

17TH JULY 1895, No. 1511, JUDICIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers:—

From the Surgeon-General with Government, dated 29th November 1894, No. T. 4/35.

From the Surgeon-General with Government, dated 10th December 1894, No. 661.

From the Surgeon-General with Government, dated 7th February 1895, No. 111-A.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting proposals for the revision of the establishment of the Lunatic Asylum, Madras.

From the Surgeon-General with Government, dated 16th October 1894, No. 544.

ABSTRACT.—Recommending the grant of house-rent at Rs. 15 a month to the third Apothecary (Civil) attached to the Lunatic Asylum, Madras.

From the Public Works Department, dated 18th October 1894, No. 3166 C.

ABSTRACT.—Returning, with remarks, the plans and estimates for constructing quarters for a medical subordinate and two European attendants at the Lunatic Asylum, Madras.

From the Surgeon-General with Government, dated 5th December 1894, No. 642.

ABSTRACT.—Stating that there are no quarters within a reasonable distance of the asylum which could be rented for the medical subordinate and European attendants of the asylum.

READ—the following paper:—

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, 14th January 1895, No. 17.

With reference to paragraph 7 of G.O., No. 2472, Judicial, of the 11th October 1894, referring to paragraph 2 of my letter No. 498 of the 11th September 1894, in which I pointed out that the unsatisfactory administration of the Lunatic Asylum which Government has so often commented upon was largely due to the unpopularity of the office of the Superintendent due to the low rate of pay, viz., that of a first-class civil station, and the very necessary prohibition of taking private practice, I showed that during the past ten years eleven officers had held the appointment for varying periods.

2. Another great cause of the unpopularity, especially in the case of married men, is the fact that the quarters of the Superintendent are situated in the midst of the asylum buildings where he and his family are constantly worried by the noise which the lunatics make and by occasional intrusions which have occurred in spite of the closest supervision.

3. I now attach a list of the asylums under other Local Governments showing the average number of inmates in each and the rates of pay of the Superintendents. The total population of the Madras Asylum has varied from 493 in 1884 to 614 in 1892 during the past ten years. It will be seen by the list that in all these asylums,

with the exception of the Colaba one, the Superintendent holds the charge as a collateral one. In Colaba I have ascertained from the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay the Superintendent has no attached duties, that the appointment has existed for about seventy years, and that his pay was fixed in 1864 in G.O.G. No. 370, dated 4th April 1867. It will be noted that he has only about 285 patients to look after.

4. I consider that it is most desirable that a young officer, say of about five years' experience in India, and one if possible who has acted as Superintendent of a Jail, should be selected and paid on the principle that if he continued in the appointment his pay would increase. As already suggested, I think his pay should commence on Rs. 700 a month and rise by annual increment of Rs. 50 a month to Rs. 1,400. If this was sanctioned I think we could depend on getting an officer who would devote himself to asylum administration, which in this country naturally differs very much from that of an asylum in Great Britain.

5. The only alternative to the proposal as it appears to me would be to get a skilled specialist out from Great Britain through the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, but such an officer would require a much higher rate of pay than is now proposed, would start with complete ignorance of the manners and customs of India, of the languages and of any system of managing the large number of Eurasian and Native subordinates and menials employed in the asylum.

6. It is also most necessary that he should be provided with quarters outside but in the vicinity of the asylum, and I have satisfied myself that sites for such quarters exist close to the asylum. The present Superintendent's quarters could be utilized as quarters for the Assistant Superintendent, whose quarters could be adapted for the use of the two European attendants for whom quarters have been sanctioned but not yet erected. The office of the asylum could also be located in the General Superintendent's quarters, thus doing away with the necessity of the additional store-room referred to in my letter No. 568, dated 2nd November 1894. The nurses mentioned in my letter No. T. 4/35, dated 29th November 1894, could also be accommodated in a part of the house, thus saving the expenditure for the construction of quarters which would have to be erected for them.

ENCLOSURE.

List of Asylums with the average number of insanes and the pay of the Superintendents.

	Average number of insanes.	Superintendents' pay.
Bombay—		RS.
Colaba	285.5	850
Ratnagiri	84.7	100
Poona	96	100
Dharwar	36	50
Ahmadabad	105.9	100
Hyderabad	108	150
Bengal—		
Dullunda	247.13	250
Dacca	231.91	250
Patna	227.21	250
Cattack	18.68	50
Berhampore	204.08	250
Punjab—		
Lahore	247.78	250
Delhi	100.70	100
Central Provinces—		
Nagpore	146.60	150
Jubbulpore	150.6	150
Rangoon—		
Rangoon	254.74	250
Tezapore—		
Tezapore	102.30	100

Reference dated 13th March 1895, No. 555.

The Surgeon-General is requested to explain the statement contained in para. 3 of his letter that "the total population of the Madras Asylum has varied from 493 in 1884 to 614 in 1892." A reference to the annual reports from the year 1883-84 to 1892 appears to show that the daily average population has varied from 328.50 to 469 during that period, the maximum on any one day during the whole period being 487.

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Surgeon-General.

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, 25th March 1895, No. 315.

With reference to your memorandum dated 13th instant, No. 555, Judicial, requesting me to explain the statement contained in paragraph 3 of my letter No. 17 of 14th January 1895, I have the honour to refer you to the figures under "total population" in page 10 of the annual report for 1892.

2. It will be seen from this statement that during 1884-85 the population of the asylum was 493 (males 366 and females 127) and during 1892, 614.

3. The figures quoted in the memorandum under reply represented the daily average strength of the asylum during 1883-84 and 1892—vide 1st column, page 11 of the report.

4. The figure 469 seems to be an error for 409.25.

G.O., dated 22nd February 1895, No. 403, Judicial.

ABSTRACT.—Considering that, with a proper distribution of the patients, accommodation should be found in the asylum buildings for a hospital, and requesting the Surgeon-General to submit fresh proposals or such explanation as will justify his present scheme.

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 Coimbatore, 9th April 1895, No. T. 2.

With reference to G.O., No. 403, Judicial, dated 22nd February 1895, I forward correspondence ending with minute No. 326 of the 19th March 1895 and the ground-plan from the Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum which answers all the questions asked in the above order.

2. On re-consideration and in consultation with him I approve of the scheme which he now proposes, but would suggest the following additions and amendments:—

(a) The hospital enclosure wall should only be 8' high.

(b) There should be a small bath-room for each ward block on the same level.

(c) There should be a small latrine with two seats and proper arrangements for natives' ablution for each ward block connected by a covered passage at 6' long open at the sides. There should be a place for an iron receptacle for the excreta, another place for bed-pans with excreta which have to be kept to be seen by the medical officer and to have a tub for placing soiled clothes in disinfectants. The floor of this passage and latrine should be on the same level as that of the ward block.

(d) Proposed block I should be placed further back than proposed and should be enlarged to make a day-room for the nurses on duty with a store-room having shelves and cupboards for medicines and appliances, also another small room provided with a stove for special cooking and a boiler for hot water. There should be a wire zinc cupboard for food outside one of its windows. The cooking stove in charge of

the nurse on duty will do away with the necessity of a separate kitchen for the hospital as proposed in my letter No. 693 of the 22nd December 1894.

(e) In the hospital for females the present latrine should be connected by a covered passage, a small bath-room should be provided and the nurses' room (block 74) should be provided with a small cooking stove and boiler for hot water. The block would require some slight improvements in lighting and ventilation to adapt it for a nurses' room. It should be connected to the ward by a covered passage. The enclosure wall which is now represented by a mat-wall should also be completed.

(f) As regards the proposed noisy enclosure and shed, the proposed site I approve of. The shed will be the day shed sanctioned in G.O., No. 1501, Judicial, dated 19th June 1894, and all that will be required is an enclosure wall 8' high, a small latrine and a water tap with a bathing platform. These noisy and troublesome patients (all civil male insanes) are housed in the general blocks or filthy cottages at night.

(g) As regards the quarantine blocks mentioned in paragraph 7 of the minute, I will lay a separate communication on the subject before Government; it should not have been introduced into this.

3. With reference to paragraph 7 of the order under reference, after many consultations with the Superintendents, and visits to the asylum and study of the sick lists, I am convinced that if the wishes of Government are to be carried out, viz., that all the sick are to be dealt with as in-patients (*vide* paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 1190, of the 18th May 1894), that it will be necessary to increase the hospital accommodation as now proposed. The more I see of the asylum the more I am convinced that it is most unsafe keeping any but the very simplest cases on an outpatient list, and I have given orders that it is to be done away with altogether.

ENCLOSURE.

From Surgeon-Captain C. H. L. PALK, M.B., Superintendent, Government Lunatic Asylum, Madras, to the Secretary to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, dated 19th March 1895, No. 326.

A ground-plan of the asylum is herewith forwarded showing—

(a) The authorized allotment of accommodation for each block of buildings, marked in red ink.

(b) The actual number locked up in each block on the night of the 1st January 1895, marked in black ink.

(c) The blocks vacant on the 1st January 1895, marked by a blue cross.

As there were 473 insanes locked up on 1st January 1895, and the total capacity of the asylum on that date was 705, it follows that there was space for 232 more. Of this number, 129 are accounted for by unoccupied blocks (that night) as under:—

Criminal enclosure	...	...	...	...	...	28
European section	...	...	...	...	...	47
Noisy and hospital enclosure	..	...	...	...	...	23
Section II or Native civil insanes	...	...	...	...	...	31

and 103 by the numbers locked up less than the authorized allotment in the different sections on account of fall in strength. Again, of the former (129) among the blocks yielding such vacant space the following are otherwise occupied:—

Block No. 15 in criminal enclosures as grain room (pounding, grinding, &c.).
" " 20 as dining-room for Europeans.
" " 21 as furniture store-room.
" " 57 as store-room for clothing.
" " 64 as medical stores room.
" " 104 as a temporary feeding shed.

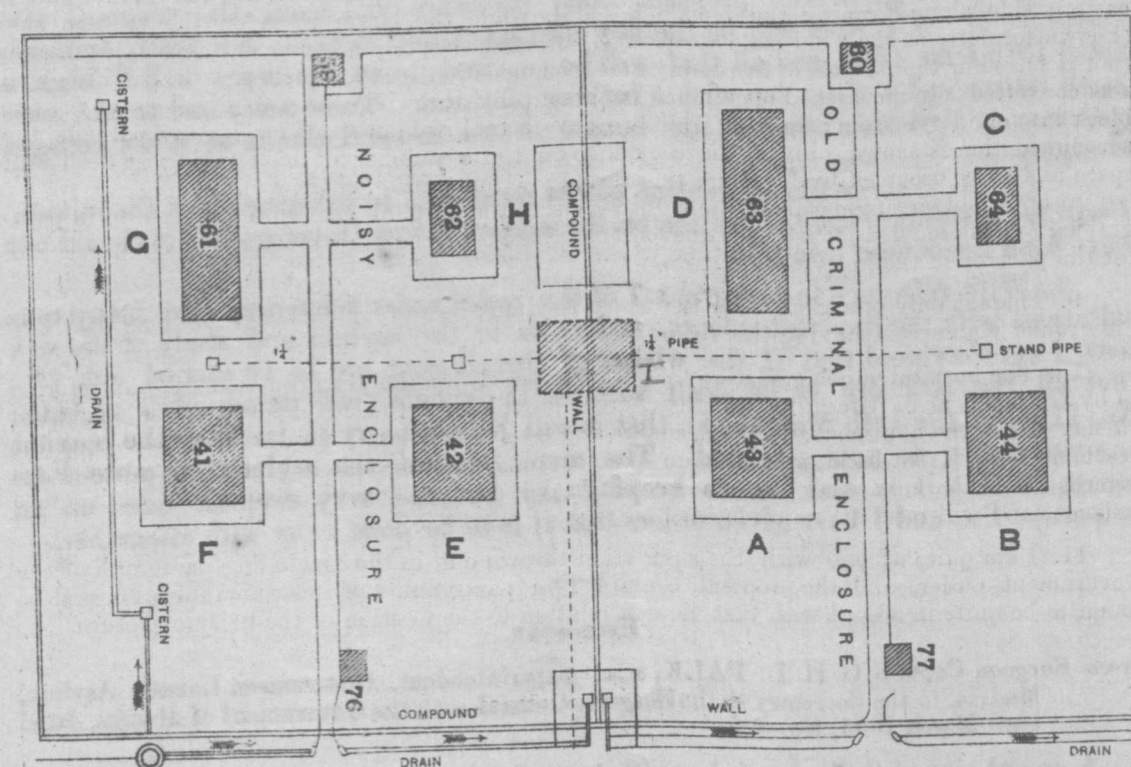
* 2. The capacity of the asylum was raised to 711 in 1892 (*vide* annual report) and not in 1890 as incorrectly shown in the G.O. under reply. Further, while the average strength as correctly stated was 439.00, the actual strength on one day—27th October 1894—was correctly given as 483.

The conclusion arrived at in the closing lines of paragraph 2 of the G.O. have reference to the alteration of only one of the blocks by which it was thought the hospital accommodation

* Note.—The original of the Government Order mentions 1892 not 1890.

would be raised sufficiently to meet the then requirements—a conclusion that would not at present meet the wishes of the Surgeon-General to provide accommodation for at least 80 sick on the male side.

3. With reference to paragraph 3 of the G.O., I beg to remark that though the amount of space spare appears to be very large, yet it is impossible to get that space into any limited area capable of being utilized (*vide* paragraph 1). There is no difficulty in finding the necessary accommodation for the male hospital, if the wall now separating the noisy enclosure from the hospital be thrown down and an additional block capable of holding 12 patients be built at the site indicated in the subjoined plan (I).



The blocks marked A, B, E, F and I (when built) will hold 60 beds, at 12 beds to each block; block G will give further accommodation for 12 more in single cells and block D 8, thus bringing up the total number to 80. Block C is used for medical stores at present and can be so retained, and block H can be turned into a store-room for hospital bedding and clothing. If such an arrangement be accepted, I would propose the following alterations:—

(a) That the enclosing wall be lowered to 9 feet all round.

(b) That all the blocks be connected with one another and the guard-rooms, 76 and 77, by covered passages.

(c) That the blocks A, B, E, F, I, G, D be provided each with a moderately sized bath-room.

(d) That a drain be built running round each block without cess-pits, and that the drains of all the blocks be connected together and lead into a large drain outside the hospital enclosure.

(e) That there be one main entrance as marked thus  in the eastern wall.

4. It next remains to provide for the inmates of the so-called noisy enclosure, and for this purpose a walled enclosure with a light-roofed day shed of sufficient capacity to hold 50 to 60 inmates will suffice. I would propose that the south-eastern corner of the asylum grounds be selected as the site.

5. A separate kitchen for the hospital I think undesirable, for with the standard jail pattern kitchen projected to be built, all the cooking could be carried on in one place and under better supervision.

6. No scheme has been advanced as regards the female hospital, as I am of opinion that the present block which has been recently enlarged affords ample accommodation for the sick on this side of the asylum. A store-room already exists and the only addition necessary will be a bath-room attached to the block.

7. As regards quarantine blocks they might, I think, be located in a line with the proposed new noisy enclosure but at a suitable distance from it.

8. The remark referred to in paragraph 4 (i) of the G.O., relates to a number of weakly and anæmic patients who were receiving treatment but could not all be accommodated in hospital and it was the inclusion of these that raised the average daily sick by a bound in 1893.

(b) The discrepancy pointed out in paragraph 4 (ii) is explained by the fact that the average daily sick of patients in hospital only was given in the annual report, while the appendix under reference exhibits those not actually in hospital but receiving treatment, as well as convalescents.

(c) The omission noted in paragraph 4 (iii) is regrettable and should not have been made.

(d) In regard to paragraph 4 (iv), I beg to state that block No. 96 has a superficial area inside the walls of 1,170 square feet which would give accommodation for 18 patients at 60 square feet to each. This block till recently was divided into two separate rooms, the smaller on the eastern side, alone forming the female hospital, while the larger room on the western side (known formerly as the "old male hospital") afforded sleeping accommodation for 15 insanes (not sick). For the purpose of increasing the accommodation for the female sick the partition wall was converted into an arched opening thus, practically throwing the two divisions of the one block into one large room; so that, while we have actual ground space for eighteen patients, the accommodation is shown only as fourteen on account of a number of doors taking up dead wall space and space occupied by furniture (meatsafe table for writing, chair, &c.).

(e) The two single cells of the eight rooms in the hospital enclosure referred to in paragraph 4 (v) as occupied for stores is unavoidable, there being no other room available or so handy for the purpose in the hospital enclosure.

9. There is only one kitchen for the whole Asylum; its site is indicated by block No. 110 in the ground plan accompanying this report.

10. The hospital accommodation recently proposed by the Surgeon-General, and referred to by Government in paragraph 7 of their order provides for the accommodation in hospital of all sick and at the allotment of 80 for males and 20 for females is ample. For the former the accommodation is at hand, as has been pointed out in paragraph 3 of this minute, and, as regards the latter, an actual accommodation for 14 cots capable of extension to 18 is quite sufficient and will meet all requirements.

11. I am quite at one with the suggestion thrown out in the concluding paragraph of the Government Order, and the proposal contained in paragraph 4 of this communication will be found to be quite in accord with that view in relation to the location of the noisy enclosure.

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 Ootacamund, 20th April 1895, No. T-50 :—

I have the honour to forward a true copy of letter No. 384 of the 12th April 1895, from the Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum which was written after several consultations with me regarding the requirements of the Asylum for the isolation of cholera and small-pox cases when they occur.

2. I fully endorse all his suggestions, as our experience gained during the late severe epidemic of cholera in November 1894 and January and February 1895 have clearly shown the necessity of such an isolation enclosure.

3. The Consulting Architect has now before him the proposed plans of such isolation huts on the principle of those now existing in the General Hospital for special surgical cases, which plan has been passed by the Sanitary Board at my suggestion and should be adopted in these huts.

4. It will also be desirable that the surface drainage be connected with the general system of drainage.

5. One of the paths in the low ground will have to be connected with this enclosure which should have a wall 8 feet high and an entrance gate and a small gate connected with the mortuary.

6. There should also be a small 10' x 10' mortuary, so that the corpses would not have to be sent to the general mortuary which is situated at the opposite side of the general enclosure to the proposed isolation enclosure.

7. It is also desirable that there should be a lean-to hut 12' x 8' for attendants to sleep in when not actually on duty.

ENCLOSURE.

From Surgeon-Captain C. H. L. PALK, M.B., Superintendent, Madras Lunatic Asylum, to the Secretary to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, dated 12th April 1895, No. 384.

I have the honour, in compliance with paragraph 4 of minute IX of your office No. 3029, dated 6th April 1895, to make the following representation regarding the localization and treatment of cholera cases at this Asylum.

2. With the view of segregating and more efficiently treating cholera cases, I would suggest the erection of a separate enclosure—to be called the "Isolation enclosure"—on a site near the south-eastern corner of the general Asylum enclosure and that it contain—

- (a) One hut 30' x 20' for 6 beds, males.
- (b) One hut 20' x 20' for 4 beds, females.
- (c) One hut 10' x 20' for 2 beds, males, for cases under observation.
- (d) One hut 10' x 20' for 2 beds, females, for cases under observation.

The huts to be built on plinth not less than a foot high filled in with clean gravel and covered with not less than six inches of concrete. The walls to be of bamboo tat fixed in wooden or wire frames 7 or 8 feet high and wall space not less than 9 feet; the roof to be of Mangalore tiles with mat or wooden ceilings, and a small verandah running down each hut to keep off the sun, one corner of which may be enclosed and made into a small store-room to hold shelves, and another made into a bath-room. Further, a small corrugated iron latrine and room for holding a tub to steep clothing, &c., in disinfectants will be necessary. All the huts to be surrounded by one common open drain into which all washings should flow leading to one common cistern or connected with the general system of drainage now under consideration.

3. We would require further as accessory buildings in the same enclosure—

- (a) a small kitchen for cooking extras and a stove for hot water;
- (b) a small cinerator;
- (c) a corrugated iron disinfecting room;
- (d) a fire-place for boiling clothes;
- (e) an open space for toties to wash clothes in.

4. The reasons that have suggested the foregoing proposals may be summarized as follows :—

- (a) The treating of all cholera cases in one enclosure apart from the main buildings of the Asylum.
- (b) The more efficient treatment of the sick, male and female, from concentration in one spot.
- (c) The more effectual carrying out of sanitary measures and preventing the spread of the epidemic (when once it has appeared) by isolation.
- (d) The providing of better accommodation for the infected cases which have hitherto been treated in close cells, only six in number, on the male and female sides of the Asylum, and with no system of drainage whatever. Our total number of admissions on account of cholera for the five years—1890 to 1894—was 115 giving an annual average of 23 cases, while our highest numbers on one day during the late epidemic were—

Males under treatment	...	...	...	...	...	19
Females under treatment	...	...	...	...	...	2

It must of course be added that, when the cases increased beyond the accommodation of the cells in the present contagious blocks, tents were obtained for housing the sick. But even this arrangement cannot compare with the assemblage of all cases (male and female) under one roof in a walled enclosure and the facility thereby afforded for disinfection, drainage, disposal of excreta, &c., in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

G.O., dated 23rd November 1894, No. 2840, Judicial.

ABSTRACT.—Directing that, on receipt of the order of Government for the removal of a lunatic to the Asylum, the Superintendent of the Jail where he is confined shall forward him at once to his destination, and that the two blocks of sixteen cells each which are now used for manufacturing purposes be vacated for the accommodation of criminal lunatics.

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 Coimbatore, 9th April 1895, No. T.-3.

With reference to paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 2840, Judicial, of the 23rd November 1894, I now forward a plan for extending the present weaving-shed in the criminal enclosure to adapt it for the purposes of cumbly-weaving which the Consulting Architect has prepared in consultation with the Superintendent and states that the approximate cost will be Rs. 3,500.

2. The block formerly used for cumbly-weaving has, since the receipt of the above Government Order, been used for its proper purpose, viz., the accommodation of the insane. It has not been necessary since to have any cumbles woven as there were sufficient in stock; but in order that this useful industry may be again started, it is desirable that the extension of the sheds proposed in paragraph 1 of this letter should be sanctioned and completed as soon as possible. Even if room existed in the civil enclosure of the Asylum, it would be most undesirable to allow criminal lunatics to work in them and would entail extra expenditure on attendants to look after them.

3. As regards the second block No. 15, the criminal enclosure which has been taken up for ragi-grinding and paddy-pounding has been lately adapted to these purposes at a cost of Rs. 513. The Consulting Architect and the Superintendent both consider it would be more economical to erect a new standard plan general block at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,000 than to remove the pounding and grinding apparatus to a new shed which would have to be erected for the purpose. In this opinion I concur. The actual accommodation in the criminal enclosure is 166 for males including block 15 for 16 insanes now misappropriated as above which leaves accommodation for 150.

On the 1st April this year there were 130 male criminals. The largest number ever accommodated was 148 on the 28th December 1894. This number has fallen off, principally owing to the great mortality from cholera in January and February. If the accommodation is to be brought up to 166 as originally fixed in G.O. No. 1012 W., dated 10th April 1891, by Government as the number to be dealt with in this criminal enclosure, the new block should be erected.

G.O., dated 28th December 1894, No. 3212, Judicial.

ABSTRACT.—Directing, with remarks, that the Consulting Architect to Government be authorized in the Public Works Department to prepare plans and estimates for certain alterations and additions to the Lunatic Asylum, Madras, and requesting the Surgeon-General to submit a complete list of new works required in connection with that institution.

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 Coimbatore, 10th April 1895, No. T.-4.

With reference to G.O. No. 3212, Judicial, of the 28th December 1894, in paragraph 3 of which I am asked to submit a complete list of works required and to give an assurance that no more new ones will be proposed for at least five years.

2. The following is the list required:—

(1) *Drainage and water scheme.*—Items 105 and 106, Budget (a), Major Works, are now under preparation (*vide* G.O. No. 454, Judicial, dated 22nd February 1894), since reported on and sent back for revision (*vide* G.O. No. 194, Judicial, dated 30th January 1895). The drainage system is most urgently required.

(2) *Improvements in single cells for native males and females.*—See item 93, Budget (a), Major Works, and G.O., No. 1040, Judicial, dated 2nd May 1894, and No. 1650, Judicial, of 4th July 1894, not yet completed—urgently required. The work in the special wards for Europeans has been completed.

(3) *Three day sheds for feeding patients in*—see item 104, Budget (a), Major Works, and G.O., No. 1501, Judicial, of 19th June 1894—urgently required.

(4) *Huts for toties*—*vide* G.O., No. 2990, Judicial, of the 7th December 1894, since replied to.

(5) (a) *General kitchen of Asylum.*—Improvements required.

(b) *Horse-keepers' huts.*—Repair.

(c) *Superintendent's office.*—Alteration and addition.

For store-rooms estimates now under preparation.—See Government Order under reply.

(6) *Hospital accommodation.*—See item 97, Budget (a), Major Works, and my letter No. 2-T., dated 9th April 1895, in reply to G.O., No. 403, Judicial, dated 22nd February 1895.

(7) *Quarters for the third medical subordinate and two second-class European attendants.*—See items 100 and 102, Budget (a), Major Works. Attendants all now drawing house-rent in lieu of quarters—see G.O., No. 2254, Judicial, of 15th September 1894.

(8) *Artificially heated room.*—See item 107, Budget (a), Major Works—see G.O. No. 1010, Judicial, of 2nd May 1894, and No. 1650, Judicial, of 4th July 1894. The absolute necessity of this work has not to my mind been made out, and I consider the requirement might be cancelled.

(9) *Criminal enclosure—Completion of accommodation.*—(See my letter No. 3-T., dated 9th April 1895, in reply to G.O., No. 2840, Judicial, dated 23rd November 1894).

(10) *Quarters for Superintendent outside the asylum boundaries now before Government.*—If suggestion adopted the present Superintendent's house can be utilized as quarters for a Medical subordinate—see (7) quarters for European nurses and store-rooms see (5) e.

(11) *Quarantine block for the isolation of cholera cases, male and female, in huts.*—A separate representation will be made on this subject.

3. The first six of these items are urgently required and ought to be carried out with as little delay as possible.

4. As regards my giving Government an assurance that no other new works will be required during the next five years, it would be quite impossible for me to do so, unless there was a certainty of there being no addition to the accommodation of the asylum made by Government, and no new light thrown upon our treatment of the insane and on the general administration of the asylum. It must be remembered that it is the only asylum of its size in the east, that we have no special experts to advise us on its administration which has grown up gradually with the development and gradual enlargement of the asylum since the present site was occupied about 1869.

5. I now attach a statement and plan showing the accommodation of the asylum as it existed on the 1st April 1895.

Block 20 for Europeans is used as a dining room for them and should, I consider, be devoted to that purpose; this will leave accommodation for 26 Europeans which will be quite enough.

Blocks 41, 42, 43 and 44 and the new Block I for sixteen patients, also cells 61 and 63 and rooms 62 and 64 will all be used for hospital accommodation if the present proposals are sanctioned. This will diminish the general accommodation for male Europeans and East Indians to 75, for male Natives to 238 and increase the hospital accommodation for males.

ENCLOSURES.

ACCOMMODATION in Asylum at Madras on the 1st April 1895.
(Calculated at 60 sup. feet for Europeans and 45 for Natives).

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Males.						Females.						
Racial classification.	Male enclosure according to section and blocks giving number of block according to Public Works Department rules, and accommodation available in each block.	Total accommodation.	Nature and amount of hospital accommodation for sick and convalescents.	Nature and amount of accommodation for violent, noisy and destructive insanes.	Total accommodation for males.	Female enclosure according to Public Works Department rules, and accommodation available in each block.	Total accommodation.	Nature and amount of hospital accommodation for sick and convalescents.	Nature and amount of accommodation for violent, noisy and destructive insanes.	Total accommodation for females.	Total accommodation in asylum.	Remarks.	
I.													
Military and Civil Lunatics.													
Europeans	24 = 12; 106, 107, 108, 109 each 1 = 4; 101 = 9; 20, 21, 22, 23 each 12 = 48; 57 = 3; 65, 66, 67, 68 each 2 = 8; 113 = 3.	87	No separate accommodation for European and East Indians.	Single-celled block 57 and 104 = 12.	87	Section V. 101, 102 each 2 = 4; 35 = 3; 36 = 12; 39 = 2; 12; 94 = 3; 90 = 2; 87 = 6; 79 = 1.	43	The eastern division of block No. 96 = 6.	Single-celled blocks 35, 87 and 90 = 11.	49	136	Column 5 is included in column 3.	
East Indians													
Natives	25 to 34 each = 16; total of ten blocks, 160; 83 = 16; 114 = 3; 111 = 13; 105 = 12; 41, 42 each 16 = 32; 61 = 12; 62 = 7; 163 = 27.	282	Two general blocks and one block of twelve cells 32. Blocks Nos. 43, 44 and 63.	Single-celled blocks 61, 83 and 105 = 40.	314	Section V. 1 of 93 = 8; 37 and 40, two blocks each 16 = 32; 91 = 3; 89 = 14.	57	The western division of block No. 96 = 8.	Half of a block of single cells No. 93 = 8.	65	379	Europeans and East Indians are accommodated together in general blocks.	
II.													
Criminal Lunatics.													
Europeans	2 = 16; 10 to 15, six blocks each 16 = 96; 6 to 9, four blocks each 12 = 48; 5 = 6.	166	No separate hospital accommodation for criminal lunatics; they are treated along with civil patients.	Single-celled blocks 10 to 15; 6 to 9 and 5 = 54.	166	Section V. 38 = 16; 1 of 93 = 8.	24	No separate hospital accommodation for criminal females.	Half of single-celled block No. 93 = 8.	24	190	Column 10 is included in column 8.	
East Indians													
Natives													
	Total ..	535	32	106	567	Total ..	124	14	27	138	705		

Class I. Quiet and industrious are accommodated in general blocks.
" II. Quiet and idle are accommodated in the noisy enclosure by day and general blocks at night.
" III. Violent and noisy and destructive Europeans are accommodated in single-celled blocks.
" IV. Insanes of dirty habits in the "filthy cottages."

17TH JULY 1895, No. 1511, JUDICIAL.

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List of other buildings in the Asylum with names, Public Works Department number, and the purposes for which used.

Public Works Department number.	Name of building.	Purpose for which used.
<i>Criminal Enclosure.</i>		
17	Guard-room	For use of European attendant on duty.
16	Shed (small)	Unused.
18	Wash-house	For bathing purposes.
3	Weaving-room	Cloth manufacture.
4	Store-room	For weaving material.
1	Latrine	
<i>General Enclosure.</i>		
51	Superintendent's office	
52	Do. quarters	
49	Do. out-offices	
48	Do. coach-house stabling	
47	Do. Horse keepers' huts	
46	Do. Servants' latrine	
45	Cattle shed	Unused and broken down.
54	Deputy Superintendent's quarters	
53	Do. do. out-offices	
54	Do. do. do.	
55	Store-room	For lumber.
58	Junior Apothecary's quarters	
62	Do. do. kitchen	
72	First-class European attendants' quarters	
69	Do. do. do. kitchen	
70	Do. do. do. do.	
71	Deputy Superintendent's coach-house and stabling	
73	Small store-room	For storing unused furniture.
81	Store-room	For dhoby's use.
82	Lamp-room	For lamps cleaning, &c.
110	Asylum kitchen	
118	General wash-house	
112	General latrine	
115	Second-class European attendants' quarters	
116	Guard-room	Porter's lodge.
19	Latrine	For European patients use.
50	Do.	Do. do.
100	Mortuary	
120	Store-room, large	For storing grain.
121	Ward shed	Do. fuel.
<i>Noisy Enclosure and Hospital.</i>		
76	Guard-room	For Eurasian attendants.
77	Do.	For use of Apothecary.
59	Latrine	
60	Do.	
64	Medical store-room	
<i>Female Enclosure.</i>		
74	Store-room	For hospital bedding and clothing.
75	Guard-room	Used for keeping cleaned grain prior to despatch.
97	Latrine	Hospital latrine.
98	Assistant matron's quarters	
99	Do. out-offices	
95	General latrine	
92	Small store-room	For lumber.
84	Matron's quarters	
85	Do. out-offices	
86	Work shed	For pounding and cleaning grain.
80	Store-room	For garden implements, &c.
88	Latrine	
117	Wash-house, general	
119	Store-room	For storing dry earth.
78	Do.	Lamp-room and store for drinking-water buckets.

ORDER—dated 17th July 1895, No. 1511, Judicial.

The papers read above contain various proposals involving additional and considerable expenditure upon the Lunatic Asylum, Madras. They may conveniently be grouped under the following heads.

- I. Revision of General Establishment.
- II. Accommodation for the third Apothecary and two European Attendants.
- III. Pay of the Superintendent and accommodation for that officer.
- IV. Hospital accommodation.
- V. Quarantine blocks.
- VI. Additions to the criminal enclosure.
- VII. Expenditure on Asylum buildings generally.

Having thus roughly classified the proposals of the Surgeon-General, the Government now proceeds to pass orders upon them.

* Dated 29th November 1894, No. T-4—35.

" 10th December " " 661.

" 7th February 1895 " 111-A.

2. (I) *Revision of General Establishment.*—The letters quoted in the margin recommend the following changes:—

(a) *Medical Subordinates.*—The substitution of a second-class hospital assistant on Rs. 50 per mensem for an apothecary on Rs. 105.—This proposal is approved and should be carried out at once. In this connection the Government notes that the apothecaries and hospital assistants employed at the Lunatic Asylum are not entertained specially for that institution but belong to the general body of medical subordinates employed on various duties, under Government for civil or military purposes, and under Local Boards or under Municipalities, as the case may be. They are nevertheless shown in the proposition statement relating to the Asylum, one effect of which is that, when they are promoted and become entitled to increased salary, they must either be removed to other employ or else a fresh proposition statement must be submitted to Government with a view to obtaining sanction to their retention in the Asylum on higher pay. It appears to Government preferable to authorize the Surgeon-General to employ in the Asylum medical subordinates of such grades in the two different classes, i.e., apothecaries or hospital assistants, as he may find most convenient provided always that he does not entertain more than the sanctioned number of each class. Such men would then be entirely omitted from all proposition statements for individual institutions; for, all hospital assistants and apothecaries would be shown in one proposition statement for the whole Presidency just as is the case with Inspectors in the Salt and Abkari Department.

The Accountant-General will be requested to state whether there is any objection to the adoption of this course.

(b) *Nursing Establishment.*—The Surgeon-General proposes to grant the matron on Rs. 60 a ration allowance of Rs. 15 and to replace the assistant matron on Rs. 25 by three nurses on Rs. 55, Rs. 50 and Rs. 45, respectively, including a ration allowance of Rs. 15.

The nursing establishment recently sanctioned for the General Hospital is on the following scale:—

Head Nurses	Rs. 60 + Rs. 15 ration allowance.
First-grade Nurses	" 40 + " 15 " "
Second-grade Nurses	" 30 + " 15 " "
Third-grade Nurses	" 20 + " 15 " "

The duties of nurses in the Lunatic Asylum are in many respects more irksome and responsible than in the General Hospital, and for that reason the following scale of pay appears to Government suitable:—

	Pay.	Ration allowance.	Lunatic Asylum allowance.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Matron	60—4—80	15	..	75 + 15, 90
First-grade Nurse	40	15	5	60
Second-grade Nurse	30	15	5	50
Third-grade Nurse	20	15	5	40

The Government of India has, however, recently * raised the general question of the establishment required in Lunatic Asylums, and a lengthy memorandum of the Surgeon-General with that Government dealing with the subject has been referred to Surgeon-Major-General Sibthorpe for his opinion. Pending the settlement of the general question the Government therefore deems it inadvisable to sanction any permanent or considerable increase of expenditure. All that can be approved for the present is the grant of a ration allowance of Rs. 15 to the present matron and the entertainment, as a temporary measure, of three nurses on Rs. 40, 30 and 20, respectively, plus a ration allowance of Rs. 15 each. This sanction is accorded on the distinct understanding that the Surgeon-General will find accommodation for the three temporary nurses without incurring any additional expenditure on buildings. He should report in what manner this can be arranged.

(c) *Hospital Staff.*—The Surgeon-General proposes to entertain a special staff of attendants and toties to be attached to the hospitals for males and females, as also a special hospital kitchen establishment. These proposals must stand over until the Government of India has dealt with the general question. The Surgeon-General at the same time recommends the abolition of the appointments of two night watchmen on Rs. 8 each on duty at the male hospital. The services of these men should be dispensed with at once, if, as is apparently the case, they are no longer required.

(d) *Storekeeping Establishment.*—The Surgeon-General proposes to dispense with two lascars on Rs. 8 each. This reform, which appears to be independent of the other proposals, may be carried out at once.

A revised proposition statement showing the changes approved above should be carefully prepared and submitted to Government through the Accountant-General for formal sanction.

3. (II) *Accommodation for the third Apothecary and two European Attendants.*—As sanction has now been accorded to the substitution of a hospital assistant for the third apothecary there is no necessity to construct quarters for the latter, and the Government is not prepared to grant him a conveyance allowance from the date of his appointment until the date that his services are transferred elsewhere. It is proposed to house the new hospital assistant in a block of buildings known as the "Three Rooms," which, it is stated, can be adapted without much expense. The Surgeon-General should report whether it will be necessary to request the Public Works Department to prepare an estimate for the alterations desired.

As regards the accommodation needed for the two European attendants, it is observed that in his letter, No. 17, dated 14th January 1895, the Surgeon-General reports that it will be possible to make arrangements for housing them in existing buildings if sanction is given to the proposal to construct a new house for the Superintendent. Pending the settlement of this question the two attendants will be permitted to continue in receipt of the house-rent allowances which they now draw.

4. (III) *Pay of the Superintendent and accommodation for that Officer.*—The Surgeon-General recommends that the pay of the Superintendent should be fixed at Rupees 700—50—1,400, and that he should be provided with a residence outside the Asylum compound in order to secure him from the annoyance inseparable from the occupation of a house situated in the immediate neighbourhood of the buildings occupied by the inmates of the Asylum. The matter of increasing the Superintendent's pay must lie over until the Government is in a position to reply fully to the Government of India's reference on the general question of the management of Lunatic Asylums, but in the meantime the Public Works Department will be requested to arrange for the preparation of plans and estimates for a new residence. As regards the design, the Government is disposed to think that already prepared by the Consulting Architect for the house of the Warden of the Victoria Hostel to be a suitable one. It is essential that the site should be close to the Asylum; the most convenient spot appears to be just outside the south-east corner of the compound wall, where there is a piece of ground partly occupied by huts, with some trees on it which should be left standing

if the site is utilized. The objection to it is its vicinity to the cholera sheds and noisy enclosure which it is proposed to construct on the other side of the compound wall. The Surgeon-General should therefore select a more convenient site, if any is available in the immediate neighbourhood of the Asylum.

It is to be observed that the figures quoted by the Surgeon-General as to the "population" of the Asylum are misleading. The expression "total population" is used in a special sense in Appendix I to the Lunatic Asylum report, being the total of (a) the number of lunatics in the Asylum on the first day of the particular year and (b) the number admitted or re-admitted during the year. No deduction is made on account of deaths or discharges, and the comparison instituted between the daily average population of the Colaba Asylum and the total population of the Madras Asylum is thus distinctly deceptive. The figures quoted in Government Reference No. 555, dated 13th March 1895, are correct, 469 being the maximum daily average population reached in any year during the decade 1883 to 1892.

5. (IV) *Hospital accommodation.*—The Surgeon-General's final recommendation is that the present hospital for males, which is situated in the old criminal enclosure, should be enlarged by breaking down the wall which separates it from the noisy enclosure and utilizing the buildings situated therein for hospital purposes. It is proposed further to construct an additional block somewhere about the centre of the dividing wall which is to be broken down, to connect all the buildings with one another by covered passages, to provide each ward-block with a separate bath-room and small latrine, and finally to lower the height of the surrounding wall to eight feet. The new block is to contain twelve beds and to provide also a day-room for the nurses on duty, a store-room being attached to it as also a small room fitted with a stove and boiler for special cooking purposes.

The Government generally approves these proposals which are calculated to provide ample accommodation for 80 patients and all hospital requirements. There appears to be some doubt as to the necessity for covered passages, and perhaps for the new block, but in view of the Surgeon-General's opinion and the fact that similar covered passages have almost invariably been provided in the hospitals built of late years, e.g., the Ophthalmic and Lying-in Hospitals, the Government will not object to the preparation of estimates; the covered passages should however be constructed as cheaply as possible.

It is proposed further to make arrangements for the drainage of all these buildings; this is of course necessary and care should be taken to connect the drains with the general system of drainage, proposals regarding which are now under consideration.

As these recommendations involve the abolition of the present noisy enclosure it is necessary to provide accommodation for the inmates of it. The Surgeon-General considers this can best be done by erecting a walled enclosure with a light roofed day-shed in the south-east corner of the Asylum grounds. A shed for the noisy enclosure has already been sanctioned in G.O., dated 19th June 1894, No. 1501, and all that is necessary in addition is to provide a small latrine, water-tap and bathing platform and to enclose the whole with a high wall. Patients of the noisy class are housed at night in the general blocks.

To the female hospital the Surgeon-General proposes to add a small bath-room, to connect the latrine with the main building by a covered passage, to adapt block 74 for use as a nurses' room by improving its lighting and ventilation and providing it with a small cooking-stove and boiler. The enclosure wall is further to be completed. These alterations appear to be reasonable. The Public Works Department will be requested to arrange for the preparation of plans and estimates for all the Surgeon-General's proposals relating to the matters mentioned in this paragraph.

6. (V) *Quarantine Blocks.*—The present isolation blocks (Nos. 113 and 114) now used for patients suffering from contagious diseases of minor importance are considered unsuitable for the treatment of cholera and small-pox, and the Surgeon-General proposes to provide for these more serious diseases a separate enclosure in the south-east corner of the grounds. Four huts with total accommodation for fourteen beds are to be constructed in this, together with a number of accessory buildings. The preparation of plans and estimates for these works is approved.

7. (VI) *Additions to the Criminal Enclosure.*—The actual accommodation in the new criminal enclosure appears to be sufficient for 150 patients and the maximum number in the year 1894 on any one day was 148. The cholera epidemic of last January has considerably reduced the number of criminal inmates and there is thus no immediate need for additional accommodation. The preparation of plans and estimates may, however, be taken in hand.

The Surgeon-General further proposes to extend the present weaving shed. The plan which he submits appears, however, to provide for an entirely new shed—not for a mere extension. This should be explained, and, if the plan is incorrect, a plan and estimate for what is really wanted should be prepared.

8. (VII) *Expenditure on Asylum Buildings generally.*—In reply to G.O., dated 28th December 1894, No. 3212, the Surgeon-General furnishes a list of the additions required to the Asylum buildings. Most of the items have already been dealt with either in separate orders or in the preceding paragraphs of these Proceedings, and the following are the only remarks which appear to be called for:—

(i) *Item No. (5).*—As the proposal to construct a new house for the Superintendent has been approved, the Surgeon-General's proposal * to alter the location of the office and store-rooms can be given effect to and there is therefore no necessity to prepare any estimate for improving the buildings at present in use, except in so far as relates to the repair of the roofing. The sanction to the preparation of estimates granted in G.O., dated 28th December 1894, No. 3212, will be modified accordingly.

(ii) *Item No. (8).*—As the Surgeon-General considers the necessity for an artificially heated room has not been made out, the requirement will be cancelled and the Public Works Department will be requested to take no action on so much of G.Os., dated 2nd May 1894 and 4th July 1894, Nos. 1040 and 1650, Judicial, as relates to this work.

9. The Surgeon-General will be requested to furnish Government with a statement showing the uses to which each of the buildings in the Asylum grounds will be put when the proposals now approved are carried out. The number and name (if any) of each block should be specified, together with the extent of accommodation in it.

The various plans and estimates, the preparation of which has now been sanctioned, should, if practicable, be submitted together; they should also be accompanied by a plan showing the location of each new building.

(True Extract.)

Loval Davidson
248
Chief Secretary.

To the Surgeon-General.

- " Public Works Department.
- " Financial Department.
- " Accountant-General.
- " Public Department.

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No 3166 C of 18-10-94
928 D of 31-8-94
2356 W of 13-9-93
1959 W of 28-7-93
2182 W of 3-9-94
1828 W of 23-7-94
1215 W of 17-5-94

159
176
105.C
Dec. 26. 8. 95

No 2215 W of 5 September 1895

Issued
Recd. Encl.

G.O., 17th July 1895, No. 1511.

JULY.

Communicated
to the Consg. Architect
for information and
guidance, and
for submission of
the requisite plans
and estimates.

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Lunatic Asylum, Madras.

Passing orders on the various proposals of the
Surgeon-General involving considerable addi-
tional expenditure upon the —.

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