

Public (1897) Department.

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G.O., No. 619-20

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RECEIVED.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Revenue Department:
Reviewing Report on the working of the —
in the Madras Presidency for the year 1896.
Copy to the Govt of India.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
C no 4940 897							
C no 907 898							

Government 1897 of Madras. PUBLIC.

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G.O., &c., Nos. 619, 620, 22nd May 1897.

MAY.

Lunatic Asylums.

Reviewing report on the working of the — in the Madras Presidency for the year 1896.
Copy to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers:—

From the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, Nos. 231-A and T 5, dated 15th April and 1st May 1897, respectively.

ORDER—No. 619, Public, dated 22nd May 1897.

The report on the working of the Lunatic Asylums in the Presidency for the year 1896 was punctually submitted. A new arrangement of the matter which it contains has, in accordance with the instructions conveyed in G.O., No. 983, Judicial, dated 8th June 1896, been adopted, and the various aspects of the administration are thus placed under more appropriate heads than was formerly the case. There is, however, still room for improvement in this respect. *Food and weighments, clothing, industries and employments and amusements* form sub-sections under the head of Sanitation—an arrangement which is obviously anomalous. These four subjects might well form a separate sub-division, *Miscellaneous*, under Part I.

2. *Population and Accommodation*.—The statistics of the population of all the asylums for the last two years are compared below:—

Year.	Population at the beginning of the year.			Admissions.			Discharged.			Died.			Remained at end of year.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cared or improved.	Other wise.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1895 ..	475	148	623	179	42	221	104	22	126	87	23	110	462	146	608
1896 ..	462	146	608	128	28	156	110	24	134	35	11	46	444	140	584

Of the 608 patients who remained under treatment at the beginning of the year, 448 were civil and 160 criminal lunatics: the 156 admissions included 123 of the former and 33 of the latter class. Of the 584 patients remaining at the end of the year, 441 were civil. In reviewing the annual report for 1895, the Government

commented upon the great preponderance of civil insanies. The Surgeon-General in page 19 of his report points out that previous orders* of Government tended rather to encourage than to check the admission into asylums of this class of patients. The wishes of Government, however, expressed in paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 983, Judicial, dated 8th June 1896, had reference solely to lunatics of whose harmlessness there could be no doubt and in no way affected the existing orders regarding the early removal to asylums of lunatics likely to become dangerous. The Surgeon-General will be requested to report the result of the steps taken by him in view to procuring the transfer to the care of relatives or friends of harmless civil insanies.

Although the number of inmates in the three asylums at the beginning of the year was fifteen less than in 1895 and the admissions fell by 65, there was an increase in the number of patients discharged, cured or improved—a result very creditable to the Superintendents of the asylums. As compared with the previous year there was a decrease in the proportion of Muhammadans admitted and an increase under

	Hindus.	Muhamma- dans.	Christians.	Other religions.	Total.
1895 ..	119	41	45	16	221
1896 ..	90	20	29	17	156

“Other religions.” The proportion of the two sexes remained almost the same as in 1895. Madras City again provided the largest number of admissions (30). Turning to the previous occupations of insanies, the usual large proportion of cultivators and cooly-carriers appears. The number of beggars fell from fourteen in 1895 to four in the year under review.

Mania was the type of insanity from which most of the patients were suffering; melancholia coming next, except in the Vizagapatam asylum where dementia took its place. Delusional insanity was found only in the latter asylum: this fact is, no doubt, attributable to differences of diagnosis or of nomenclature, and not to any extraneous causes.

Specific causes of insanity were assigned in 85 per cent. of the cases admitted and in 73 per cent. of all those under treatment.

In reviewing the annual report for 1895, the Government expressed doubts as to the correctness of the diagnoses which assigned ganja-smoking as the cause of insanity in a very large number of cases, this conclusion being in direct conflict with the opinion of the Hemp Drugs Commission. Though many cases admitted during 1896 have again been attributed to this cause, the Surgeon-General has not offered any explanation or thrown any light on the matter.

The curtailment of Statement VII so as to include under one head many causes of insanity detracts from the interest of the statement and renders comparison with previous years difficult. The Surgeon-General should, unless there are valid grounds for not doing so, revert to the form previously used.

The accommodation in all three asylums was sufficient throughout the year. With regard to the necessity for a larger kitchen at Madras, the Surgeon-General will be referred to G.O., No. 1701, Public, dated 28th October 1896, paragraph 18. Pending a reply from the Government of India to the letter of this Government, No. 1218, Judicial, dated 23rd July 1896, nothing beyond absolutely necessary repairs can be undertaken at Vizagapatam and Calicut. The Government regrets that financial pressure has rendered it necessary to cancel the provision made in the budget for the current year for carrying out the improvements sanctioned in G.O., No. 3467 W., dated 4th December 1896.

From the table showing the results of weighments in the three asylums it appears that at Vizagapatam 84 per cent. and at Calicut 62 per cent. of the patients admitted during the year gained weight, the percentage in Madras being only 44. Every one of the patients discharged from the Vizagapatam asylum during the year had gained weight since his admission.

3. *Sanitation.*—Sanitation and general hygiene appear to have received careful attention. The number of toties employed in the attendants' lines at Madras has now been raised and the necessity for adding to the conservancy staff in the hospital is under consideration: no proposal to add to the general conservancy establishment appears to have been laid before Government. If such an increase is desirable, that question, as well as the proposal to erect a hall for the amusements of the inmates of the Madras asylum and to provide separate hospital accommodation for female lunatics at Calicut, should be dealt with in separate communications.

Health.—The following statement compares the health of the inmates of the three asylums in the last three years:—

Year.	Daily average strength.	Daily average sick.	Deaths.	Percentage of deaths to daily average strength.
Madras—				
1894	474.60	82.00	56	11.81
1895	440.19	89.00	94	21.36
1896	423.75	67.27	38	8.96
Vizagapatam—				
1894	49.20	7.82	2	4.06
1895	59.39	11.49	2	3.37
1896	67.21	4.63	1	1.49
Calicut—				
1894	98.07	15.07	6	6.12
1895	103.36	22.57	14	13.54
1896	101.22	24.82	7	6.92
Total .. { 1894 ..	621.27	104.89	64	10.30
1895 ..	602.94	123.06	110	18.25
1896 ..	592.38	86.72	46	7.77

There was a marked and satisfactory decrease in the sickness in the Madras and Vizagapatam asylums, not only as compared with 1895, when epidemics raised the figures to an abnormal height, but also as compared with 1894. The proportion of sick in the Calicut asylum, however, continues to increase year by year. The Surgeon-General suggests that this is due to the admission into hospital of weakly inmates: this explanation, while it might account for a high, does not do so for an increasing, proportion of sick. The Surgeon-General should direct his attention to this matter, especially as it appears from 1 (b) under section II, Statistics of Health and Treatment of the Sick, that the increase of admissions in the hospital at Calicut has added considerably to the cost of diet in that institution.

The mortality in all three asylums fell to about half of what it was in 1895. Tubercle of the lung was again the cause of a large number of the deaths in the Madras asylum. The Surgeon-General has not replied to the enquiry in last year's review whether the appearance of these cases in the list was due to changes in the nomenclature of diseases or to the effect of dampness or insufficient clothing or bedding.

There was no epidemic of any sort in any of the asylums. A solitary case of cholera occurred in that at Madras, but the steps taken to prevent the spread of the disease were successful.

The reply of the Surgeon-General to memorandum, No. 654, dated 15th March 1897, has been recently received and orders on the proposal to increase the nursing establishment of the Madras asylum will issue at an early date. Any definite recommendation which the Surgeon-General may have to make regarding trained hospital attendants in the Calicut and Vizagapatam asylums should be embodied in a separate communication as soon as the final decision regarding the retention of those institutions is known.

4. *Finance, including Manufactures.*—The total cost of, and the cost per head of average strength in, each of the three asylums, as compared with 1895, is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Madras.		Vizagapatam.		Calicut.		Total.	
	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
1895 }	Rs. 68,648	Rs. A. P. 155 15 2	Rs. 4,432	Rs. A. P. 74 10 0	Rs. 12,593	Rs. A. P. 121 13 5	Rs. 85,673	Rs. A. P. 117 7 6
1896 }	68,990	162 11 8	5,005	74 7 5	12,065	119 3 1	86,060	118 12 9

The cost per head in the Vizagapatam asylum was again the lowest on record, in spite of the increased establishment charges which occurred during the year. The rise in the cost per head in the Madras establishment arises almost entirely under "Establishment"; the Government is glad to note that slight reductions have been effected under diet and clothing. There was a satisfactory reduction, as compared with 1895, in the cost per head of patients in the Calicut asylum, economies having been effected mainly under clothing and bedding. The serious attention of the Surgeon-General was last year called to the high expenditure upon diets in the Madras and Calicut asylums. The Surgeon-General attributes the high rate in Madras to the cost of dieting Europeans and to the high local prices of the articles consumed, and shows that the diet of paying patients, which is included in the totals, raises apparently—though not in reality—the cost of each patient to the State. Admitting these explanations, the Government considers that there is still scope for economy and trusts that the Surgeon-General will continue to give his best care to the matter. The Surgeon-General's attention will also in this connection be drawn to the instructions in G.O., No. 201, Public, dated 8th February 1896. The high expenditure on diets in the Calicut asylum is reported to be due to the provision there of rice in place of ragi, the staple food in Vizagapatam. There are, no doubt, difficulties in the use of ragi at Calicut, and the proposal to give cholam a trial is a good one. The Surgeon-General should continue to make every effort to reduce the cost to Government of this institution.

From the statistics of manufactures given in section iii, paragraph 3, it appears that the best results were again obtained at Vizagapatam, where not only was the percentage of patients employed on remunerative labour greatest, but the profit realized per head of those so employed was highest, amounting to Rs. 44-5-8. The average number of those engaged on remunerative labour in the Calicut asylum shows a satisfactory rise since last year (from 26 to 34), though the profit per head fell considerably. The reasons given for this decline are not convincing. As soon as one market for bedding and clothing is supplied, it should be possible with a little energy to discover another. The number of patients fit to work who were employed on remunerative labour in the Madras asylum was very small—only 75 out of a total of 318. The attention of the Surgeon-General is called to the remarks on this subject in the concluding portion of paragraph 5 of G.O., No. 983, Judicial, dated 8th June 1896. If the industries carried on are not sufficient to provide employment for the patients, steps should be taken to introduce and develop others. The figure 356 in column 9 of the second statement on page 15 of the report appears to be a printer's error for 365, in which case the working days at the Madras Lunatic Asylum in the past triennium comprised the whole year. If this is so, the Surgeon-General should explain the matter.

5. *General.*—The various proposals made by the Surgeon-General under this heading call for no action on the part of Government. It should be borne in mind that such suggestions, involving as they do increased expenditure, should invariably be laid separately before Government with the fullest details; a brief reference in the annual report to the fact that recommendations have been, or will be, submitted for consideration, will then be sufficient. The Government observes with much satisfaction that the administration of the Madras and Calicut asylums shows a decided improvement. Surgeon-Captain Leet-Palk at Madras has worked with commendable zeal, and must be congratulated on the results of his efforts. The good work done by

Assistant Surgeon Judge is likewise noted. The admirable management by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Leapingwell, of the Vizagapatam asylum, in which he was, as in previous years, efficiently aided by the hospital assistant in charge, has resulted, as has been already shown, in placing that institution in advance of the other two asylums in almost all respects. The thanks of His Excellency the Governor in Council are again due to that officer for his very efficient administration.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Surgeon-General.
 „ the District Magistrate, Vizagapatam.
 „ the „ Malabar.
 „ all other District Magistrates.
 „ Sanitary Commissioner.
 „ Inspector-General of Prisons.
 „ Judicial Department.
 Editors' Table.

ENDORSEMENT—No. 620, Public, dated 22nd May 1897.

Copy to the Government of India, Home Department.

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

Exd. A. Raiff.

[Pub.]
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 1,000—22-7-96.

Public (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 1570

From

The Surgeon General, Madras.

No. 231-A

Dated 15th April
Received 22nd " } 1897.
Registered 23rd "

Enclosures

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SUBJECT.

Submitting the annual report on the working of the Lunatic Asylums in the Presidency for the year 1896.

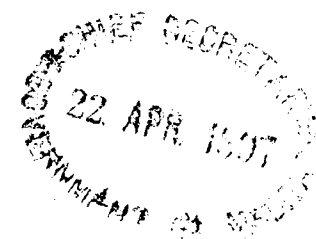
BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
Memoranda	6574	on Pub C	no 571 of 1997
with notes	15-3-97		
Set 36 of	858		
G.O.	168-69	Pub	16-3-97 sc
"	451-2	W	16-2-97 sc
"	73-74	Pub	23-1-97 initial
" R	16	"	7-1-97 abstract
for	1353	"	28-12-96 mis
"	1271	"	3-12-96 "
"	1701	Int	28-10-96 scyl
"	1608	"	7-10-96 mis
"	1022	Pub	19-9-96 sc

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"	1254	Int	4-8-96 mis
"	1217-18	"	23-7-96 sc.
"	983-84	"	8-6-96 origl
"	883	"	19-5-96 mis
"	847	"	18-5-96 origl
"	736	"	21-4-96 mis
"	434	Pub	31-3-96 sc
"	629	Int	27-3-96 mis
"	533	"	13-3-96 mis
"	360	"	12-2-96 mis
"	351	"	21-2-96 origl
"	109	"	17-1-96 mis
"	96	"	15-1-96 mis
"	1511	"	17-7-95 sc
"	2228	"	25-10-93 mis
"	1244	"	12-8-90 "
"	874	"	16-4-95 "
"	1	Pub	1-1-89 sc
"	1376	Int	17-5-83 sc
"	920	Int	18-9-93 sc

L.A. reports for 1893494 + 1330-87



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

LUNATIC ASYLUMS

IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE YEAR

1896.

MADRAS:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1897.

OFFICE OF SURGEON-GENERAL
WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,
MADRAS, 15th April 1897.

No. 231A.

From

SURGEON-MAJOR-GENERAL C. SIBTHORPE, F.R.C.P.I.,
Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras,

To

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit to His Excellency the Governor in Council the annual report on the working of the Lunatic Asylums in the Presidency for the year 1896.

2. The report has been prepared according to the directions contained in G.O., No. 983, Judicial, dated 8th June 1896.

I.—POPULATION AND ACCOMMODATION.

(a) Asylum population—

(1) *Remaining*.—There were 608 patients remaining under treatment on the 1st January 1896—*vide* column 2 of Statement I.

(2) *Admissions and re-admissions*.—There were 152 admissions and 4 re-admissions, making a total of 156 against 221 in the previous year—*vide* columns 3 and 4 of Statement I.

(3) *Discharges*.—There were 134 discharges of all kinds during the year—*vide* column 6 D of Statement I.

(4) *Results of treatment*.—Of the 134 patients discharged, 95 were cured and 39 were discharged otherwise. Of those belonging to the latter class, 31 were handed over to their friends (~~14~~ improved, ~~17~~ unbenefited), 1 was transferred to England and 7 to the civil list. ~~4~~ 6

The treatment in all the asylums consisted mainly of attention to general hygienic principles, with some kind of amusement or occupation congenial to the patient. Of medicinal treatment, the use of trional and the hypodermic injection of hyoysamine for maniacal excitement, were attended with much benefit.

The only case of clinical interest was in the Madras Asylum. A man with strangulated inguinal hernia was operated on and made a successful recovery in spite of his being subject to repeated violent attacks of acute maniacal excitement.

(5) *Escapes*.—There was no escape from the Madras Asylum. There were two escapes from the Calicut Asylum and two from the Asylum at Vizagapatam. All the four were recaptured. The warders responsible for their safe custody were warned, fined or suspended according to the gravity of their offence.

(6) Religions, Races and Castes—

Asylums.	Remained on 1st January 1896.				Admitted during 1896.			
	Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Christians.	Other castes.	Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Christians.	Other castes.
Madras	269	52	106	20	61	11	23	
Vizagapatam	49	5	3	3	15	2	1	15
Calicut	56	28	16	1	14	7	5	1
Total	374	85	125	24	90	20	29	17

(7) *Sexes*.—Of the 608 patients that remained on the 1st January 1896, 462 were males and 146 were females. Of the 156 admitted during the year, 128 were males and 28 were females.

(8) *Occupation*.—Of the 156 admissions, the occupations of 152 were known and of 4 were unknown. The largest number of admissions was from the cooly class in Madras and from the cultivating classes in Calicut and Vizagapatam. These are fully dealt with in Statement IV.

(9) *Ages*.—The details are given in Statement V. The largest number of admissions in all the asylums were, as usual, between the ages of 20 and 40—being 109 out of 156.

(10) *Types of insanity*.—Of the 156 admissions, ¹³⁵135 were admitted for mania, 4 for melancholia, 4 for idiocy, 7 for epileptic insanity and 7 for all other types—vide Statement VI.

(11) *Causes of insanity*.—Of the admissions during the year, 103 were due to physical causes and 30 to moral causes, the cause in the remaining 23 being unknown.—vide Statement VII.

(12) *Criminal population and their sub-divisions*.—In the Madras Asylum 160 criminal lunatics remained on the 1st January 1896 and 32 were admitted during the year, making a total of 192. There were fewer admissions and more discharges than in the previous year, while the mortality was less than half of that of 1896. Of the 32 admissions under this class, 10 were tried and acquitted prisoners, 14 were under-trial prisoners incapable of making a defence, and 8 were cases that became insane during confinement in jail.

One criminal lunatic was transferred from the Asylum at Madras to that at Vizagapatam and was detained there till his friends took charge of him on security bond. There was no criminal insane during the year in the Calicut Asylum.

(b) Accommodation—

(1) There was no overcrowding in any of the asylums. In the Madras Asylum there was accommodation for 689, while the largest number confined on any one night was 447.

With an accommodation for 91 patients in the Asylum at Vizagapatam, the highest number on any one night was 73.

In Calicut the greatest number confined on any one night was 106, while there was accommodation for 135.

The insufficiency of special accommodation in the Madras Asylum, referred to by the Superintendent in his last year's report, will not, he thinks, weigh so heavily in future, in consequence of the new scale of stoppages for patients in the 'special wards' as fixed by Government in its order, No. 434, Public, dated 31st March 1896, which the Superintendent considers as prohibitive. No admissions have occurred in the 'special wards' during the past year.

(2) *New constructions*.—The only new works in the Madras Asylum were the sinking of a well in the criminal enclosure and the construction of a masonry drain in the native attendants' lines (sanctioned in G.O., No. 883, Judicial, dated 19th May 1896). Additions and improvements to the criminal enclosures, male and female hospitals and to the isolation enclosure have been sanctioned for execution when funds are available.

Revised estimates will be submitted when ready in accordance with G.O., No. 1701, Judicial, dated 25th October 1896, as regards day and feeding sheds, covered passages, bath rooms and latrines for the hospitals, lean-to-shed for attendants and huts for sweepers and horse-keepers. The question of the necessity for a quarantine-block of six cells forms still the subject of correspondence between this office and the Superintendent.

In the Calicut Asylum the drain work for the hospital and the female refractory block which were begun in 1895, were completed and paid for during the year. The flooring of the latrines in the male and criminal wards and a pukka shed for storing dry earth in proximity to the latrine in the male ward were also taken up and completed during the year.

There was no new construction in the asylum at Vizagapatam.

(3) *Repairs executed*.—In Madras the repairs comprised the taking up of the cracked asphalt floors of several of the general blocks and single rooms and replacing the same by Portland cement (sanctioned in G.O., No. 3250 W., dated 19th December 1895), petty repairs to the buildings and service pipes and re-metalling the principal roads in the asylum, (sanctioned in G.O., No. 847, Judicial, dated 11th May 1896). The usual annual minor repairs such as, white-washing, tarring, shifting and replacing tiles, &c., were done to the asylums at Calicut and Vizagapatam.

(4) *State of repair*.—The buildings in the Madras Asylum may be said to be in a fair state of repair. The unprecedented heavy rains of November and December of last year caused leakage through the roof in many of the blocks. The kitchen is old and requires renewal, its plan is unsatisfactory and it is too limited for the present cooking requirements of the asylum.

The Hospital Assistant's and the attendants' quarters in the Calicut Asylum need repairs. They will be executed in 1897-98 with the annual allotment.

In the Vizagapatam Asylum the roof of the hospital and female cottage, female solitary cells, and the roofs of the verandahs of all other cottages require repair. All buildings are in need of plastering. The walls of the solitary cells and sleeping blocks should be cemented to a height of five feet. The kitchen has been condemned and plans for a new one are expected. Nothing has been done to remedy the existing state of things as the retention or abolition of the asylum itself has not yet been decided.

(5) *Hospital accommodation for males and females*.—The hospital accommodation for all classes and sexes in the Madras Asylum is very inadequate. The difficulties which the Superintendent experiences in the care and treatment of the sick owing to this defective accommodation, are indeed very great. I cannot too strongly urge upon Government the extreme urgency of the improvements sanctioned in G.O., No. 3467, W., dated 4th December 1896.

The scheme for the provision of contagious and isolation blocks has been approved by Government and nothing remains but for the work to be put in hand.

In the Calicut Asylum the hospital has room for 12 males only. No separate accommodation is available for females who are now located in one of the cells in the female enclosure which accommodates eight sick.

The hospital accommodation for both sexes is sufficient in the asylum at Vizagapatam.

(c) Sanitation—

(1) *Conservancy*.—The work in the Madras Asylum was done as well as could be effected with the very limited toty staff available and considering the extremely filthy habits of several of the insanes. The extra reward of one rupee per mensem for good conduct (sanctioned in G.O., No. 874, Judicial, dated 26th April 1895) has certainly had a good effect, but the Superintendent considers that the reduction of the proportion of sweepers to insanes from 1 to 16 to 1 to 20 has been very detrimental in its effects. He states that the present conservancy arrangements of the asylum are carried on with considerable difficulty, and I am strongly of opinion that the toty staff should be strengthened.

In the Vizagapatam Asylum, the four day latrines where the dry-earth system is in use, are utilized only during the monsoon. At other seasons, trenches are used and the grounds subsequently cultivated.

In the Calicut Asylum the dry-earth system is in use in the detached latrines and the flushing system in the night latrines attached to the cells. The Superintendent has represented to me the necessity for the construction of a latrine to the hospital, and he has been asked to make his proposal the subject of a separate communication.

(2) *General hygiene of the insanes.*—This subject has received the careful consideration of the Superintendents of all the asylums; particular attention having been paid to the bathing, clothing, exercise and food of the insanes.

The Superintendent of the Madras Asylum remarks that the general hygienic condition of some of the very filthy insanes could be considerably improved, if the walls of the rooms in which they are lodged, which are now limewashed and absorbent, be plastered with some glazed material like Portland cement. At present these insanes make the walls and ceilings very filthy and these not admitting of the necessary washing and cleansing, contaminate the atmosphere of the rooms and must tell on the health of the inmates. The subject of cementing the walls of some of the rooms is under consideration.

(3) *Drainage.*—Owing to the defective drainage of the Madras Asylum, water stagnated in all the low-lying grounds during the heavy rains of November last and injured the kitchen garden and the asylum produce generally.

With reference to G.O., No. 1701, Judicial, dated 28th October 1896, in which I had been asked to report about various points connected with the drainage scheme of the Madras Asylum, I have directed the Superintendent to submit his detailed report on the subject after communicating with the Sanitary Commissioner, the President of the Madras Municipal Commission, and the Consulting Architect. He has replied only about the impossibility of cultivating the Modavakam tank-bed and the use of asylum labour. As I am not yet in full possession of information regarding the other questions, my report to Government will be submitted later on.

The drainage of the Vizagapatam Asylum is naturally good.

V-shaped drains run all round the main buildings of the Calicut Asylum except the refractory ward.

(4) *Water-supply.*—The Madras Asylum had an ample supply of water. The Red Hills water was used for all except agricultural purposes. With the new well sunk in the criminal enclosure, a larger area was brought under cultivation.

In the Calicut Asylum there was a fair supply of good water except for a few months in the hot weather, when water had to be brought from a tank adjacent to the asylum.

In consequence of the complete failure of the north-east monsoon, the water-supply of the Vizagapatam Asylum was very insufficient, the water from the well in the asylum being barely sufficient for drinking and cooking purposes. A cart was sanctioned for bringing water for other purposes from a distance.

(5) *Food and weightments.*—Raggi was the staple grain in use in the Madras Asylum, but the Superintendent states that it is greatly disliked by a very large proportion of the inmates, and considers it, on the whole, not so satisfactory as rice, as it can be given only to the stronger and more robust men and women.

Cumbu and cholum were the grains in use in the Vizagapatam Asylum and the Superintendent considers them to be very satisfactory after an experience of two years. Extras were very seldom required, and rice was allowed only in the case of a few paying patients.

The Superintendent of the Calicut Asylum gave a careful trial of cocoanut oil instead of ghee and reports that he is well pleased with the result. Mangoes, the produce of the asylum, were used pickled instead of the pickled lime formerly in use for the morning conjee. The Superintendent strongly recommends the adoption of a dry grain diet, and I have directed him to give cholum a careful trial, and submit separate weightment statements for such patients as he gave it to.

The following table compares the weightments in the three asylums:—

Asylums.	Of those treated during the year 1896.							Of those admitted during the year.		
	Aggregate weight in pounds on 1st January 1896.	Aggregate weight on 31st December 1896.	Number and ratio per cent. of those who gained weight.	Number and ratio per cent. of those who lost weight.	Number and ratio per cent. of those who remained stationary.	Greatest gain in pounds.	Greatest loss in pounds.	Aggregate weight on admission.	Aggregate weight on 31st December or on discharge.	Number and ratio per cent. of those who gained weight.
Madras *	53,815	53,933	{ 360 50 %.	{ 221 42.5 %.	{ 39 7.5 %.	{ 35	20	10,364	10,140	{ 43 44.79 %.
Vizagapatam	8,024	8,239	{ 46 58.23 %.	{ 22 27.85 %.	{ 11 13.92 %.	{ 23	8	1,920	2,043½	{ 16 84.21 %.
Calicut	12,439	12,381	{ 57 44.53 %.	{ 63 49.22 %.	{ 8 6.25 %.	{ 23	16	2,544	2,640	{ 17 62.96 %.

Asylums.	Of those admitted during the year.—cont.					Of those discharged during the year.					
	Number and ratio per cent. of those who lost weight.	Number and ratio per cent. of those who remained stationary.	Greatest gain in pounds.	Greatest loss in pounds.	Aggregate weight on admission.	Aggregate weight on discharge.	Number and ratio per cent. of those who gained weight.	Number and ratio per cent. of those who lost weight.	Number and ratio per cent. of those who remained stationary.	Greatest gain in pounds.	Greatest loss in pounds.
Madras *	{ 45 46.88 %.	{ 8 8.33 %.	{ 20	22	10,282	10,793	{ 64 64.65 %.	{ 29 29.29 %.	{ 6 6.06 %.	{ 30	24
Vizagapatam	{ 3 15.79 %.	{ ...	{ 23	3	672	815	{ 8 100 %.	{ ...	{ ...	{ 32	...
Calicut	{ 5 18.52 %.	{ 5 18.52 %.	{ 23	7½	2,807½	2,998½	{ 19 70.37 %.	{ 6 22.22 %.	{ 2 7.41 %.	{ 23	7½

* 37 of the total treated (including 14 admitted) have been omitted from the calculation, as their weightments were not made owing to advanced illness or other causes.

The weightments are on the whole very satisfactory. It will be seen that out of the total treated in Madras, Vizagapatam and Calicut, the percentages of those who gained weight were, respectively, 50.00, 58.23 and 44.53. The last mentioned at first sight appears somewhat low; but as the condition of those discharged is the main criterion, it will be observed that the percentage of such of those who gained weight is very high throughout.

(6) *Clothing.*—In the Madras Asylum all the inmates were clothed throughout the year, except the acute maniacs who are intolerant of all covering. These cases are very susceptible to chills, and the Superintendent reiterates that the only way to combat diseases and mortality due to exposure to chills is the use of artificially-heated rooms in the hospital. A precis of the whole correspondence on this subject has been sent to him, and he has been directed to submit definite proposals after consultation with the Consulting Architect to Government and the Sanitary Commissioner, who has, for some years, advocated the provision of artificially-heated rooms.

Two suits of clothing were supplied to each patient in the asylums at Calicut and Vizagapatam. In Calicut the clothing was of asylum manufacture, and jackets made of unserviceable cumblies were issued to the weakly insanes when necessary.

(7) *Industries and employments.*—Agricultural industries and weaving were the chief industries in the Madras Asylum. The sale-proceeds of the garden produce amounted to Rs. 1,979-15-11 during the year, being Rs. 630-2-0 in excess of the previous year. This was due to the increased cultivation of vegetables and lucerne grass. 40,182 lbs. of vegetables were grown for asylum use. Weaving has been carried on only to a limited extent during the year, as the sale of manufactured goods was not as large as could be desired, thus leaving a large stock of manufactured goods on hand. The Superintendent was asked to put himself in communication with likely buyers and offer the goods at reduced rates and report results. The results are already very encouraging. Mat-plaiting and basket-making gave employment for a few for a short period.

In the Calicut Asylum, cloth and coir mat weaving, coir-twisting and gardening formed the chief industries. Many of the insanes were also employed in drawing and carrying water, cleaning the asylum compound, tailoring and kitchen work. The females were employed in pounding rice, threshing and twisting coir, grinding currystuff and sweeping the compound. Owing to the contemplated abolition of the asylum, little progress was made in the industries noted.

Garden and farm work, cleaning and pounding grains, &c., cloth-weaving, tape making and tin-work continued to be the employments in the Asylum at Vizagapatam.

(8) *Amusements.*—In the Madras Asylum there was a lantern exhibition and a vocal and instrumental concert during the year, besides the usual monthly out-door treats. Cards, draughts, books, writing and drawing have amused the Europeans, while the game of puchees (a native game with cowries) has helped to relieve the monotony of the day among the natives. Rupees 25 a month have been sanctioned (G.O., No. 1701, Judicial, dated 28th October 1896) towards the hiring of conveyances to give the quieter and better behaved insanes an occasional outing to the beach and country. The Superintendent considers lawn-tennis and badminton unsuited to the inmates of an asylum, but considers it very desirable to have a cheap large hall erected, which could be used as a library and reading-room besides serving for the holding of concerts, magic lantern exhibitions, penny readings, &c.

The insanes in the Calicut Asylum amused themselves daily between 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. with 'kolatam' or chess. Treats were given on certain festival days. The monthly expenditure of Rs. 4 for amusements and Rs. 6 for hiring conveyances for driving the insanes, allowed by Government, will be utilized in future.

In the Vizagapatam Asylum the Christmas treat was given by the Superintendent. Singing, playing, tom-tom and cymbals, chess and cards formed the chief amusements.

II.—STATISTICS OF HEALTH AND TREATMENT OF THE SICK.

(1) *Sickness and its causes.*—In the Madras Asylum there were 399 admissions into hospital during the year against 718 in the previous year, and the daily average sick for the year was 57.27 against 89.00 in 1895. The greatly diminished number of admissions during the year was due to the good health which the insanes generally enjoyed. The largest number of admissions was, in the order of their frequency, for itch, mania, simple continued fever, epilepsy, bronchitis, catarrhal inflammation of the intestines, abscess, tubercle of lung, and general paralysis of the insane.

In the Calicut Asylum 141 patients were treated, with a daily average sick of 24.82, against 112 treated in the year previous, with a daily average sick of 22.57. Patients who lost 4 or 5 lb. since the last weighment, and those who steadily lost weight were admitted into hospital. Idiopathic anæmia and disorders of the alimentary tract contributed the largest number of admissions.

In the Vizagapatam Asylum the total number treated was 60 against 116 in 1895. The daily average sick was 4.63 against 11.49 in the previous year. The greatest number of admissions was for simple continued fever and disorders of the digestive system.

(2) *Forcible feeding and methods in use.*—In the Madras Asylum forcible feeding was resorted to in eight cases—in six by the nasal tube, in two per rectum. One Eurasian female insane, who obstinately refused food of any description, was kept alive from January to October by artificial feeding through the nasal tube. She has since then taken to eating of her own accord.

Two insanes were forcibly fed in the Calicut Asylum—one regularly by the nasal tube and the other by the hand during periods of excitement.

Five patients in the Vizagapatam Asylum had more or less continually to be fed by the hand.

(3) *Mortality and its causes.*—38 deaths occurred in the Madras Asylum against 94 (which included 37 cases of cholera) in the previous year. Death was due to the following causes:—tubercle of lung 10, mania 6, other mental states 3, bowel complaints 3, abscess 4, epilepsy 2, general paralysis of the insane 2, disease

of the heart 2, disease of the liver 2, asphyxia 1, and cholera 1, gangrene 1, starvation 1, and old age 1, and *anchylostoma duodenale* 1.

Cholera occurred in only one case. This patient, who came from Mercara, contracted the disease on his way to the asylum. The steps taken on the occurrence of the disease proved sufficient to prevent its spread in the asylum.

In the Calicut Asylum 7 deaths occurred against 14 in 1895. Death was due in 3 cases to bowel complaints, in 2 to tubercle, in 1 to general paralysis of the insane, and in 1 to *pyæmia* *hernia*.

Only one death occurred in the Vizagapatam Asylum, due to general paralysis of the insane.

(4) *Epidemics and how they were dealt with.*—There were no epidemics in any of the asylums. Only one imported case of cholera was treated in the Madras Asylum. All the asylum attendants have been ordered to be re-vaccinated as a preventive against small-pox.

(5) *Injuries received in the asylums.*—Two cases of serious injuries—both self-inflicted—occurred in the Madras Asylum, one of which proved fatal. The fatal case was that of a female civil insane, Madura by name, who was confined in a single room owing to an attack of acute mania, and who in the early morning climbed up the iron door and losing her grip fell heavily on to the asphalt floor on the back of her head. On opening the cell she was found in an unconscious condition and died in a few hours without rallying. The usual inquest was held and the *post mortem* disclosed an extensive fracture of the base of the skull. A full report of the accident was duly submitted to me.

The other injury occurred in a Native civil male insane who trespassed into another cell and on being discovered, rushed out knocking his face against the bars and so sustained a simple fracture of the lower jaw; from this he quickly recovered.

There were two cases of injuries during the year in the Calicut Asylum—one a wound of the ear and the other a contusion of the face. These were caused by the insanes assaulting each other.

There occurred only one case of injury—sprain of hand—in the Vizagapatam Asylum, caused by two inmates fighting with each other.

(6) *Hospital diets and extras.*—The expenditure on extras, especially on alcoholic stimulants, was very small in the Madras Asylum, considering the daily average sick (57.27). A portable stove was sanctioned by me for the male hospital, it has been found very useful.

In the Vizagapatam Asylum the only hospital diet used was 'spoon' with extras.

In the Calicut Asylum the diets and extras cost Rs. 158-13-7 over the previous year. This was due to the larger number of patients treated in the hospital during the year and to the increased daily average sick. The Superintendent reports that a large number of admissions had to be unavoidably placed on extras alone, owing to the nature of their diseases.

The hospital diets are those laid down in G.O., No. 1, Public, dated 1st January 1889.

(7) *Nursing of the sick.*—In Vizagapatam and Calicut the nursing was done by the keepers and night watchmen under the supervision of the Hospital Assistant. The Superintendent of the Calicut Asylum remarks that this arrangement is very defective and considers it very desirable to have a separate establishment for nursing. I consider it very necessary to have such special attendants who should be trained in sick nursing.

As regards the Madras Asylum the nursing establishment consists of 1 matron, 1 head nurse and 2 nurses. One day and one night nurse were more or less in constant attendance on the sick in the male hospital throughout the year. The matron's and the head nurse's duties have been entirely confined to the female section. Regarding the inadequacy of the nursing arrangements in the Madras Asylum, I have already addressed the Government on the subject (No. T $\frac{4}{16}$, dated 7th February 1897).

III.—FINANCE INCLUDING MANUFACTURES.

i. **General.**—The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 1,12,044-7-11 against Rs. 1,20,088-4-6, and were from the following sources:—

Sources.	1895.	1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1. Value of stock remaining on the last day of the preceding year ...	3,200 0 3	6,445 9 11	3,245 9 8	...
2. From treasury ...	87,798 8 7	82,829 2 9	...	4,969 5 10
3. From paying patients ...	10,637 12 9	10,551 13 6	...	85 15 3
4. Value of stores received from the manufacturing department less cost of raw materials ...	4,082 4 11	4,507 10 2	425 5 3	...
5. Book adjustments ...	13,553 7 9	7,402 15 0	...	6,150 8 9
6. From miscellaneous receipts ...	816 2 3	307 4 7	...	508 13 8
Total ...	1,20,088 4 6	1,12,044 7 11	...	8,043 12 7

(i) *Value of stock remaining on the last day of the preceding year.*—There was an increase of Rs. 3,245-9-8 under this head due to the storage of a larger quantity of food articles purchased during the year when the season was favourable.

(ii) *Receipts from treasury.*—The decrease of Rs. 4,969-5-10 under this item was mainly due to the low expenditure under 'Diet,' 'Clothing and Bedding' and 'Rates and Taxes.'

(iii) *Receipts from paying patients.*—There was a decrease of Rs. 85-15-3 owing to the less number of paying patients having been treated during the year.

(iv) *Value of stores received from the manufacturing department less cost of raw materials.*—The subjoined statement exhibits the details under this head:—

Details.	1895.	1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
(a) Value of clothing sold to the public.	2,442 9 0	2,279 14 3	...	162 10 9
(b) Value of clothing made over to the asylum for asylum purposes ...	3,077 7 4	2,029 15 6	...	1,047 7 10
(c) Sale-proceeds of the garden produce.	1,349 13 11	2,309 12 9	959 14 10	...
Total ...	6,869 14 3	6,619 10 6	...	250 3 9
(d) Deduct cost of raw materials purchased during the year...	2,787 9 4	2,112 0 4	...	675 9 0
Net ...	4,082 4 11	4,507 10 2	425 5 3	...

(a) The larger accumulation of goods with less prospect of demand for them accounts for the small decrease of Rs. 62-10-9 in the sale-proceeds of the manufactured goods.

(b) As has already been stated, the value of clothing made over to the asylums from the manufactory was less by Rs. 1,047-7-10, showing that care was exercised in the issue of new clothing to the inmates.

(c) The sale-proceeds of the garden produce contributed an increase of Rs. 9-9-14-10 due mainly to the increased cultivation of vegetable and lucerne grass in the Lunatic Asylum at Madras, and to the classification of the sale-proceeds of the garden produce of the year under report in the Calicut Asylum under the heading 'Value of stores received from the manufacturing department less cost of raw materials.'

(d) There was a decrease in the cost of raw materials purchased by Rs. 675-9-0 due, as remarked before, to a larger stock of manufactured goods being in store.

(v) *Book adjustments.*—The decrease of Rs. 6,150-8-9 under this item was due to the less amount spent on works executed by the Public Works Department in the Asylum at Madras.

(vi) *Miscellaneous receipts.*—The decrease of Rs. 508-13-8 under this heading is due to the sale-proceeds of the garden produce of the Lunatic Asylum at Calicut being included in the (previous) year under 'Value of stores received from the manufacturing department less cost of raw materials' instead of under 'Miscellaneous receipts' as shown and to the less sum realized under this heading in the Madras Asylum as per subjoined statement:—

Year.	Madras.					Vizagapatam.		
	Sale-proceeds of refuse of dhál, &c.	Oakum-picking.	Sale-proceeds of condemned stores.	Fine on contractor.	Total.	Sale-proceeds of refuse of paddy.	Lunatic labour.	Total.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1895 ...	163 13 5	108 14 6	69 6 10	44 14 0	387 0 9	38 3 8	20 7 0	58 10 8
1896 ...	52 15 0	...	78 12 7	69 14 0	201 9 7	59 14 5	7 9 0	67 7 5
Increase ...	...	...	9 5 9	25 0 0	...	21 10 9	...	8 12 9
Decrease ...	110 14 5	108 14 6	...	...	185 7 2	...	12 14 0	...

Year.	Calicut.				Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Sale-proceeds of garden produce.	Lunatic labour.	Wood-cutting, &c.	Total.		
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
1895 ...	313 13 10	5 1 0	51 8 0	370 6 10	816 2 3	
1896 ...	...	...	38 3 7	38 3 7	307 4 7	* Classified under manufactory receipts.
Increase ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Decrease ...	313 13 10	5 1 0	13 4 5	332 3 3	508 13 8	

The accompanying statement shows the expenditure incurred on account of the upkeep of the asylums excluding the cost of new works, additions, alterations, and repairs to buildings:—

Particulars.	1895.	1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1. Establishment ...	35,198 3 9	38,651 0 1	3,452 12 4	...
2. Diet ...	36,585 8 6	34,930 2 2	...	1,655 6 4
3. Clothing and bedding ...	3,544 0 10	2,189 1 5	...	1,354 15 5
4. Medicines ...	595 4 11	1,300 0 0	704 11 1	...
5. Contingencies ...	6,348 2 4	5,003 2 1	...	1,345 0 3
6. Hospital necessities ...	3,402 1 11	3,985 12 3	583 10 4	...
Total ...	85,673 6 3	86,059 2 0	385 11 9	...
Deduct value of stock remaining at the end of the year ...	6,445 9 11	4,012 1 10	...	2,433 8 1
Net total expenditure ...	79,227 12 4	82,047 0 2	2,819 3 10	...

(i) *Establishment.*—The increase of Rs. 3,452-12-4 is in connection with the Madras and Vizagapatam Asylums and comprises the following items:—

Madras.—(a) The increased rate of pay to the Superintendent from Rs. 500 to Rs. 650 from the 28th July 1896;

(b) The inclusion of the pay of the Acting Superintendent Surgeon-Captain Donovan during the absence of the permanent incumbent on privilege leave during the year;

(c) The increased rate of pay to the junior apothecary;

(d) The addition of the pay of the second assistant steward and that of the nursing staff newly sanctioned; and

(e) The rise in the rate of pay to the matron.

Vizagapatam.—(a) The enhanced rate of pay to the hospital assistant on account of his promotion to the first class and to the addition of personal allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem granted to him for his good conduct and efficient work under G.O., No. 1271, Public, dated 3rd December 1896.

(ii) *Diet.*—The decrease of Rs. 1,655-6-4 under this item occurred on account of the storage of articles of diet at the favourable season in the three asylums and to the change that took place in Calicut in the substitution of oil for ghee, to the more frequent issue of fish instead of mutton and to the discontinuance of salted limes hitherto served with conjee.

(iii) *Clothing and bedding.*—The decrease of Rs. 1,354-15-5 was due, as was previously stated, to the care taken both in the use of old clothing and in the issue of new to the inmates.

(iv) *Medicines.*—Under this head the rise in expenditure arose from the acquiring of some extra surgical instruments and appliances to complete the hospital equipment in the Madras Asylum and to a larger supply of medicines in Madras and Calicut having been obtained. ~~There was also an increase in the cost of medicines at Calicut.~~

(v) *Contingencies.*—The decrease under this item by Rs. 1,345-0-3 was caused by a low expenditure on 'Rates and taxes' and on 'Repairs and maintenance' in the Madras Asylum.

(vi) *Hospital necessities.*—The increase of Rs. 583-10-4 relates to the purchase of a large number of a costlier form (Hobb's) of padlock for general use throughout the Madras Asylum and to an increased expenditure of perishable articles in the same asylum; it was also due to the purchase of a galvanized iron bath tub and standard brass measures for grain in the Vizagapatam Asylum.

The annexed table shows the total cost under different items and the cost per head of the average strength in each of the three asylums as compared with 1895:—

Asylums.	Establishment.				Diet.			
	Actuals.		Cost per head.		Actuals.		Cost per head.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
Madras ...	RS. A. P. 28,367 8 11	RS. A. P. 31,540 14 0	RS. A. P. 64 7 1	RS. A. P. 74 6 4	RS. A. P. 28,831 6 3	RS. A. P. 27,577 8 6	RS. A. P. 65 8 0	RS. A. P. 65 0 9
Vizagapatam ...	2,638 13 5	2,927 12 1	44 6 11	43 9 0	1,511 4 7	1,705 2 9	25 7 2	25 5 11
Calicut ...	4,191 13 5	4,182 6 0	40 8 11	41 5 1	6,242 13 8	5,647 6 11	60 6 5	55 12 8
Total ...	35,198 3 9	38,651 0 1	58 6 1	65 3 11	36,585 8 6	34,930 2 2	60 10 10	58 15 5

Asylums.	Clothing and bedding.				Medicines.			
	Actuals.		Cost per head.		Actuals.		Cost per head.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
Madras ...	RS. A. P. 2,744 15 6	RS. A. P. 1,729 0 4	RS. A. P. 6 3 9	RS. A. P. 4 1 3	RS. A. P. 519 4 4	RS. A. P. 799 4 10	RS. A. P. 1 2 10	RS. A. P. 1 14 2
Vizagapatam ...	123 10 6	146 1 5	2 1 4	2 2 9	33 13 7	30 6 10	0 9 1	0 7 3
Calicut ...	675 6 10	313 15 8	6 8 6	3 1 8	42 3 0	470 4 4	0 6 6	4 10 4
Total ...	3,544 0 10	2,189 1 5	5 14 1	3 11 2	595 4 11	1,300 0 0	0 15 10	2 3 1

Asylums.	Contingencies.				Hospital necessities and miscellanies.			
	Actuals.		Cost per head.		Actuals.		Cost per head.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
Madras ...	RS. A. P. 5,498 8 4	RS. A. P. 4,068 6 2	RS. A. P. 12 7 10	RS. A. P. 9 9 6	RS. A. P. 2,686 5 5	RS. A. P. 3,274 6 2	RS. A. P. 64 2 9	RS. A. P. 94 2 9
Vizagapatam ...	49 12 1	101 4 3	0 13 5	1 8 1	74 9 8	94 2 9	617 3 4	617 3 4
Calicut ...	799 13 11	833 7 8	7 11 10	8 3 9	641 2 10	617 3 4	617 3 4	617 3 4
Total ...	6,348 2 4	5,003 2 1	10 8 5	8 7 2	3,402 1 11	3,985 12 3	3,402 1 11	3,985 12 3

Asylums.	Hospital necessities and miscellanies—cont.		Grand Total.		Actuals.		Cost per head.	
	Cost per head.		Actuals.		Actuals.		Cost per head.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
Madras ...	RS. A. P. 6 1 8	RS. A. P. 7 11 7	RS. A. P. 68,648 0 9	RS. A. P. 68,989 8 0	RS. A. P. 155 15 2	RS. A. P. 162 11 8	RS. A. P. 155 15 2	RS. A. P. 162 11 8
Vizagapatam ...	1 4 1	1 6 5	4,431 15 10	5,004 14 1	74 10 0	74 7 5	74 10 0	74 7 5
Calicut ...	6 3 2	6 1 7	12,593 5 8	12,064 11 11	121 13 5	119 3 1	121 13 5	119 3 1
Total ...	5 10 3	6 11 8	85,673 6 3	86,059 2 0	142 1 6	145 4 5	142 1 6	145 4 5

(i) *Establishment.*—The causes of the increase in the Madras and Vizagapatam Asylums have already been explained.

(ii) *Diet—Madras.*—The very high rate of Rs. 65-0-9 per head was due to the—

- inclusion of the cost of European insanes dieting;
- large average daily sick and consequent increased expenditure on account of hospital diets which are more expensive than the ordinary asylum diets;
- inclusion of cost of special diet for paying patients;
- dearness in price of articles of supply as compared with the lower rates obtainable at Vizagapatam.

Calicut.—The cost of dieting is dearer here than at Vizagapatam. This is exemplified by taking one item, viz., the grain used and by comparing the weekly prices prevailing at these localities as published in the season reports from 1st January to 30th June 1896 (26 weeks). From the totals of rice and raggi obtained from these reports, the average cost per week was as follows:—

	Rice seers per rupee.	Raggi seers per rupee.
Vizagapatam ...	18.4	30.03
Calicut ...	12.2	...

Supposing both asylums had used rice alone, the cost of dieting at this asylum should have been at least one-half dearer than at Vizagapatam—Rs. 25 spent at Vizagapatam would represent Rs. 37-8-0 at Calicut. But as dry grains were used in the former during the year on all days except Wednesdays and Sundays, i.e., for 130 days out of 182 days from January to June 1896, the cost of dieting at Calicut would be nearly two-and-a-half times (2.48) dearer than at the other place, or, if at Vizagapatam the cost of dieting was Rs. 25, it would be at Calicut Rs. 62-8-0, whereas it was only Rs. 55-12-8. Similar comparison might be made in respect to other items of diets.

The Superintendent, however, promises that he would endeavour to minimise the expenditure under this item by occasionally trying dry grains instead of rice as heretofore.

(iii) *Clothing and bedding.*—The charges under this heading show a decrease in the Madras and Calicut Asylums for reasons explained elsewhere, and the slight increase in the Vizagapatam Asylum calls for no special remark.

(iv) *Medicines*.—The increase under this heading in the Madras and Calicut Asylums is due, as explained before, to the procurrence of some extra surgical instruments and appliances in the former, and to the obtaining of a larger supply of medicines in the two asylums.

(v) *Contingencies, Madras*.—The decrease is due to a smaller expenditure on 'Rates and taxes' and on 'Repairs and maintenance' as previously remarked. In this connection it may be said that the amount of savings under this head would be still greater but for the large expenditure incurred as railway charges caused by a release of a number of criminal insanes who had to be sent to their homes at long distances accompanied by native attendants, and the discharge of a large number of recovered civil insanes who in many cases swelled the travelling expenses from their having to go long journeys.

Vizagapatam.—The increase under this heading was due to expenditure for the first time on amusements, viz., Rs. 21-14-0 and to the cost of petty repairs, viz., Rs. 21-12-6 against Rs. 2-8-0 for 1895.

Calicut.—A very slight increase under this item by Rs. 33-9-9 was due to a larger sum being spent on 'Repairs and maintenance' which were very urgent during the year.

(vi) *Hospital necessities and miscellanies*.—The increase under this item in the Madras and Vizagapatam Asylums was due to the causes noted above. The slight decrease in the Calicut Asylum under this heading calls for no special comment.

ii. *Paying Patients—Madras*.—The total number of paying patients was only 53 against 84 in the previous year. The total amount realized was Rs. 9,962-0-6 against Rs. 9,984-13-7 in 1895—a result that may be considered very satisfactory when it is remembered that there was a fall in the number by 31. This is entirely dependent on the introduction of the new rates of hospital stoppages laid down in G.O., No. 434, Public, dated 31st March 1896.

Vizagapatam.—There were five paying patients at the commencement of the year, one was admitted and two discharged leaving four at the close of the year. The receipts from them increased from Rs. 311-15-6 in 1895 to Rs. 338-12-1 during the year under report.

A large increase at this asylum is expected during the current year as under G.O., No. 163, Public, dated 18th February 1897, Government has informed the Residents of Hyderabad and Travancore that the Native States would be held liable to pay all expenses of civil insanes belonging to them who are maintained in the asylums of this Presidency. The outstandings on account of this class of men still maintained in this asylum are about Rs. 500.

Calicut.—There were three paying patients with a daily average of 2.16. The sum realized was Rs. 251-0-11 against Rs. 335-15-8. The decrease is not real, for a sum of Rs. 80 and odd due in 1896 was paid only in January 1897, the payer electing to come all the way from Wynaad to pay the sum due and thereby delaying payment in time.

iii. *Manufactures*—Statement XI in the Appendix gives details of the manufacturing operations during the year. The following statement shows the outturn of the results of the year as compared with that of the previous year:—

Particulars.	1895.	1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
CREDITS.				
1. Cash paid into the treasury for articles sold	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
2. Value of manufactured goods made over to asylum for asylum purposes	4,106 4 9	4,574 15 6	468 10 9	.....
3. Value of raw materials in store at the end of the year	3,358 1 3	2,029 15 6	.....	1,328 1 9
4. Value of manufactured goods in store at the end of the year	756 13 8	515 14 7	.....	240 15 1
5. Value of plant and machinery in store at the end of the year	3,808 0 4	3,855 2 8	47 2 4	.....
	489 3 0	480 12 0	.....	8 7 0
Total credits	12,518 7 0	11,456 12 3	.....	1,061 10 9

Particulars.	1895.	1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
DEBITS.				
1. Value of manufactured goods in store at the beginning of the year	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
2. Value of raw materials in store at the beginning of the year	4,376 13 10	3,808 0 4	.....	568 13 6
3. Value of plant and machinery in store at the beginning of the year	545 15 0	756 13 8	210 14 8	.....
4. Value of raw materials purchased	496 5 0	489 3 0	.....	7 2 0
5. Contingencies on manufactures	2,426 5 3	1,766 2 10	.....	660 2 5
6. Other charges	50 1 10	57 12 6	7 10 8	.....
				
Total debits	7,895 8 11	6,878 0 4	.....	1,017 8 7
Excess of credits or profits	4,622 14 1	4,578 11 11	.....	44 2 2

The following table contrasts the profit per head of the average number employed on manufactures as compared with the two previous years:—

Asylums.	Daily average population.			Daily average fit for work.			Daily average number employed					
							Number of working days in the year.			On remunerative labour.		
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Madras	474-00	440-19	423-95	351-00	306-00	318-89	365	365	356	• 351	• 306	75-36
Vizagapatam	49-20	59-39	67-21	40-65	45-80	58-58	311	311	310	27-76	24-99	25-82
Calicut	98-07	103-36	101-22	73-02	70-20	75-99	313	313	314	25-33	26-76	34-36
Total	621-27	602-94	592-38	464-67	422-00	453-46	...	...	...	404-09	357-75	135-54

Asylums.	Daily average number employed—cont.			Total profits.			Profit per head employed on remunerative labour.		
	On unremunerative labour.								
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Madras	...	...	243-53	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Vizagapatam	12-89	20-81	32-76	444 15 7	2,814 2 9	2,850 9 5	1 4 3	9 5 2	37 13 3
Calicut	47-69	43-44	41-63	756 3 2	1,162 1 6	1,145 3 5	27 0 1	46 7 9	44 5 8
Total	60-58	64-25	317-92	690 0 2	646 9 10	582 15 1	27 9 7	23 15 2	16 15 5

* Includes those employed on unremunerative labour also.

The best result was that obtained at Vizagapatam, which is very creditable; next to that was Madras. In Calicut the total earnings were only Rs. 582-1-0 against Rs. 1,145-3-5 at Vizagapatam with an average number of 34.36 in the former against 25.82 in the latter employed on remunerative labour.

The reasons for the decrease in Calicut may be summarised as follows:—

- (1) Supply of bedding and clothing to nearly all the hospitals in the district during the previous year having been made, the demand for the same was less during 1896 from these institutions;
- (2) No other manufactures were introduced during the year as it was under contemplation to close the asylum;
- (3) Some of the best workmen were discharged from the asylum 'cured' or 'relieved' and fresh men had to be taught; and
- (4) Gardening could not be sufficiently attended to as the wells ^{ran} dry in March and continued so till the middle of June.

The Superintendent reports that the soil there is very bad and he is endeavouring to improve it by manure obtained from the asylum and cattle sheds in the town.

In Madras only a very small number was put on remunerative labour, and the Superintendent ascribes this to the remunerative industries being confined to weaving and the growing of vegetables and lucerne grass only.

iv. **Gardening.**—The subjoined table represents the results of the year as compared with the two previous years :—

Asylums.	1894.	1895.	1896.	Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Madras	863 15 3	1,349 13 11	1,979 15 11	Very favourable result.
Visagapatam	509 7 6	965 8 5	899 2 9	
Calicut	265 0 1	313 13 10	329 12 10	
Total ...	1,638 6 10	2,629 4 2	3,208 15 6	

In Madras there was an excess of Rs. 630-2-0 realized, due to the increased cultivation of vegetables and lucerne grass. The rains towards the end of the year inflicted great damage in the farm and the garden.

The cause of the decrease in Vizagapatam was due to the short rainfall in the earlier months and the complete failure of the north-east monsoon; in consequence of this no second crop could be raised, and gardening for the last two months of the year was almost stopped.

The increase in the Calicut Asylum is slight and calls for no special remark.

IV.—GENERAL.

(1) **General Administration—Madras Asylum.**—The Superintendent again dwells at length on the impossibility of any Superintendent doing the professional portion of his work satisfactorily as long as he has constantly to attend to the supervision of the steward's department and to the large amount of scriptory work which is increasing year by year. He points out that the difficulties will be considerably increased when he has to deliver lectures on mental diseases and impart clinical instruction to students. The only solution of the difficulty will be, he says, to appoint an additional Commissioned Medical officer or a competent, properly-paid European to assist the Superintendent in the non-professional portions of his duties. He regrets that, as it is, he cannot rely on any of his subordinates, except the Assistant Surgeon and the Junior Apothecary, and he attributes the indifferent work done to the deficient salaries sanctioned by Government, which are too low to be attractive to desirable men.

It is very gratifying to note that in the Madras Asylum the expenditure has considerably decreased. The recoveries from paying patients have increased compared with the number of patients. The number of cures of insanes was maintained at a high figure, the average daily sick has fallen, indicating a general improved healthy condition of the inmates, and the mortality has been reduced.

Surgeon-Captain Palk may be congratulated on the admirable work done, and I trust that early effect would be given to the orders of Government about the question of increasing the Superintendent's pay (G.O., No. 1217, Judicial, dated 23rd July 1896).

The native attendants were exempted from paying rent for the huts occupied by them in the lines under G.O., No. 533, Judicial, dated 13th March 1896.

The general administration of the other two asylums was also satisfactory.

(2) **Establishment—**

(a) **General—Madras Asylum.**—The Superintendent again speaks in eulogistic terms of Military Assistant Surgeon Judge, who held the post of Deputy Superintendent during the year, and considers that officer's salary to be inadequate for his position, work and ability when compared to other men of his standing who are allowed to take private practice.

He remarks that the *European attendants* have worked fairly well on the whole; but the main drawback with these men seems to be their very poor educational attainments, they being unable even to maintain their stock-book and to write correct reports. The service of one of the First-class European attendants was dispensed with during the year, he having been convicted of theft of Government

property. There were many changes in these attendants during the year involving a deal of trouble in training the new men.

The *matron* Mrs. Fellowes has performed her duties fairly well.

The Superintendent does not speak favourably of *steward* Anna Chetty, who, with his twenty-five years' experience in the asylum, is reported to have caused much trouble. He is said to be against every improvement in the steward's department—slow, untidy, irritable and rude. He has been often reprimanded, but seems to have done his duties fairly well.

Store-keeper Moothia Pillai, who filled the post up to November, was found guilty of theft and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. When his connection with the appointment ceased, a thorough stock-taking took place, several irregularities were discovered; none, however, being of a serious nature, most of the non-perishable articles being found in excess.

Native attendants.—The Superintendent reports that these men have constantly given trouble. To get a better class of men the Superintendent suggests that the pay of these men, who are constituted under three grades, should be increased from Rs. 12, 10 and 8 to Rs. 15, 12 and 9, respectively. In this opinion I fully concur with the Superintendent. The Superintendent again suggests also that these attendants should be supplied with free uniform by Government, this being essential for the discipline and well-being of the asylum.

The *ayahs* are reported to have worked indifferently. To ensure the services of good, honest women for these places, the Superintendent proposes more liberal pay and free uniform.

The *cooks* seem to have worked indifferently well. One of them was dismissed on account of theft.

The *toties* seem to be more satisfied since their pay was augmented by a rupee a month, but the Superintendent considers the number too small.

Calicut Asylum.—First-class Hospital Assistant D. Rajaratnam, No. 90, was in subordinate charge until 3rd September, on which date he died from disease of the heart. The Superintendent remarks that this Hospital Assistant was doing his work satisfactorily, and that his sudden death was a great loss to the asylum. From 3rd September to 10th October the asylum was looked after by Hospital Assistants ordered to do temporary duty. First-class Hospital Assistant Muhammad Ibrahim, No. 307, for whose services the Superintendent had specially applied, assumed charge on the 10th October, and the Superintendent hopes to show better results than previously with his help.

There was no other change in the establishment of the Calicut Asylum. Clerk H. Taveira and *Store-keeper* P. Kunhi Chandu are reported to have done their work to the entire satisfaction of the Superintendent. The keepers in general are also said to have done their work fairly well.

Vizagapatam Asylum.—Hospital Assistant Anantayya, No. 326, was promoted to the First class from 1st July. The Superintendent is glad to be again able to express his appreciation of the Hospital Assistant's steady work and interest in everything connected with the asylum. In accordance with G.O., No. 1271, Public, dated 3rd December 1896, he now draws Rs. 10 per mensem as a personal allowance in consideration of the work done during the past 4½ years, during which time he was not absent even for a day. He is assisted in the management of the stores and in the office work by the *store-keeper*. This latter official was known until November 1892 as head-keeper, in which capacity he drew Rs. 25 per mensem. From that time he has been *store-keeper* on Rs. 20 per mensem. His conduct is reported to have been satisfactory.

The male and female attendants are said to have done their work indifferently with few exceptions. One temporary male attendant was employed during the year owing to increase of strength. The *toties* are reported to give trouble continuously.

(b) *Hospital.*—In the Madras Asylum Mr. Noronha was Junior Apothecary for the first six months and Mr. Jones for the second half of the year. Both have done their work with care and diligence and to the Superintendent's complete satisfaction. Second-class Hospital Assistant Doraisamy Pillai was working

the asylum throughout the year, and has been reported by the Superintendent to be ignorant, careless and unfit to look after the patients of an asylum. He has been transferred.

Nursing staff—vide *supra* II. (7)

There are no special hospital establishments in the Calicut and Vizagapatam Asylums.

(3) **Notes on Visitors' Reports.**—*The Madras Asylum* was visited during the year once by the Honourable Sir J. Woodburn, once by the Sanitary Commissioner, once by the Inspector-General of Prisons, and on several occasions by me.

As the Sanitary Commissioner has made several proposals of an important nature, they will be treated here in detail.

(i) Considering the defective nature of the buildings and the nature and number of the attendant staff he proposed to lock the violent suicidal patients in bare cells in a naked condition.

About this proposal the Superintendent remarks that it is absolutely necessary that the walls and floors of these cells should be made of non-absorbent material and that the cells should be capable of being warmed to an equable temperature during the cold months. The superintendent, however, considers the number of the attendant staff to be sufficient but the quality defective.

The question of artificially maintaining the heat of these rooms has been dwelt upon previously—vide I (c), 6.

(ii) *A filtered water-supply for the asylum.*—The estimate for this was not sanctioned by Government, as the Government did not consider that the necessity to erect the proposed filter beds had been sufficiently demonstrated (G.O., No. 1701, Judicial, dated 28th October 1896).

(iii) *Flushing the various blocks under pressure from hydrant.*—Government has disallowed the estimates for the flushing scheme on my reporting to Government that the Madras Municipality had lately increased its free issue of Red Hills water to the asylum to 600,000 gallons a month (G.O., No. 1701, Judicial, dated 28th December 1896).

(iv) *The abolition of the Modavakam tank.*—The breaching of this tank and cultivating its bed are under consideration and as already stated, I have asked the Superintendent to submit his report after consultation with the Municipal President and the Sanitary Commissioner. His report is awaited.

(v) *The advisability of the open bathing cisterns.*—The Sanitary Commissioner considered these objectionable, as he opined that they were liable to be contaminated. The Superintendent, however, does not fully concur with the Sanitary Commissioner in the opinion, but thinks that elevated wrought-iron cisterns would be decidedly preferable.

During a recent visit of His Excellency the Governor of Madras to the asylum, His Excellency was pleased to endorse the opinion of the Sanitary Commissioner about the necessity of a trained staff of attendants for the hospital and to draw attention to the Sanitary Commissioner's report about the drainage and flushing scheme.

Calicut Asylum.—There were six meetings of the official visitors. During the year the Superintendent of Police, the Subordinate Judge, the Principal District Munsif, and the Treasury Deputy Collector were appointed extra official visitors of the asylum. Regular monthly meetings are now held in accordance with the desire expressed by His Excellency the Governor when he visited the asylum on the 30th September. The asylum was also visited during the year by myself, by the Inspector-General of Prisons, and by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.

The Vizagapatam Asylum was visited during the year once by me and once by the Inspector-General of Prisons. The official visitors met once every month.

With reference to paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 983, Judicial, dated 8th June 1896, reviewing the annual report of Lunatic Asylums for 1895, the Superintendent of the Vizagapatam Asylum states that so far from admissions into asylums being too freely ordered, there are lunatics in every town who are a nuisance to the public

and should not be allowed at large. He supports his statement by a number of serious cases within his own knowledge.

There is not the least doubt that many of these insanes have better chances of recovery, if brought early enough under skilled treatment. In the Government order reviewing the annual report on Lunatic Asylums for 1880-81, District officers have been directed, when opportunity offered, "to impress on the people the advantage of early removal of insanes to an asylum." Again in G.O., No. 1324, Judicial, dated 17th May 1883, it was pointed out that lunatics who should have been placed under treatment frequently became criminals by being allowed at large. Paragraph 2 of the above Government order runs as follows.—"The Governor in Council observes that this lunatic showed signs of madness for a couple of months previous to the committal of the offence, yet no notice appears to have been taken of him either by the village or police authorities, and this, in spite of repeated orders, on the subject. The Governor in Council is again constrained to call the attention of all Magistrates and Police officers to the provisions of Act XXXVI of 1858 and to the obligations that rest upon them therefrom, of the importance of which there still appears to be an inadequate conception."

But while bringing to the notice of Government the fact that a number of insanes who ought to be admitted into asylums are allowed to roam at large, I do not lose sight of the possibility of a number of harmless insanes being admitted into asylums and I have directed the Superintendents of the three asylums to put themselves in communication with Magistrates and inform me as to the number of harmless insanes who may be handed over to their friends, &c., in accordance with the desire expressed by Government in its order No. 983, Judicial, dated 8th June 1896.

(4) **Inventory.**—The inventory of the valuable stock of the three asylums has been duly checked and maintained.

(5) **Verification of service books.**—The service books of all the servants of the three asylums have been verified up to the period under report.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. J. Thomas

Surgeon-Major-General,
Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

STATEMENTS I TO XI.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the admissions, discharges, &c., of Lunatics in the

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1888	...	332	118	450	100	26	126	1	...	1	433	144	577	28	10	38	15	3	18	4	...	...	4	21	...	21	68	13	81	20	13	33	345	118	463
1889	...	345	118	463	90	23	113	1	...	1	436	141	577	50	12	62	18	4	22	2	2	...	4	11	...	11	81	18	99	26	17	43	329	106	435
1890	...	329	106	435	109	33	142	2	2	4	440	141	581	32	12	44	8	4	12	13	8	...	21	14	...	14	67	24	91	59	22	81	314	95	409
1891	...	314	95	409	120	42	162	...	...	...	434	137	571	31	10	41	5	5	10	5	2	...	7	18	...	18	59	17	76	76	21	97	299	99	398
1892	...	299	99	398	156	58	214	1	1	2	456	158	614	33	18	51	14	9	23	14	2	...	16	17	...	17	78	29	107	53	18	71	325	111	436
1893	...	325	111	436	130	36	166	1	...	1	456	147	603	40	14	54	10	10	20	2	...	2	17	...	2	19	69	26	95	35	15	50	352	106	458
1894	...	352	106	458	131	35	166	...	...	...	483	141	624	36	8	14	5	8	22	3	2	...	5	22	...	12	75	19	94	43	13	56	365	109	474
1895	...	365	109	474	133	26	159	1	2	3	499	137	636	37	13	70	5	2	7	4	2	...	6	12	...	12	78	17	95	79	15	94	342	105	447
1896	...	342	105	447	89	21	110	...	...	...	431	126	557	54	12	36	9	2	11	12	2	...	14	8	...	8	83	16	99	28	10	38	320	100	420

The capacity of the Madras Lunatic Asylum at 60 square feet per European patient equals ... 136
 Do. do. 45 do. per Native do. ... 553

Total ... 689

VIZAGA

1886	...	42	7	49	8	1	9	2	...	2	52	8	60	4	1	5	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	6	1	7	3	...	3	43	7	50	
1887	...	43	7	50	10	2	12	1	...	1	54	9	63	7	1	8	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	8	1	9	2	...	2	44	8	52	
1888	...	41	8	52	4	5	9	...	...	...	48	13	61	2	1	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	5	...	1	44	11	55		
1889	...	41	11	55	2	3	5	...	...	...	46	14	60	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	3	...	...	44	13	57		
1890	...	44	13	57	7	...	7	...	...	...	51	13	64	2	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	5	1	6	4	2	6	42	10	52	
1891	...	42	10	52	9	2	11	1	...	1	52	12	64	2	1	3	3	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	6	1	7	4	...	4	42	11	53	
1892	...	42	11	53	5	3	8	...	...	...	47	14	61	4	...	4	...	...	12	1	13	16	1	...	17	7	2	9	24	11	55	...		
1893	...	24	11	35	13	2	15	1	...	1	38	13	51	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	4	1	...	1	33	13	46	...	
1894	...	33	13	46	7	2	9	3	...	3	43	15	58	2	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	4	2	...	2	38	14	52	
1895	...	38	14	52	14	3	17	1	...	1	53	17	70	5	1	6	...	...	...	2	...	2	7	1	...	8	1	1	2	45	15	60	...	
1896	...	45	15	60	17	2	19	...	...	...	62	17	79	5	2	7	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	8	1	...	1	55	15	70	...

The capacity of the Vizagapatam Lunatic Asylum at 50 square feet per Native patient equals—

Males ... 75
 Females ... 16

Total ... 91

CALI

1886	...	79	30	109	7	1	8	1	...	1	87	31	118	10	5	15	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	4	10	5	15	1	...	1	76	26	101
1887	...	76	26	102	41	2	43	...	1	1	117	29	146	10	2	12	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	4	15	2	17	4	...	4	98	27	129
1888	...	98	27	125	21	8	29	3	...	3	122	35	157	13	7	20	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	1	16	7	23	4	1	5	102	27	129	
1889	...	102	27	129	12	12	24	2	...	2	116	39	155	2	2	4	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	5	2	7	5	3	8	106	84	140	
1890	...	106	34	140	25	16	41	3	...	3	134	50	184	12	5	17	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	1	14	7	21	20	7	27	100	36	136	
1891	...	100	36	136	31	7	38	1	...	1	132	43	175	12	5	17	...	2	2	2	...	2	...	2	14	7	21	9	4	13	109	32	141	
1892	...	109	32	141	16	4	20	1	...	1	126	36	162	17	5	22	2	...	2	...	1	126	6	32	45	12	57	23	1	24	58	23	81	
1893	...	58	23	81	22	5	27	1	...	1	81	28	109	8	1	9	2	1	3	...	1	1	1	...	1	11	3	14	13	2	15	57	23	80
1894	...	57	23	80	36	5	41	3	...	3	96	28	124	18	3	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	3	21	6	...	6	72	25	97		
1895	...	72	25	97	27	8	35	3	...	3	102	36	138	15	2	17	3	1	4	2	...	2	...	2	20	3	23	7	7	14	75	26	101	
1896	...	75	26	101	19	4	23	3	...	3	97	31	128	17	5	22	3	...	3	2	...	2	...	2	22	5	27	6	1	7	69	25	94	
Grand Total		462	146	608	125	27	152	3	1	4	590	174	764	76	19	95	13	2	15	14	2	16	8	...	8	111	23	134	35	11	46	444	140	584

The capacity of the Calicut Lunatic Asylum at 50 square feet per Native patient equals—

Males ... 100
 Females ... 35

Total ... 135

No. I.

Asylums in the Madras Presidency during the year 1896 and ten previous years.

Asylums in the Madras Presidency during 1896.

9			10			11											
Daily average strength.			Daily average sick.			Percentage to											
						Daily average strength.						Admissions.					
						A.			B.			C.			D.		
						Cured.			Died.			Cured.			Died.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.

RAS.

315-25	118-25	433-50	8-04	4-88	12-92	23-79	19-45	22-60	6-66	6-76	6-68	65-78	67-64	66-21	18-42	23-52	19-59
331-75	119-50	451-25	11-74	7-23	18-97	12-96	8-36	11-75	9-64	6-69	8-87	33-33	47-61	35-33	24-80	38-09	26-66
347-50	121-50	469-00	11-14	4-20	15-34	8-05	8-23	8-10	5-75	10-69	7-03	27-72	38-46	29-92	19-80	50-00	25-96
341-50	111-50	453-00	12-50	4-66	17-16	14-64	10-76	13-63	7-61	15-24	9-49	54-94	52-17	54-38	28-57	73-91	37-71
329-53	103-44	432-97	20-36	9-04	29-40	9-71	11-60	10-16	17-90	21-26	18-70	28-82	34-28	30-13	53-15	62-85	55-47
318-28	101-72	420-00	11-81	4-60	16-41	9-73	9-83	9-76	23-87	20-64	23-09	25-83	23-80	25-30	63-33	50-00	59-87
304-98	104-27	403-25	29-49	9-24	38-73	10-82	17-26	12-46	17-37	17-26	17-34	21-01	30-50	23-61	33-75	30-50	32-87
333-67	105-33	439-00	71-97	21-32	93-29	11-98	13-29	12-30	10-48	14-24	11-38	30-53	38-88	32-33	26-71	41-66	29-94
363-00	111-00	474-00	81-00	21-00	82-00	9-92	7-20	9-28	11-84	11-71	11-81	27-48	22-85	26-50	32-82	37-14	33-73
330-97	109-22	440-19	63-00	26-00	89-00	17-22	11-92	15-90	23-86	13-76	21-36	42-54	46-43	43-21	58-96	53-57	58-02
322-75	101-20	423-95	43-13	14-14	57-27	16-73	11-86	15-57	8-68	9-88	8-96	60-67	57-14	60-00	31-46	47-62	34-55

first day and one night in 1896 was of—

RAS.

315-25	118-25	433-50	8-04	4-88	12-92	23-79	19-45	22-60	6-66	6-76	6-68	65-78	67-64	66-21	18-42	23-52	19-59
331-75	119-50	451-25	11-74	7-23	18-97	12-96	8-36	11-75	9-64	6-69	8-87	33-33	47-61	35-33	21-80	38-09	26-66
347-50	121-50	469-00	11-14	4-20	15-34	8-05	8-23	8-10	5-75	10-69	7-03	27-72	38-46	29-92	19-80	50-00	25-98
341-50	111-50	453-00	12-50	4-66	17-16	14-64	10-76	13-63	7-61	15-24	9-49	54-94	52-17	54-38	28-57	73-91	37-71
329-53	103-44	432-97	20-36	9-04	29-40	9-71	11-60	10-16	17-90	21-26	18-70	28-82	34-28	30-13	53-15	62-85	55-47
318-28	101-72	420-00	11-81	4-60	16-41	9-73	9-83	9-76	23-87	20-64	23-09	25-83	23-80	25-30	63-33	50-00	59-87
304-98	104-27	403-25	29-49	9-24	38-73	10-82	17-26	12-46	17-37	17-26	17-34	21-01	30-50	23-61	33-75	30-50	32-87
333-67	105-33	439-00	71-97	21-32	93-29	11-98	13-29	12-30	10-48	14-24	11-38	30-53	38-88	32-33	26-71	41-66	29-94
363-00	111-00	474-00	61-00	21-00	82-00	9-92	7-20	9-28	11-84	11-71	11-81	27-48	22-85	26-50	32-82	37-14	33-73
330-97	109-22	440-19	63-00	26-00	89-00	17-22	11-92	15-90	23-86	13-76	21-36	42-54	46-43	43-21	58-96	53-57	58-02
322-75	101-20	423-95	43-13	14-14	57-27	16-73	11-86	15-57	8-68	9-88	8-96	60-67	57-14	60-00	31-46	47-62	34-55

The maximum number of lunatics confined during any one night in 1896 was of—

Males ... 342
 Females ... 105

Total ... 447

PATAM.

42-95	7-19	50-14	0-38	...	0-38	9-31	13-90	9-97	6-98	...	5-98	40-00	100-00	45-45	30-00	...	27-27
44-46	7-73	52-19	0-61	0-31	0-92	15-74	12-93	15-32	4-49	...	3-83	63-63	50-00	61-53	18-18	...	15-38
43-32	9-98	53-30	1-02	2-70	3-72	4-61	10-02	5-62	...	10-02	1-87	50-00	20-00	33-33	...	20-00	11-11
43-71	12-25	55-96	0-24	0-22	0-46	2-28	8-16	3-57	...	...	...	50-00	33-33	40-00	...	...	...
41-85	11-26	53-11	1-16	0-26	1-42	4-77	8-88	5-64	9-55	17-76	11-29	28-57	...	42-85	57-14	...	85-71
42-07	10-52	52-59	2-00	0-19	2-19	4-75	9-50	5-70	9-50	...	7-60	20-00	50-00	25-00	40-00	...	33-33
32-01	10-88	42-89	3-93	2-24	6-17	12-50	...	9-33	21-87	18-38	20-98	80-00	...	50-00	140-00	66-66	112-50
28-19	12-90	41-09	3-78	2-91	6-69	10-64	...	7-30	3-55	...	2-43	21-43	...	18-75	7-14	...	6-25
36-11	13-09	49-20	5-09	2-73	7-82	5-54	7-64	6-10	5-54	...	4-06	20-00	50-00	25-00	20-00	...	16-66
44-06	15-33	59-39	8-84	2-65	11-49	11-35	6-52	10-10	2-27	6-52	3-37	33-33	33-33	33-33	6-66	33-33	11-11
52-35	14-86	67-21	3-47	1-16	4-63	9-55	13-16	10-42	1-91	...	1-49	29-41	100-00	36-84	5-88	...	5-28

STATEMENT No. II.

Return of Criminal Lunatics in the asylums in the Madras Presidency for the year 1896 and ten previous years.

Return of Civilian Deaths in the Hospitals in the District of																										
1			2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9		
Years.			Remained at the beginning of the year.			Admitted.			Re-admitted.			Total.			Discharged, transferred, &c.			Died.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Daily average strength.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
MADRAS.																										
1886	...	62	11	73	9	4	13	1	...	1	72	15	87	6	1	7	4	...	4	62	14	76	63.50	13.14	76.64	
1887	...	62	14	76	27	4	31	1	...	1	90	18	108	9	4	13	6	1	7	75	13	88	68.75	13.50	82.25	
1888	...	75	13	88	10	1	11	1	...	1	86	14	100	4	...	4	1	1	2	81	13	94	80.00	12.35	92.35	
1889	...	81	13	94	7	...	7	...	...	...	88	13	101	9	1	10	1	...	1	78	12	90	78.25	12.00	90.25	
1890	...	78	12	90	10	...	10	...	...	...	88	12	100	3	...	3	8	3	11	77	9	86	78.52	10.04	68.56	
1891	...	77	9	86	20	4	24	...	...	...	97	13	110	8	3	11	7	...	7	82	10	92	82.74	9.56	92.30	
1892	...	82	10	92	63	13	76	...	...	...	145	23	168	10	1	11	12	...	12	123	22	145	99.37	13.35	112.72	
1893	...	123	22	145	27	6	33	...	...	...	150	28	178	17	5	22	4	2	6	129	21	150	125.54	22.78	148.32	
1894	...	129	21	150	38	5	43	...	...	...	167	26	193	14	6	20	12	2	14	141	18	159	138.00	21.00	159.00	
1895	...	141	18	159	43	2	45	...	...	...	184	20	204	17	1	18	24	2	26	143	17	160	133.31	16.98	150.29	
1896	...	143	17	160	28	4	32	...	...	...	171	21	192	34	3	37	11	1	12	126	17	143	130.91	16.22	147.13	
VIZAGAPATAM.																										
1886	...	16	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16	2	...	2	...	...	...	14	...	14	14.73	...	14.73	
1887	...	14	...	14	1	...	1	...	...	...	15	...	15	1	...	1	1	...	1	13	...	13	13.08	...	13.08	
1888	...	13	...	13	...	1	1	...	...	...	13	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1	14	13.00	0.88	13.88	
1889	...	13	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1	14	1	...	1	...	...	...	12	1	13	12.22	1.00	13.22	
1890	...	12	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	13	...	...	...	1	...	1	11	1	12	11.68	1.00	12.68	
1891	...	11	1	12	...	...	1	...	1	1	12	1	13	1	...	1	...	...	...	11	1	12	11.00	1.00	12.00	
1892	...	11	1	12	1	...	1	...	...	...	12	1	13	12	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.59	0.60	7.19	
1893	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	0.74	...	0.74	
1895	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.47	...	0.47	
1896	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.10	...	0.10	
CALICUT.																										
1886	...	17	4	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	4	21	3	...	3	...	...	...	14	4	18	15.00	4.00	19.00	
1887	...	14	4	18	20	1	21	...	...	...	34	5	39	5	...	5	1	...	1	28	5	33	27.18	4.90	32.08	
1888	...	28	5	33	7	1	8	1	...	1	36	6	42	4	1	5	3	...	3	29	5	34	27.80	5.06	32.86	
1889	...	29	5	34	5	4	9	1	...	1	35	9	44	1	...	1	3	...	3	31	9	40	30.98	6.52	37.50	
1890	...	31	9	40	5	1	6	...	...	...	36	10	46	4	...	4	1	2	3	31	8	39	29.92	7.72	37.64	
1891	...	31	8	39	9	...	9	...	...	...	40	8	48	2	1	3	2	...	2	36	7	43	32.64	7.83	40.47	
1892	...	36	7	43	1	...	1	...	...	...	37	7	44	32	6	38	5	1	6	...	...	...	22.41	4.45	26.86	
1893	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total...		143	17	160	29	4	33	...	...	...	172	21	193	35	3	38	11	1	12	126	17	143	131.01	16.22	147.23	

STATEMENT No. III.

Return showing the Religion, Sex and Residence of Patients admitted into the Lunatic Asylums in the Madras Presidency during the year 1896.

1	2						3			4			5			6			
Districts.	Christians.						Hindus.			Muhammadans.			Other Castes.			Total.			
	Europeans and Eurasians.			Natives.															
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
MADRAS.																			
Anantapur ...	...	...	...	2	1	3	3	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	6	1	7
Arcot, North ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	5	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	4	
Arcot, South ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	1	...	1	...	...	1	7	...	7	
Bellary ...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	
Bangalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Ceylon ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	2	2	1	3	4	
Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	
Coimbatore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	3	3	
Coorg ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	1	...	1	...	...	5	1	6	6	
Cuddapah ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	
England ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	
Ganjām ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	
Gódaṅari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
Kistna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	3	...	3	...	...	5	...	5	5	
Kurnool ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	3	...	3	
Madura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	2	...	2	...	...	6	1	7	7	
Malabar ...	...	1	1	1	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	1	3	3	6	6	30	30	
Madras ...	2	...	2	5	...	5	13	3	16	1	...	1	3	...	24	1	2	2	
Nellore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	
Nilgiris ...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	
Salem ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	
Tanjore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	
Tinnevely ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	
Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	
Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	
Unknown ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	6	4	10	12	1	13	51	10	61	11	...	11	9	6	15	89	21	110	
VIZAGAPATAM.																			
Ganjām ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2	
Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	
Gódaṅari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	3	3	
Kistna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	
Hyderabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	
North-West Provinces ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	13	2	15	2	...	2	1	...	1	17	2	19	
CALICUT.																			
Malabar ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	9	4	13	6	1	7	1	...	1	20	5	25	
South Canara ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	
Total ...	...	...	...	5	...	5	10	4	14	6	1	7	1	...	1	22	5	27	
Grand Total ...	6	4	10	18	1	19	74	16	90	19	1	20	11	6	17	128	28	156	

STATEMENT No. IV.

Return showing the previous occupation of Patients admitted into the Lunatic Asylums in the Madras Presidency during the year 1896.

1	2			3			4			5		
Name of Asylum.	Madras.			Vizagapatam.			Calicut.			Total.		
Occupation of Patients.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Artisans ...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Basket makers ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Bazaarmen ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beggars ...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Carriers ...	20	8	28	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	4
Cart drivers ...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	8	28
Cooks ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2
Catechists ...	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
Cultivators ...	16	2	18	5	...	5	5	...	5	26	2	28
Fruit sellers ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Goldsmiths ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Gymnasts ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Labourers (agricultural) ...	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	2
Medical practitioners ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	2	5
Merchants ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Priests ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Sepoys ...	6	...	6	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1
Servants (ministerial) ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
Servants (menial) ...	4	...	4	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	1
Soldiers ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6
Tinners ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Traders ...	4	...	4	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1
Washermen ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
Writers ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Constables ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	3
Devotees ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
Scavengers ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2
Students ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Unskilled labourers ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	3	...	3
Toddy-drawers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	...	5
Weavers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Schoolmasters ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Disreputable means of livelihood. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Not known ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	3	3	1	4
No occupation ...	4	9	13	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	10	14
Total ...	89	21	110	17	2	19	22	5	27	128	28	156

The occupation of 6 European and Eurasian males and 4 European and Eurasian females admitted during 1896 in the Madras Lunatic Asylum were as follows:—

Males.				Females.			
Soldiers ...	...	...	2	No occupation ...	...	...	4
Beggar ...	...	...	1				
Trader ...	...	...	1				
Writer ...	...	...	1				
Merchant ...	...	...	1				

STATEMENT No. V.

Return showing the Ages of Patients admitted into the Lunatic Asylums in the Madras Presidency during the year 1896.

1	2			3			4			5			6		
Name of Asylum.	Under 20 years.			20 to 40.			40 to 60.			Upwards of 60 years.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Madras ...	4	1	5	69	11	80	15	9	24	1	...	1	89	21	110
Vizagapatam ...	1	...	1	9	2	11	6	...	6	1	...	1	17	2	19
Calicut ...	1	...	1	17	1	18	3	3	6	1	1	2	22	5	27
Total ...	6	1	7	95	14	109	24	12	36	3	1	4	128	28	156

STATEMENT No. VI.
Return showing the Types of Insanity of the Lunatics in the Asylums in the Madras Presidency during the year 1896.

Cases.	1		2		3		4	
	136. Idiocy.		137. Mania, acute or chronic.		138. Melancholia, acute or chronic.			
	Epileptic.		Epileptic.		Epileptic.		Other forms.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Remaining on 31st December 1895	17	5	22	8	30	79	37	9
Admitted	1	2	3	5	5	18	6	1
Total treated	18	7	25	13	35	97	43	10
Recovered	...	...	2	2	45	12	6	6
Improved	...	...	1	1	1	3	5	1
Died	...	...	1	1	2	7	5	1
Remaining on 31st December 1896	17	7	24	7	30	75	27	8
Grand Total treated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remaining on 31st December 1895	1	1	2	...	2	6	2	2
Admitted	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2
Total treated	1	1	2	...	3	7	4	4
Recovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remaining on 31st December 1896	1	1	2	...	3	5	3	3
Grand Total treated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remaining on 31st December 1895	2	...	2	3	3	18	11	3
Admitted	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...
Total treated	2	1	3	3	3	22	11	3
Recovered	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
Improved	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Died	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Remaining on 31st December 1896	2	1	3	3	3	16	9	3
Grand Total treated	21	9	30	8	41	126	58	13

* Redistributed according to present mental condition.

STATEMENT No. VI—continued.

Return showing the Types of Insanity of the Lunatics in the Asylums in the Madras Presidency during the year 1896—continued.

Cases.	5		6		7		8		9		10	
	139. Dementia including acquired.		140. Mental stupor.		141. General paralysis of the insane.		142. Delusional insanity.		Declared to have recovered or not yet diagnosed.		Total.	
	Epileptic.		Other forms.		Total.		Total.		Total.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Remaining on 31st December 1895.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Admitted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total treated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Recovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remaining on 31st December 1896.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total treated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remaining on 31st December 1895.	1	1	13	5	18	1	7	3	10	4	45	15
Admitted	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	17	2
Total treated	1	1	14	5	19	1	10	4	14	...	62	17
Recovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2
Improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Remaining on 31st December 1896.	1	1	14	5	19	1	10	4	14	...	55	15
Grand Total treated	2	2	43	14	57	4	10	4	14	3	590	174
Remaining on 31st December 1895.	1	1	12	5	17	...	...	...	...	...	75	26
Admitted	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	22	5
Total treated	1	1	12	5	17	...	...	...	...	...	97	31
Recovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	5
Improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Remaining on 31st December 1896.	1	1	10	5	15	...	...	...	...	...	69	25
Grand Total treated	2	2	43	14	57	4	10	4	14	3	590	174

* Redistributed according to present mental condition.

† Improved
 ‡ Not improved
 § Transferred to England
 ¶ Do. to Civil List

† Improved
 ‡ Not improved
 § Transferred to England
 ¶ Do. to Civil List

† Improved
 ‡ Not improved
 § Transferred to England
 ¶ Do. to Civil List

STATEMENT No. VII.

Table showing the alleged Causes of Insanity among the Lunatics in the Madras Presidency during the year 1896.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cases.	Physical Causes.							
	Charas smoking		Ganja smoking		Use of bhang.		Opium smoking (madak and chanda).	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Remaining { Criminal Admitted { Non-criminal.	...	...	...	45	...	...	1	...
Total treated ...	...	...	...	45	...	...	1	...
Recovered { Criminal Improved { Non-criminal.	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
Died ...	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	...
Total treated ...	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	...
Recovered { Criminal Improved { Non-criminal.	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...
Died ...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
Total treated ...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...
Grand Total treated ...	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	...

MADRAS.

VIZAGAPATAM.

CALICUT.

STATEMENT No. VII—continued.

Table showing the alleged Causes of Insanity among the Lunatics in the Madras Presidency during the year 1896—continued.

Cases.	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Physical Causes—cont.				Total known.		Grand Total.
	Etc.	Etc.	Total Physical.	Moral causes.	Males.	Females.	
Remaining { Criminal Admitted { Non-criminal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total treated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Recovered { Criminal Improved { Non-criminal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Died ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total treated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total treated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

MADRAS.

VIZAGAPATAM.

CALICUT.

Column 10 includes—
(1) Epilepsy.
(2) Congenital defect.Column 10 includes—
(3) Hereditary taint.
(4) Organic change.
(5) Irregular living and habits.Column 10 includes—
(6) Traumatic.
(7) Prolonged confinement.
(8) Privation and starvation.Column 10 includes—
(9) Syphilis.
(10) Masturbation.
(11) Previous attacks.Column 10 includes—
(12) Old age.

STATEMENT No. VIII.

Return of Sick in the Hospitals of the Lunatic Asylums for the year 1896.

1			2			3			4			5									6				
Diseases.			Remaining in hospital from the previous year.			Admitted during the year.			Total.			Results.										Died.		Re- main- ing sick.	
												Discharged 'cured.'			Discharged 'otherwise.'										
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
MADRAS.																									
I.—GENERAL DISEASES.																									
4.	Measles	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
16.	Simple continued fever	...	...	...	28	5	33	28	5	33	28	4	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
18.	Cholera	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
21.	Dysentery	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
24.	Malarial fever—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	(a). Intermittent	...	...	1	1	5	1	6	5	2	7	4	1	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...			
31.	Leprosy—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	(b). Anaesthetic	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
33.	Syphilis—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	(b). Secondary	...	...	...	6	2	8	6	2	8	...	...	...	5	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...			
40.	Diseases dependent on animal parasites.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	<i>D order Nematoda.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
39.	Ascaris lumbricoides	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
51.	Anchylostomum duodenale.	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
52.	Surfeit	...	...	...	12	4	16	12	4	16	12	4	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
54.	Scurvy	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
59.	Rheumatism—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Chronic	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
69.	Chlorosis	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...			
70.	Idiopathic anemia pernicious	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	anemia	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
78.	Congenital malformations—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	3 Vascular system foramen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	ovale fracture already	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	closed	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
80.	Old age	...	...	2	...	2	1	2	3	3	2	5	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	1	1	...			
II.—LOCAL DISEASES.																									
Diseases of the Nervous System.																									
89.	Meningitis, diffuse chronic	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
103.	Paralysis—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	(b). Hemiplegia	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
109.	Chorea	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
118.	Epilepsy—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	(a). Major	...	...	4	...	4	17	9	26	21	9	30	1	1	2	15	5	20	1	1	2	...			
136.	Idiocy	...	...	3	...	3	5	2	7	8	2	10	...	...	...	3	1	4	1	...	1	...			
137.	Mania	...	...	20	2	22	44	14	58	64	16	80	3	1	4	51	11	62	4	1	5	...			
138.	Melancholia	...	...	2	2	4	4	...	4	6	2	8	...	...	...	4	2	6	1	...	1	...			
139.	Dementia	...	...	...	...	5	2	7	5	2	7	...	...	...	3	1	4	1	...	1	1	...			
141.	General paralysis of the insane associated with 'Dementia'	...	...	...	...	7	1	8	7	1	8	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	4	...			
Diseases of the Eye.																									
143.	Conjunctivitis—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	(a). Catarrhal	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
148.	Keratitis (without ulceration)	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Diseases of the Ear.																									
230.	Inflammation, external meatus chronic	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Diseases of the Circulatory System.																									
Diseases of the Membranes.																									
258.	Endocarditis, ulcerative	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...			
259.	Valvular disease of the heart—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	(2) Mitral	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...			
Diseases of the Respiratory System.																									
302.	Laryngitis	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...			
Diseases of the Trachea and Bronchi.																									
315.	Bronchitis—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	(a). Acute, catarrhal	...	...	...	14	4	18	14	4	18	11	4	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...			
322.	Spasmodic asthma	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...			

STATEMENT No. VIII—continued.

Return of Sick in the Hospitals of the Lunatic Asylums for the year 1896—continued.

1			2			3			4			5									6		
Diseases.			Remaining in hospital from the previous year.			Admitted during the year.			Total.			Results.											
												Discharged 'cured.'			Discharged 'otherwise.'			Died.			Re-remaining sick.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
MADRAS—continued.																							
II.—LOCAL DISEASES—cont.																							
Diseases of the Lungs.																							
326.	Pneumonia—																						
	(a). Labular catarrhal ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
334.	Phthisis—																						
	(b). Chronic ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...			
	(30). Tubercle, lung ...	3	2	5	8	4	12	11	6	17	1	1	2	3	2	5	7	3	10	...			
Diseases of the Digestive System ...																							
Diseases of the Teeth, alveoli and gums of Dentine and Cementum.																							
359.	Caries ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1			
Diseases of the Palate and Fauces.																							
387.	Tonsillitis—																						
	(a). Follicular ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Diseases of the Intestines.																							
433.	Inflammation, acute, catarrhal ...	...	...	...	10	2	12	10	2	12	9	2	11	...	...	...	1	...	1	...			
434.	Ulceration, superficial ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...			
445.	Hernia, 5 inguinal, oblique, reducible ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...			
	Hernia, strangulated ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1			
Diseases of the Rectum and Anus.																							
475.	Prolapse (ani) ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...			
477.	Hæmorrhoids—																						
	(a). Internal ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1			
	(b). External ...	...	...	...	2	1	3	2	1	3	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...			
Diseases of the Liver.																							
483.	Degenerations—																						
	(b). Fatty ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...			
	(64). New growth malignant ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...			
Diseases of the Penis.																							
601.	Inflammation of the glands.	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Diseases of Tunica Vaginalis.																							
623.	Hydrocele—																						
	(c). Encysted ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...			
Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.																							
733.	Inflammation—																						
	(b). Periostites, 2 diffuse.	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Diseases of the muscles.																							
777.	Idiopathic muscular atrophy,	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1			
Diseases of the Connective Tissue.																							
798.	Inflammation ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
799.	Abscess ...	1	1	2	10	2	12	11	3	14	10	2	12	...	...	...	1	1	2	...			
800.	Gangrene ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...			
803.	Elephantiasis ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...			
Diseases of the Skin.																							
811.	Eczema ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
843.	Ulcer ...	2	1	3	7	...	7	9	1	10	7	...	7	1	1	2	...	...	1	...			
845.	Boil ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...			
848.	Whitlow ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Parasitic Affections.																							
H. Class arachnida—																							
	107. Sarcopetes scabici ...	14	...	14	53	8	61	67	8	75	66	7	73	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 2			
Hyphomycetes or moulds—																							
	35. Tricophytn tonsurans.	1	...	1	2	1	3	3	1	4	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

STATEMENT No. VIII—continued.

Return of Sick in the Hospitals of the Lunatic Asylums for the year 1896—continued.

1			2			3			4			5									6	
Diseases.	Remaining in hospital from the previous year.			Admitted during the year.			Total.			Results.									Re-remaining sick.			
										Discharged 'cured.'			Discharged 'otherwise.'*			Died.						
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
MADRAS—continued.																						
INJURIES.																						
General Injuries.																						
879. Suffocation—																						
(c). Plugging of the air passages with foreign substances (rice)	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	
880. Privation—																						
(a). Starvation	...	...	...	4	4	8	4	4	8	3	4	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Local Injuries.																						
913. Abrasion, anus margin	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Injuries of the Head and Face.																						
A of the Head.																						
924. Wound of the scalp (accidental)	...	...	...	3	1	4	3	1	4	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
927. Fracture of base of skull (accidental)	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
B of the Face and Mouth.																						
935. Contusion (with ecchymosis)—																						
Lower jaw	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Forehead	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
936. Wound of lip	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
938. Fracture of lower jaw	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
941. Dislocation of lower jaw, simple	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Injuries of the Ear.																						
956. Hæmatoma of pinna	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Injuries of Lower Extremities.																						
1036. Contusion of—																						
Toe	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Foot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1043. Fracture femur, simple	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
No appreciable disease	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	56	10	66	314	85	399	370	95	465	203	40	243	101	30	131	28	10	38	38	15	53	
VIZAGAPATAM.																						
I.—GENERAL DISEASES.																						
Group A.																						
Sub-Group I.																						
16. Simple continued fever	2	1	3	10	2	12	12	3	15	12	3	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22. Dysentery	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sub-Group II.																						
23. Malarial fever—																						
(a). Intermittent	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sub-Group IV.																						
29. Syphilis—																						
(b). Secondary	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

* The cases discharged 'Otherwise' were:—2 leprosy, relieved (1 was admitted twice).

† Relieved ...	100
Disease changed ...	31
Total ...	131

4 epilepsy, relieved.
1 mania, re-admitted under general paralysis of the insane.

STATEMENT No. VIII—continued.

Return of Sick in the Hospitals of the Lunatic Asylums for the year 1896—continued.

1			2			3			4			5						6	
Diseases.	Remaining in hospital from the previous year.			Admitted during the year.			Total.			Results.									
										Discharged 'cured.'			Discharged 'otherwise.*			Died.		Re-maining sick.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
VIZAGAPATAM—continued.																			
I.—GENERAL DISEASES—cont.																			
Group B.																			
Sub-Group I.																			
35. Animal parasites— 1. C. 30. Ascaris lumbricoides	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Group D.																			
69. Leprosy— (a). Tubercular	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
74. Chlorosis	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
II.—LOCAL DISEASES.																			
Diseases of the Nervous System.																			
Sub-Section II.																			
122. Epilepsy	...	...	3	...	3	1	...	1	4	...	4	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...
Sub-Section III.																			
129. Mania	...	...	3	...	3	2	1	3	5	1	6	4	1	5	1	...	1	...	...
133. General paralysis of the insane	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Diseases of the Eye.																			
149. Keratitis— (a). Superficial	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of the Ear.																			
254. Inflammation of the external ear— (a). Acute	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	2	3	5	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of the Respiratory System.																			
338. Bronchitis— (b). Chronic	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
(c). Catarrhal	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of the Digestive System.																			
473. Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	6	1	7	6	1	7	6	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
490. Congestion of the liver	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of the Connective Tissue.																			
811. Inflammation	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
812. Abscess	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of the Skin.																			
849. Ulcer	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
852. Boil	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
INJURIES.																			
Local Injuries.																			
1165. Sprain second phalangeal joint of index finger	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	10	2	12	37	11	48	47	13	60	39	12	51	7	...	7	1	...	1	...

• The cases discharged 'Otherwise' were:— 2 leprosy, relieved (1 was admitted twice).
4 epilepsy, relieved.

1 mania, re-admitted under general paralysis of the insane.

STATEMENT No. VIII—continued.

Return of Sick in the Hospitals of the Lunatic Asylum for the year 1896—continued.

1 Diseases.	2 Remaining in hospital from the previous year.			3 Admitted during the year.			4 Total.			5 Results.								6	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Discharged 'cured.'	Discharged 'otherwise.'	Died.	Re- maining sick.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
CALICUT.																			
I.—GENERAL DISEASES.																			
Group A.																			
Sub-Group I.																			
3. Chicken-pox ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Simple continued fever ...	...	...	...	6	1	7	6	1	7	5	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Dysentery ...	4	1	5	9	2	11	13	3	16	9	2	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 (a). Ague ...	...	...	...	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-Group II.																			
29 (b). Secondary syphilis ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Group B.																			
Sub-Group IV.																			
49. Surfeit ...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Group C.																			
56. Old age ...	1	...	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	2
Group D.																			
58. Rheumatism ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64 (2). (c). Tubercle (Lungs) ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75. Idiopathic anæmia ...	2	...	2	20	5	25	22	5	27	11	1	12	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
II.—LOCAL DISEASES.																			
Diseases of the Nervous System.																			
Sub-Section 2.																			
115. General hyperæsthesia ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
120. Tetanus ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
122. Epilepsy ...	2	1	3	3	...	3	5	1	6	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	2	3
Sub-Section 3.																			
129. Mania (Dyspepsia) ...	4	...	4	17	...	17	21	...	21	10	...	10	11	...	11	...	...	...	...
130. Melancholia (Dyspepsia) ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	1
131. Dementia (Dyspepsia) ...	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	5	1	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	1	1
133. General paralysis of the insane ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Diseases of the Eye.																			
150. (d). Suppurating ulcer cornea ...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
281. Valvular disease of the heart 2 mitral (causing obstruction) ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of the Respiratory System.																			
338. Bronchitis—	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a). Acute ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of the Digestive System.																			
375. Stomatitis ...	...	...	...	7	1	8	7	1	8	6	...	6	1	...	1	...	...	1	1

STATEMENT No. VIII—continued.

Return of Sick in the Hospitals of the Lunatic Asylums for the year 1896—continued.

1 Diseases.	2 Remaining in hospital from the previous year.			3 Admitted during the year.			4 Total.			5 Results.								6	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Discharged 'cured.'	Discharged 'otherwise.'	Died.	Re- maining sick.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
CALICUT—continued.																			
II.—LOCAL DISEASES—cont.																			
Diseases of the Digestive System—cont.																			
442. Inflammation of the stomach—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2). Chronic ...	1	1	2	1	...	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
457. Inflammation of the intestines—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(1). Catarrhal ...	...	...	...	9	1	10	9	1	10	9	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
468. Hernia—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b). Irreducible ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
480. Piles—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a). Internal ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
490. Congestion of the liver ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
492 (c). Cirrhosis ...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Diseases of the Connective Tissue.																			
812. Abscess ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Diseases of the Skin.																			
849. Ulcer ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Local Injuries.																			
1063. Contusion ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
1090. Wound of pinna ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Total ...	15	4	19	107	15	122	122	19	141	76	10	86	23	1	24	6	1	7	24

STATEMENTS TO ANNUAL REPORT ON LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

STATEMENT No. IX.

Showing the Cash Account of the Lunatic Asylums for the year 1896.

Showing the Cash Account of the Lunatic Asylums for the year 1896.									
Asylums.	Receipts						Total.		
	Received from Treasury.	Received from paying patients.	Value of stores received from the manufacturing department less cost of raw materials.	Book receipts, i.e., the total of expenditure entered in columns 19, 20 and 21.	Miscellaneous receipts.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.			
Madras	72,089 4 1	9,962 0 6	(a) 2,827 10 8	6,528 15 3	(d) 201 9 7	81,609 8 1			
Vizagapatam	5,172 13 2	338 12 1	(b) 1,050 14 5	32 13 1	(e) 67 7 5	6,671 12 2			
Calicut	12,012 11 5	251 0 11	(c) 620 1 1	841 2 8	(f) 38 3 7	13,763 5 8			
Total	89,274 12 8	10,551 13 6	4,507 10 2	7,402 15 0	307 4 7	1,12,044 7 11			
Asylums.	Charges.								
	Establishment.		Diet.	Clothing and bedding.	Bazaar medicines.	Contingencies.			
	Establishment proper.	Superintendence.				Contingencies proper.	Repairs and maintenance.	Rates and taxes.	
									8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Madras	22,575 4 8	8,964 9 4	27,577 8 6	1,729 0 4	124 13 6	2,017 14 5	211 9 9	1,794 4 10	
Vizagapatam	2,327 12 1	600 0 0	1,705 2 9	146 1 5	1 8 6	75 9 0	21 12 6	...	
Calicut	5,582 6 0	600 0 0	5,647 6 11	313 15 8	123 8 6	312 14 6	508 6 8	0 13 6	
Total	28,486 6 9	10,164 9 4	34,930 2 2	2,189 1 5	249 14 6	2,406 5 11	741 12 11	1,795 3 4	
Asylums.	Charges—continued.							Total of columns 18-21.	
	Remitted to Treasury on account of paying patients, &c.	Miscellaneous items.	Total of columns 8-17.	Book charges.					
				Charges on account of work done by Public Works Department.	Cost of printed forms and stationery.	Cost of English stores and medicines, &c.			
							16		17	18	19	20	21	22
Madras	(g) 13,185 1 1	(j) 3,274 6 2	81,435 8 7	(m) 5,809 14 9	44 9 2	674 7 4	87,964 7 10		
Vizagapatam	(h) 1,310 7 8	(k) 94 3 9	6,288 8 8	.....	3 14 9	33 14 4	91,609 8 1		
Calicut	(i) 973 4 4	(l) 617 3 4	12,679 15 5	(n) 463 1 10	11 5 0	346 11 10	6,671 12 2		
Total	15,468 13 1	3,985 12 3	1,00,398 0 8	6,293 0 7	59 12 11	1,050 1 6	1,07,800 15 8		
							4,243 8 3		
							1,12,044 7 11		

(a) Value of clothing made over to the asylum ...	RS. A. P. 1,147 8 8	(i) Paying patients ...	RS. A. P. 251 0 11
Do. sold ...	1,021 7 1	(j) Sale of cloths and vegetables ...	683 15 10
(b) Value of garden produce ...	1,979 15 11	Miscellaneous receipts ...	38 5 7
Total ...	4,188 15 8	Total ...	973 4 4
Deduct cost of raw materials ...	1,361 5 0	(k) Hospital necessities ...	1,236 14 4
Net ...	2,827 10 8	Hospital miscellaneous ...	1,977 7 10
(c) Value of clothing made over to the asylum ...	528 7 2	Total ...	3,274 6 3
Do. sold ...	904 4 2	(l) Hospital necessities ...	75 0 1
Total ...	1,432 11 4	Hospital miscellaneous ...	19 2 8
Deduct cost of raw materials ...	372 12 11	Total ...	94 2 9
Net ...	1,059 14 5	(m) Hospital necessities ...	445 0 5
(d) Value of clothing made over to the asylum ...	313 15 8	Hospital miscellaneous ...	172 3 1
Do. sold ...	354 3 0	Total ...	617 3 4
(e) Value of garden produce ...	329 12 10		
Total ...	897 15 6	New works.	
Deduct cost of raw materials ...	877 14 5	(n) Constructing a new well ...	317 2 5
Net ...	620 1 1	Constructing a masonry drain ...	691 9 4
(f) Sale of refuse dholl ...	52 15 0	Total ...	908 11 9
(g) Sale of condemned stores ...	78 12 7	Old works.	
Fine on the contractor ...	69 14 0	Re-flooring the blocks ...	2,024 4 7
Total ...	201 9 7	Repairs to service pipes ...	177 10 0
(h) Sale of refuse paddy and other grains ...	58 13 7	Petty repairs to blocks ...	101 15 1
(i) Lunatic labour ...	7 9 0	Repairing the road and pathways ...	1,742 3 9
Miscellaneous receipts ...	1 0 10	Petty repairs to Superintendent's quarters ...	225 1 7
Total ...	67 7 5	Total ...	4,871 3 0
(j) Gunny bags and wood cuttings ...	38 3 7		
(k) Paying patients ...	9,962 0 6	(o) Constructing a dry earth shed and raising seat of latrines ...	172 15 7
(l) Sale of refuse paddy, dholl, &c. ...	82 15 0	Constructing drains ...	310 2 3
(m) Sale of condemned stores ...	78 12 7	Total ...	482 18 0
(n) Sale of manufactured goods ...	1,021 7 1	(p) Value of stores on the last day of the year ...	3,413 15 9
(o) Sale of garden produce ...	1,979 15 11	Value of raw materials in store at the end of the year ...	231 0 6
Fine on the contractor ...	69 14 0	Total ...	3,645 0 3
Total ...	13,185 1 1		
(q) Paying patients ...	338 12 1		
(r) Sale of manufactured goods ...	904 4 2		
(s) Miscellaneous receipts ...	67 7 5		
Total ...	1,310 7 8		

STATEMENTS TO ANNUAL REPORT ON LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

STATEMENT No. IX-A.

Abstract of Cash Account as per G.O., No. 1344, Judicial, dated 12th August 1890, and Statement of Stores as per G.O., No. 2228, Judicial, dated 25th October 1893.

Asylums.	(a) Establishment.		(b) Diet.		(c) Clothing and Bedding.		(d) Medicines.	
	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
Madras ...	RS. A. P. 31,540 14 0	RS. A. P. 74 6 4	RS. A. P. 27,577 8 6	RS. A. P. 65 0 9	RS. A. P. 1,729 0 4	RS. A. P. 4 1 3	RS. A. P. 799 4 10	RS. A. P. 1 14 2
Vizagapatam ...	2,927 12 1	43 9 0	1,705 2 9	25 5 11	146 1 5	2 2 9	30 6 10	0 7 3
Calicut ...	4,182 6 0	41 5 1	5,647 6 11	55 12 8	313 15 8	3 1 8	470 4 4	4 10 4
Asylums.	(e) Contingencies.		(f) Hospital necessities and miscellanies.		(g) Grand Total.		(h) Value of stores intended for consumption including fire-wood, lamp-oil, &c., and excluding all goods manufactured in the asylum.	
	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	At the beginning of the year.	At the end of the year.
Madras ...	RS. A. P. 4,068 6 2	RS. A. P. 9 9 6	RS. A. P. 3,274 6 2	RS. A. P. 7 11 7	RS. A. P. 68,989 8 0	RS. A. P. 162 11 8	RS. A. P. 4,560 11 7	RS. A. P. 3,413 15 9
Vizagapatam ...	101 4 3	1 8 1	94 2 9	1 6 5	5,004 14 1	74 7 5	728 6 8	356 0 6
Calicut ...	833 7 8	8 3 9	617 3 4	6 1 7	12,064 11 11	119 3 1	1,156 7 8	242 1 7

- (a) Vide columns 8 and 9 of statement IX.
 (b) Vide column 10 of statement IX.
 (c) Vide column 11 of statement IX.
 (d) Vide columns 12 and 21 of statement IX.
 (e) Vide columns 13, 14, 15, and 20 of statement IX.
 (f) Vide column 17 of statement IX.
 (g) Grand Total of columns (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) of this statement.
 (h) Vide footnotes (i) and (o) respectively under columns 22 of statement IX of 1895 and 1896; but in the case of Madras, cost of raw materials in store at the end of the year, viz., Rs. 231-0-6 is excluded.

STATEMENT No. X.

Showing the sanctioned Establishment of the Lunatic Asylums as it stood on the 31st December 1893.

Establishment.	Madras.		Vizagapatam.		Calicut.		Total.	
	Number.	Monthly wages.	Number.	Monthly wages.	Number.	Monthly wages.	Number.	Monthly wages.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
Superintendent	1	650 0 0	1	50 0 0	1	50 0 0	3	750 0 0
Deputy Superintendent	1	260 0 0	...	...	...	...	1	260 0 0
First-class Hospital Assistant	...	...	1	80 0 0	1	70 0 0	2	150 0 0
Second-class do.	1	58 0 0	...	...	...	...	1	58 0 0
Civil Apothecary	1	130 0 0	...	...	...	...	1	130 0 0
Steward	1	70 0 0	...	...	...	...	1	70 0 0
First-Assistant Steward	1	30 0 0	...	...	...	...	1	30 0 0
Clerk and Steward	1	25 0 0	...	...	1	19 0 0	2	44 0 0
Store-keeper	1	40 0 0	1	20 0 0	1	20 0 0	3	80 0 0
Writer	1	30 0 0	...	...	...	...	1	30 0 0
First-class European Attendants	3	160 0 0	...	...	...	...	3	160 0 0
Second-class do.	3	100 0 0	...	...	...	...	3	100 0 0
Matron	1	75 0 0	...	...	...	...	1	75 0 0
Assistant Matron	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native Head Keeper, Male	...	...	...	...	1	15 0 0	1	15 0 0
Do. do. Female	...	...	...	...	1	8 0 0	1	8 0 0
First-class Native Male Attendants	2	24 0 0	1	12 0 0	2	21 0 0	5	57 0 0
Second-class do. do.	6	60 0 0	...	...	4	32 0 0	10	92 0 0
Third-class do. do.	37	300 0 0	6	54 0 0	3	21 0 0	46	375 0 0
Night Watchmen	9	72 0 0	2	14 0 0	2	14 0 0	13	100 0 0
First-class Female Attendants	1	8 0 0	1	7 0 0	...	...	2	15 0 0
Second-class do.	3	18 0 0	1	6 0 0	3	18 0 0	7	42 0 0
Third-class do.	10	50 0 0	...	...	...	...	10	50 0 0
Night Watchwomen	3	18 0 0	...	...	1	6 0 0	4	24 0 0
Weighman	1	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	1	10 0 0
Lascars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carpenter	1	12 0 0	...	...	...	...	1	12 0 0
Blacksmith	1	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	1	10 0 0
Gardener	1	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	1	10 0 0
Tailors	2	22 0 0	...	...	...	...	2	22 0 0
Barbers	1	11 0 0	...	...	...	...	1	11 0 0
Cook for European and East Indian patients.	1	12 0 0	...	...	...	...	1	12 0 0
Caste Cook for Natives	1	10 0 0	1	6 0 0	1	7 0 0	3	23 0 0
Assistant do.	1	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	1	8 0 0
Caste Cook woman for Natives	1	7 0 0	...	...	...	...	1	7 0 0
Waterwoman	1	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	1	3 8 0
First-class Toty	1	8 0 0	1	7 0 0	1	7 0 0	3	22 0 0
Second-class Toties	15	90 0 0	1	6 0 0	3	18 0 0	19	114 0 0
Toty women	5	25 0 0	1	4 0 0	2	8 0 0	8	37 0 0
Washerman	...	...	...	...	1	8 0 0	1	8 0 0
Gate-peon	1	8 0 0	...	...	1	6 0 0	2	14 0 0
Male toty for Native attendants' lines	1	6 0 0	...	...	...	...	1	6 0 0
Female toty do.	1	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	1	4 0 0

STATEMENT No. X—continued.

Showing the sanctioned Establishment of the Lunatic Asylums as it stood on the 31st December 1896—cont.

Establishment.	Madras.		Vizagapatam.		Calicut.		Total.	
	Number.	Monthly wages.	Number.	Monthly wages.	Number.	Monthly wages.	Number.	Monthly wages.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
First-grade Nurse	1	55 0 0	...	...	...	...	1	55 0 0
Second-grade do.	1	45 0 0	...	...	...	...	1	45 0 0
Third-grade do.	1	35 0 0	...	...	...	...	1	35 0 0
Office attendant	1	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	1	10 0 0
Good-conduct pay for 15 toties	...	15 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	15 0 0
Daily average number of males		322.75		52.35		73.95		
Do. do. of females		101.20		14.86		27.27		
Proportion of male attendants to males		1 to 7		1 to 7.83		1 to 7.39		
Do. of female attendants to females		1 to 7		1 to 7.43		1 to 6.82		
Do. of male toties to males		1 to 20		1 to 26.17		1 to 18.49		
Do. of female toties to females		1 to 20		1 to 14.86		1 to 13.63		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8						
Credits.													
Asylums.	Mean population.		Cash paid into treasury for articles sold.	Value of manufactured goods made over to asylum for asylum purposes.	Value of raw materials in store at the end of the year.	Value of manufactured goods in store at the end of the year.	Total credits.						
	Males.	Females.											
	Madras	322-75	101-20	423-95	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.					
	Vizagapatam	52-35	14-86	67-21	2,986 11 6	1,187 8 8	231 0 6	3,623 6 11					
	Calicut	73-95	27-27	101-22	904 4 2	528 7 2	155 5 11	151 13 6					
				683 15 10	313 15 8	129 8 2	79 14 3	452 3 0	28 9 0		1,768 7 9	1,207 5 11	
				9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Debits.													
Asylums.	Value of manufactured goods in store on 1st January 1896.	Value of raw materials in store on 1st January 1896.	Value of plant and machinery in store on 1st January 1896.	Raw materials purchased.	Contingencies of manufacture.	Other charges.	Total debits.	Excess of credits or profits.	Excess of debits or loss.	Remarks.			
											RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
	3,585 12 8	519 1 6	452 3 0	1,073 4 0			5,630 5 2	2,850 9 5					
	133 8 8	90 6 9	26 8 0	372 12 11			623 4 4	1,145 3 5					
	88 11 0	147 5 5	10 8 0	320 1 11	57 12 6		624 6 10	582 15 1					

The average number of inmates employed on manufacture during 1896 in the Madras Asylum was of Males 65.19 and Females 10.17. Total 75.36.
The average number of inmates employed on manufacture during 1896 in the Vizagapatam Asylum was of Males 23.08 and Females 2.74. Total 25.82.
The average number of inmates employed on manufacture during 1896 in the Calicut Asylum was of Males 27.39 and Females 6.97. Total 34.36.

Public (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 1729

From
Surgeon-Major-General C. Sibthorne,
F.R.C.P.S., MAY 1897
Surgeon-General with the Government
of Madras.

Order

No. 45-

Dated 18th May 1897

Received

Registered 5 1/2 5-97

Enclosures - 2 copies of report.

Spare copies - on the Lunatic Asylum

SUBJECT.

Forwarding two copies of the annual
report on the Lunatic Asylums for
the year 1896 and requests the same may
~~to be caused to~~ be substituted for the
copies submitted on the 21st instant.

E
To Mr. [unclear]
[unclear]
[unclear]

OFFICE OF SURGEON-GENERAL

WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

No. 25-

Rajahmundry, the 18th May 1897

From

SURGEON-MAJOR-GENERAL F. SIBTHORPE, F.R.C.P.I.,

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

To

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Public DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward herewith two copies of the annual report on the Lunatic Asylums for the year 1896, and to request that you will be pleased to cause the same to be substituted for the copies submitted to you on the 21st instant.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. Sibthorpe

Surgeon-Major-General,

Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Code }
Class }

INDIAN TELEGRAPHS. Monthly }
Number. }

To
(Office)

Telephonic

From

(Office)

Words.

Day.

Hour.

Minute.

Official
Instructions.

To

(Person)

Under Secretary

From

(Person)

Secretary P. W. D.

The reductions made by India
have cut out of the budget the
addition to the service payment
and there is now no provision
for the works.

64 Word Form.

11-11-11

AK

11/11/11

Sent from

LN.

Sent to

LN.

Hrs.

Mts. by

At

Hrs.

Mts. by

Telegraph Master.

Code
Class

INDIAN TELEGRAPHS. Monthly Number.

To (Office) From (Office)

Words. Day. Hour. Minute. Official Instructions.

To (Person) From (Person)

31/5/97

Two copies of the file will be sent by first messenger tomorrow.

31-5-97

Dec

The Dept has not yet sent copies to India.

Please have them despatched as soon as the age is received to government.

1/1/97

Added from LN. Sent to LN.

At Hrs. Mts. by At Hrs. Mts. by

Telegraph Master.

64 Word Form

500-30-7-04.

500-30-7-04.

500-30-7-04.

500-30-7-04.

500-30-7-04.

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500-30-7-04.

500-30-7-04.

500-30-7-04.

Lunatic Asylum Report

Please see addition in red ink on draft.

Submitted that there is no necessity to refer to H.M. & that the file may now go on to H.E.

No need: sent on 20/5/97

20/5/97

20/5/97

20/5/97

20/5/97

20/5/97

20/5/97

20/5/97

20/5/97

20/5/97

NOTE FOR THE CHIEF SECRETARY

Circulation has been broken in acc. with the circ. rules with ref to the H.M. notes.

The H.M. asks whether the statement that the no. of cases at the Madras Lunatic Asylum has been increased.

Yes; vide G.O. 52546 of 2.5.97 passed by H.M. fig. B.

Nursing Establishment Madras Asylum - It is submitted that the addition to the concluding portion of para 4 of the draft being stand just as it is, and separate orders in the matter.

It is proposed with ref to H.M. remarks on the file being separately clipped A, E & M.

Submitted that the following may be added after "matter" in line 14 on page 4 of the draft.

"the"

"the S. G.'s attention will in this connection

"be drawn to fo.

"N° 201 Public d/s the

"February 1896"

Please see also T, D & C

(4) ✓ The H.M.'s remarks
are unpleasant much?

(5) ✓ As the dep. d/s
has promised to
minimise expen-
-diture by occasionally
buying dry fruits
instead of rice & other
are solicited as to
whether it necessary
to say anything with
ref to H.M.'s remark
no 5. It is submitted
that there is no necessity

(6) ✓ The following
may be added at
the end of para 4

"The figure 366 ^{in column 9} of the
"2nd statement on page 15
"of the report appears to be
"a ^{printer's} clerical error for
"365, in which case the
"working days at the
"Madras Lunatic Asylum
"have in the past three
"years comprised the
"whole year."

Handwritten notes in the top right margin, including "1896" and "1897".

Extensive handwritten notes in the middle right margin, appearing to be a list or series of points.

m was again the lowest on record, in
 duce during the year. The rise in
 course almost entirely under "Etab-
 slight reductions have been effected
 reduction, as compared with 1895;
 ylum, economies having been effected
 as attention of the Surgeon-General
 upon diets in the Madras and Calicut
 high rate in Madras to the cost of
 e articles consumed, and shows that
 the totals, raises apparently—though
 te. Admitting these explanations, the
 economies and trusts that the Surgeon-
 to the matter. The high expenditure
 due to the provision there of rice in
 there are, no doubt, difficulties in the
 cholera a trial is a good one. The
 effort to reduce the cost to Govern-

a section iii, paragraph 3, it appears
 apatam, where not only was the per-
 labour greatest, but the profit realized
 amounting to Rs. 44-5-8. The average
 labour in the Calicut asylum shows a
 though the profit per head fell consider-
 convincing. As soon as one market for
 be difficult, with a little energy, to
 work who were employed on remunera-
 all—only 75 out of a total of 318. The
 he remarks on this subject in the con-
 Judicial, dated 8th June 1896. If the
 the employment for the patients, steps

the Surgeon-General under this head-
 ent. It should be borne in mind that
 expenditure, should invariably be laid
 est details; a brief reference on the
 have been, or will be submitted for
 Government observes with much satis-
 and Calicut asylums shows a decided
 Madras has worked with commendable
 ults of his efforts. The good work
 likewise noted. The admirable manage-
 pingwell, of the Vizagapatam asylum,
 ntly aided by the hospital assistant in
 wn, in establishing that institution in
 respects. The thanks of His Excel-
 to that officer for his very efficient

20
 17/5/97.

Note. There is a rather queer entry in the second
 statement on page 15 of the report which I
 have underlined with blue pencil. This
 gives the working days in the Madras

Asylum for 1894 & 95 as 305 and
 for 1896 as 356 (but only a hundred
 men for 305 so one cannot make out
 how the 9 days with no work are made
 up) appearing then in Madras Asylum

I really cannot see
 that this is a misprint
 its use in a pauper Asylum

with reference to this. I thought I would like him
 some time ago to show the changes made
 patients but I don't know for what reason
 separately - In fact, I am sure he told him so,
 not perhaps with reference to the Calicut Asylum especially,
 independently. Why doesn't he do so?

** Note

On page 13 of the report
 it shows that the
 cost of diets at Vizagapatam
 compared with Calicut
 is as to the use in the
 former asylum of rice.
 The Hon. Secy would
 be to introduce rice into
 the Calicut Asylum, but
 the reply was, it is
 submitted, that it can
 be done in the diet of
 the sick in the Calicut
 Asylum. This being only
 later than in the Calicut
 its use as food is considered
 desirable: to let rice
 be used in the same manner
 as to provide patients with
 a good food.

Mr. Knapp knows the
 Calicut Asylum & I do
 not. I was with him 13-5-97
 that he had such a bad name
 there. Should he be allowed

297
 29/5/97
 Mr. Knapp knows the
 Calicut Asylum & I do
 not. I was with him 13-5-97
 that he had such a bad name
 there. Should he be allowed

mpares the health of the inmates of the

Age	Daily average sick.	Deaths.	Percentage of deaths to daily average strength.
0	82.00	56	11.81
1	89.00	94	21.86
2	57.27	38	8.96
3	7.82	2	4.06
4	11.49	2	3.37
5	4.63	1	1.49
6	15.07	6	6.12
7	22.57	11	13.54
8	14.92	7	6.92
9	101.89	64	10.30
10	123.06	110	18.25
11	86.72	46	7.77

Decrease in the sickness in the Madras and
red with 1895, when epidemics raised the
compared with 1894. The proportion of
continues to increase year by year. The
to the admission into hospital of weakly.
plain a high, does not account for an in-
General should give his attention to this
passage in the report that the increase of
added considerably to the cost of diet in

1 account for
1 do so

1 direct of session
1 (6) under 11 Statistics of Health & Treatment of the Sick

to about half of what it was in 1895.
e of a large number of the deaths in the
as not replied to the query in last year's
cases in the list was due to changes in the
dampness or insufficient clothing or bed-

1 enquiry

any of the asylums. A solitary case of cholera occurred at Madras, but the steps taken
to prevent the spread of the disease were
successful

establishment in the Madras asylum will be
pal's reply to memorandum, No. 654, dated
finite recommendation which the Surgeon-
ined hospital attendants in the Calicut and
ed in a separate communication as soon as
of those institutions is known.

he total cost of, and the cost per head of
ms, as compared with 1895, is shown in the

Madras.		Calicut.		Total.	
Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.
RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.
74 10 0	12,593	121 13 5	85,673	117 7 6	117 7 6
74 7 5	12,065	119 3 1	86,060	118 12 0	118 12 0

The copy of the S G to Memo No 654 dated
15th March 1897 has been received
received and the authorities concerned
The nursing establishment of the
Madras Asylum will be decided
of its own course

Therefrom
order with
happy
BS

111. The draft has been slightly altered and
with reference to the 1st. The draft of
of the matter after this draft went in
circulation. Order of this nature can
be submitted in the course of the
year 1897.
25/5/97.

asylums at the beginning of the year was
admissions fell by 65, yet there was an
aged, cured or improved. ~~The proportion~~
higher—a result very creditable to the
Superintendents of the asylums. As
compared with the previous year there was
a decrease in the proportion of Muham-
madans admitted and an increase under
two sexes remained almost the same as in
gest number of admissions (30). Turning
usual large proportion of cultivators and
eggars fell from fourteen in 1895 to four in

which most of the patients were suffering;
zagapatam asylum where dementia took its
in the latter asylum: this fact is, no doubt,
of nomenclature, and not to any extraneous

ed in 85 per cent. of the cases admitted and
t.

95, the Government expressed doubts as to
gned ganja-smoking as the cause of insanity
ion being in direct conflict with the opinion
ch many cases admitted during 1896 have
urgeon-General has not offered any explana-
The curtailment of Statement VII so as to
insanity detracts from the interest of this
vious years difficult. The Surgeon-General

asylums was sufficient throughout the year.
kitchen at Madras, the Surgeon-General *will be*
8th October 1896, paragraph 18. Pending *B*
the letter of this Government, No. 1218, *C*
eyond absolutely necessary repairs can be
The Government regrets that financial
eel the provision made in the budget for
vements sanctioned in G.O., No. 3467 W., *G*

weighments in the three asylums it appears
calicut 62 per cent of the patients admitted
tage in Madras being only 44. Every one
apatam Asylum during the year had gained

hygiene appear to have received careful
ved in the attendants' lines, has now been
conservancy staff in the hospital is under
general conservancy establishment appears
such an increase is desirable, that question,
he amusements of the inmates of the Madras
lation for female lunatics at Calicut, should

1/4m found

D

New pa a

will be

B

C

G

at Madras

/ add 6

*Is this to? I think don't reckon
any more*

Yes, it is

No. 619 Judicial, 22nd May 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
PUBLIC
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers:—

From the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, dated 15th April 1897
and 1st May 1897.

No 231-A

No T-5 dated 1st May 1897.

ORDER—No. 619 Judicial, dated 22nd May 1897.

The report on the working of the Lunatic Asylums in the Presidency for the year 1896 was punctually submitted. A new arrangement of the matter has, in accordance with the instructions contained in G.O., No. 983 Judicial, dated 8th June 1896, been adopted, under which the various aspects of the administration are placed under more appropriate heads than was formerly the case. There is, however, still room for improvement in this respect. Food and weighments, clothing, industries and employments and amusements form sub-sections under the heading of Sanitation, an arrangement which is obviously anomalous. These four subjects might well form a separate sub-division, *Miscellaneous*, under Part I.

1st & 2nd
D. & H.
H. & S.
head of Sanitation

2. *Population and Accommodation*.—The statistics of the population of all the asylums for the last two years are compared below:—

Year.	Population at the beginning of the year.			Admissions.			Discharged.			Died.			Remained at end of year.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cured or improved.	Otherwise.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1895 ..	475	148	623	179	42	221	104	22	126	87	23	110	462	146	608
1896 ..	462	146	608	128	28	156	110	24	134	35	11	46	444	140	584

Of the 608 patients who remained under treatment at the beginning of the year, 448 were civil and 160 criminal lunatics: the 156 admissions included 123 of the former and 33 of the latter class. Of the 584 patients remaining at the end of the year, 441 were civil. The Surgeon-General in page 19 of his report points out that previous orders * of Government tended rather to encourage than to check the admission into asylums of this class of patients. The wishes of the Government, however, expressed in paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 983, Judicial, dated 8th June 1896, had reference solely to lunatics of whose harmlessness there could be no doubt and in no way affected the existing orders regarding the early removal to asylums of lunatics likely to become dangerous. The Surgeon-General is requested to expedite his inquiries with a view to reducing as early as possible the number of harmless lunatics maintained at the public expense.

G.O., No. 2499, Judicial, dated 6th December 1881.

G.O., No. 1324, Judicial, dated 17th May 1883.

G.O., No. 2499, Judicial, dated 6th December 1881.
G.O., No. 1324, Judicial, dated 17th May 1883.

In reviewing the annual report for 1895 the Govt. connected upon the great preponderance of civil lunatics.

The S.G. will be requested to report the result of the steps taken by him in view to securing the transfer to the care of relatives or friends of harmless civil lunatics.

Although the

The number of inmates in the three fifteen less than in 1895 and the number increase in the number of patients disc. thus discharged was therefore considera

	Hindus.	Muhamma- dans.	Christians.	Other religions.	Total
1895 ..	119	41	45	16	221
1896 ..	90	20	29	17	156

"Other religions." The proportion of the 1895. Madras City again provided the la to the previous occupations of lunatics, the cooly-carriers appears. The number of the year under review.

Mania was the type of insanity from melancholia coming next, except in the V place. Delusional insanity appeared only attributable to differences of diagnosis or causes.

Specific causes of insanity were assigned in 73 per cent. of all those under treatment.

In reviewing the annual report for 1896 the correctness of the diagnoses which assist in very large number of cases, this conclusion of the Hemp Drugs Commission. Though again been attributed to this cause, the Section or thrown any light on the matter. It include in one column many causes of its statement and renders comparison with previous should revert to the form previously used.

The accommodation in all three With regard to the necessity for a larger referred to G.O., No. 1701, Public, dated a reply from the Government of India to Judicial, dated 23rd July 1896, nothing undertaken at Vizagapatam and Calicut pressure has rendered it necessary to carry the current year for carrying out the improvement dated 4th December 1896.

From the table showing the results of that at Vizagapatam 84 per cent and at Co during the year gained weight, the percentage of the patients discharged from the Vizag weight since his admission.

3. Sanitation.—Sanitation and general attention. The number of toties employed raised and the necessity for adding to the consideration : no proposal to increase the to have been laid before Government. If as well as the proposal to erect a hall for asylum and to provide hospital accommodation be dealt with in separate communications.

It is deemed that the heading "Improved", employed in Statement II is misleading, being made before the discharge of patients who were not improved. The expression formerly used "Discharged Maniac" would seem as more appropriate.

unless there are valid grounds for not doing so.

separate

Health.—The following statement shows the number of patients admitted to the three asylums in the last three years :

Year.	Daily strength.
Madras—	
1894	4
1895	4
1896	4
Vizagapatam—	
1894	1
1895	1
1896	1
Calicut—	
1894	1
1895	1
1896	1
Total ..	1894 .. 6 1895 .. 6 1896 .. 6

There was a marked and satisfactory improvement in the health of the patients in the Vizagapatam asylums, not only as compared with the figures to an abnormal height, but also as compared with the figures in the Calicut asylum, however, the Surgeon-General suggests that this is due to the fact that the inmates in the Calicut asylum are more numerous; this explanation, while it might be accepted, it does not increase the proportion of sick. The Surgeon-General's matter, especially as it appears from the admissions in the hospital at Calicut has been that institution.

The mortality in all three asylums for the year 1896 was again the cause of the Tubercle of the lung was again the cause of the Madras asylum. The Surgeon-General has reviewed whether the appearance of these diseases or to the effect of the nomenclature of diseases or to the effect of the treatment.

There was no epidemic of any sort in the year 1896.

The proposal to increase the nursing staff of the asylums has been disposed of as soon as the Surgeon-General's report of the 15th March 1897, is received. Any decision may have to be made regarding the retention of the Vizagapatam asylums should be embodied in the final decision regarding the retention of the asylums.

4 Finance, including manufactures.—The average strength in each of the three asylums for the year 1896 is given in the following table :—

Year.	Madras.		Vizagapatam.
	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.
1895	Rs. 68,648	Rs. A. P. 155 15 2	Rs. 4,43
1896	68,990	162 11 8	5,00

Handwritten note: The proposal to increase the nursing staff of the asylums has been disposed of as soon as the Surgeon-General's report of the 15th March 1897, is received.

The S.G.'s attention will be called to this correction. See also to the instructions on p. 14. 201 Feb 1907

which occurred

Scope/Case and

The figure 356 in column 7 of the 2nd statement on p. 18 of the report appears to be a printers error for 365, in which case the working days at the Madras Asylum compare with the figures in the corresponding column of the 1st statement. This is so the S.G. should explain the matter

Engaged decline

Dr. Leet-Palke has no doubt worked well, but he is a confirmed fumbler - Any one not acquainted with the facts wd. think that he was worse off than his predecessors, whereas the contrary is the truth, several orders to the effect having been made of late

Suggestions

The cost per head in the Vizagapata spite of the increased establishment charge the cost per head in the Madras establishment"; the Government is glad to no under diet and clothing. There is a saving in the cost per head of patients in the Calcutta mainly under clothing and bedding. It was last year called to the high expense asylums. The Surgeon-General attributes dieting Europeans and the high local price of the diet of paying patients, which is included not in reality - the cost of each patient to Government considers that there is still room. General will continue to give his best attention on diets in the Calicut asylum is reported place of ragi, the staple food in Vizagapatam use of ragi at Calicut, but the proposal Surgeon-General should continue to make ment of this institution.

From the statistics of manufactures that the best results were again obtained centage of patients employed on remuner per head of those so employed was high number of those employed on remuner satisfactory rise since last year (from 26 ably. The reasons given for this fall are bedding and clothing is supplied, it should discover another. The number of patient tive labour in the Madras asylum was v attention of the Surgeon-General is call cluding portion of paragraph 5 of G.O., N industries carried on are not sufficient t should be taken to introduce and develop

5. General. - The various proposals making call for no action on the part of Government such proposals, involving as they do increased expenditure, should be considered separately before Government with the annual report to the fact that recommendations, will then be sufficient. In fact that the administration of the improvement. Surgeon-Captain Leet-Palke, and must be congratulated on the done by Assistant Superintendent. Judgment by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. in which he was, as in previous years, charge, has resulted, as has been already advance of the other two asylums in all lency the Governor in Council are agreed administration.

To
 - The Surg. Genl.
 - The Dist. Magr. Vizagapatam
 - The Dist. Magr. Malabar
 - All other Dist. Magistrates
 - The Sanitary Commr.
 - Inspector Genl. of Prisons
 - Assistant Secy.
 - Editors' Table.
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Review of the Lunatic Asylum Report
for 1896.

The Hon Mr H. W. Blair C. 11

2. H.E. the Governor

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Chingleput, Saidapet. 8
Coimbatore. 8
Cuddapah. 8
Ganjam, Chatrapur. 8
Godavari, Cocanada. 8
Kistna, Masulipatam. 8
Kurnool. 8
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Madura. 8
Malabar, Calicut. 12
Nilgiris, Ootacamund. 8
Nellore. 8
Salem. 8
Tanjore. 8
Tinnevely. 8
Trichinopoly. 8
Vizagapatam. 8. 12/1/57