

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

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Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
30th July 1867.

No.-324. Read the following:—

No. 1,431.

Proceedings of the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab, in the General Department,
dated 3rd June 1867.

Read. Annual Report on the Lahore Lunatic Asylum, furnished by Surgeon Major
C. M. Smith, Civil Surgeon.

This is the first annual report of the above Institution, which has been in existence since the year 1849, and has gradually increased in size, until it has come to be one of the largest Lunatic Asylums in India.

It has been for years under the medical and executive charge of Dr. C. M. Smith, the Civil Surgeon, who has, up to the present time, received no extra remuneration for the duty, but who has nevertheless watched over it with the most unremitting care, availing himself of every opportunity for introducing improvements, enforcing from all the establishment a kind and conciliatory treatment of the unfortunate inmates, and maintaining an amount of order, cleanliness, and useful occupation throughout the Institution, which elicit the acknowledgments of all visiting the Asylum.

The report and its accompaniments show that the internal arrangements of the Institution are excellent: the building is well placed, on high ground; the wards well ventilated and scrupulously clean; the amount of sleeping space allowed each inmate large, no inmate having less than 975 cubic feet and 80 feet of superficial space, and some a good deal more; the allowance of food and clothing is on the most liberal scale.

But, notwithstanding these unusually favourable conditions, the mortality amongst the inmates, from fever, during the latter part of the year, was serious.

The circumstance is to be greatly lamented; but, seeing that the fever assumed a contagious form, and the inmates of such an Asylum are the worst possible subjects for treatment under such circumstances, the high rate of mortality is not to be wondered at. The occurrence of this type of fever appears to show that quarantine arrangements, so far as they may be practicable, are no less necessary in an Institution of this kind than in a Jail; and from the plan it appears to be doubtful whether there exist at present adequate means for keeping patients apart when suffering from an infectious disease.

His Honor observes that more than one-fourth of the patients, for whose lunacy causes are assigned, owe their lunacy to indulgence in Bhang and Charas, and that cases of acute mania resulting from this cause are stated to have considerably increased of late. The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to learn if any special cause can be assigned for this increase, and whether cases of acute mania, resulting from addiction to spirits, show a corresponding decrease.

The progressive increase in the proportion of Mussulmans among the inmates of the Asylum, giving them this year a decided preponderance over Hindoos, though in 1863 the latter predominated, is remarkable.

The appointment of a Matron for the superintendence of the female lunatics is doubtless very necessary, and the sanction of the Supreme Government will be solicited to the arrangement.

ORDERED that the report and His Honor's remarks be printed for general information, and that the acknowledgments of the Government be conveyed to

Dr. C. M. Smith, for the care he has bestowed upon this most important and increasing Institution.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab.

T. H. THORNTON,

Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Annual Report on the Lahore Lunatic Asylum for the year 1866, dated Lahore, January 1st, 1867.

As this is the first annual report that has been submitted to the Punjab Government, I deem it advisable to commence with a brief history of the Lunatic Asylum, from its origin until the present time, and then describe the existing state and condition of the institution.

The Lunatic Asylum at Lahore was originally founded at the suggestion of Dr. Honingberger, the State Physician, during the regency of the Maharajah Duleep Sing; and on the annexation of the Punjab to the British rule, in May 1849, the Board of Administration placed the Asylum under the management and superintendence of the Residency Surgeon (Dr. Hathaway). At this time there were only some 12 patients, who were either confirmed idiots, or epileptics, who had been abandoned by their relatives. These unfortunates were confined in a quadrangular building, situated in the midst of the city, adjoining the present Medical College Hospital, which at that time was the Government Dispensary, a place perfectly unsuited both by its construction and situation for a Lunatic Asylum; the cells were low and damp, without ventilation, and there was no possibility of classifying or separating the patients. As the numbers gradually increased, the deficiencies of the Asylum became more and more apparent, and Government determined to establish a new Asylum outside the city.

For this purpose, the vacant Barracks in Anarkullee, formerly occupied by the Artillery, were selected; these buildings were surrounded by a high wall, and partitioned off into wards and compartments, admitting of the classification of the patients, and calculated to accommodate from 150 to 200 patients.

Although the new Asylum was undoubtedly faulty, both in construction and situation, according to present advanced knowledge of the requisites of an Asylum, still it was a vast improvement on the old one in the city.

The insanes were removed into Anarkullee in March 1857, and continued there till 1863. At the time of their removal from the city there were 85 patients only, 6 of whom were females. From this period, the number of inmates gradually and steadily increased, year by year; and in 1862 a still further addition to the numbers was made, by the transfer of all the lunatics from Delhi to Lahore, Government having decided that the Delhi Lunatic Asylum should be abolished, and the one at Lahore constitute the only Asylum for the Province. To afford accommodation for the Delhi lunatics, an extra Barrack was enclosed and added to the Asylum. The number of lunatics received from Delhi amounted to 61, viz., 44 males and 17 females, raising the total number in the Lahore Asylum to 218, viz., 177 males and 41 females. By the following year, by fresh admissions, the number of patients had reached 249; the Asylum had now become more formidable in its dimensions than had originally been contemplated, and the inconvenience, not to say danger to the public health, of having so large a body of lunatics confined in the midst of the Civil station, and in close proximity to the Sudder bazaar, began to be seriously felt; in addition to this, the great want of Office accommodation, and the general improvements in every way taking place in Anarkullee, rendered it most desirable, if not actually imperative, that the Asylum should

be removed to a more suitable site, at a distance from Cantonments. To effect this object, Lena Sing's Chownee was fixed upon, and has been converted into the present Asylum. This selection was in every way a good one.

Lena Sing's Chownee is situated on the Umritsur road, to the north of the Railway Station; it is on high ground, well drained, and with a supply of good water, and although in close

Description of new Asylum.

proximity to the Railway property, is yet quite apart from all dwelling houses, and is, in most other respects, well suited for an Asylum. During the Sikh time, the Chownee was used as a Military Depôt, or Arsenal; since our raj, it has been employed for various purposes, 1st, for Mr. Cope's flax experiments; then it was occupied by the Thuggee Jail, and more recently it was converted into a Police Barrack, in which the mounted branch of the force was quartered.

The building, which in construction somewhat resembles a native Serai, is in the form of a parallelogram, and is divided internally into two squares, or divisions; these have now been again sub-divided, to admit of classification and separation. When first occupied by the lunatics in 1863, the building was in bad repair, the roofs were all leaky, and, in many places, in an unsafe condition, the floors of the different wards were beneath the surface ground, and the ventilation was most imperfect; all this has now been gradually rectified and altered; the entire building has been re-roofed, and the wards re-modelled, a tasteful flower garden now occupies the place of old huts and broken ground, and the entire aspect and condition of the place is changed. The annexed plan will best convey an idea of the present construction of the Asylum.

Among the improvements and alterations that have taken place during the past year, the following may be enumerated: a raised floor or chubootra has been made, in all the wards, about a foot high, on which is placed the patient's cot and bed. The most perfect ventilation has been secured by the construction of a number of ventilators in the roof of the wards.

The doors of the verandah and sleeping apartments are provided with chicks and taut purdahs, and in the large wards (Nos. 1 and 2), during the cold season to secure warmth, &c., the open spaces are closed with jhamps having doors and windows for light and ventilation, these are removed when the hot weather sets in, being no longer required; the ventilation in the Hospital has been greatly improved by having doors made in the north-east end and windows placed over the doors looking towards the north.

An excellent bathing room, furnished with all the requisites for ablution, has been constructed, adjoining the Hospital, for the use of the sick.

The vegetable garden has been gradually got into order; this has been a work of time and labour, as the ground was most unfavourable, being full of bricks and holes; the well also was out of repair, the latter has now been put into good working order, and the whole ground levelled and laid out into walks, &c. An abundant crop of vegetables has been raised in one portion, and by the rains the entire garden will be in active cultivation. A suitable pukka bathing place has been made near the well for the male patients, and a similar one is now in the course of construction in the female compartment. In addition to these improvements, constant care is devoted to the preservation of the ornamental garden, flowers are cultivated, shrubs, &c., planted, and the walks and grass kept in perfect order. The wards are white-washed and leaped regularly, and whenever occasion requires it, and not a speck of dirt is allowed to remain on the walls or floors, the entire conservancy arrangements, gardening, &c., being carried out by the lunatics themselves.

The following table shows the number of admissions that have taken place each year, from 1863, when the lunatics first occupied the present Asylum.

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Admissions...	127	115	180	187
Re-admissions	7	8	8	12
Actual strength	328	336	430	442
Daily average strength	285.44	237.42	210.16	286

Table of Admissions.

In reference to the period under review, there were, on the 18th December 1865, 305 patients remaining under treatment; the admissions during the past 12 months have been 137, making a total of 442, of which 458 are males and 84 females. One of this number, 36 are criminal lunatics, viz, 30 males and 6 females, of which 16 have been admitted during the year.

A nominal roll of the criminal lunatics with the nature of their crimes is appended.

Out of the total number of lunatics treated, 20 have been discharged cured; and 70 sufficiently improved in health to be made over to the care of their relatives, from whom security is taken for their safety. The cures and transfers, therefore, have amounted to 28 per cent. on actual strength. The mortality, I regret to say, has been very great, amounting to 28 per cent. on the actual strength; this has been occasioned by an epidemic fever that broke out in September and lasted till December, and which must be regarded as perfectly exceptional, and, I am convinced, quite unconnected with any faulty sanitary condition of the Asylum.

Previous to September the lunatics had enjoyed above the average health, 28 deaths from different causes, or 6.36 per cent having occurred. Before the fever made its appearance in the Asylum, intermittent fever had been prevalent, and still continued to be so, both in the district and city of Lahore, and also in the Jails. I was officiating during Doctor Gray's absence, and had medical charge of the Central Jail as well as the Female Penitentiary, and, therefore, had full opportunity of watching the progress of the fever among the prisoners; but here the fever did not assume the asthenic type, was amenable to treatment, and the mortality was next to nil. It was, however, different in the city, and in parts of the district; in the city, the mortality from this cause rose to nearly 15 a day, and when it attacked the lunatics, it at once assumed the relapsing form and presented all the characteristics that have been so graphically described by Doctor Bateson, in his report on the epidemic fever in the Umballa Jail, except that in the Asylum the patients at once become apathetic and refused all food, stimulants, &c. After the first attack of fever they became anæmic and their feet adematous, and then rapidly sank either from sheer exhaustion of the vital powers or the superintention of diarrhoea or dysentery. As a general rule, there were no prominent symptoms of any kind, except the slight primary fever; in a few there was tenderness of the liver, with high coloured urine and yellow conjunctivæ, but in the majority these were not well marked, and I attribute the high mortality, in great measure, to the impossibility of getting the patients to take food and stimulants in sufficient quantities, all our efforts in this direction being ineffectual, and, in spite of all our endeavours, they gradually, as it were, dribbled away, dying at the rate of 2 and 3 a day. The following return shows the number of admissions, &c., from this epidemic.

Number of lunatics attacked by epidemic fever:—

Months.	No. of Admissions.	No. of Deaths.
September	62	18
October	48	25
November	14	21
December	10	8
Total ..	134	72

At one time, I contemplated recommending the removal of the lunatics from the Asylum,

but the prevalency of the fever outside, the peculiarity of this class of patients, and the impossibility of attending them equally well in any other spot, prevented my carrying out this idea. As soon as practicable I called a meeting of the Visitors of the Asylum, including the Inspector

General of Jails, and requested their strict inspection of the Asylum, and report on its then sanitary condition, and any suggestions they would offer. Appended are the remarks* made by each individual member, which fully bore out my opinion that there was nothing faulty as far as sanitation, food, clothing, &c., were concerned, while every mode of treatment that my former experience of the disease could suggest was carried out, and the fever-patients kept separated from the other lunatics.

The Native Doctor and his Assistants were unremitting in their attention to the sick; and, while in the discharge of his duties, the Native Doctor was himself attacked with the fever, and narrowly escaped with his life.

No case of cholera or small-pox, or other zymotic disease, has occurred during the year.

The following table shows the different classes of insanity that have been treated in the Asylum, since the year 1863:—

List of Admissions of different mania during the year as follows:—

Diseases.	1863.*	1864.	1865.	1866.	
Moral Insanity	36	25	37	20	Different classes of Insanity.
Lascivious	...	...	...	1	
Abusive	...	1	...	...	
Monomania	17	26	32	23	
Fighting propensity	5	...	3	1	
Religious exaltation	1	...	...	1	
Exaltation of position	...	1	1	...	
From losses in law proceedings	...	...	...	...	
Mania	31	24	56	48	
Melancholia	19	15	27	25	
Chronica	...	1	...	3	
Epileptica	4	1	4	3	
Hereditary	...	...	...	...	
Periodical	...	...	...	2	
Dementia	9	13	9	4	
Epileptica	...	...	...	...	
Hereditary	...	...	...	...	
Amentia... ..	5	7	9	2	
Imbecility, Hereditary... ..	...	1	2	2	
Retained by order of Government ..	...	...	...	2	
Total ...	127	115	180	127	

It will be seen that although the different classes have, as a general rule, preserved very much the same proportions each year, yet acute mania has considerably increased; the majority of these cases result from the use of Bhang, Churrus, and other intoxicating drugs.

The relative proportions of Hindoos and Mussulmans treated in the Asylum has been as follows:—

Return of relative number of Hindoos and Mussulmans treated in the Asylum since 1863.

Years.	Hindoo.	Mussulman.	Christian.	Total.
1863 ...	173	160	5	338
1864 ...	166	165	5	336
1865 ...	207	219	4	430
1866 ...	192	246	4	442

Castos.

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The number of criminal lunatics in confinement during the past year has been—

Criminal lunatics.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
	20	16	36	5	6	25

The nominal roll of this class of lunatics, with the nature of their offences, is appended.

* A reference to the plan will show how the Asylum has been sub-divided to admit of the classification and separation of the different classes of lunatics: the cubical contents and superficial space of each ward is shown in the following table:—

Council contents and superficial space of wards.

Cubical contents and superficial space of wards.	CUBICAL CONTENTS.				SUPERFICIAL SPACE.			
	No. of wards.	Height.	Length.	Breadth.	Cubical contents.	For each patient.	No. of patients in each ward.	Superficial space per inmate.
	1	10 feet.	138 feet.	39 feet.	58 820 feet.	1345½ feet.	40	5382 feet.
	2	11 feet.	138 feet.	38 feet.	57684 feet.	1373 42 feet.	42	5244 feet.
	3	10 feet.	325 feet.	12½ feet.	41437 feet.	1833 5 feet.	22	4143 feet.
Criminal ward.	10 cells 10 feet.	125 feet.	22½ feet.	28125 feet.	975 51 feet.	46	2812½ feet.	80 70 feet.
Female ward.	17 cells 10 feet.	134 feet.	12½ feet.	16750 feet.				
Hospital	11½ feet.	91 feet.	37 feet.	36702 feet.	1759 18 feet.	22	3367 feet.	131 08 feet.

It will be seen that the smallest amount of air per head is 974 54, while the highest reaches 1883 5 feet; the hospital affords 1759 18 feet per man; at the same time the superficial space is also ample, the smallest quantity being 82 70 feet, and the highest as much as 134½ feet. A through current of air is maintained in all the wards by means of the ventilators in the roof, side windows, &c., while in addition to these the hospital and Nos. 1 and 2 wards are furnished with air passages running round the side of the walls near the roof, enclosed internally with perforated tiles, and opening into shafts, passing through the roof externally; this is a most admirable mode of ventilation, securing an uninterrupted escape of air from the interior of the wards.

Each ward and cell is provided with raised chubootas; these are made of earth well rammed together, and with a border of brick-work; they are about one foot in height, and are kept well leaped and clean: on these are placed at regular distances (never less than 3 feet apart) a wooden platform 6½ × 3½ feet for the patient's bed and blanket: by this means each lunatic is provided with a separate bed, and all crowding together is prevented, and a free circulation of air is secured both around and beneath each bed:—

The patients' clothing is as follows:—

Summer Clothing.

- Clothing.
- 1 Cotton Jacket.
 - 1 Do. Cap.
 - 1 Do. Saffa.
 - 1 Blanket.
 - 1 Piece of Taut for sleeping on.

Winter Clothing.

- 1 Thick Woollen Jacket lined with Cotton.
- 1 Do. Cap.
- 1 Cotton Saffa.
- 2 Blankets.
- 1 Bed stuffed with straw.

* Vide Appendix.

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Each patient is provided with a wooden platform, on which is placed a bed. The summer clothing is issued on the 15th April, the second blanket is supplied on the 15th September, or according to the state of the weather; and the winter clothing is worn from the 15th October. All torn clothing is at once repaired or replaced by fresh.

The clothing for the female lunatics consists of—

In Summer.

- 1 Cotton Coortah.
- 1 Pair of Pyjamahs (Sikh pattern.)
- 1 Chuddur.
- 1 Blanket.
- 1 Taut for sleeping on.

In Winter.

- 1 Woollen Coortah lined with Cotton.
- 1 Pair of Cotton Pyjamahs.
- 1 Chuddur.
- 2 Blankets.
- 1 Bed stuffed with straw.

The cotton clothing is dyed a light blue, the chuddur is kept white.

The criminal lunatics have the summer clothing dyed dark blue, and their winter coats made of black blanketing; and a light iron ring, guarded with a leather gaiter, is placed on the left leg above the ankle to distinguish them from the other patients. Female criminal lunatics do not wear the ring.

The following is the diet allowed in the Asylum, divided into two meals a day. The lunatics

Diet.

feed in separate gangs, so that it can be at once seen if any refuse their food, &c. Each man is

provided with a vessel to contain his rations, and the utmost order and supervision is maintained during meals. The food is inspected before cooking and when prepared, and it is carefully weighed and care taken that each patient gets his proper quantity.

ORDINARY DIET FOR LUNATICS.

DAYS.	Atta.	Dall.	Ghee.	Meat.	Condi-ments.	Vege-tables.	Fire-wood.	Salt.
Monday	10		½	4	12	4	6	½
Tuesday	10	3			12		6	½
Wednesday	10		½	4	12	4	6	½
Thursday	10	3			12		6	½
Friday	10	3			12		6	½
Saturday	10		½	4	12	4	6	½
Sunday	10				12		6	½

N. B.—In summer 6 chittaks of Dahoo is given once in the week instead of Meat. 8 chittaks of rice is prepared every day, for 15 patients, in lieu of Atta. 8 chittaks of milk is given every day to the weakly lunatics, as also Soap.

Hospital Diet.

DAYS.	Atta.	Dall.	Ghee.	Meat.	Condi- ments.	Vege- tables.	Fire- wood.	Salt.	Sugar.	Soojee.	Milk.
	Cks.	Cks.	Cks.	Cks.	Cks.	Cks.	Cks.	Cks.	Cks.	Cks.	Cks.
Monday ...	8	...	1	3	12	4	6	1	1	1	8
Tuesday ...	8	2	...	...	12	...	6	1	1	1	8
Wednesday ...	8	...	1	3	12	4	6	1	1	1	8
Thursday ...	8	2	...	...	12	...	6	1	1	1	8
Friday ...	8	2	...	...	12	...	6	1	1	1	8
Saturday ...	8	...	1	3	12	4	6	1	1	1	8
Sunday ...	8	2	...	...	12	...	6	1	1	1	8

All patients that are able to work are kept in employment, but in no case is the labour carried out to an injurious or hurtful extent ; a constant light occupation has had a most beneficial effect, both mentally and bodily, upon the patients ; and the garden especially has now become a source of pleasure and pride to most of the inmates. Out of a daily average number of 286 lunatics, 194 have been constantly engaged in light and useful occupations.

The nature of the employment has been as follows :—

Manufactures.

Cloth making, Doosootee & Garha	Bheestees.
Basket making.	Durzees.
Chick making.	Sweepers.
Oil press.	Leeping wards.
Cotton cording.	Assistant Mason.
Cotton cleaning.	Dhobie.
Soorkhee making.	Repairing roads.
Thread spinning.	Earth Carriers.
Ban making.	Punkah Coolies.
Gardening.	Lumburdars.
Cooks.	Hospital Attendants.

The profits from the manufactures, of course, have not been large, as the object has not been so much to make money as to afford suitable employment to the patients.

Profits.—Vide Table No.

The total cost of each lunatic, including the establishment and every other charge, has been 58 Rupees 13 Annas 6 Pies per annum ; this is a slight increase on the preceding year, but

Annual cost per head.

this has been occasioned by a small increase in the establishment, and by the general dearness of provisions. Considering the manner the patients are clothed, fed, and generally provided for, the cost cannot, I think, be deemed extravagant.

It now only remains for me to speak of the conduct of the establishment.

It affords me great pleasure to record my sense of the zeal the Deputy Superintendent, Mr. Wilson, has shown in the discharge of his duties ; he lives among the lunatics, and by making himself thoroughly acquainted with their individual history, dispositions, and peculiarities, and by his uniform kindness of manner he has become regarded by all the patients as their friend and adviser, and at the same time, he has kept a strict supervision over the conduct of the establishment, and thereby succeeded in introducing into the Asylum a system of good order and regularity that scarcely be improved.

Establishment.—Vide Appendix.

The Native L. has been unremitting in his attention to his duties, and in the care and kindness he has uniformly displayed in the treatment of the patients under his charge ; his professional qualifications are very superior to the common run of Native Doctors, and, possessing in an eminent degree the art of gaining the confidence of his patients, renders him peculiarly qualified for his present charge.

The rest of the subordinate establishment have, as a rule, conducted themselves well, and to my satisfaction ; few complaints having been brought to my notice by the Deputy Superintendent. I have long wished to obtain the services of a Matron, to superintend and watch over the female patients, instead of the native who formerly had charge of them, knowing that peculiar qualifications are required for this office. I have previously, to bringing this subject before Government for its sanction, obtained the services of a Mrs. Brown, who has now been some months acting as matron and learning her duties, so that I can now confidently recommend her appointment ; she possesses all the requisite qualifications of temper and tact required in the management of lunatics, and there has already been a marked improvement in the conduct and habits of the female patients since she joined the Asylum. During probation her salary has been paid out of the profits of the manufactures, but I now solicit the sanction of Government to her being placed on the permanent establishment.

Conduct of.

Visitors of Asylum.

The Asylum has been inspected at regular intervals by the Visitors of the Institution.

C. M. SMITH, Surgeon Major,
In Medical Charge, Lunatic Asylum.

Memorandum by Sanitary Commission.

P. S.—Since the date of this report the Asylum has been visited by the Sanitary Commission, who have recorded the following opinion of its state:—

“ Dr. Cunningham and myself visited the Asylum on the evening of the 1st instant in company with Dr. Smith ; we were much pleased with the cleanliness and order of the interior, and with the arrangements generally.

“ The building is not naturally adapted to the wants of an Asylum, but every possible measure, &c., appears to have been taken to make it so.

LAHORE,
2nd April 1867.

(Signed) G. B. MALLESON,
Sanitary Commission.

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No.	Names.	District.	Date of Admission.	Crimes.	Sentences.	Discharged.	Died.
1	Mohur Sing ...	Rohtuck ...	6th February 1861.	Murder. Acquitted on the ground of insanity.	Nil.		
2	Kishna ...	Goorgaon ...	21st March 1862.	Murder trial. Crime not mentioned.	Nil.	.....	.....
3	Musst. Goojree (female.)	Multan ...	19th November 1862.	Murder ...	Imprisonment for life ...	.....	.....
4	Roopa ...	Lahore ...	14th June 1863.	Homicide aggravated ...	Sixteen years ...	.....	.....
5	Shere Khan ...	Ditto ...	8th March 1864.	Murder ...	Confinement for life in the Asylum.	.....	27th May 1866.
6	Musst. Mano (female.)	Hisar ...	14th April 1864.	Murder ...	Nil.	31st August 1866.	.....
7	Hagee ...	Shahpore ...	1st July 1864.	Murder ...	Nil.	.....	.....
8	Shuruf ...	Jhelum ...	15th September 1864.	Murder. Acquitted on the ground of insanity.	Nil.	.....	.....
9	Kareem Bux ...	Rohtuck ...	8th November 1864.	Setting fire to a house ...	Nil.	.....	.....
10	Wasaya ...	Multan ...	18th January 1865.	Murder ...	Nil.	.....	.....
11	Musst. Rokma ...	Rohtuck ...	26th May 1865.	Murder ...	Nil.	19th June 1866.	.....
12	Joto Ram ...	Kurnal ...	11th June 1865.	Murder ...	Nil.	.....	27th May 1866.
13	Jhundoo ...	Loodianah ...	15th July 1865.	Murder. Acquitted on the ground of insanity.	Nil.		

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14	Shere Ali ...	Peshawur ...	12th August 1865.	Murder ...	Nil.		28th Sept. 1866.
15	Nicka ...	Hoshyarpore.	16th September 1865.	Theft ...	Nil.	13th Sept. 1866.	
16	Musst. Sanohur ...	Delhi ...	5th November 1865.	...	Nil.	4th October 1866.	.....
17	Mahabee ...	" ...	" 1865.	Concealment of birth ...	Two years' imprisonment.	.....	.....
18	Ditto ...	Jhung ...	8th " 1865.	Voluntarily causing hurt	Nil.	.....	.....
19	Phurkoo ...	Goordaspore.	11th " 1865.	Murder ...	Nil.	.....	11th Sept. 1866.
20	Painda Khan ...	Bunnoo ...	9th December 1865.	Murder ...	Nil.	.....	.....
21	Zuman ...	Peshawur ...	8th January 1866.	Murder ...	Nil.	.....	.....
22	Jahan Shah ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Murder ...	Nil.	.....	.....
23	Mehroo ...	Rohtuck ...	Do.	Murder ...	Nil.	19th June 1866.	.....
24	Ram Ditta ...	Lahore ...	1st March 1866.	Causing grievous hurt	Nil.	.....	.....
25	Meher Sing ...	Umritsur ...	13th June 1866.	Murder. Acquitted on the ground of insanity ...	Nil.	.....	.....
26	Bahadoor ...	Do. ...	20th July 1866.	Section 335 I. P. C. ...	3 years' imprisonment...	.....	.....
27	Shere Sing ...	Do. ...	Do.	" 379 " ...	1 year and 6 months ...	.....	.....
28	Kasur ...	Do. ...	Do.	" 457 " ...	1 year and 6 months ...	.....	.....
29	Hattoo ...	Loodianah...	28th Do.	Attempting to cut off his wife's nose ...	Nil.	.....	.....
30	Abdoolah ...	Umballa ...	9th August 1866.	Section 456, I. P. C. House Trespass ...	Nil.	.....	.....
31	Fatfeh Deen ...	Lahore ...	24th Do.	Section, 417 I. P. C. ...	7½ months ...	.....	11th Dec. 1866.
32	Nubia ...	Do. ...	Do.	Voluntarily causing hurt	5 years ...	.....	.....

LIST OF CRIMINAL LUNATICS FOR 1866.—(Continued.)

No.	Names.	District.	Date of Admission.	Crimes.	Sentences.	Discharged.	Died.
33	Wazeera	Goojrat	2nd September 1866.	Murder. Acquitted on the ground of insanity	Nil.	.....	.....
34	Kullo	Goojranwalla	21st Do.	Act 290	6 months	.....	.....
35	Musst. Jewnee	Umritsur	17th November 1866.	Attempting to drown a child	Nil.	.....	.....
36	Roaldoo	Lahore	4th September 1866.	Theft	.....	.....	27th Oct. 1866.

ABSTRACT.

Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
20	16	36	5	6	25

C. M. SMITH, Surgeon Major,
In Medical charge, Lunatic Asylum.

APPENDIX B.

Remarks by the Visitors of the Lunatic Asylum, on the sanitary condition, general arrangements, and internal economy of the Institution.

I visited the Lahore Lunatic Asylum on the 26th November 1866, in the company of the Commissioner of the Division, the Deputy Commissioner, and the Superintendent of the Asylum. There had been, for some little time, a very serious form of fever, not unlike that found in jails, prevailing among the lunatics, and the consequent mortality had been large. I, therefore, during the time of my visit, directed my attention more especially to the sanitary arrangements of the Institution, with a view to discover, if I could, any defects to which might be attributed, in the smallest degree, the amount of disease which had prevailed among the lunatics. It may be as well if I enter somewhat into detail concerning these arrangements.

The sleeping wards are situated mainly on the sides of a square opening on to a neat and well kept garden.

Ventilation.—The ventilation of the wards is excellent; there is ventilation by doors as well as roof ventilation, the former can be controlled by means of purdās.

Lateral and cubic space allotted to each inmate.—In several cases there was, I think, 8 feet of lateral space, in none less than six. The cubical space, I should say, in no instance was less than 800 feet, in some it was more.

Beds and Bedding.—Along the inner side of the ward, and in one case in the centre, were raised earthen platforms about 8 inches high. On these platforms wooden bedsteads about 6 inches high; on this was a rough straw mattress on which the man slept, he was supplied with two blankets of very good texture.

Cleanliness of the ward.—At the time I visited the wards, the inmates had not long quitted them, but there was absolutely no smell whatsoever; all that could have been done was to have had them swept before my visit, for there was not, save in a few instances to be alluded to hereafter, a trace of leeping.

Conservancy.—The dry-earth system is carried out in its fullest extent; it may be mentioned that in the wards wherever night-soil is spilt a quantity of dry earth thrown over it immediately deodorizes it; this is then removed, and it appeared to me that the spot was leeped. I observed this in two or three spots. I consider the conservancy most admirable.

Clothing of Lunatics.—This was decidedly good: a warm blanket coat of fair length well protected the loins and belly, the texture of the clothing was good. I also examined the

Food.—It was good in quality and well prepared, the quantity was ample.

The whole aspect of the place betokened care and attention bestowed upon the cure, the health, and comfort of the unfortunate inmates. I have, for several years, been dealing with the hygienic arrangements of large bodies of men, and I can conscientiously say I never found any to exceed in excellence in every respect those in the Asylum; nor could I find any point on which I could offer a suggestion. It is clear to my mind that the fever which has been prevailing did not owe its origin to any local cause within the Institution. There has been, and to some extent still is, a very fatal form of fever prevalent among the inhabitants of the city of Lahore, as well as of the neighbouring villages; this is the same type as that existing in the Asylum, and it must be borne in mind that lunatics are always more difficult to treat and less able to combat disease, than other patients; this will explain why the mortality has been proportionately greater among them.

A change seems to have taken place for the better, and for some days there have been no admissions into hospital.

(Signed) A. M. DALLAS,
Inspector General of Prisons.

29th November 1866.

At the request of Dr. C. M. Smith, Civil Surgeon, Dr. Dallas, the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Aitchison, and myself visited the Asylum in company with the Civil Surgeon.

A considerable mortality from an insidious low fever had occurred.

30th July 1867.

There could be no fault found with any of the arrangements for the unhappy patients or inmates of the Asylum. They were all that humanity and forethought could devise. The accommodation is admirable; the grounds cheerful; the appearance of the lunatics comfortable, and as happy as the peculiar nature of their malady can permit; the food was excellent and nutritious and ample in quality; the clothing is warm and plentiful; there is not a sign of malaria about the place, and sleeping wards are a model of cleanliness, and well ventilated, while admitting of being closed for the cold nights.

The low fever is not confined to the Asylum, but has spread through the city to a larger degree than in former years, and only now shows signs of abating.

The patients are of course not so submissive to treatment as others in their right senses, and often fail to complain of incipient disease or illness. All this is unfavourable to successful treatment. I record my opinion, in which I feel sure Mr. Aitchison and Dr. Dallas will concur, viz., that every precaution that could be adopted has been taken by Dr. Smith, and that all that can possibly be devised for the health, amusement, nourishment, and general humane treatment of the lunatics, has been carried into effect.

(Signed) FREDERICK COOPER,
Commissioner.

I entirely concur in everything that Mr. Cooper has said regarding the excellence of the internal arrangement of the Asylum. The fever is certainly not attributable to the absence of anything that more than usual foresight and care could supply. Fever of the same type prevailed in the city during the month of October, the deaths averaging from thirteen to fifteen a day. It has now abated, and the returns for the last week show only five or six deaths daily in the city. I am glad to learn from Dr. Smith that there have been no fresh cases in the Asylum for the last five days.

LAHORE,
30th November 1866.

(Signed) C. U. AITCHISON,
Deputy Commissioner.

APPENDIX C.

Rules to be observed in the Lunatic Asylum, Lahore.

The Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, Inspector General of Prisons, and the Civil Surgeon are, according to Act XXXIV of 1858, paragraph 2, Visitors of the Asylum.

Appointment of Visitors.

In every case an inquiry should be made by the Magistrate of the district from which the lunatic is to be forwarded, whether there is available accommodation in the Asylum. On

Admission of lunatics.

receiving a reply in the affirmative, the lunatic is to be forwarded under a proper escort to Lahore. A descriptive roll and medical certificate of insanity, and in case of criminal lunatics a copy of the order of the Court and Section of Criminal Code under which the lunatic is transferred to the Asylum, should, in all cases, accompany the patient.

In ordinary cases, when a patient is sufficiently recovered to be restored to liberty, his friends are informed of it, and requested to come for him. He is then forwarded to the Deputy

Discharge of lunatics.

Commissioner, with a recommendation for his discharge, together with all papers connected with his case, and on his friends furnishing security for his conduct and safe keeping, he is made over to their care, and any property belonging to him is to be delivered over to him. In case of criminal lunatics, a Commission of Lunacy, consisting of two or more Visitors of the Asylum, examines every patient of this class who may be considered by the Superintendent of the Asylum to have thoroughly recovered, and the result of such examination is communicated to the Judges of the High Court, who pass their order on it.

30th July 1867.

On arrival at the Asylum the lunatic is admitted. The clothes, fetters, &c., he has on, become the property of the Asylum, and a receipt

Rules for the internal management of the Asylum.

for them, together with a report of the arrival and admission of the lunatic, is to be at once forwarded to the despatching officer. Before the patient is allowed to mix with other inmates, he is to be thoroughly washed and cleaned, and his hair cut, or shaved if necessary, and he is supplied with the Asylum dress. He is then to be placed under observation for the first week or ten days, at the end of which period he will be drafted among the other patients according to the nature of his malady, habits, &c.

Classification of lunatics.

As far as the construction of the Asylum admits, the patients will be separated into the following classes:—

1st. Violent and dangerous.

2nd. Harmless.

3rd. Epileptics and idiots.

All criminal lunatics to be confined in the cells and compound provided for this class, and to wear a distinguishing dress with a light iron ring on the left leg; they are to be locked up at night.

Criminal lunatics.

Patients to be called at sun-rise.

Bedding aired.

The wards are then to be carefully swept and cleaned, and on this being done, the bedding is to be re-placed on the wooden platforms, and the blankets neatly folded and placed at the head of each bed.

Wards cleaned and bedding, &c., re-placed.

Patients to be formed into working gangs.

Nature of employment.

Labour not be oppressive.

All patients will be inspected every day by the Native Doctor, who will point out to the Duffadars of the different wards those who may be unfit for hard work, and such patients will then be given some light and easy employment.

Inspection of patients.

Hours of labour.

At the termination of each day's labour, the patients will proceed to the bathing places at the well, and be thoroughly washed. All patients to be washed before returning to the sleeping wards.

Ablution after labour.

The patients will receive two meals a day.

Diet.

Breakfast will be served in the summer at 10-30 A. M., in the winter at 8-30 A. M. Dinner at 7 P. M., and 5 P. M., respectively.

The food to consist as follows:—

	Atta.	Meat.	Vegetables.	Condiments.	Salt.	Ghee.	Dall.	Dahee.
	Chks.	Chks.	Chks.	Chk.	Chk.	Chk.	Chks.	Chks.
Monday	10	4	4	1-12th	1-5th	1-5th	...	...
Tuesday	"	...	...	"	"	"	3	...
Wednesday	"	4	4	"	"	"	...	...
Thursday	"	...	...	"	"	"	3	...
Friday	"	...	...	"	"	"	3	...
Saturday	"	...	...	"	"	"	...	6
Sunday	"	...	...	"	"	"	3	...

During the hot weather, each patient will get 6 chittaks. of dahee instead of meat once a week.

During the winter, meat and vegetables will be issued three times every week, and dahee discontinued.

Patients in Hospital.

Patients in hospital to receive hospital diet and extras as ordered by the Medical Officer.

Daily inspection of food.

The food is to be daily inspected, both in its raw and cooked state, and each separately weighed before being issued to the patients.

Lunatics to be fed in gangs.

During meals the lunatics will be arranged in gangs, so that any who refuse their food can at once be observed.

Feeding utensils.

Every lunatic to be provided with a burton to eat out of and a drinking vessel.

Cooking pots to be tinned every month.

All cooking utensils to be tinned at least once a month.

Supply of water at meals.

A Bhistee to be in attendance with water on each gang during meals.

Clothing.

The summer clothing will consist of—

- 1 Cotton Jacket.
- 1 Do. Cap.
- 1 Do. Saffa.
- 1 Blanket.
- 1 Piece of taut for sleeping.

The winter clothing consist of—

- 1 Thick woollen Jacket lined with cotton.
- 1 Do. Cap.
- 1 Cotton Saffa.
- 2 Blankets.
- 1 Bed stuffed with straw.

Sleeping platforms.

Space to be kept between each bed.

Each patient to be provided with a wooden platform 6½ feet by 3½ feet to sleep on; these platforms are to be placed on the raised chubootas with which all the sleeping wards are furnished, and a space of three feet at least is to be strictly kept between each bed.

Date of distribution of clothing.

The summer clothing will be issued on the 15th of April. The second blanket is to be supplied on the 15th of September or according to the state of the weather.

And the winter clothing will be worn from the 15th of October. All torn clothing to be at once repaired or re-placed by fresh.

Female clothing.

The clothing for the female lunatics will consist of—

In Summer.

- 1 Cotton Koorta or Jacket.
- 1 Pair of Pyjamas, (Sikh pattern.)
- 1 Chuddur.
- 1 Blanket.
- 1 Taut for sleeping.

Summer.

In Winter.

- 1 Woollen Koorta lined with cotton.
- 1 Pair Cotton Pyjamas.
- 1 Chuddur.
- 2 Blankets.
- 1 Bed stuffed with straw.

Winter.

The cotton clothing to be dyed a light blue. The chuddur to be white.

The criminal lunatics will have their summer clothing dyed dark blue, and their winter coats made of black blanketting, and a light iron ring, guarded with a leather gaiter, will

be placed on the left leg above the ankle to distinguish them from the other patients. Female criminal lunatics not to wear the ring.

Distinguishing dress for criminal lunatics.

Conservancy arrangements.

All wards, cells, enclosures, and roads, to be swept twice a day; no accumulation of dirt or refuse matter of any description to be allowed to remain within the Asylum.

Floors of sleeping wards to be dug up and fresh earth put down.

Whenever the floors of the sleeping ward may have become dirtied or soiled, that portion is at once to be dug up and fresh earth put down.

Leaping and white-washing.

All the walls to be leaped once a week, and the white-wash kept continually clean, and renewed as required.

Dry-earth system.

The dry-earth system to be strictly carried out in all the privies, &c.

Trenches to be dug in the outside enclosed garden, and all filth, &c., is to be carefully deposited in them, and the portion of the trench thus used is to be filled up with earth every evening.

Trenches for the reception of all filth.

Pans provided in the sleeping wards.

Pans, with dry-earth, are to be placed in the sleeping wards at night for the calls of nature.

Filters.

Each sleeping ward is to be provided with filtering ghurras, kept full with fresh water, with a cup for drinking.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
30th July 1867.

Cases of sickness occurring at night.

All cases of sickness occurring during the night to be at once reported to the Native Doctor, and the patient removed to hospital for treatment.

Ventilation.

Ventilation to be carefully attended to in all the wards, &c.

Establishment.

The establishment attached to the Lunatic Asylum will consist as follows :—

- 1 Deputy Superintendent.
- 1 Native Doctor.
- 1 Darogah.
- 1 Jemadar.
- 2 Duffadars.
- 10 Lumburdars.
- 20 Burkundazes.
- 5 Bhesties.
- 7 Sweepers.

- 3 Cooks.
- 1 Compounder.
- 1 Dhobee.
- 1 Barber.
- 1 Gardener.
- 1 Female Keeper.
- 2 " Coolies.
- 2 " Sweepers.

The duties of each individual is laid down in the rules framed on that subject, which are to be read and explained to each person on being entertained as a servant on the establishment.

Any servant guilty of harshness or cruelty to patients will be subject to fine or immediate dismissal.

No handcuffs, fetters, or any kind of bodily restraint are to be used.

If a patient is violent and unruly, he is at once to be placed in a solitary cell.

No sword, tulwar, dagger, or fire-arms to be permitted to be kept in the Asylum.

Nature of work on which the lunatics are to be employed.

Manufactures.

Cloth weaving.
Basket making.
Chik making
Oil Press.
Cotton cording.
Cotton cleaning.
Soorkhee making.
Thread spinning.

Ban making
Gardening.

Cooks.
Bheestees.
Durzee.
Sweepers.
Leeping wards.
Assistant to Masons.
Dhobee.
Repairing road.
Earth Carriers.
Punkha Coolies.
Lumburdars.
Hospital Attendant.

C. M. SMITH, Surgeon Major,
In Medical Charge.

APPENDIX D.

Duties of the Establishment of the Lahore Lunatic Asylum.

Duties of the Deputy Superintendent.

The Deputy Superintendent will be responsible for the whole internal economy and management of the Asylum, and will direct and superintend the manufactures. He will be present at the Asylum at 6 A. M. in the summer and 7 A. M. in the winter months, and remain at the Asylum till 4 P. M. daily. On his arrival in the morning he will receive the reports from the Darogah and Native Doctor, and will at once investigate any event that is brought to his notice, and will draw up a statement of the circumstances for the information of the Medical Officer. He will then inspect all the wards, cells, cook-rooms, and manufactures, and satisfy himself that all is clean and in proper order. He will inspect the rations, and see that they are of good quality, and proper weight, and that the food is well cooked, and served out at the appointed hours. He will exercise full authority over all the establishment, and will be personally responsible that each individual understands the exact nature of his duties. It will be also his duty to make himself acquainted with each individual lunatic, and study their peculiarities and habit.

He will have the entire control and direction of the manufactures and garden, and will be careful that the lunatics are not over-worked or given employment unsuited to their strength.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
30th July 1867.

He will be responsible that all the records of the Asylum are properly kept up, and will inspect daily the different books to ascertain that they are so.

He will report immediately to the Medical Officer in charge of the Asylum any misconduct in the establishment and every circumstance that should be brought to his notice.

He will attend the Medical Officer in his rounds over the Asylum, and carry out all orders he may receive from him.

The Darogah.

The Darogah is responsible for the conduct of the whole subordinate establishment and for the safety and care of the patients.

At sun-rise every morning he will visit every ward and cell, muster all the lunatics, and see that guards are present and at their proper posts. He will personally inspect every portion of the Asylum, and see that all the wards are thoroughly cleaned and swept and all filth removed. He will see that the lunatics commence their allotted employment. He will visit the cook-rooms and see that all is in proper order and clean, inspect the rations and satisfy himself that they are of good quality and proper weight. He will be responsible for the clothing, that it is kept in good repair, and that each lunatic has his proper quantity of clothing, blanket, and bedding. He will inspect the privies, and personally ascertain that every part of the Asylum is clean and in good order. He will report all circumstances to the Deputy Superintendent, and will see and be responsible that all orders are properly and promptly carried out. During the day, he will maintain a strict supervision over all the Asylum. He will immediately report and prevent any unnecessary violence on the part of the keepers, or misconduct and quarrelling among the patients. In the evening, he will again muster all the lunatics and establishment, and report any absent without leave: at bed time he will see that all the patients are in their proper cells and wards, and that their bedding, &c., is complete and sufficient. He will plant the sentries and see that each man is in his proper place and fully understands his duties. He will himself lock up the cells occupied by the criminal lunatics, the keys of which will be deposited with the sentry at the gate. He will open these cells himself in the morning and muster all this class of lunatics personally. He will keep in the vernacular an account of all the receipts and expenditure connected with the Asylum, a general register of the patients, hospital register, and daily statement of labour. He will keep also an account of the clothing and of food supplied to the lunatics. These records to correspond with those kept in English.

He must not absent himself without leave from the Deputy Superintendent, and when absent all his duties and responsibilities will devolve on the Jemadar. The Darogah will attend the Deputy Superintendent on his rounds, and obey any orders he may receive from him. The Darogah will be responsible that no opium, charas or intoxicating drinks are introduced into the Asylum.

The Jemadar.

The Jemadar will assist the Darogah in maintaining good order and discipline throughout the Asylum. He will visit and be responsible for the proper posting of sentries, relief of guards, &c., and also have charge of the cells. He will report immediately to the Darogah any irregularities or misconduct on the part of the warders and establishment, and will assist in carrying out all orders that may be issued, either in respect to the patients or establishment.

During the absence of the Darogah, he will take his place, and be responsible for his duties. He will obey all orders given him by the Darogah.

The Duffadars.

Each Duffadar will be responsible for the inmates of his ward, both as regards their safety and treatment. He will muster the lunatics under his charge every morning at sun-rise. He will see that they leave their wards at this hour, that they remove their bedding outside and place it in a straight line in front of the ward, and that the chinks and purdas are tied up. He will then see that the lunatics under his care commence their work. He will be responsible for their clothing, bedding, and that they have their clothes. He will see that the patients are washed at the appointed hour, that the wards are thoroughly cleaned and swept every morning and no filth or litter allowed on any pretence to be about. He will keep an account of the work done by his gang, and

of their clothing. He will see that each patient gets his proper quantity of food, and will prevent all quarrelling or disturbance among them. He should make himself thoroughly acquainted with the disposition and peculiarities of every lunatic in his ward, and he is to report immediately either to the Darogah or Native Doctor any unusual symptom they may exhibit. He will also not fail to report any case of sudden illness, &c. He will also be responsible for the conduct of Lumburdars and Burkundazes under him. He will post and relieve the sentries, and will report any carelessness or misconduct on their part.

The Lumburdars and Burkundazes.

The Lumburdars and Burkundazes will mount sentry in uniform, and carry a light stick at night. It is their duty to prevent any escape, and to see that the lunatics do not fight, tear their clothes, or make any disturbance, and prevent their injuring themselves or others. They are constantly to keep the lunatics under them within sight, and to see and encourage them to work, and employ themselves; they are to be careful not to use any violence towards the patients, but to treat them with kindness, though at the same time to be firm and maintain order among them. They are to obey the orders of the Duffadar over them, to whom they will report at once any case of sudden illness or disturbance among the patients.

The Cooks

Will be held responsible that food is properly cooked, and that rations are of proper weight and quantity, and that the meals are ready at the appointed hours, they will also be responsible for the cleanliness of the cook-rooms and of cooking utensils, &c.

The Sweepers.

A portion of the Asylum will be told off to each sweeper, and he will be held responsible that the wards and every part allotted to him is kept thoroughly clean and free from filth, all offensive matter is to be removed at once. The sweepers are to use dry-earth in the privies, ward, hospital, &c., a supply of which will always be kept on hand.

The Native Doctor.

The Native Doctor will reside in the Asylum. He will be in constant attendance on the sick in hospital. He will be responsible for all that takes place within the hospital. He is strictly to carry out the orders he may receive from the Medical Officer, as regards the treatment and management of the patients. He will personally ascertain that the diet for the sick is of good quality, properly cooked, and given to the patients at the hours and in the manner ordered.

He will be held responsible for the cleanliness, ventilation, and furniture of the hospital, and the medicines and other medical stores will be under his care. He will inspect all the lunatics every morning and evening, and will bring at once to the notice of the Medical Officer any who may appear sick or excited. He should also make himself acquainted with every lunatic in the Asylum, learn their history and watch and note their several peculiarities and symptoms. He should endeavour every way to gain their confidence and regard.

He is to keep up the Registers, the Hospital Register of Sick, Diet Roll, and prepare all the Monthly Returns, &c.

He is not to absent himself from the Asylum without leave.

Bheestees.

A Bheestee will be told off to different wards: it will be his duty to supply all the patients occupying his ward with water, to see that the drinking vessels are kept filled with clean water, to water the trees and walks, and sprinkle water in the wards and verandahs when required. He will also assist in washing the patients.

Supply of Rations for Lunatics.

The Teakadar will bring a full week's rations every Monday morning, consisting of atta, rice, dall, ghee, and salt, sugar, soojee and spices. This weekly supply to be always kept on hand in the godown. The supplies will be inspected by myself and the Deputy Superintendent.

C. M. SMITH, Surgeon Major,
In Medical Charge.

ANNUAL RETURNS OF PATIENTS UNDER CONFINEMENT IN THE
NATIVE INSANE ASYLUM AT LAHORE, FOR THE YEAR 1866.

No. 1. *ANNUAL RETURN of Patients under confinement in the Native Insane Asylum at Lahore, under charge of the Civil Surgeon, for the year 1866.*

Lahore, 1st January 1867.

DISEASES.				Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Liberated.	Cured.	Absconded.	Died.	Remaining.	
Partial Insanity.	Moral Insanity	...	...	54	20	74	63	11	21	3	...	11	39	
	"	"	Lascivious	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
	"	"	Abusive	...	...	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	6	
	Monomania	...	...	43	23	66	56	10	10	4	...	23	29	
	"		Fighting propensity	...	11	1	12	11	1	1	...	1	9	
	"		Religious Exaltation	...	4	1	5	5	...	...	...	1	4	
	"		From losses in Law proceedings	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	
	"		Exaltation of position	...	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	2	2	
General Insanity.	Mania	...	...	70	48	118	94	24	20	7	...	45	46	
	"		Melancholia	...	51	25	76	55	21	12	4	1	26	33
	"		Chronica	...	2	3	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	5
	"		Epileptica	...	3	3	6	4	2	...	...	...	3	3
	"		Hereditary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	"		Periodical	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Dementia	...	...	39	4	43	35	8	2	...	...	9	32	
	"		Epileptica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	"		Hereditary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amentia	...	...	14	2	16	12	4	3	1	1	2	9	
"		Imbecility, Hereditary	...	3	2	5	5	...	...	...	...	2	3	
Retained by the Order of Government				...	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	
Total				...	305	137	442	358	84	71	20	3	125	223

Daily average number of patients for the year, 286.

No. 1. **ABSTRACT of Annual Return for the year 1866.**

SEXES.	Remained 1st January 1866.	Admitted for the first time.	Re-admitted.	Total of remaining, admitted, and re-admitted.	Cured and absconded.	Improved, transferred to friends.	Died.	Remaining under treatment on 31st December 1866.
Male	240	111	7	358	23	56	100	179
Female	65	14	5	84	...	15	25	44
Total ..	305	125	12	442	23	71	125	223

Average daily number of Sick throughout the year 29
 Influenced by the Moon
 Rate per cent. of Cures and Transfers (on actual strength) ... 21.26
 Ditto of Mortality ditto ... 28.28
 Ditto ditto on daily average strength 43.7

No. 2. **ABSTRACT from Annual Return of Patients treated in the Lunatic Asylum during the year 1866.**
Strength and the Nature of Insanity.

NATURE OF INSANITY.	Remained on 31st December 1865.	Admitted during the year 1866, Male and Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral Insanity	60	21	81	68	13	81
Monomania	63	25	88	77	11	88
Mania	73	45	118	97	21	118
„ Chronica	2	3	5	4	1	5
„ Recurrent	...	8	8	3	5	8
„ Melancholia	51	25	76	55	21	76
Dementia from protracted mania	39	1	40	33	7	40
„ Congenital	...	3	3	2	1	3
„ Acuta	17	4	21	17	4	21
Retained by the Order of Government... ..	...	2	2	2	...	2
Total ...	305	137	442	358	84	442

No. 3. **RETURN showing the attributed cause of mental diseases in the insanes under treatment during the year 1866.**

Remaining on 31st December 1865.		Admitted during 1866.		Total.	PHYSICAL CAUSE.										MORAL CAUSE.						Grand Total.
					Opium.	Charas and Hemp.	Spirits.	Epilepsy.	Paralysis.	Congenital.	Want and ill usage.	Masterbation.	Debauchery.	Grief.	Loss of relatives.	From losses in law proceeding.	Exaltation of position..	Hard study.	Loss of property.	Cause unknown.	
305	137	442	4	92	24	19	8	3	13	3	3	54	26	1	45	6	13	128	442		

No. 4. **RETURN showing the caste and sexes of patients admitted during the year 1866, and Zillahs from which they were received.**

DISTRICT.	HINDOO.		MUSULMAN.		CHRISTIAN.		TOTAL.		Grand Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Alipore	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3
Ferozepore	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2
Goojranwalla	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2
Goojrat	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Hoshiarpore	4	...	3	2	...	...	7	2	9
Hissar	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Huzara	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
Jullunder	2	...	5	...	...	...	7	...	7
Kangra	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2
Kurnal	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Lahore	15	...	32	9	1	...	48	9	57
Loodhiana	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2
Meean Meer	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Multan	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Peshawur	1	...	10	...	...	...	11	...	11
Rawul Pindee	3	...	3	1	...	...	6	1	7
Simla	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1

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No. 5. RETURN showing the caste and sexes of patients admitted during the year 1866.
&c.—(Concluded.)

DISTRICT.	HINDOO.		MUSULMAN.		CHRISTIAN.		TOTAL.		Grand Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Sirsa	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Shahpoor	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
Sealkote	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Umballah	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2
Umritsur	12	2	4	3	...	...	16	5	21
Total	49	2	68	17	1	...	118	19	137

No. 6. RETURN showing the trade or occupation of those admitted in the year 1866.

Occupation.	Male.	Female.
Beggars	24	1
Bhstees	3	...
Blacksmith	1	...
Cultivators	20	4
Carpenter	1	...
Gardener	1	1
Labourers	1	3
Mendicants	...	2
Prostitutes	1	...
Shall Baff	11	...
Shop-keeper	2	...
Sweepers	1	...
Syce	4	...
Sepoys	8	...
Servants or Domestics	2	...
Tailors	33	8
Unknown	2	...
Weavers	2	...
Priests or Brahmins	1	...
Teacher	...	...
Total	118	19

No. 7. Of admissions of the year 1866, the ages have been as follows:—

Sexes.	From 10 to 20 years.	From 20 to 30.	From 30 to 40.	From 40 to 50.	From 50 to 60.	From 60 to 70.	From 70 to 80.	Total.
Male	15	40	30	16	6	7	4	118
Female	2	6	5	3	2	1	...	19
Total	17	46	35	19	8	8	4	137

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No. 8. CAUSE of mortality and duration of confinement at period of death.

Diseases.	No. of Deaths.	Duration of Confinement.		
		Years.	Months.	Days.
Atrophia	17	43	6	...
Diarrhœa	9	8	...	...
Dysentery	12	17	...	...
Epilepsy	6	19	...	...
Feb. Remittens	36	37	...	...
.. Continua	5	12	...	...
.. With Diarrhœa and Dysentery	31	19	...	...
Phthisis Pulmon	1	12	2	...
Paralysis	2	3	...	...
Scrobutus	6	14	...	...
	125	184	8	...

Average period of residence, 1 year, 5 months, 21.84 days.

No. 9. ANNUAL Expenditure incurred on account of the Lunatic Asylum at Lahore for the year 1866.

	RS.	A.	P.
Establishment	4,914	0	0
Dieting	8,767	0	3
Contingencies	1,661	0	2
Bazaar Medicines	113	8	3
Clothing, Bedding, and Blankets	1,341	1	3
Total	16,829	9	11

Daily average number of persons 286.25.

Average yearly cost per man 58-13-6½

No. 10. STATEMENT of Profits of the labour of Lunatic Asylum at Lahore for the year 1866.

Nature of Occupation.	Amount of profits.			Remarks.
	RS.	A.	P.	
Cloth weaving	100	9	1	
Making Moonj string	55	4	1	
Basket making	6	5	3	
Oil pressing	9	0	0	
Total	171	2	5	

Daily average number of Lunatics in confinement 286

Do. do. of employed 194

30th July 1867.

No. 11. ABSTRACT of estimated value of Lunatics' labour for the year 1866.

Nature of Occupation.	Amount.		
	RS.	A.	P.
Cooks	60	0	0
Garden	200	0	0
Sweepers	288	0	0
Water carriers	96	0	0
Leeping of wards, floors, and cells	48	0	0
Sewing clothing	144	0	0
Making Chicks	12	0	0
Lunatic Keepers	100	0	0
Levelling and clearing wards and ground	100	0	0
Construction of Chubootras	100	0	0
Cording Cotton	6	0	0
Mending roads	50	0	0
White-washing	24	0	0
Total ...	1,228	0	0

C. M. SMITH, Surgeon Major,
Civil Surgeon, Lahore.

No. 325.

ORDER THEREON, 30th July 1867, No. 1215.

Resolved that copies of the foregoing papers on the Lunatic Asylum at Lahore be furnished to the Inspector General, Medical Department, and to the Collectors of Malabar, Trichinopoly, and Vizagapatam.

(True Extract.)

Acting Chief Secretary.

To the Inspector General, Medical Department
 „ Collectors of Malabar.
 „ „ of Trichinopoly.
 „ „ of Vizagapatam.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

30 July 1867 No. 1215.

Resolved that copies of the foregoing papers on the Lunatic Asylum at Lahore be furnished to the Inspector General, Medical Department, and to the Collectors of Malabar, Trichinopoly & Vizagapatam.

2- The Inspector General has: Dip. & Col. of Malabar, Trichinopoly & Vizagapatam.

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