

31/1/98

Public (1898) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 160

DATED 31.1.98

INDEXED.

WA

31-1-98

[Despatch Abstract.]

Comg. to the S.G. letter from the
G.O. forwarding copy of note
by the Director General, Indian
Medical Service, on the Reports
of Lunatic Asylums under
local Govts. & Administrations
for 1896.

31.1.98

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

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Public (1897) Department.

From the Govt of India,
Houa Mph

Order No. 160831.1.98

Communicated
to the Surgeon General.

No. 1502

Dated 10th November 1894

Received 22nd — of —

Registered 22' — do —

Enclosures /

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Forwarding copy of a note by
the Director General, Indian Medical
Service, on the reports of the Lunatic
Asylums for the year 1896.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
619-20	722/5797	Pub.	
1608	77/10/96		

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Note by the Director General, Indian Medical Service, on the Reports of Lunatic Asylums under Local Governments and Administrations, for the year 1896.

1. The number of asylums for lunatics in British India and Burma, during the year 1896, was, as in the previous year, twenty-four. Returns from the asylums in Native States are not received in this office; but it is understood that arrangements exist in all these States for the care and treatment of insanes.

In 1895, proposals to substitute, for the existing institutions in each province, one or more central asylums in charge of a whole-time medical officer, were circulated to Local Governments and Administrations. The replies received show that the local conditions and circumstances are not, in all cases, favourable to carrying out this scheme as completely as was contemplated. It is, however, probable that, in several of the provinces, the proposals will be eventually adopted in a modified form.

2. The total number admitted into the asylums was 1,264, of whom 1,022 were males and 232 were females. There was a decrease of 58 in the number of males admitted, and an increase of 39 females, or a decrease of 19 on total admissions as compared with the figures for 1895.

As regards admissions in provinces, there was, as compared with 1895, a decrease of 65 in Madras, of 14 in Burma, of 9 in the Central Provinces and of 3 in Lower Bengal, and an increase of 30 in the Punjab, of 21 in Bombay, of 18 in North-Western Provinces and Oudh and of 3 in Assam.

The percentage of males admitted, to total admissions, was 81.6 and of females 18.4, much the same as in previous years.

3. The total population amounted to 5,666, consisting of 4,493 males and 1,173 females, a decrease of 30 males and an increase of 38 females as compared with the numbers in 1895.

According to the Census returns of 1891, there were 74,470 insanes, including cretins, in India and Burma, or one in every 36,000 of the population. The comparatively small number confined in the asylums is chiefly due to the fact that only criminal and violent and homeless lunatics are, as a rule, received into these institutions, and they are nearly all supported and maintained by the State.

The daily average number of lunatics in the asylums was 4,446 as compared with 4,405 in the previous year.

4. The total populations in provinces were, in Madras 764, in Bombay 1,006, in Lower Bengal 1,102, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh 1,322, in the Punjab 495, in Burma 442, in the Central Provinces 382, and in Assam 153.

5. Separate and more secure accommodation is provided for criminal lunatics in each asylum. These lunatics are kept quite apart from the other inmates, but, for administrative purposes, are classed with the others. The total number of the criminals was 1,556, or 25 more than in the previous year. The admissions during the year were 265 males and 29 females. The daily average strength was, 1,108.70 males and 133.56 females, a total of 1,242.26, as compared with 1,240.04 in 1895.

The percentage of daily average strength of criminal lunatics to the daily average strength of the total population, in all the asylums, was 27.9. In the asylums of Madras, the percentage was 24.9, in Bombay 14.0, in Lower Bengal 52.4, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh 16.1, in the Punjab 21.0, in Burma 43.3, in the Central Provinces 29.9, and in Assam 20.4.

It is not quite clear why the percentage of criminals should be so large in Lower Bengal, unless it is due to the smaller number of non-criminals admitted into the asylums of that Province. In Burma, 41 lunatics were transferred to the asylum from the Rangoon Jail, where, for want of suitable accommodation in the asylum, they had been confined in previous years.

6. The total number of lunatics discharged was 852; of these 731 were males and 121 females, and there were 350 deaths, leaving in residence, at the end of the year, 4,464. Of the number discharged, 434 males and 78 females were returned as cured, and the remaining 297 males and 43 females were made over to their relatives in an improved state of health.

7. The percentage cured on total admissions was 40.5, and on daily average strength 11.5. The latter percentage in the different groups of asylums was, in Madras 16.0, in Bombay 10.0, in Lower Bengal 6.7, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh 12.2, in the Punjab 14.2, in Burma 19.0, in the Central Provinces 7.5 and in Assam 12.0.

The variations in these percentages appear to have been influenced, except in the case of Burma, by the number of admissions.

The percentage of recoveries compares favourably with that of the asylums of England, which, in 1895, was, exclusive of the admissions into idiot establishments, 38.18, and the average of the ten years was 39.28. The figures in the asylums of India include all admissions for idiocy; excluding these, the percentage of recoveries to admissions is 41.5.

8. The religions of the 1,264 admitted were returned as follows:—Hindus 735, Muhammadans 290, Christians (Europeans and Eurasians) 73, other religions 166.

The proportions of females to males in the admissions were among Hindus 1 to 5, among Muhammadans 1 to 4.2, and among Europeans and Eurasians 1 to 3.3.

9. The tables of admissions by age show that 91 were under 20 years, 916 between 20 and 40, 242 between 40 and 60 and 15 above 60 years. The percentages of admissions at these different periods were, on total admissions, 7.2, 72.5, 19.1, and 1.2, respectively, practically the same as the ratios for 1895.

10. *Statement VI* in which the types of insanity are shown, has been simplified and modified according to the classification in the new edition of the Nomenclature of diseases. The admissions for the principal types were, for mania 809, melancholia 168, dementia 107, idiocy 31, epileptic insanity 50.

There was an increase of 43 in the admissions for dementia, but as 21 were returned as "cured," I would challenge the diagnosis. On the other hand, there was a decrease of 42 in the admissions for melancholia, and I should be inclined to infer that the more severe cases of melancholia were returned as dementia.

11. Among the alleged causes of insanity among the admissions, 27 are ascribed to *charrus*-smoking, 80 to *ganja*-smoking, 10 to the use of *bhang*, 1 to opium-smoking, 10 to opium-eating, and 30 to spirit drinking, all, except five of these, were males.

Every endeavour is now made to secure accuracy in returning the physical causes of insanity, but the enquiry is surrounded with great difficulty, and, in many instances, it is quite impossible to obtain correct information or a detailed history of the patient and his previous habits.

Cases, said to have been due to *charrus*-smoking, are confined to the admissions in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab and to the asylum in Hyderabad, Sindh, while in the Punjab and Burma, no cases are attributed to *ganja*-smoking.

12. *Sickness and mortality*.—The total number of cases treated in hospital amounted to 4,171, or 213 fewer than in 1895 and 732

fewer than in 1894. The daily average sick was 368.31, equal to a percentage of 8.3 on daily average strength, or 0.4 less than in 1895.

The percentages in Provinces were, in Madras 14.6, in Bombay 6.5, in Lower Bengal 9.3, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh 7.0, in the Punjab 10.0, in Burma 5.2, in the Central Provinces 3.9 and in Assam 6.9. The asylums in Madras and the Punjab show the highest sick-rate. The asylum in the city of Madras had a percentage of daily average sick to daily average strength of 13.5, and at Calicut the percentage was 24.5, while in the asylum at Vizagapatam the percentage was only 6.9.

In the Bombay Presidency the percentage was 6.5. In the asylum at Poona it was 10.1, while, omitting Colaba, in the other four asylums with a daily average strength of 354.6, the percentage was only 3.1. In the Dullunda and Dacca asylums, Lower Bengal, the percentages were 13.2 and 12.4 respectively, as compared with a provincial percentage of 9.3.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the most sickly asylums were those at Benares and Lucknow, where the percentages were 8.2 and 12.6, respectively, against a provincial average of 7.0.

In the two asylums in the Punjab the percentage in Lahore was 13.0, and in Delhi only 4.2.

The two asylums in the Central Provinces were particularly healthy, and have been so, for many years past.

13. Malarial and other fevers were the principal causes of sickness, and accounted for 922 of the admissions into hospital, showing a decrease of 66 on the previous year. The deaths amounted to 11, a percentage of 1.2 on the admissions.

The largest number of cases, as might have been expected, were admitted into the asylums of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

14. There were 547 cases of debility and anæmia treated with 43 deaths, as against 510 cases with 57 deaths in 1895. In a year of scarcity a considerable increase in such cases was to be feared.

15. The admissions for dysentery increased from 284 in 1895, to 298, but there was a decrease in deaths from 54 to 47.

The percentage of cases to total population was 5.3, and of deaths to cases, 15.8.

The former is a high ratio, and is chiefly due to the condition of the inmates on admission; many suffer from chronic bowel complaints which, in fatal cases, are shown to be due to ulceration and other organic changes in the large intestine. Any marked excess in the number of cases returned as dysentery must, it is thought, be due to more or less preventible local conditions.

In the asylums of Madras, 21 cases of dysentery (16 of which occurred in the Calicut asylum) were treated, which is equal to a percentage of 2.8 on total population. This is a considerable decrease from 52, the number treated in the previous year. The percentage of mortality on cases was in 1896, 19.0, and in 1895, 17.3. In the Bombay asylums, 75 cases, 62 of which were in Colaba, were treated, equal to a percentage on total population of 7.5; in those of Bengal there were 77 cases, or a percentage of 7.0 on total population, the larger proportion of the cases occurring in the asylums at Dacca and Patna. There were 77 cases in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, which amounted to a percentage on total population of 5.8. More than half the cases, or 43, were treated in the Benares asylum, which is equal to a percentage of 12.5 on total population; in the other three asylums in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the cases represented a percentage of only 3.5. In the Punjab, the cases were few and were equal to a percentage to total population of 4.5 in Lahore and 1.3 in Delhi. In Burma there were 9 cases, in the Central Provinces 8 cases and in Assam 14 cases.

There was also an increase in the number of admissions for diarrhoea over the previous year. In 1896, the number treated was 241,

while in 1895, it was only 194. The highest percentage of cases admitted was in Lower Bengal, and the asylums at Dullunda and Dacca contributed the large proportion of cases.

There were 25 admissions in the Lahore asylum and none in that at Delhi.

16. Cases of pneumonia increased from 73 in 1895 to 99 in 1896, but the mortality fell from 34 to 23. Sixty-six per cent. of the cases occurred in the asylums of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab,—43 cases in the former and 22 in the latter, showing an increase of 33 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh over the figures in 1895, and a decrease in the Punjab of 15. Twenty-one of the 22 cases in the asylums of latter province occurred in Lahore.

17. The admissions for injuries rose from 185 in 1895 to 205. The particular asylums showing the highest ratio of cases was Lahore with a percentage of 19.6 on daily average strength, Benares 11.9, Bareilly 9.4, Lucknow 8.7, while it was only 2.1 in Agra.

Of the 22 cases of injury in the asylums of Lower Bengal, 15 occurred at Dullunda.

18. The total mortality was 350, or 103 less than in 1895, equal to a percentage of 6.2 on total population, and of 7.9 on daily average strength. In the borough asylums of England, the latter percentage was 10.01 for 1895 and 9.79 for the average of previous nine years, so that in recoveries and in the death-rates the results are more favourable in India than in England.

19. The sickness and mortality in the asylums of each province for the years 1895 and 1896 are given in the following table:—

Asylums.	Total population.		Daily average strength.		Percentage of daily average sick to daily average strength.		Number of deaths.		Percentage of deaths to total population.		Percentage of deaths to daily average strength.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
Madras	844	764	603	592	20.4	14.7	110	46	13.0	6.0	18.2	7.8
Bombay	978	1,006	718	728	6.2	6.5	68	78	6.9	7.7	9.4	10.7
Lower Bengal	1,107	1,102	919	914	6.4	9.3	75	90	6.8	8.2	8.1	9.8
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,289	1,322	1,051	1,083	6.3	7.0	83	59	6.4	4.5	7.9	5.4
Punjab	478	495	349	353	13.5	10.0	51	22	10.7	4.4	14.6	6.2
Central Provinces	381	382	318	332	4.2	3.9	23	18	6.0	4.7	7.2	5.4
Burma	437	442	341	332	7.6	5.2	36	30	8.2	6.8	10.5	9.0
Assam	144	153	106	116	8.2	6.9	7	7	4.8	4.6	6.6	6.0
TOTAL	5,658	5,666	4,405	4,446*	8.7	8.3	453	350	8.0	6.2	10.2	7.9

* Difference of one in the total on account of decimals.

These figures show that the mortality was highest in the asylums of Bombay, Lower Bengal and Burma. The native inmates of Colaba asylum in Bombay had a death-rate of 19.6 per cent. on daily average strength; eighteen died from dysentery, eight from pneumonic phthisis and four from Bright's disease. It has been noted on a previous occasion that the plan and construction of this asylum are defective.

Of the 30 deaths in the Dacca asylum, seven were due to tubercle of the lung, 5 to diarrhoea,—4 of which were supposed to be choleraic, 2 to dysentery and 1 to pneumonia. The total deaths were equal to a percentage of 13.48 on daily average strength.

The deaths in the Rangoon asylum amounted to 30, or a percentage of 9.08 on daily average strength. Ten were due to phthisis pulmonalis, 3 to dysentery and 2 to diarrhoea. The large number of deaths from phthisis in the Dacca and Rangoon asylums would point to some local defects connected with the asylums.

The decrease in sickness and mortality in the Lahore asylum, where the mortality fell from 40 in 1895 to 18 in 1896, is ascribed to the healthiness of the year, the issue of a light meal in the early morning, the use of warm jerseys in the cold weather, and to the heating of the wards by means of stoves.

The arrangements and improvements introduced in 1895 in the asylum at Tezapore, Assam, continue to be effective in keeping down the mortality, as there were only 7 deaths during the year equal to a percentage of 6.0 on daily average strength.

20. *Expenditure.*—The following table shows the amounts expended on the asylums under the different Local Governments and Administrations.

Cost per head of average strength during 1895 and 1896.

NAME.	ESTABLISHMENT.		DISE.		CLOTHING AND BINDING.		MEDICINE.		TOTAL CONTRIBUTION.		GRANTS TOTAL.		Percentage of deaths to daily average strength, 1894.		
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1894.			
Bengal.	R	A.	P.	R	A.	P.	R	A.	P.	R	A.	P.	R	A.	P.
Dallanda	37 0 3	37 6 7	41 3 5	47 3 4	2 7 9	2 6 9	3 6 9	3 0 6	8 15 11	9 10 3	33 3 1	33 11 5	10 09		
Dacca	33 7 6	33 14 8	43 6 5	55 12 5	1 15 11	2 3 4	0 9 3	0 7 3	7 14 5	8 8 0	37 5 6	100 13 7	13 48		
Patna	37 12 3	38 0 8	34 8 6	40 10 4	4 11 3	4 11 3	0 7 0	0 8 8	4 7 3	6 3 3	31 14 2	30 9 3	8 70		
Cuttack	103 0 5	90 1 0	39 0 11	40 10 10	1 7 9	3 8 8	0 7 5	1 0 0	6 11 0	14 7 1	152 11 6	149 11 7	4 36		
Berhampore	34 10 5	36 12 3	31 14 0	35 12 8	2 9 1	2 11 8	0 7 2	0 6 4	3 1 8	3 11 7	72 10 4	79 6 6	7 41		
Provincial average	37 4 6	37 15 3	37 15 3	45 1 0	2 14 2	3 0 0	1 4 4	1 2 10	6 4 2	7 5 9	85 10 11	94 8 10	9 84		
Punjab.															
Lahore	37 3 4	38 11 5	41 11 9	54 0 10	6 13 2	16 11 7	3 3 2	1 4 5	7 1 9	10 13 7	24 1 3	121 9 10	7 64		
Delhi	30 14 10	31 2 4	37 4 5	47 3 7	6 1 10	5 15 3	1 13 1	1 10 8	1 14 5	1 10 10	73 6 7	87 10 8	3 33		
Provincial average	35 3 4	36 2 11	40 5 1	51 12 3	6 9 7	13 1 11	2 12 2	1 6 6	5 7 2	7 12 6	90 5 3	110 4 1	6 23		
Assam.															
Tezpur	33 9 8	35 3 3	47 0 0	30 9 11	3 11 6	14 7 10	0 8 7	0 13 11	3 10 6	6 1 9	33 3 3	37 4 9	6 01		
Central Provinces.															
Nagpur	26 4 7	26 0 10	29 0 4	23 11 5	2 14 9	0 7 2	0 6 11	0 8 10	5 11 3	13 5 5	64 5 10	63 1 3	3 34		
Jabalpur	27 4 8	28 0 10	28 5 7	31 1 4	1 11 7	1 11 0	0 4 0	0 6 2	4 3 2	3 14 7	61 13 0	63 1 11	7 13		
Provincial average	26 12 0	26 0 10	28 11 4	26 9 7	2 5 11	1 0 5	0 5 7	0 7 8	5 0 1	3 15 5	63 3 0	63 1 9	5 43		

<i>Burma.</i>													
Rangoon	40 11 8	41 0 11	52 5 11	59 8 7	2 7 6	4 3 5	3 1 10	0 9 9	9 15 0	6 7 2	108 9 11	111 14 2	9 03
<i>Bombay.</i>													
Colaba	101 4 1	119 4 6	99 0 5	106 2 9	11 7 9	8 14 10	4 3 11	5 13 10	17 3 11	21 13 5	233 10 1	232 1 4	13 56
Ratnagiri	44 7 8	46 9 10	43 9 2	51 6 2	2 1 4	4 15 3	1 6 1	0 3 0	5 9 3	5 15 2	101 11 6	109 1 5	4 2
Poon	43 8 4	45 10 9	52 12 2	53 10 5	5 13 7	9 6 4	1 7 2	1 13 4	7 8 5	13 5 7	116 1 7	123 14 4	9 5
Dharwar	63 13 4	64 3 2	43 4 6	45 0 9	4 14 8	5 12 3	2 8 8	4 6 5	7 2 10	7 7 3	120 10 9	126 13 10	8 1
Ahmedabad	37 1 8	38 0 11	42 10 10	46 2 11	5 4 8	5 11 5	1 4 9	0 3 4	8 14 6	8 13 3	95 4 5	98 14 11	4 8
Sir Cowaji Jehangir, Hyderabad	47 0 6	43 11 6	41 13 8	45 11 5	5 12 9	6 8 8	0 13 7	0 15 0	7 4 0	6 11 3	102 11 5	103 9 10	4 6
Provincial average	67 13 8	73 10 3	66 12 4	70 7 8	7 6 6	7 7 3	2 10 4	2 15 4	11 2 11	13 9 0	155 13 9	168 1 4	10 7
<i>North-Western Provinces and Oudh.</i>													
Bareilly	26 11 7	29 2 10	28 5 11	33 6 11	3 0 2	2 3 2	0 8 1	0 3 3	1 1 8	1 5 10	61 11 5	66 12 0	6 55
Benares	23 6 3	27 14 6	21 9 3	33 3 9	4 5 11	4 14 10	0 10 3	0 6 6	1 7 5	2 0 2	53 7 1	63 7 9	5 31
Agre	31 13 10	31 7 5	24 14 11	29 12 6	2 11 7	2 10 3	0 4 7	0 6 0	1 11 2	1 13 5	61 8 1	66 1 7	4 63
Lucknow	30 4 7	28 11 2	28 0 1	32 2 2	2 0 3	2 3 4	0 14 10	0 3 11	0 3 9	0 12 11	61 12 11	64 7 6	4 55
Provincial average	29 10 10	29 3 9	26 11 8	32 4 9	3 1 6	3 0 2	0 3 4	0 8 0	1 3 5	1 8 2	60 4 9	63 8 10	5 45
<i>Madras.</i>													
Madras	64 7 1	74 6 4	65 8 0	65 0 9	6 3 9	4 1 3	1 2 10	1 14 2	13 7 10	9 9 6	149 13 6	156 0 0	8 06
Vizagapatnam	44 6 11	43 9 0	35 7 2	25 5 11	2 1 4	2 3 9	0 9 1	0 7 3	0 13 5	1 8 1	73 5 11	73 1 0	1 49
Culcutt	40 8 11	41 5 1	60 6 5	55 12 8	6 8 6	3 1 8	0 6 6	4 10 4	7 11 10	8 3 9	115 10 2	113 1 6	6 92
Provincial average	58 6 1	65 3 11	60 10 10	63 15 5	5 14 1	3 11 2	0 15 10	2 3 1	10 8 6	8 7 2	136 7 2	135 8 9	7 77
All India	43 11 5	44 6 5	43 11 3	47 13 9	4 5 3	4 13 10	1 7 6	1 5 8	6 8 2	7 2 4	98 11 7	105 9 0	7 87

The total amount expended on establishments, diet, clothing and bedding, medicines and contingencies amounted to R4,69,394-13-9, or an increase of R34,517-8-2 as compared with the previous year.

The cost per head of average strength for all the asylums, excluding expenditure by the Public Works Department, averaged R105-9-0, higher by R6-13-5 than the expenditure in the previous year.

The minimum cost per lunatic was R63-1-9 in the Central Provinces, and the maximum R168-1-4 in the Bombay Presidency. The differences observed in the table are no doubt due to the local conditions, such as wages to establishment, prices of food stuffs, and variety of clothing required under the different climatic conditions.

21. The proportion of warders to inmates varies considerably. In the Central Provinces one male warder to 17 insanes is considered sufficient, while in the other asylums the proportion ranges between 1 to 5 and 1 to 10. The number of warders employed will depend to a great extent on the arrangements of buildings and divisional walls.

22. The average number of lunatics employed on manufactures increased in all the provinces except Bengal and Madras, the decrease in the two last being so great as to cause a decrease in the figure for India as a whole. In Bengal, labour of a severe character, such as the expression of mustard oil, was abolished, and the question of what forms of labour are suitable for lunatics was left to be answered after the erection of a central asylum. In the Madras Presidency, the whole of the deficiency was in the Madras asylum, manufactures having been discouraged by the fact that difficulty was found in disposing of the articles made. On the other hand, an increased number of the inmates of the Madras asylum appear to have been employed on out-door labour in the garden and fields; and there can be no doubt that for a large number of the lunatics in the asylums of India such out-of-doors pursuits are the most suitable, as they provide fresh air, amusement through the eyes, and relief from feelings of restraint.

23. In the Rangoon asylum, patients incapable of work of any kind are led out of their sheds twice daily and given walking exercise. A small sum appears to be allowed by the Government to the Madras asylums for the provision of amusements and the hire of conveyances to give the quieter and better behaved of the lunatics, an occasional outing to the beach or the country. Such care to insure daily exercise in the open air and occasional change of air and scene should be encouraged in all provinces. Only in the reports of Bengal, Bombay and Madras is the provision of special amusements mentioned. In Bengal musical "entertainments, nautches, juggling and acrobatic performances were arranged for; feasts given and sweetmeats distributed; and musical instruments, as well as pets of different kinds, birds and animals, were allowed to many individuals. At Calcutta..... those fit to avail themselves of the privilege, are allowed to visit the Zoological Garden once a week." In the Bombay asylums, the inmates are "supplied with musical instruments, games, books, periodicals, etc. Native musicians are occasionally engaged to amuse them on all the principal holidays when also extra diet, sweetmeats, etc., are supplied to them and displays of fireworks and illuminations are also made on the Diwali holidays. These amusements are much appreciated and conduce much to their health and comfort." In the Madras asylum there were lantern exhibitions 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) helped to relieve the monotony of the days among the natives. The lunatics at Calicut amused themselves daily between 10 and 2 with Kolatam or chess. Treats were given on various festivals. 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.

The efforts made in those asylums are in the right direction, and it would be well if all superintendents took up the matter systematically.

24. Dairies were most successful at Rangoon, Nagpur, and Bareilly. At the end of the year the Rangoon asylum owned 9 cows, 11 calves and two bulls, and the net profit of the dairy was R1,402-15-3 (1895, R1,533-0-3 and 1894, R1,058-14-8). The good effect on the health of the inmates of giving them the separated milk, or whole milk in special cases, was noticed both in the Nagpur and in the Bareilly asylums. The estimated value of the stock at Nagpur was R1,756. The cash profit for milk sold outside was R370-14, and milk to the value of R417-14-7 was supplied to the lunatics. By the Bareilly asylum farm the full requirements of the station hospital and of the Yorkshire Regiment were satisfactorily met, and all the messes, as well as many residents in Bareilly and out-stations, were also supplied. A good trade in butter was also done with Naini Tal. Separated milk is supplied as part of the dietary to the asylum, district jail, dispensary, poor-house, mission orphanage, etc. The Tezpur asylum reduced its milk bill by R87-14-9 by keeping 3 cows, and is likely to increase its live stock so as to become altogether self-supplying. The light and congenial work connected with a dairy affords suitable employment for the inmates of an asylum, and the health of the lunatics is improved by a daily ration of milk.

25. It is stated that in all the asylums of Bengal increased care was given to the proper dieting and clothing of the inmates. The comparative results of the year, however, as regards pneumonia and bowel complaints, seem to indicate that further and unremitting attention to those matters is required. A bath-room has been added to the Lahore asylum in which it is possible to give a hot bath and to wash weak patients without exposing them to risk of chill. In the same asylum, one of the large wards was divided into two, and one-half of it was fitted with stoves. In the cold weather, it is used as a day room, where old and weak patients can be kept warm and comfortable. The hospital ward has been furnished with stoves in the same way. This is a step in the right direction, and is in accordance with suggestions made at page 8, in the note on the Asylum Reports for 1894.

26. It is noted, with regard to Bengal and Bombay only, that fever prophylactics were regularly issued to the inmates of all asylums during the unhealthy months of the year. The issue should begin well before the onset of the unhealthy season, and should not be left off too soon.

27. In the asylum for Europeans and Eurasians at Bhowanipore, Calcutta, 51 lunatics were treated during the year, including 17 first admissions and 2 re-admissions. Six were cured, four discharged "otherwise," and five died, leaving 36 in residence at the end of the year.

There were only 9 admissions into hospital, and the 5 deaths resulted from debility (2), from heart disease (2), and from general paralysis of the insane (1).

The total expenditure during the year amounted to R21,269, the average yearly cost of each lunatic being R644, or R43 more than in 1895. This increase is stated to be due to the smaller population.

Improvements were made in the bath-rooms and latrines of the female ward, and the walls were decorated with pictures.

JAMES CLEGHORN,
Director General,
Indian Medical Service.

1st October 1897.

No. 1502.

FROM

R. NATHAN, Esq.,

Under Secretary to the Government of India,

To

The Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Madras.

Home Department.
Medical.

Calcutta, the 10th December 1897.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your *encl. No 620 (Public)*,
dated 22nd May 1897,
forwarding a copy of the annual report on the Lunatic Asylums

in the Madras Presidency

for the year 1896, together with a copy of the orders of His Excy the Govt. Council
thereon.

the persons
2. As in the case of the reports for ~~last~~ year the reports for the year 1896 have
been reviewed in one note by the Director General, Indian Medical Service, I am
to enclose a copy of this note for the information of His Excellency the
Governor in Council

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

R. Nathan

Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

CHIEF SECRETARY
22 DEC 1897
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

S. C. Williford

24/11/1897

1897
<i>Pub.</i> Dept
Encl. No. 1
7.
4940

The above is the file
 containing the annual
 report of the
 Board of Directors
 for the year 1904
 and is to be
 placed in the
 file of the
 Board of Directors
 for the year 1905

[illegible]

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which are written in a cursive script. The names are: "John Smith", "Jane Doe", "Robert Brown", "Mary White", "Thomas Green", "Elizabeth Black", "James Grey", "Sarah Pink", "William Red", "Margaret Blue". The addresses are: "123 Main Street", "456 Elm Street", "789 Oak Street", "101 Pine Street", "202 Cedar Street", "303 Birch Street", "404 Spruce Street", "505 Fir Street", "606 Willow Street", "707 Ash Street".

Please see for precedent
at D and H.

In what stage is the file
regarding the amalgamation
of Domestic Asylums? En
appears but I do not know
whether it will be tomorrow
at latest 2

C.W.
3/1/98



I couldn't trace the whereabouts of the file. The ~~Pat~~⁷ears List Clerk is ~~perfectly~~⁷ unable to help me. He does not know anything about it. The book returned it the office on the 21st Oct. last.

2-67
4/1/68

1. The current may
be cont^d to the singular
2. With ref to para 1 of
the note please refile
on your table about
which you promised
to speak to the C.S (Current
41,60). In 41,60 the b.8

When given for copying 31/1
When copied _____
When examined 131-1 1898
When signed _____

READ AGAIN G O., No. 189. DATED

Overlaid No.

ENCLOSURE TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH
IN ORIGINAL.

N.B.—

A = Copy in full.
B = Not to be copied.
P = Copy abstract only.
Q = Copy heading only