average strength.

Asylum.	Cured.					Died.				
	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Madras	22.60	11.75	8.10	13.08	10.16	6.68	8.87	7.03	9.49	18.70
Waltair	9.97	15.32	5.62	3.57	5.64	5.98	3.83	1.87	0.00	11.29
Calicut	14.30	10.18	16.30	2.98	12.67	0.95	3.39	4.07	5.95	20.13
Total	20.05	11.75	9.45	10.57	10.32	5.60	7.40	6.04	7.92	18.38

These figures are by no means satisfactory, for they show that the proportion of cures effected during 1890 was lower than in any of the four preceding years except 1888, and that the death-rate was by far the highest reached in the quinquennium. The unusual mortality was equally conspicuous in all the asylums, and was particularly marked among the female patients. In 1888 and 1889 also, the excessively high death-rate among the women confined in the Madras Lunatic Asylum attracted attention, and the continuance of this abnormal mortality during the year under review suggests some serious defect with regard to the management of this class of patients which calls for early remedy. In paragraph 3 of his report for 1889, the Surgeon-General alluded to two possible causes for unhealthiness in the Madras Asylum; of these one was a contaminated water-supply and the other the defective drainage of the female enclosure. The former defect has, the Surgeon-General reports, been remedied, but it is not clear whether any steps have been taken to improve the drainage. The matter should now receive immediate and careful attention. Statement I also shows that the proportion of inmates on the sick-list was, as in 1880, far higher in the Madras Asylum than in the others. This is the more noticeable as the Surgeon-General has recently reported that the hospital accommodation in this asylum is insufficient—a circumstance which renders it extremely probable that, had there been more room, the average number sick would have been still higher than it was.

3. The following statement exhibits the diseases which proved most fatal during the year:—

Asylum.	Total number of deaths.	Number of deaths from				
		Influenza.	Cholera.	Phthisis.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.
Madras	81	19	15	5	9	11
Waltair	6	..	..	..	2	..
Calicut	27	..	12	1	2	2
Total	114	19	27	6	13	13

It will be seen from these figures that a considerable proportion of the deaths which occurred was due to an epidemic of cholera and influenza in the Madras Asylum and an outbreak of the former disease at Calicut. But even if deaths from these two causes be excluded, the mortality still amounted to 10·9 per cent. of the daily average strength, which is considerably above the death-rate in any of the four preceding years. It is observed that two lepers are confined in the Lunatic Asylum, Waltair; it should be reported whether measures have been taken to segregate these individuals.

4. Out of 197 lunatics admitted during the year, 51, or 25·9 per cent., have been registered as of unknown occupation; the results in this respect obtained in 1889 were superior to those of the year under review, as the occupation of only 11·7 per cent. of those admitted was unknown. It is doubtless in many cases difficult to ascertain the previous livelihood of patients, and to this cause may perhaps be ascribed the large fluctuations in the proportion classified as of unknown occupation from year to year; the matter should, however, receive careful attention at the hands of Superintendents, who should, where the papers sent with insanes do not furnish sufficient information, apply to the authorities forwarding the lunatics to supply, if possible, what is wanting.

5. A much more important matter is the investigation of the causes of insanity, and it is to be regretted that in this respect the year under review showed a marked deterioration as compared with 1889.

Statistics showing the progress made in the classification of causes of insanity during the last five years are given in the following statement:—

Asylum.	Percentage to the total number treated of causes ascribed to an unknown cause.				
	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Madras	70·1	54·8	46·6	42·8	50·8
Waltair	71·6	69·8	67·2	70·0	75·0
Calicut	64·4	64·3	68·1	72·9	76·0
Total	68·4	57·7	52·4	50·7	58·2

It is observable from these figures that great differences exist between the results obtained in the various asylums, those shown against Madras being almost invariably the best and those for Calicut the worst. The fact that the cause of insanity was not discovered in 75 and 76 per cent. of the cases treated in Waltair and Calicut, respectively, suggests a want of attention to the subject on the part of the Superintendent concerned. It is, however, observed that the Surgeon-General has drawn the attention of all District Medical Officers to the necessity of making full enquiries as to the cause of insanity in all cases which come under them for treatment. The figures in the margin show that the results obtained in the Madras Presidency in the investigation of the causes of insanity were inferior to those achieved in the other provinces in the year under review.

	Percentage to total treated of cases ascribed to an unknown cause.
Madras	58·2
Panjab	53·4
Bombay	50·6
Bengal	48·6

In view of the explanation now offered by the Surgeon-General in paragraph 10 of his report, the headings of the two sub-divisions referred to by him under the main head "Physical causes" in Statement VII should be altered from "Congenital" and "Hereditary" to "Congenital defect" and "Hereditary taint."

6. Below appear details of the outlay per head of daily average strength upon each of the main items of expenditure during the last three years:—

Asylum.	Establishment.			Diet.			Clothing and Bedding.		
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1888.	1889.	1890.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madras	RS. A. 52 14	RS. A. 62 10	RS. A. 56 5	RS. A. 73 7	RS. A. 68 5	RS. A. 69 7	RS. A. 3 13	RS. A. 4 5	RS. A. 10 3
Waltair	59 9	50 13	51 5	41 2	41 5	36 6	2 0	1 3	2 8
Calicut	42 6	34 3	36 14	56 9	51 0	47 11	4 10	5 9	5 6

Asylum.	Medicines.			Contingencies.			Grand Total.		
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1888.	1889.	1890.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Madras	RS. A. 5 12	RS. A. 6 14	RS. A. 7 11	RS. A. 5 6	RS. A. 7 7	RS. A. 6 14	RS. A. 141 5	RS. A. 139 8	RS. A. 150 8
Waltair	0 8	0 7	0 0	5 5	15 9	9	108 9	109 4	100 5
Calicut	8 9	8 14	7 4	7 15	7 15	10 9	120 1	107 13	107 12

It is to be regretted that these figures evidence no consistent decline in the cost under any of the items of expenditure; on the contrary, the total average cost *per head* in the asylums at Madras and Calicut was higher in 1890 than in the preceding year. That reduction is possible seems proved by the figures in the margin which show the total average cost *per head* in 1890 in all asylums in the provinces of Madras, the Panjáb, Bengal and Bombay.

The item in which economy would probably be most feasible is "Diet;" there is no obvious reason why the expenditure upon rations should amount in Calicut Asylum to Rs. 47-11-0 *per head*, while in Waltair Asylum it is found possible to feed each patient for Rs. 36-6-0. In Madras the figure is still higher—Rs. 69-7-0, but in this asylum the cost of rationing is swelled by the presence of European patients; it is probable, however, that in this asylum also a considerable saving could be effected, and in future the average cost of feeding each native patient in the Madras Asylum should be given in the body of the report; it is presumed that there will be no difficulty in eliminating the particulars relating to the rationing of Europeans and Eurasians from those referring to the native population. A comparison is instituted below between the cost *per head* of diet and the death-rate in the Madras asylums and those in other Presidencies, and it will be observed that elsewhere economy has been secured without any ill-effect upon the health of the patients:—

Province.	Expenditure upon diet <i>per head</i> of daily average strength.			Death-rate <i>per cent.</i> of daily average strength.
	RS.	A.	P.	
Bengal	35	13	0	6-94
Panjáb { Delhi	36	13	0	7-52
{ Lahore	41	9	0	11-53
Madras	61	15	0	18-38
Bombay	65	3	0	11-0

The Surgeon-General has recently been directed, however, to inquire into the causes of the apparently excessive expenditure in the Madras asylums, and it is therefore unnecessary to refer further to the subject. The substitution of the departmental for the contract system of supply which has been ordered in G.O., 22nd May 1891, No. 402, Public, will also doubtless result in a saving under the head of diet. The figures given for 1889 in paragraph 12 of the report seem to be incorrect; they are taken direct from Statement IX-A, accompanying the report for 1889, but the rates *per head* have not in all cases been calculated in the same way in that statement as in the statement submitted with the present report, and they cannot therefore be properly compared; for example, to ascertain the outlay *per head* on contingencies in 1889, the totals of columns 13, 14, 15 and 30 of Statement IX were taken, but for 1890 the cost has been worked out on the totals of columns 12, 14, 17, 25 and 26 of the same statement.

In future, the value of the garden-produce which is included in column 2 of Statement IX should be clearly stated either in a foot-note or in the body of the report.

7. Statement XI shows that the net profits made by the manufacturing department rose to a total of Rs. 3,302-6-6 as compared with Rs. 758-2-2 in 1889, but it is impossible to say how much of this advance represents a real increase in the value of the outturn, inasmuch as it is certainly due in part to the valuation of the articles produced at market-rates instead of cost-prices of raw material. The proportion of lunatics employed upon manufactures to the mean population was 8-3 *per cent.* in Calicut, 53-0 *per cent.* in Madras, and 84-6 *per cent.* in Waltair. The reason for the almost complete neglect of manufactures in Calicut is not apparent, and should be explained. The figures given below compare the condition of the manufacturing department in certain of the larger provinces during 1890.

Province.	Percentage employed to daily average strength.	Average earnings <i>per head</i> of those employed.	Value of plant and machinery in store at the end of the year.	
			RS.	A. P.
Bengal	77-7	4 4 0	50,430	0 0
Panjáb	67-6	10 8 0	464	0 0
Madras	45-8	11 10 0	474	0 0
Bombay	43-0	13 3 0	286	0 0

On the whole these results are not unfavourable, and it would appear that the seemingly marked inferiority of the asylums in this Presidency to those elsewhere in the matter of manufactures, which was commented upon when reviewing the report for 1889, was mainly apparent only and due to a difference of account: it is understood that a uniform method of calculating the value of the articles produced has been adopted in Statement XI accompanying the reports for 1890 in the case of all the provinces above mentioned. The figures appearing under the head "Mean population" in Statement XI do not exactly agree with those denoting the daily average strength in Statement I; the reason for the difference should be explained. There is still, however, room for improvement in the Madras asylums. For example, there is no reason why Bengal should be able to employ 77-7 *per cent.* of its asylum population on industries while in Madras the corresponding figure is only 45-8 *per cent.*, nor is there any apparent cause why the average earnings *per head* in the Madras Presidency should amount to only Rs. 11-10-0 while in Bombay they reach Rs. 13-3-0. These facts are accentuated by the differences existing between the various asylums under this Government; thus, in Calicut the average earnings amounted to Rs. 20 *per head* of those employed, while in Madras the corresponding figure was Rs. 13-5-0 and in Waltair only Rs. 14. No reason has been given for these large variations; the matter should now be explained. The extension of the manufacturing department is desirable, not only from an economical point of view, but also as a means of occupying the attention of the patients.

8. On the whole, the administration of the Lunatic Asylums during the year cannot be regarded as altogether satisfactory; in many respects the results obtained were inferior to those of 1889, and from some points of view the asylums in this Presidency do not compare favourably with those elsewhere.

(True Extract.)

Over Bailey
Major R.E.
Under Secretary
for Chief Secretary.

To the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
 " District Magistrate, Vizagapatam.
 " Malabar.
 " Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.
 " Inspector-General of Jails.
 " Accountant-General.
 " Public Works Department.
 " Superintendent, Government Press.

Exd. A. Raitt.

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G.O., 14th July 1891, No. 1400.

JULY.

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Lunatic Asylums.

Reviewing the report on the — in the Madras Presidency for the year 1890.

2 Copies to - only, 8-8-91

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