(1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 16

(2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் Dec 89.

(3) ஆதாரங்குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம்

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

P.W.D துறை

(32)

அரசாணை எண். — 3218 — அச்சகம்
மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண். — பலவகை

நாள் : 12-11-1889 198 .

மடிக்கவோ கண்டபடி கையாளவோ கூடாது

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ஆவண. கா-1—18,000—15-6-87.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, dated 30th September 1887, No. O-586.

ABSTRACT.—Forwarding annual report on Lunatic Asylums for 1886.

ORDER—dated 13th December 1887, No. 2827, Judicial.

The Surgeon-General with the Government submits the report on the Lunatic Asylums in this Presidency for the year ending 31st December 1886. The previous report having been for nine months only, in consequence of the change in the period of the report from the official to the calendar year, the results of the two periods are again unsusceptible of comparison with each other. The following statement, however, compares the results of the year 1886 with those of the two preceding periods :—

—	1884-85.			1885 (nine months.)			1886.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining at end of previous year .	369	124	493	407	141	548	444	156	600
Admitted	161	53	214	135	44	179	132	36	168
Deduct—									
Died	21	14	35	22	5	27	25	8	33
Cured	75	15	91	45	13	58	89	29	118
Transferred to friends	26	7	33	23	11	34	12	3	15
Otherwise	5	..	5	8	..	8	12	..	12
Remaining at the end of year ..	403	140	543	444	156	600	438	152	590
Daily average strength	383·32	137·71	521·03	434·66	146·73	581·39	434·98	153·50	588·48
Do. do. sick	13·07	5·09	18·16	12·32	7·84	20·16	9·66	5·25	14·91

2. The daily average was 588 against 581 in the previous period, but a marked decrease is observed in the number of admissions during 1886, which was even less than the number for the previous nine months, besides being the lowest on record since 1877-78. The cures effected also show a considerable increase, so that the tendency to accumulation in the Asylums' population, referred to in the review of last year's report, was to some extent checked.

3. The admissions during the year were, as usual, mainly composed of patients between 23 and 40 years of age. The figures relating to the religion, sex, and residence of patients admitted show that, as usual, the male sex preponderated ; that the Hindus formed the greater proportion ; and that Madras contributed the largest number of the Asylums' population for the year.

	Nine months ending 31st December 1885.	1886.
Under 20 years	8	3
20 to 40 „	132	125
40 to 60 „	38	35
Upwards of 60 years ..	1	5

4. As in the previous period, the causes of insanity could not be ascertained in the majority of cases, 533 out of 768 being returned as "unknown." The use of narcotic drugs, hereditary taint, and epilepsy were the chief causes of lunacy among the remainder. Acute mania and chronic mania were among the most prevailing types of insanity.

5. The percentage of recoveries to admission contrasts very favorably with the results in previous years, viz., 73·29 against 32·40 in the previous nine months, and 42·52 and 44·95 in 1884-85 and 1883-84, respectively. The Surgeon-General's attention will be drawn to paragraph 6 of G.O., No. 2816, dated 18th October 1886, as the absence of comment on these figures is again observed in the present report.

6. The number of patients in hospital was not as large as the number in the previous nine months, but the mortality was greater, 33 deaths having occurred against 27 in the previous period. The percentage of deaths to the daily average strength was 5·60 against 4·64, and to total admissions 20·49 against 15·08. These rates are very high, and the Government further observe that, taking the Madras Asylum alone, the mortality was much higher still, being over 69 per mille of the average strength. It is true that 13 deaths out of 29 were due to meningitis, but it is observed that as many as 10 deaths (23 per mille) occurred from pulmonary disease alone. These figures call for the Surgeon-General's attention. One case of small-pox, which terminated fatally, occurred in the Calicut Asylum, but this was the only casualty of the year there. Diarrhœa and dysentery seem also to have been prevailing forms of sickness.

7. The number of criminal lunatics was slightly less at the end, than at the beginning, of the year, although the number of admissions was more than the number discharged, 4 deaths having occurred among newly-admitted patients.

8. The accounts connected with the Asylums show that Rs. 5,576 were received from paying patients and Rs. 23,264 from municipalities and local boards, while the value of articles received from the manufacturing department was Rs. 2,071, the value of medical stores, &c., amounting to Rs. 234. The figures for the previous nine months were, respectively, Rs. 3,473, Rs. 18,418, Rs. 1,445, and Rs. 275. The net charges for the year under review amounted to Rs. 86,817, and were proportionately less than the charges for the previous period, when they stood at Rs. 67,099. The average monthly cost of a patient, excluding the Superintendent's pay in the case of the Madras Asylum, and including the Superintendent's pay in the case of the Waltair and Calicut Asylums, compared with the previous period shows but slight variation.

	1885.			1886.		
Madras—	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
European and Eurasian..	14	12	5	15	7	6
Natives	10	1	5	10	1	2
Waltair	13	0	6	12	4	7
Calicut	10	5	5	10	4	9

The reason for excluding the cost of superintendence in the Madras Asylum is not apparent. In future reports, the financial results should be more fully treated, the cost per head under the several items and classes being deduced and compared with the previous year's results.

9. The individual reports of the several Asylums have not been included in the present report, apparently with reference to the original proposal of the Government of India, concurred in by this Government, to include Lunatic Asylums among those for which statistical tables with brief notes should be submitted for two years, and a full report every third year. But in paragraph 5 of their Resolution of the 15th July 1887, No. 28—1579-95, communicated with G.O., 2nd August 1887, No. 1081, Public, the Government of India have decided that the report on Lunatic Asylums shall be submitted annually in future as heretofore, and this will be done. The Government, however, consider that

G.O., dated 12th July 1886, No. 1455.

the report may easily be kept within very brief limits as in that now under review, and that the separate reports of the Asylums are unnecessary, all requisite information being given in the tables.

(True Extract.)

H. E. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

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

Exd A. Raitt.

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Govt. of | 1887 | Madras.

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G.O., 13th December 1887, No. 2827.

No 43 w a/ 6th January 88

DECEMBER.

Lunatic Asylums.

Reviewing the annual report on — in this Presidency for the year 1886.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Ootacamund, 24th September 1888, No. O-532.

ABSTRACT.—Forwarding report on Lunatic Asylums for 1887.

ORDER—dated 5th November 1888, No. 2284, Judicial.

The Surgeon-General with the Government submits the report on the working of the three Lunatic Asylums, viz., Madras, Vizagapatam and Calicut, in the Madras Presidency for the year 1887. The following statement contrasts the chief results of the year with those of 1886:—

—	1886.			1887.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining at the end of previous year	444	156	600	438	152	590
Admitted	132	36	168	181	26	207
Deduct—						
Died	25	8	33			
Cured	89	29	118	38	8	46
Transferred to friends	12	3	15	60	13	73
Otherwise	12	..	12	21	3	24
Remaining at the end of the year	438	152	590	26	1	27
Daily average strength	434·98	153·50	588·48	474	153	627
Daily average sick	9·66	5·25	14·91	467·60	153·68	621·28
Percentage of cures to daily average strength ..	20·46	18·89	20·05	13·46	8·01	21·47
Do. deaths to do. do. ..	5·74	5·21	5·60	12·83	8·45	11·75
Do. cures to admissions	67·42	80·55	73·29	8·12	5·20	7·40
Do. deaths to do.	18·94	22·22	20·49	33·14	50·00	35·26
				20·99	30·77	22·22

2. Seven hundred and ninety-seven patients were under treatment during the year, as compared with 768 in 1886 and 727 in 9 months of 1885. The growth in total population, however, is due less to any increase in the number of admissions than to the accumulation of chronic cases in the asylums; for, though more patients were admitted in 1887 than in 1886, the figures of the former year are nearly exactly the same as the average of the past five years, as shown in the margin. The number of inmates rose from 590 at the beginning of the year to 627 at the end, and the average daily population from 588·48 in 1886 to 621·28. From the comparison of accommodation with population made by the Surgeon-General, it is evident that in each of the asylums

	Admissions.
1882-83	220
1883-84	218
1884-85	214
1885 (nine months)	179
1886	168
Average ..	210
Compare 1887 ..	207

3

nearly all the available space is occupied, the balance in the Madras asylum being probably due to the full space provided for European insanes not being occupied. It will soon be necessary to consider further the question of providing increased accommodation, especially for those classes of lunatics which are most numerous. In 1887, there was a large increase in the admissions and numbers of criminal lunatics; 54 were received against 14 in 1886, and the population of this class at the end of the year had risen from 108 to 134, while several were under detention in jails for want of room in the asylums.

3. The figures relating to the sex, race, and age of the patients admitted do not exhibit any very noticeable features. The proportion of females was, however, exceptionally small as shown by the figures in the margin, and the number of Native Christians was lower than for several years past. As usual, three-fourths of the lunatics admitted were between the ages of 20 and 40. Seven persons under twenty years of age were received and only two over sixty.

	Percentage of females to total admissions.
1884-85	24·76
1885	24·58
1886	21·43
1887	12·56

4. The increase in admissions occurred entirely at the Calicut asylum, where 44 insanes were received in 1887 against 9 in 1886. Of these 23 belonged to the Malabar district and 6 to South Canara as compared with six and one, respectively, in the previous year. No explanation of the sudden rise appears and it will be referred to the Collectors concerned for remarks. It seems probable that it is due to greater activity on the part of the police in arresting wandering and possibly harmless lunatics—a course which does not wholly recommend itself to the Government. The other districts of the Presidency do not show much variation. 42 lunatics, whose residence was Madras, were admitted as compared with 48 in 1886. From the return showing previous occupations of the lunatics, it appears that 28 "private soldiers" were received in the Madras asylum and no "sepoys," but turning to statement III, it is found that the total number of European and Eurasian males was only 24 and several of these must be included under other heads than private soldiers, *e.g.*, armourer serjeant, lieutenant, corporal, driver, &c. It seems likely, therefore, that the classification is wrong and that sepoys have been included in Madras under private soldiers. On the other hand, three sepoys were admitted at Vizagapatam and no soldiers, but at Calicut two soldiers and no sepoys. 37 lunatics had no previous occupation against 38 in the previous year and only 4 in 1885. Here it would seem that there has been some change in procedure, for the number, whose previous occupation is shown as "unknown," has fallen from 68 in 1885 to 14 in 1886 and 22 in the year under report. Apparently greater care has been taken in the last two years to ascertain whether patients admitted have ever exercised a calling.

5. Statement No. VII deals with the supposed causes of insanity. As the figures there given refer to the whole number of cases under treatment and not merely to admissions, there is less change from year to year. In 460 cases out of 797, the causes of insanity were entirely unknown, while 240 cases have been ascribed to physical and 97 to moral causes. In the previous year the number of unknown cases was even larger, viz., 533; it is satisfactory that the attempts to trace the origin of insanity have not been entirely unsuccessful. The return showing types of insanity has been revised in accordance with a new nomenclature of diseases and accordingly differs from those in previous reports. Three hundred and sixty-three cases are shown under the head of "Mania" and 240 under that of "Dementia," and there were also 51 cases of melancholia, 39 of idiotcy and 33 of tonic insanity, the latter all males. No information is given as to the forms of insanity that show the largest percentage of recoveries, but chronic cases are generally the least hopeful, and the gradual accumulation of patients of this class in the asylums tends to lower the proportion of recoveries. This explanation, however, does not affect new cases and the Government regret to find that only 35·26 per cent. of those admitted in 1887 were cured against 45·46 per cent. of the admissions in the previous ten years.

6. The general health of the inmates of the Madras asylum was less favorable than for several years past. 18·97 patients were on the sick list each day, being with one exception (1880-81) the highest number in the last eleven years, and the death-rate rose to 8·87 per cent. against 6·68 in 1886 and was the highest since 1882-83. The principal causes of deaths in this institution were chronic pneumonic phthisis (13) (which, as the Surgeon-General explains, is very common among insanes), dysentery (5), apoplexy (4), and meningitis (3). The unfavorable statistics presented by the Madras asylum appear to be in a large measure due to the heavy mortality among newly-admitted patients, the death-rate among these being as high as 26·66 per cent. for both sexes, and among females alone reaching 38·09 per cent. In the two other asylums, the health of the inmates was everything that could be desired. The daily average number of sick continued to be extremely low, and the death-rates, 3·83 in Vizagapatam and 3·39 in Calicut, were very moderate. In the former institution in particular, there has been a marked improvement in the rate of mortality during the last six years, and the average annual number of deaths since 1881-82 has been only three. In a small asylum, however, a very small number of casualties materially affect the death-rate.

7. The financial results of the year are shown in statement No. IX and are referred to in paragraphs 12 and 13 of the report, but the figures given are by no means clear. The actual cost of the asylums, excluding manufacturing and public works charges and taking only the totals of columns 16, and 29 to 31 is shown for three years in the margin. The increase, amounting to Rs. 3,320, in the year under report, appears to be due mainly to two causes—the fact that two years' municipal taxes on the Madras asylum are for the first time included, instead of being adjusted by the Accountant-General as heretofore, and the fact that the cost of hospital necessaries and miscellanies, which had been kept back last year for want of funds, has now been brought to account. The latter explanation is not understood and needs further clearing up. The accounts for 1886 contain an entry of Rs. 2,405 under this head, which seems to be about equal to the average amount annually expended on hospital necessaries, &c., and it is not clear how charges actually incurred could be "kept back for want of funds." The Government hope that expenditure on contingencies is carefully controlled. The charges for dieting showed a decrease in the Madras asylum in spite of a rise in population, which is satisfactory, and the outlay under the same head at Vizagapatam and Calicut was moderate. Rs. 3,463 were spent on account of work done by the Public Works Department at the Vizagapatam institution.

	1885 (9 months).			1886.			1887.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Madras ..	47,487	9	2	64,438	3	2	67,999	1	2
Vizagapatam.	7,896	8	5	7,511	11	1	6,276	6	9
Calicut ..	10,614	10	3	12,978	5	2	13,973	1	9
Total ..	65,998	11	10	84,928	3	5	88,248	9	8

8. The increased expenditure in the Madras asylum has necessarily affected the figures of average cost per head. In paragraph 13 of the report, the Surgeon-General gives certain average ratios, but it is not apparent how they are arrived at. The figures relating to the Madras asylum cannot be checked, as the average daily strength of Europeans and Eurasians as distinguished from Natives is nowhere stated; those relating to the Calicut and Vizagapatam institutions appear to be incorrect. The daily average cost per head of a patient in each asylum during the past three years, calculated on the figures of actual cost given in the last paragraph, is shown in the margin. None of the averages now arrived at agree with those of the present and preceding reports, and the Surgeon-General will report what columns of statement IX are included by him for this purpose and how his figures are arrived at. It is also not clear why, in the case of the Madras asylum, the items in columns 30 and 31 of the same statement should fall within the amount (Rs. 67,999-1-2) shown in column 2, while in the case of the Calicut institution, the items in columns 29 and 31 are not included in column 2.

	Madras.			Vizagapatam.			Calicut.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1885 ..	12	10	1	17	6	1	10	6	6
1886 ..	12	6	2	12	7	8	10	5	0
1887 ..	12	8	11	10	0	4	9	14	1

9. Of the total actual expenditure of Rs. 88,248-9-8, to which has to be added the sum of Rs. 3,463-0-6 on account of Public Works Department charges, making a grand total of Rs. 91,711-10-2, the amount recovered from Municipalities and Local Funds was Rs. 28,099-10-8, and Rs. 6,422-8-6 were paid into the treasury on account of paying patients. Thus the net charge of the asylums against provincial revenues was Rs. 57,189-7-0. The value of articles received from the manufacturing department was Rs. 2,068-8-3 : it is not understood why column 6 of statement IX does not agree with column 5 of statement XI. The total net profit of the manufactures in the three asylums during the year amounted to Rs. 759-12-0.

(True Extract.)

Ag. Chief Secretary.

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

Exd. A. D. Xavier.

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No 3694 W dy Nov 23. 1888

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JUDICIAL.

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Recd. 20.11.88 *Encl.*

G.O., 5th November 1888, No. 2284.

No 3694 W dy Nov 23. 1888

NOVEMBER.

Lunatic Asylums.

Reviewing the report on the working of the — in the Madras Presidency for 1887.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—also the following paper:—

From the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, dated Ootacamund, 11th September 1889, No. 595-O.

ABSTRACT.—Forwarding annual report on the Lunatic Asylums of this Presidency for the year 1888.

ORDER—dated 25th October 1889, No. 1815, Judicial.

With the foregoing letter the Surgeon-General with the Government submits the report on the working of the three Lunatic Asylums in this Presidency, viz., Madras, Calicut and Vizagapatam, during the year 1888. In the following statement the chief results obtained are contrasted with those of 1887:—

—	1887.			1888.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining at the end of previous year	438	152	590	474	153	627
Admitted	181	26	207	129	39	168
Deduct	..	..	..	..	..	..
Died	38	8	46	24	15	39
Cured	60	13	73	43	18	61
Transferred to friends	21	3	24	24	3	27
Otherwise	26	1	27	21	..	21
Remaining at the end of the year	474	153	627	491	156	647
Daily average strength	467·60	153·68	621·28	487·38	157·60	644·98
Daily average sick	13·46	8·01	21·47	14·51	7·63	22·14
Percentage of cures to daily average strength	12·83	8·45	11·75	8·82	11·42	9·45
Do. deaths to do. do.	8·12	5·20	7·40	4·92	9·51	6·04
Do. cures to admissions	33·14	50·00	35·26	33·33	46·15	36·30
Do. deaths to admissions	20·99	30·77	22·22	18·60	38·46	23·31

The most noticeable feature is the steadily-increasing average strength combined with, and in spite of, a decrease in admissions; but this diminution in the number of fresh patients received is almost certainly not due to any falling off in applications for admission or in cases of insanity brought to notice. It occurs mainly in the Madras Asylum, and is attributable solely to absence of accommodation. The monthly returns from this asylum show that during the latter half of the year under report, an average number of 13 applicants were awaiting admission, and this fact sufficiently explains the sudden decline in the number admitted (126), which is the lowest since 1881-82. The question of the best manner of providing increased accommodation in all three asylums is now under the consideration of Government, and the Surgeon-General should expedite the submission of his reply to G.O., 16th July 1889,

b

No. 1215. It is observed that the figures of capacity of each asylum appended to Statement I in the report differ from those supplied in the monthly accommodation returns, and the Government desires to be informed of the reason for this difference. At Waltair, admissions numbered 9 against a five-years' average of 12·8, and at Calicut 29 against a similar average of 33·6.

2. Owing to the smaller admissions, the aggregate of patients dealt with during the year slightly diminished, but the daily average population was considerably higher than in 1887 or preceding years. The figures are shown in the margin. This rise in average number of inmates seems to have been partly caused by the smaller number cured and otherwise discharged during 1888. Sixty-one patients were cured, as compared with 73 in 1887 and 118 in 1886, the decrease occurring in the Madras asylum, where the number of cures in the year under report amounted only to 38, against a five-years' average of 60. As observed by the Surgeon-General with the Government, the decrease is not satisfactory, but the proportion of cures varies so considerably from year to year, and must depend so largely on the character of disease met with, that no certain conclusion can be drawn from the decrease. It is probable, moreover, that the smaller number of admissions tended to reduce the proportion of cures, long-standing cases being less hopeful than recent ones.

—	Total population.	Daily average population.
1883-84	652	475
1884-85	707	521
1885 (9 months)	727	581
1886	768	588
1887	797	621
Comp. 1888	795	645

3. The figures showing discharges and deaths are compared for 5 years in the margin. The death-rate, though lower than in 1887, was slightly above the average, the rate being 23·31 per cent. of admissions. In the Madras asylum, special attention is due to the very heavy mortality among the female population, equal to 50 per cent. of the admissions and 10 per cent. of the daily average population. Nearly half the deaths—5 out of 13—were due to chronic pneumonic phthisis, and 4 more to diseases of the brain and epilepsy, but there were 3 deaths from diarrhœa and dysentery, and among the male patients 5 deaths are ascribed to the same causes. The Government considers that these figures deserve the careful attention of the Surgeon-General, for it is obvious that the "mal-nutrition" of which the report makes mention may arise from other causes than impairment of the nervous centres. The fact that so large a number of cases of dysentery and diarrhœa (59) were under treatment in hospital during the year is also significant.

—	Discharges.	Deaths.
1884-85	129	35
1885 (9 months)	100	27
1886	145	33
1887	124	46
1888	109	39

4. In Statement VI—the return of types of insanity met with during the year—the most noticeable feature is not a hopeful one, viz., the largely-increased proportion of cases of dementia admitted. It is apparent from the figures given in paragraph 9 that dementia furnishes a larger proportion of deaths and a lower rate of recovery than other forms of insanity, being often but a more advanced stage of disease. The figures in the margin compare the types of insanity remaining under treatment at the end of 1887 and 1888. Under "Others" are included cases of toxic insanity, of which 8 were admitted during the year and 40 were under treatment, 7 recovering and 2 being transferred as improved. Turning to the causes of insanity as shown in Table VII, it appears that 69 cases are ascribed to ganja smoking and the use of intoxicants, and among these 12 recovered. Epilepsy, hereditary taint and congenital defect account for 81, and the total number

—	Mania.	Melancholia.	Dementia.	Idiots.	Others.
1887 ..	272	34	211	34	76
1888 ..	260	40	225	38	84

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of cases traced to physical causes was 255, as compared with 240 in 1887. Moral causes, of which the chief seems to be "grief," are shown as producing 123, and in 417 cases the cause is altogether unknown. The figures in the margin show that considerable progress has been made in the registration of the supposed causes of insanity. Many of the so-called moral causes are capable, doubtless, of a physical explanation. Thus "Foreign service" does not throw much light on the history of the cases to which such an explanation is attached. The entry of "vicious habits" among moral causes seems to be an error, especially as a head "irregular habits" occurs among causes classed as physical.

—	Causes of Insanity.			
	Physical.	Moral.	Unknown.	Total.
1884-85	151	71	485	707
1885 (9 months) ..	155	65	507	727
1886	175	60	533	768
1887	240	97	460	797
1888	255	123	417	795

5. As in previous years, there was a large number of soldiers admitted. Twenty-nine per cent. of the male admissions were British soldiers or sepoys, this high proportion being doubtless due to the fact that insanity occurring in the army is speedily detected and at once subjected to treatment. The number of male patients whose previous occupations were unknown rose from 21 to 30, that of females from 20 to 29—an unsatisfactory feature. Referring to Table III, it is observed that in 1887 the "district" of 17 of the Europeans and East Indians was shown as "England," while in the present report one case only is entered against this head. Changes in classification such as this detract from the value of statistics and should be avoided, if possible. The decrease in the percentage of female admissions which was noticed in the review of last year's report has not continued, the ratio in 1888 (22·9) being about the average.

—	Criminal insanes.	
	Admitted.	Remaining at end of year.
1884-85	30	109
1885 (9 months)	14	110
1886	14	108
1887	54	134
1888	22	142

6. Owing chiefly to the absence of accommodation, fewer criminal insanes were admitted than in 1887, and the population of this class remaining at the end of the year was 142, against 134 at the beginning. The Government has under its consideration the expediency of concentrating all criminal lunatics at Madras, by which step a large amount of accommodation would be made available at the mofussil asylums. What proportion of the 142 criminal lunatics is now in the Madras institution does not appear.

—	1886.	1887.	1888.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Madras ..	64,438 3 2	67,999 1 2	65,975 4 9
Vizagapatam.	7,511 11 1	6,276 6 9	5,715 3 3
Calicut ..	12,978 5 2	13,973 1 9	14,772 8 2
Total ..	84,928 3 5	88,248 9 8	86,463 0 2

7. Statement IX of the appendix to the report shows the financial results of the year. Excluding manufacturing and public works charges and taking only the totals of columns 16, and 29 to 31, the actual cost of the three asylums during the last three years has been as shown in the margin. It will be seen that, as a whole, the three institutions cost Rs. 1,786 less than in the preceding year and Rs. 1,535 more than in 1886.

8. The principal cause of decreased outlay in the asylum is doubtless the absence of the special arrears which were included in 1887. But the decrease in Madras and Vizagapatam is counterbalanced by a rise in cost at Calicut, as exemplified by the following figures of average monthly cost per head :—

	Madras.	Vizagapatam.	Calicut.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1886	12 6 2	12 7 8	10 5 0
1887	12 8 11	10 0 4	9 14 1
1888	11 11 6	8 14 11	10 0 6

The cause of increase at Calicut is not explained by the Surgeon-General. It seems to have occurred mainly under diet; clothing and bedding and European medicines also costing more. As the population was slightly larger than in the previous year, establishment and superintendence remaining the same, the average charge should have shown rather a decrease than an increase, and the Government will be glad to know what explanation is offered of the heavier expenditure per head. From the marginally-given statement, showing the average cost per head of each patient under each of the last three years under each main head of expenditure, it is observed that there was a considerable rise in the cost of dieting in the Calicut asylum in 1888 and a smaller increase at Madras. Contingencies in the first-named institution have also largely risen. These facts should be explained. Deducting from the total cost as above shown (Rs. 86,463-0-2) the sum of Rs. 6,189-2-11 received from paying patients and of Rs. 28,156-11-1 recovered from Municipal and Local Funds, the balance (Rs. 52,117-2-2) represents the net charge against Provincial funds of lunatic asylums. The figure given in the report is Rs. 52,125-6-0, but in this is included a saving of Rs. 8-3-10 in the Calicut asylum on account of establishment.

Monthly cost per head.

—		Establishment.	Diet.	Clothing and bedding.	Medicines.	Contingencies.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Madras ..	1886 ..	5 0 4	6 4 7	0 1 4	0 8 8	0 7 3
	1887 ..	4 14 9	6 0 3	0 1 5	0 11 1	0 13 5
	1888 ..	4 6 6	6 1 11	0 1 1	0 7 8	0 10 4
Vizagapatam..	1886 ..	8 5 8	3 9 11	..	0 1 1	0 7 1
	1887 ..	5 15 0	3 11 7	0 1 6	0 0 10	0 3 4
	1888 ..	4 14 11	3 6 6	0 2 6	0 0 8	0 6 4
Calicut ..	1886 ..	3 15 10	4 10 10	0 3 9	0 12 11	0 9 8
	1887 ..	3 11 4	4 8 1	0 2 10	0 12 9	0 11 1
	1888 ..	3 8 8	4 11 8	0 4 4	0 11 5	0 12 5

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

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

Exd. A. Raitt.

Govt. of {1889} Madras.

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Reviewing the report on — for 1888.