

ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE LUNATIC ASYLUMS
IN THE
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
FOR THE YEAR
1890

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செப்பெருவர் பெயர்
செப்பெருவரை எடுத்த
கொண்டபடி நாள் 1894
செப்பெருவரை எடுத்த நாள் 1894
செப்பெருவரை எடுத்த நாள் 1894
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OFFICE OF SURGEON-GENERAL
WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,
OOTACAMUND, 28th May 1891.

No. 368.

From

W. F. DE FABECK, Esq., M.D.,
Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras,
Ootacamund,

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Judicial Department.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, the annual report on the Lunatic Asylums in the Madras Presidency for the year 1890.

2. ACCOMMODATION.—The accommodation for civil lunatics was sufficient to meet the requirements in the three asylums. The buildings in all the asylums were kept in good repair; in Madras four new cottages were erected for contagious diseases and for lunatics under observation, and the asylum was provided with a supply of water from the Red Hills tank.

3. GENERAL RESULTS.—The total number of admissions and discharges in the three asylums during the year is shown in statement No. I, from which it will be seen that there were—

	1890	1889
Remaining on the 1st January	632	647
Admitted during the year	190	142
Re-admitted during the year	7	3
Total population	829	792

The largest number of admissions was in the Madras Asylum, where 142 insanes were received; in Calicut there were 41 and in Waltair 7. Of the 7 re-admissions 4 were into the Madras and 3 into the Calicut Asylums.

The admissions, including re-admissions, show an increase of 52 as compared with the previous year. The following table shows the number of admissions exclusive of re-admissions in each of the asylums for the last ten years:—

	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
Madras	125	154	147	150	136	144	148	126	113	142
Calicut	34	41	42	44	31	8	43	29	24	41
Waltair	14	18	21	11	11	9	12	9	5	7
Total	171	213	210	205	178	161	203	164	142	190

If any inference could be drawn from this table, it would appear that there has not been an increase of insanity amongst the people of this Presidency during the last ten years proportionate to the increase in the population. This would be at variance with the experience of European countries, where an increase in

population is found to correspond with an increased number of lunatics. In this country, however, the admissions into lunatic asylums afford no accurate index of the amount of insanity prevailing amongst the civil population: the higher caste Hindus are much averse to their relatives being confined in public institutions, where they may have to associate with others of lower caste. There are (it may reasonably be expected) doubtless a large number of insanes amongst the native population, who are kept under restraint in private houses, and of whom the Police authorities have no knowledge. Making all allowances for caste prejudices, it is, however, a remarkable fact that the lunatic statistics in this Presidency do not exhibit a more marked increase in the number of insanes amongst the native population for the last ten years.

Of the total number under treatment during the year 625 were males and 204 females, showing that there has been an increase in the number of lunatics of both sexes as compared with 1889. The total number discharged was 118, of whom 86 were males and 32 females. Of the total number discharged 64 are returned as cured, 37 were transferred to the care of friends, and 17 discharged otherwise. There were 114 deaths during the year.

The following table shows the chief results in each of the three asylums for the last three years:—

	Years.	Remained 31st December.	Admitted.	Daily average strength.	Daily average sick.	Percentage of				Died.
						Cures to daily average strength.	Deaths to daily average strength.	Cures to admissions.	Deaths to admissions.	
Madras	1888	450	123	469	15	8.10	7.63	29.92	25.98	38
	1889	463	113	453	17	13.68	9.49	54.30	37.71	43
	1890	435	142	432	29	10.16	18.70	30.13	55.47	81
	1888	52	9	53	3	5.62	1.87	33.33	11.11	1
Waltair	1889	55	5	55	0.46	3.57	...	40.00	...	...
	1890	57	7	53	1.42	5.64	11.29	42.85	53.71	6
	1888	125	29	122	3	16.30	4.07	32.30	15.63	8
	1889	129	21	124	3	2.98	5.95	15.38	30.77	8
Calicut	1890	140	41	134	5	12.67	20.13	38.63	61.36	27

4. SICKNESS AND MORTALITY.—The general health of the inmates of the three asylums was not at all satisfactory during the year under review; in Madras the admissions to hospital rose from 245 in the previous year to 272: this was not a very large increase considering the excessive mortality in this institution. In Waltair the number of admissions was 23 and in Calicut 84 against 11 and 67, respectively, in 1889. In the Madras Asylum there was a large increase in the percentage of deaths to daily average strength and admissions, and a fall in the percentage of cures, while the daily average sick rose from 17.16 to 29.40.

In Calicut the admissions to hospital were 84 and the number of deaths 27, showing an increase of 17 and 19, respectively, as compared with the previous year. In Waltair the admissions to hospital rose from 11 in 1889 to 23 in the year under review, and the deaths to 6; there were no deaths in this asylum in 1889.

The high mortality in the Madras and Calicut Asylums is partly accounted for by an outbreak of cholera, which caused 15 deaths in the former, and 12 in the latter; in Madras the insanes suffered severely from the influenza epidemic which passed over India, and to it 19 of the deaths which occurred are ascribed; omitting, however, the deaths due to these diseases from the total mortality in both institutions, it will be seen that the death-rate was higher than it has been for the last ten years, while there has been no material increase in the total population: and the daily average strength as compared with 1889 shows a falling off.

Excluding cholera and influenza the diseases which proved most fatal were dysentery (13), diarrhoea (13), phthisis (6), apoplexy (5), epilepsy (5), and heart disease (4). In addition to these there were 4 deaths in the Madras Asylum from lung disease following influenza.

The general death-rate for the year, calculated on the daily average strength, was at the rate of 18.4 per cent, which compares unfavourably with previous years and with the returns from other asylums in India.

Taking the asylums separately, the mortality was highest in Calicut (19.4) and lowest in Waltair (11.3); the death-rate in Madras (18.8) was higher than it has been for several years. In addition to the large number of deaths from cholera the mortality from diarrhoea and dysentery was in excess of last year: these two diseases appear to be the most frequent cause of death (excluding epidemics) in this asylum. I have directed the attention of the Superintendent to this point, and have directed him to admit all patients to hospital without delay who show the slightest sign of either disease, as it is in the early stages especially that treatment is effective.

In the Calicut and Waltair Asylums the deaths (with the exception of those caused by cholera in the former) were due to causes more or less common in all asylums.

5. NATIONALITY OF THE INSANES.—The following table shows the caste and nationality to which the several individuals who were admitted during the year belonged:—

Caste or Creed.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Europeans and Eurasians	18	13	31
Hindus	93	21	114
Muhammadans	23	8	31
Native Christians	8	8	16
Other castes	4	1	5
Total	146	51	197

6. The greatest number of admissions of both sexes was between the ages of 20 and 40. This result is in harmony with the lunatic statistics of this and European countries, and is due to the fact that it is at this period the mind is chiefly taxed with the anxieties and struggles of life, when, as might be expected, any hereditary or acquired mental defect is liable to be developed.

7. TYPES OF INSANITY.—The most common forms of insanity during the year were: dementia (476), mania (213), melancholia (35), and epileptic insanity (33); in addition to these, there were classified under the head of toxic insanity, 2 cases in which insanity was due to opium-eating, 3 in which it was due to spirit-drinking, and there were 8 cases in which it developed after bodily disease.

The following table shows the percentage of recoveries and deaths under the head of each of the two most common forms of insanity during the last two years:—

	Number of cases.	Percentage of	
		Recoveries.	Deaths.
Dementia	476	6.09	10.2
Mania	213	10.8	19.7

These results approximate those obtained in other asylums as regards recoveries, but the percentage of deaths, especially in mania, is high, and must be ascribed to the unusual causes of mortality to which the insanes were subjected in this Presidency during the past year.

8. PROFESSION OR OCCUPATION.—Of the total number admitted during the year 25 were privates (sepōys and European soldiers) 21 were persons with no occupation, 17 were coolies, and 10 ryots. The previous occupation of the remaining 51 were unknown.

9. CAUSES OF INSANITY.—The causes of insanity are given in statement VII, from which it will be seen that, taking the total population of the three asylums, the cause was known in 346 cases and unknown in 483. Amongst those admitted during the year, the cause could only be ascertained in 63 cases. Of the remaining

134 no information could be obtained as to the antecedents of the patients. An investigation into the causes of insanity in this country is involved in difficulties, but I feel confident that more satisfactory results would be obtained than are apparent in this report if greater care were taken by local authorities to examine into the previous history and antecedents of each particular case before sending the lunatic to an asylum. I have drawn the attention of Medical officers up-country to this subject, and directed them to take care to find out as much as they possibly can of the previous family history and antecedents of the lunatics they may be called upon to examine. The Medical officers in charge of the asylums have, in the majority of cases, nothing to guide them in forming an opinion, except the written documents which accompany the insanes, and, if these are carelessly filled up, the difficulties in forming an opinion as to the causes of insanity are greatly increased.

10. In reviewing the annual report for 1889, exception was taken to certain sub-divisions adopted in statement VII under the two main heads "Physical causes" and "Moral causes"; this year "Foreign service" has been omitted as a cause of insanity, and "dissipation" has been classified as a physical cause.

As regards the terms "congenital" and "hereditary" I desire to point out that, though the former undoubtedly affords information in respect to the type of insanity, it cannot be excluded from the causes which tend to produce insanity; as, for instance, in those cases where mental incapacity is due to congenital abnormal conditions of the bones of the skull; in such cases the brain, though it may have attained the size natural at birth, is prevented from further development by the too early ossification of the bones of the skull and closing of the sutures. Insanity due to arrested development of the brain from this cause is manifestly very different from the hereditary forms which may not appear till middle life or even old age. There is a well defined difference between congenital and hereditary conditions, a tumour inside the skull may be a congenital cause of insanity, but need not necessarily be hereditary.

11. CRIMINAL LUNATICS.—There were 143 criminal lunatics remaining in the asylums on the 1st of January 1890, of whom 121 were males and 22 females. During the year 15 males and 1 female were admitted, 7 males were discharged, and 10 males and 5 females died, leaving in confinement on the last day of the year 119 males and 18 females. There was a small falling off in the number of criminal lunatics as compared with the previous year; this result is due to the large number of deaths (15) which occurred, and not to any diminution in the actual number of applications for admission. There are at present a considerable number of criminal insanes confined in jails, for whom there is no accommodation available in the asylums.

12. FINANCE.—The financial results of the year are shown in statement IX appended to the report, according to which the receipts from the several sources amounted to Rs. 1,18,236-14-2—

	RS.	A.	P.
From Treasury	1,08,783	9	1
From self-supporting patients	6,291	1	11
From Municipalities and Local Fund Boards	3,131	14	11
From Pay Examiner on account of Military insanes	30	4	8
Total	1,18,236	14	2

The receipts from Municipalities and District Boards represent the amounts outstanding on 1st April, from which date these bodies were relieved from the payment of contributions towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics.

Compared with last year the treasury receipts have considerably increased. This increase is due to the large outlay on buildings during the year, and also to the value of manufactured goods made over to the asylum having, for the first time, been included under treasury receipts in accordance with the orders of the Government of India. The net receipts from the treasury, omitting these two items, amounted to only Rs. 83,186-2-3, being nearly the same as last year.

The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 1,18,236-14-2 and was disbursed as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
On establishment, including the Superintendent's pay	32,044	1	4
On diet	38,408	9	10½
On clothing and bedding	5,267	1	6
On medicines and hospital necessities	4,365	9	6
On contingencies proper, including cost of repair	4,894	6	9
On contingencies on manufacture	1,552	1	2
On Public Works charges	21,283	7	2
On remittances to treasury	9,702	11	5
On value of grains purchased, but not expended, remaining in store	745	9	1½
On raggi made over to Vizagapatam jail	5	4	4
Total	1,18,236	14	2

Deducting from the above, the remittances to treasury, the outlay on buildings, the expenses on grains, &c., in store, the value of raggi made over to the District Jail, Vizagapatam, and the contingencies of manufacture, which represent the cost of thread employed in weaving, the net charge for the year was Rs. 84,947-12-11½, which represents an expenditure per head of average strength of Rs. 150-8-0 in Madras, Rs. 100-4-7 in Waltair, and Rs. 107-12-6 in Calicut as shown in the following statement:—

Years.	Names of Asylums.	Establishment.	Diet.	Clothing and bedding.	Medicines and hospital necessities.	Contingencies.	Total.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1889	Madras	52 10 2	68 4 8	1 5 3	6 13 8	10 5 9	139 7 6
	Waltair	50 13 2	42 5 2	0 5 8	0 7 3	16 2 7	109 1 10
	Calicut	34 2 9	51 0 1	3 2 1	8 14 1	8 7 6	105 10 0
1890	Madras	56 4 10	69 7 6	10 2 11	7 11 1	6 13 8	150 8 0
	Waltair	51 4 8	36 5 9	2 7 11	0 9 1	9 9 2	100 4 7
	Calicut	36 13 7	47 11 4	5 6 5	7 4 2	10 9 0	107 12 6

From this it appears that the charges during 1890 on "Establishment" and on "Clothing and Bedding" were higher than in the previous year. The increase in the former is principally due to the increased rank and pay of the Superintendent in the Madras Asylum; to the arrears of pay paid to an Hospital Assistant in Calicut who was reinstated from suspension; and in Waltair to the falling off in the daily average strength. The rise in the expenditure under "Clothing and Bedding" is due to the manufactured articles supplied by the asylums being priced at market rates instead of at cost prices as in former years.

The proportionately large total expenditure per head of average strength in the Madras Asylum is caused by the presence in it of European patients for whom a more expensive diet is necessary.

The increase in the diet charges in the Madras Asylum is accounted for by the large increase in the daily average sick which necessitated an increased expenditure in extras. In Calicut and Waltair the average expenditure was less than in the previous year.

In Calicut alone was there an increase under Contingencies; this was due to the expenditure for repairs executed during the year.

3. The net profits from manufactures has risen from Rs. 758-2-2 in 1889 to Rs. 3,302-6-6; this is a satisfactory feature in the report, and was caused by the articles manufactured being valued at market rates, instead of cost prices.

14. Statement X gives the sanctioned establishment of the three asylums, and it will be seen on a reference to it that the established proportions of keepers and totties have been kept up as far as practicable.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. F. DE FABECK, M.D.,

Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

APPENDIX.

Return of Criminal Lunatics during the year 1890 and Ten previous Years.

* Committed Suicide

Return showing the Religion, Sex and Residence of Patients admitted during the year 1890.

Districts.	Europeans and East Indians.			Hindus.			Muhamman- dans.			Christians.			Other Castes.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
MADRAS.																		
Bangalore	...	3	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	
Benzada	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Bellary	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cawapte	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chitaur	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	
Coonoor	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	
Cochin	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	
Coimbatore	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Chingleput	...	2	2	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	
Cuddapah	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	
Cocanada	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
England	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	
Gudalir	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	
Hyderabad	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	
Ireland	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Kistnagiry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Kurnool	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
Kambakonam	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Madras	5	...	11	24	3	24	5	2	7	1	1	2	...	...	22	12	44	
Madura	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	
Marikapur	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Mayavaram	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Melore	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	
Negapatnam	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	
North Arcot	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Narsingapur	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Ootacamund...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Pondicherry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2	
Palghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Ramanalakot	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	
Salon	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
Secunderabad	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Tanjore	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	
Tatloczin	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Tellicherry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	
Thavalasvaram	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	
Unknown	1	...	11	5	16	2	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	14	6	20	
Vellore	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	4	
Vizagapatnam	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	
Total ...	18	13	31	67	14	81	17	2	19	6	5	11	3	1	4	111	35	146
VIZAGAPATAM.																		
Ganjam	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
Godavari	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
Kistna	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Total ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	7	7	
CALICUT.																		
Arcot (North)	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Canara (South)	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Ganjam	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Malabar (North)	...	...	...	3	3	6	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	10	
Malabar (South)	...	...	...	14	4	18	...	5	5	1	1	2	...	...	15	10	25	
Madura	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Wynaad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Not known	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	
Total ...	...	...	...	22	7	29	5	6	11	1	3	4	...	...	28	16	44	

IV.

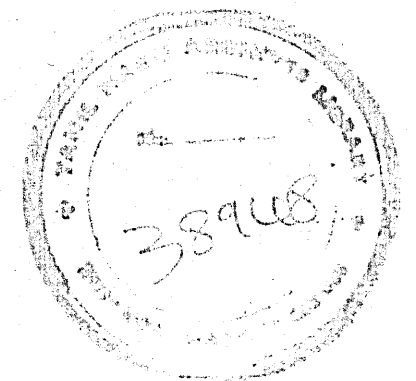
Return showing the previous Occupation of several Patients admitted during the year 1890.

Occupation.	Madras.			Vizagapatam.			Calicut.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ayah ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Bazaarman ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Beggar ...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
Blacksmith ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Bookbinder ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Bricklayer ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Butler ...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Catechist ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Cart-driver ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Clerk ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Compounder ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Cook ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Conservator of Forest ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Cooly ...	11	1	12	1	...	1	4	...	4	16	1	17
Carpenter ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
Dancing girl ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Domestic servant ...	4	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7
Drummer ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Dhoby ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2
Goldsmith ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Hakim ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Hawker ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Maty ...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Merchant ...	7	...	7	...	...	...	3	...	3	10	...	10
No occupation ...	...	10	10	...	...	...	2	9	11	2	19	21
Overseer ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Oil-seller ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Pointman ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Private (sepoys and soldiers) ...	22	...	22	3	...	3	...	...	...	25	...	25
Pilgrim ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Police Peon (pensioned) ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Preacher ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Prosecuting Inspector ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Ryot ...	8	...	8	2	...	2	...	...	...	10	...	10
Shopkeeper ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Salvationist ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Schoolmistress ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Tailor ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	1	6
Telegraph Peon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Unknown ...	20	14	34	1	...	1	10	6	16	31	20	51
Water woman ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Wife of gunner ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Weaver ...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
Total ...	111	86	146	7	...	7	25	16	44	146	51	197

V.

Statement showing the Ages of several Patients admitted during the year 1890.

Sex.	Under 20 years.	20 to 40.	40 to 60.	Upwards of 60 years.	Total.
MADRAS.					
Males ...	5	80	25	1	111
Females ...	5	21	8	1	35
Total ...	10	101	33	2	146
VIZAGAPATAM.					
Males ...	...	6	1	...	7
Females ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	6	1	...	7
CALICUT.					
Males ...	...	22	6	...	28
Females ...	1	9	5	1	16
Total ...	1	31	11	1	44
Grand Total ...	11	138	45	3	197



VI.
Return showing the Types of Insanity during the year 1890.

	129. Mania.		130. Melancholia.		131. Dementia.		132. Idiocy.		133. Epileptic Insanity.		134. Toxic Insanity.*					
	Total.		Total.		Total.		Total.		Total.		Charas smoking.		Ganja smoking.		Use of bang.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Remained Admitted	22	18	49	3	1	4	255	60	325	12	11	23	3	1	26	6
Recovered	29	14	43	9	4	13	58	15	73	3	3	1	7	2	1	1
Not improved	51	32	83	12	5	17	314	81	395	15	11	28	9	1	27	6
Transferred to England	7	6	13	1	1	1	22	3	25	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Shown no signs of insanity	1	1	2	2	2	2	13	4	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Escaped	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Died	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remaining	12	9	21	8	1	9	302	77	379	6	4	17	8	4	21	4
Grand Total	28	15	43	2	2	9	335	87	422	17	12	29	15	15	52	21

VIZAGAPATAM.																
Remained Admitted	18	11	29	1	1	2	16	...	16	2	1	3	3	...	3	...
Recovered	5	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not improved	23	11	34	1	1	2	17	...	17	2	1	3	4	...	4	...
Transferred to Madras Asylum	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Died	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remaining	19	8	27	...	...	...	13	...	13	2	1	3	4	...	4	...
Grand Total	48	26	74	10	1	11	39	6	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CALCUT.																
Remained Admitted	14	8	22	3	2	5	10	6	16	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Recovered	62	34	96	13	3	16	49	12	61	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Not improved	4	4	8	1	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Transferred to Madras Asylum	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Died	12	5	17	2	...	2	6	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remaining	44	23	67	10	3	13	41	10	51	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Grand Total	133	77	210	26	9	35	80	26	106	17	12	29	27	6	33	...

* The classification herein given is according to the symptoms presented on admission and not according to the alleged causes.

† Re-distributed according to the present mental condition.

VI.
Return showing the Types of Insanity during the year 1890—continued.

	135. Toxic Insanity.*		136. Other forms of insanity.		137. Consecutive insanity from fevers, visceral inflammation, &c.		138. Insanity with morbid changes in the brain.		139. Not yet diagnosed.		Total.	
	Total.		Total.		Total.		Total.		Total.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Remained Admitted	4	3	7	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	3
Recovered	3	3	6	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	3
Not improved	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Transferred to England	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shown no signs of insanity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Escaped	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remaining	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

MADRAS.												
Remained Admitted	4	3	7	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	3
Recovered	3	3	6	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	3
Not improved	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Transferred to England	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shown no signs of insanity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Escaped	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remaining	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CALCUT.												
Remained Admitted	4	3	7	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	3
Recovered	3	3	6	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	3
Not improved	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Transferred to England	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shown no signs of insanity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Escaped	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remaining	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* The classification herein given is according to the symptoms presented on admission and not according to the alleged causes.

† Two female insanity.

‡ One female insanity.

§ Sent to hospital.

|| Re-distributed according to the present mental condition.

VII.

Table showing the alleged Causes of Insanity during the year 1880.

	Physical.												Injury to head.
	Ganja smoking			Use of blang			Opium smoking and smoking			Spirit drinking			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Remained	29	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	17	1
Admitted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total treated	38	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	17	1
Recovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transferred to England	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shown no signs of insanity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Escaped	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remaining	26	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIZAGAPATAM.													
Remained	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Admitted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total treated	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Recovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remaining	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CALCUT.													
Remained	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Admitted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total treated	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Recovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transferred to Madras Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remaining	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

VII.—*Mad.*

Table showing the alleged Causes of Insanity during the year 1880—continued.

	Physical—continued.												Total Physical.
	Convulsion of brain.			Puerperal.			Privation and starvation.			Syphilitic.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Remained	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	4	135
Admitted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total treated	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	4	135
Recovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transferred to England	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shown no signs of insanity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Escaped	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remaining	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MADRAS.													
Remained	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Admitted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total treated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Recovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transferred to England	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shown no signs of insanity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Escaped	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remaining	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIZAGAPATAM.													
Remained	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Admitted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total treated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Recovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transferred to Madras Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remaining	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CALCUT.													
Remained	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Admitted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total treated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Recovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transferred to Madras Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remaining	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total treated	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	5	2	7	210

VII.—continued.

Table showing the alleged Causes of Insanity during the year 1890—continued.

[illegible]

VII—continued.

Table showing the alleged Causes of Insanity during the year 1890—continued.

[illegible]

Return of Sick in the Hospitals of the Lunatic Asylums for the year 1890.

Diseases.	Remaining in hospital from previous year.			Admitted during the year.			Total.			Results.											
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Discharged "cured."			Discharged "otherwise."			Died.			Remainin sick.		
										Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
MADRAS.																					
GROUP A.																					
11. Influenza				30	23	53	30	23	53	20	14	34				10	9	19			
16. Simple continued fever				8	6	14	8	6	14	8	6	14									
17. Typhoid fever				2		2	2		2	1		1							1		1
20. Cholera				12	10	22	12	10	22	3	4	7				9	6	15			
23(a). Malarious fevers (ague, &c.)				1		1	1		1	1		1									
26. Erysipela				1		1	1		1	1		1									
GROUP II.—LOCAL.																					
Diseases of Nervous System.																					
83(3).meningitis				2		2	2		2							2		2			
8911(c). Locomotor atary				1		1	1		1							1		1			
91. Apoplexy		1	1	2		2	3		3							3		3			
93. Hemiplegia				2	1	3	2	1	3				1	1	2				1		1
94. Paraplegia				2		2	2		2												
Facial paralysis				1		1	1		1	1		1	2		2						
122. Epilepsy				5	3	8	5	3	8	2	2	4				2	1	3	1		1
133. General paralysis of insane				1		1	1		1							1		1			
Diseases of the Eye.																					
147. Conjunctivitis				4		4	4		4	4		4									
148. Purulent ophthalmia					2	2		2	2		1	1								1	1
Diseases of Circulatory System.																					
263. Valvular diseases of heart				5	1	6	5	1	6				2	1	3	3		3			
299. Fatty degeneration of heart				1		1	1		1							1		1			
Diseases of Respiratory System.																					
338. Bronchitis, catarrhal				2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4									
(b) Chronic bronchitis				2	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	2	1		1						
345. Asthma				6		6	6		6				6		6						
347(a). Hæmoptysis				1		1	1		1	1		1									
349. Pneumonia				9	6	15	9	6	15	8	5	13				1	1	2			
357. Phthisis				6	2	8	6	2	8				1		1	4	1	5	1	1	2
352. Gangrene of lung				1		1	1		1							1		1			
369. Pleurisy				1		1	1		1							1		1			
Diseases of Stomach.																					
475. Colic				2		2	2		2	2		2									
474. Constipation				1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2									
Diseases of Intestines.																					
22. Dysentery		1	1	14	3	17	14	4	18	6		6				7	2	9	1	2	3
473. Diarrhœa		1	1	41	7	48	41	8	49	29	5	33	1	1	2	10	1	11	2	1	3
Diseases of Rectum and Anus.																					
480. Hæmorrhoids				1		1	1		1				1		1						
481. Prolapsus recti				1		1	1		1				1		1						
483. Fistula in ano				1		1	1		1						1						
Diseases of the Liver.																					
499. Jaundice				1	1		1	1		1	1										
Diseases of the Peritoneum.																					
513. Peritonitis				1		1	1		1							1		1			
Diseases of the Testicle.																					
626. L. Orchitis				1		1	1		1	1		1									
Diseases of Lymphatics.																					
527. Lymphangitis					1	1		1	1											1	1
Diseases of Connective Tissue.																					
612. Abscess				4	1	5	4	1	5	3		3	1	1	2						
Parasitic Diseases of the Skin.																					
870. Ring-worm		4	4	4		4	8		8	8		8									

VIII.—continued.

Return of Sick in the Hospitals of the Lunatic Asylums for the year 1890--continued.

Diseases.	Remaining in hospital from previous year.			Admitted during the year.			Total.	Results.												
								Discharged "cured."			Discharged "otherwise."			Died.			Remaining sick.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
MADRAS—continued.																				
General Injury.																				
998. Scald				1		1	1		1	1		1								
Diseases of Joints.																				
760. Synovitis			1	1				1	1		1	1								
Human Parasites.																				
Class C. 30. Ascaris lumbricoides				5	1	6	5	1	6	5	1	6								
Injuries.																				
1072. Dislocation, lower jaw					1	1		1	1		1	1								
1178. Do. shoulder joint				1		1	1		1	1		1								
GROUP C.																				
55. Debility				8	3	11	8	3	11	3	1	4	4	1	5	1	1	2		
58. Rheumatism				1		1	1		1	1		1								
73. Anaemia				1		1	1		1						1		1			
Total	5	3	8	196	76	272	291	79	280	113	46	159	22	5	27	59	22	81	7	6
VIZAGAPATAN.																				
GROUP A.																				
22. Dysentery		1	1	3	2	5	4	2	6	2	2	4				2		2		
23(a) Malarial fever (ague)				1		1	1		1	1		1								
GROUP D.																				
57. Rheumatic fever					1	1		1	1		1	1								
69(b) Leprosy				2		2	2		2				2		2					
73. Anaemia				2		2	2		2	1		1				1		1		
Disease of the Nervous System.																				
83. Haemorrhage cerebrum				1	1	2	1	1	2	1		1					1	1		
91. Apoplexy				1		1	1		1							1		1		
Disease of the Eye.																				
150. Ulcer cornea				1		1	1		1	1		1								
Disease of the Respiratory System.																				
338(b). Bronchitis				1		1	1		1	1		1								
Disease of the Intestines.																				
473. Diarrhoea				2		2	2		2	2		2								
Disease of Stomach.																				
474. Constipation					1	1		1	1		1	1								
Disease of the Rectum.																				
481. Prolapsus of rectum				1		1	1		1	1		1								
Disease of the Kidney.																				
551. Bright's Disease					1	1		1	1								1	1		
Injuries of Skin.																				
1038. Burns (leg)		1	1				1		1	1		1								
Injuries of the Ear.																				
1090. Wound of pinna					1	1		1	1		1	1								
Injuries of the Chest.																				
1109. Fracture of the ribs				1		1	1		1	1		1								
Total			2	16	7	23	18	7	25	12	5	17	2		2	4	2	6		

VIII--continued.

Return of Sick in the Hospitals of the Lunatic Asylums for the year 1890--continued.

Diseases.	Remaining in hospital from previous year.			Admitted during the year.			Total.	Results.											
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Discharged "cured."			Discharged otherwise."			Died.			Remaining sick.		
								Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
CALCUTTA.																			
GROUP A.																			
11. Induenna				14	5	19	14	5	19	14	5	19							
12. Febricula				1	1	2	1	1	2										
13. Cholera				19	2	21	19	2	21	19	2	21							
22. Dysentery	1		1	5	1	6	5	1	6	4	1	5				10	2	12	
23(a) Intermittent fever				1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2				2		2	
23(b) Remittent fever				1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2							
27. Pyæmia				1	1	2	1	1	2										
29(a) Primary Syphilis				1	1	2	1	1	2							1	1		
GROUP B.																			
32. Aphthæ				1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2							
GROUP C.																			
55. Debility				1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2							
59. Old age				1	1	2	1	1	2							1		1	
GROUP D.																			
73. Anæmia				3	3	6	3	3	6	2	3	5					1		
Diseases of the Nervous System.																			
111. Paralysis Agitans				1	1	2	1	1	2				1	1					
122. Epilepsy				2	2	4	2	2	4										
92. Paralysis				1	1	2	1	1	2							1	1		
Diseases of the Eye.																			
147. Conjunctivitis				1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2							
150(a) Ulcer	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	3	3	6							
Respiratory System.																			
349(a) Pneumonia				1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2							
353. Phthisis	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2							1	1		
Diseases of Digestive System.																			
473. Diarrhœa				1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2				1	1		
Ch. diarrhœa				1	1	2	1	1	2							1	1		
Diseases of Kidney.																			
550. Dropsy				2	2	4	2	2	4							2	2		
Diseases of Bladder.																			
574. Cystitis				1	1	2	1	1	2								1	1	
Diseases of Testes.																			
629. Orchitis				1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2							
Diseases of Muscles.																			
784. Atrophy				3	1	4	3	1	4							1	1	2	
Diseases of Connective Tissue.																			
812. Abscess				1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2							
Diseases of Skin.																			
852. Boil				2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4							
854. Gangrene (scab)				1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2						1	
878. Scabies				1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2						1	
Total	1	5	6	68	21	89	67	22	89	44	13	57	1	1	19	7	26	4	

Statement showing the Cash Account of the Lunatic Asylums for the year 1890.

Asylum.	Receipts.						Expenditure.									
	From Treasury on account of						From Treasury on account of									
	Received from patients and other miscellaneous receipts.	Received from Municipality and Local Funds.	Received from Paymaster General, on account of Military Insurance.	Total.	Establishment.	Diet.	Clothing and bedding.	Bazaar medicines, hospital stores and miscellaneous.	Contingencies proper.	Contingencies improper.	Total.	Establishment.	Diet.	Clothing and bedding.	Bazaar medicines, hospital stores and miscellaneous.	Total.
Madras	Rs. 6,55,373	Rs. 2	Rs. 5,879	Rs. 6,10	Rs. 2	Rs. 5,879	Rs. 6,10	Rs. 2	Rs. 5,879	Rs. 6,10	Rs. 6,10	Rs. 2	Rs. 5,879	Rs. 6,10	Rs. 2	Rs. 5,879
Vizagapatam	Rs. 7,825	Rs. 1	Rs. 9	Rs. 2	Rs. 7,825	Rs. 1	Rs. 9	Rs. 2	Rs. 7,825	Rs. 1	Rs. 9	Rs. 2	Rs. 7,825	Rs. 1	Rs. 9	Rs. 9
Calcutta	Rs. 15,585	Rs. 5	Rs. 902	Rs. 8	Rs. 15,585	Rs. 5	Rs. 902	Rs. 8	Rs. 15,585	Rs. 5	Rs. 902	Rs. 8	Rs. 15,585	Rs. 5	Rs. 902	Rs. 16,492
Total																
Lunatic Asylums.																
Madras	Rs. 2,553	Rs. 13	Rs. 25	Rs. 38	Rs. 2,553	Rs. 13	Rs. 25	Rs. 38	Rs. 2,553	Rs. 13	Rs. 25	Rs. 38	Rs. 2,553	Rs. 13	Rs. 25	Rs. 2,629
Vizagapatam	Rs. 42	Rs. 12	Rs. 8	Rs. 62	Rs. 42	Rs. 12	Rs. 8	Rs. 62	Rs. 42	Rs. 12	Rs. 8	Rs. 62	Rs. 42	Rs. 12	Rs. 8	Rs. 64
Calcutta	Rs. 355	Rs. 4	Rs. 3	Rs. 362	Rs. 355	Rs. 4	Rs. 3	Rs. 362	Rs. 355	Rs. 4	Rs. 3	Rs. 362	Rs. 355	Rs. 4	Rs. 3	Rs. 366

(a) Includes the entire cost of buildings, cost of stationery and medicines, the value of Gravel produced and articles received from manufacturing Department.

(b) Includes Rs. 1,500 being the fare on buildings.

(c) Value of articles in store on the last day of the year.

XI.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure on account of the Manufactures in the Lunatic Asylums during the year 1890.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
		Credit.							
Mean Population.	Average number employed.			Cash paid into the Treasury during the year for articles sold.	Value of manufactured goods made over to asylum for asylum purposes.	Value of raw materials in store at the end of the year.	Value of manufactured goods in store at the end of the year.	Value of plant and machinery in store at the end of the year.	Total Credit.
	Males.	Females.	Total.						
Asylums									
Madras	329	103	432	229 13 7	3,653 13 0	357 6 11	401 9 0	Rs. A. P. 5,115 13 6	
Waltair	41	52	93	42	50 4 0	3 11 0	4 8 0	9 0 0	
Calicut	99	31	130	11	355 4 0	...	6 6 0	12 8 0	
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Debit.									
Asylums.	Value of manufactured goods in store on 1st January 1890.	Value of raw materials in store on 1st January 1890.	Value of plant and machinery in store on 1st January 1890.	Raw materials purchased and all other charges.	Contingencies of manufactures, viz. Indulgences to inmates as reward for work, &c.	Changes for work done by Public Works Department.	Total Debit.	Net profit or per memorandum at foot.	
									Rs. A. P.
Madras	8 0 8	630 14 0	452 3 0	1,345 15 0	...	...	2,330 0 0	8,043 15 5	
Waltair	...	4 4 1	9 0 0	29 7 2	...	...	50 11 11	38 1 7	
Calicut	...	...	...	175 11 0	...	...	175 11 0	220 6 0	
Memorandum of actual profits.									
Profits as per above table, column 17				Calicut.					
Difference of raw materials in store				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Total ...				2,785 13 6	42 2 10	201 8 0	...	...	
Difference of manufactured goods in store				443 7 1	0 9 1	...	...	...	
Total ...				2,442 6 5	41 9 9	201 8 0	...	...	
Difference of plant and machinery in store				401 9 0	3 8 8	6 6 0	...	...	
Total ...				3,043 15 5	38 1 1	220 14 0	...	...	
Total Net Profit ...				...	...	12 8 0	...	...	
Total Net Profit ...				3,943 15 5	38 1 1	220 6 0	...	...	

* Number employed in the new factory of cloth and garments alone.

* Number employed in the manufacture of cloth and sundries alone.

(29)

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	61	632
1890	632	197	829	118	114	597

Asylum.	Percentage to daily average strength.									
	Cured.					Died.				
	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Madras	22.60	11.75	8.10	13.63	10.14	6.38	8.87	7.03	9.49	13.70
Waltair	9.97	15.32	5.92	3.57	5.64	5.98	3.83	1.87	0.00	11.20
Calicut	14.30	10.19	10.30	2.96	12.67	0.25	3.39	4.07	5.95	20.13
Total	20.05	11.75	9.45	10.57	10.32	5.00	7.49	6.04	7.32	18.33

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	5	5	9	11
Waltair	16	..	..	..	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 lopers are confined in the Lunatic Asylum, Waltair; it should be reported whether measures have been taken to segregate these individuals.

4. Out of 177 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.				
	1885.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Madras	70.1	64.8	46.0	43.8	50.8
Waltair	71.6	69.8	67.2	70.0	75.0
Calicut	64.4	64.2	66.1	72.9	75.0
Total	69.4	67.7	62.4	69.7	68.2

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 Superintendents concerned. It is, however, observed that the Surgeon-General has drawn the

	Percentage to total treated of cases ascribed to an unknown cause.	
Madras	..	58.2
Panjab	..	53.4
Bombay	..	50.6
Bengal	..	48.6

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.

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.
	2	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
Madras	52 14	52 10	56 5	73 7	68 5	69 7	3 15	4 5	19 3
Waltair	59 3	50 13	51 5	41 2	41 5	36 6	2 0	1 3	2 8
Calicut	42 5	34 3	38 14	50 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
	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
Madras	5 12	6 14	7 11	5 6	7 7	6 14	141 5	139 8	150 8
Waltair	0 8	0 7	0 9	5 5	15 9	9 9	103 9	109 4	103 5
Calicut	8 9	9 14	7 4	7 15	7 15	19 9	129 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 Panjab, 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 per head of daily average strength.			Death-rate per cent. of daily average strength.
	RS.	A.	P.	
Bengal	35	13	0	6.94
Panjab { Delhi	36	13	0	7.52
{ Lahore	41	9	0	11.53
Madras	61	15	0	18.38
Bombay	65	3	0	11.0

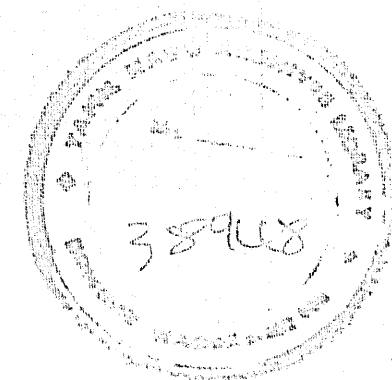
The Surgeon-General has recently been directed, however, to inquire into the causes of the apparently excessive expenditure in the Madras asylums, and it is therefore unnecessary to refer further to the subject. The substitution of the departmental for the contract system of supply which has been ordered 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 the totals of columns 13, 14, 15 and 30 of Statement IX were taken, but the cost has been worked out on the totals of columns 12, 14, 17, 25 and 26 of the statement.

In future, the value of the garden-produce which is included in column 30 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 84.0 *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 per head of those employed.			Value of plant and machinery in store at the end of the year.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Bengal	77.7	4	4	0	59,430	0	0
Panjab	67.6	19	8	0	464,400	0	0
Madras	45.8	15	10	0	474,000	0	0
Bombay	43.6	12	5	0	286,000	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



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