

Public (1899) Department.

ORDINARY M.S.

G.O., No. 437

Dated 18-4-99

INDEXED.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Coming to the S.G. letter
from the Jy. 1 forms copy of note by
the Director-genl, Indian Medical Service, on
the reports on Lunatic Asylums in India
& Burma for the year 1897.

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20/4/99

BACK PAPERS.

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

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Public (1899) Department.

CURRENT No. 175.

CS.

From The Secy. I.
Home Dept.

Order No. 437 dated 18th April 99.

This Communicated
to The Surgeon General

No. 502.

Dated 22. 3. 99.

Received }
Registered } 28. 3. 99.

Enclosures ~~(one copy not sent)~~ one (replied to)

Spare copies. 7. of C & G.

To

SUBJECT.

The Surgeon General, C.S.G. - Forwarding copy of the
review by the Director General,
Indian Medical Service, of the
annual report on the
Asylums in the Madras Pres.
for the year 1897.

Issue
11. 11. 99

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
	699-700	Pub.	25.5.98
	160	"	31.1.98

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Note by the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, on the Reports on Lunatic Asylums in India and Burma for the year 1897.

1. The reports from the several Local Governments and Administrations were received in the Home Department of the Government of India on the dates noted in the margin.

Barma, 16th April 1898.
Assam, 16th May 1898.
Bombay, 30th May 1898.
Punjab, 7th June 1898.
Central Provinces, 8th June 1898.
Bengal, 24th June 1898.
Madras, 4th July 1898.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 14th July 1898.

2. *Asylums.*—The number of asylums, including the institution for Europeans at Bhowanipur, which will be noticed separately, was the same as in previous years, *viz.*, 25.

3. *Population.*—The number of patients admitted and readmitted during the year of review was 1,308, or 44 more than in 1896. The admissions were more numerous by 58 in Bengal, by 37 in Burma, by 4 in the Central Provinces, by 2 in Madras and by 1 in Bombay. In the North-Western Provinces they were fewer by 39, in Assam by 15 and in the Punjab by 4. The total population, including those remaining from previous years, was 5,771,* or 105 more than in 1896. All provinces, except Assam, the Central Provinces and Madras, contributed towards the increase. In Assam and the Central Provinces the numbers for both years were the same, while in the Madras Presidency there was a decrease of 22.

4. *Discharged.*—The total number discharged cured was 457, or 55 less than in the previous year; but the number discharged otherwise, rose from 340 to 384. There was a falling off in the numbers cured in three provinces, namely, Madras 34, Burma 27, the North-Western Provinces 13; in four provinces there was an increase, Bombay 9, Assam 5, Bengal 3, and the Punjab 2. In the Central Provinces the numbers cured were the same in both 1896 and 1897.

5. *Diad.*—The number of deaths was 423, or 73 more than in 1896. Excepting Bengal, where the total number of deaths was 90 in both years, all provinces contributed to the increase, but chiefly the North-Western Provinces (29), Madras (13) and the Punjab (10).

The average ratio of deaths to the daily average strength for all asylums was 9.27 per cent. as compared with 7.87 in 1896. From all provinces, except Bengal and Bombay, higher rates were returned. In Bengal there was a reduction of .14, and in Bombay of .10 per cent. The provincial averages were below the general average in the North-Western Provinces (7.84), Assam (8.16), the Punjab (8.30) and the Central Provinces (8.50); and above it in Bengal (9.70), Madras (10.05), Bombay (10.60) and Burma (10.80). At single asylums the highest rates were recorded at Calicut 22.34, Colaba 17.2 amongst natives and 13.8 amongst Europeans, Agra 13.07 and Dullunda 12.15. The rates were lowest at Vizagapatam 1.40, Ahmedabad 1.80 and at Cuttack, where, however, the population was very small, 3.69.

6. *Admissions into hospital.*—The admissions into hospital for the principal diseases during the past two years are contrasted in the following table:—

	Fevers.	Debility.	Anæmia.	Pneumonia.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Ulcers.	Injuries.
1896	922	379	168	99	298	244	90	205
1897	1,512	332	141	75	381	220	79	166

The number treated for *fevers* was greater by 590 and for *dysentery* by 83; but the numbers admitted for the other diseases declined. The increase in *fever* cases was common to all provinces, except Assam and Madras, where they were 17 and 8 less, respectively; but the rise was most marked in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, being 381, or 161.44 per cent., in excess of the number for 1896. In other provinces the excess was 96 in the Punjab, 76 in Bombay, 49 in Bengal, 7 in the Central Provinces and 6 in Burma. All asylums in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh contributed to the increase, but in the Punjab the increase was confined to Lahore, where the admissions were nearly twice as numerous as in the previous year—212 against 112.

* The numbers given in the standard statements are followed. In statement I appended to the Bengal report 38 lunatics, transferred from other asylums, are reckoned in the total, but in the body of the report, the Inspector General excludes them.

The admissions for *debility* were fewer by 47 than in 1896; and the comparative decrease would have been even greater, but for an increase of 30 at Lahore, for the numbers elsewhere were generally less, notably in the asylums at Dullunda and Colaba, where the numbers of cases were, respectively, 44 and 42 less than in 1896.

The reduction in the number of *pneumonia* cases from 99 to 75, it is satisfactory to note, was common to all Provinces, except Madras, where 5 more were treated than in 1896 (8 against 3) and the Central Provinces where five cases were treated against four in 1896. The admissions were most numerous in the North-Western Provinces (29), the Punjab (16) and Bengal (15). In the Lahore asylum which hitherto has had the reputation of contributing largely to the death-rate from this cause, the admissions were reduced from 21 to 6. At Delhi, on the contrary, where only one case occurred in 1896, there were 10 during 1897.

7. *Death causes.*—The numbers of deaths from the more common causes are set forth in the subjoined table:—

	Fevers.	Debility.	Anæmia.	Pneumonia.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Injuries.	Total.
1896 ...	11	23	20	47	23	25	13	162
1897 ...	12	38	22	33	72	18	11	206

In addition to the above, in 1897, there were 217 deaths from other causes.

Though the admissions for *fevers* were, as compared with the number for 1896, very much larger, the mortality was much the same during the two years.

Dysentery, however, which caused the next greatest number of admissions proved considerably more fatal, the case-mortality of this disease being nearly 8 and 19 per cent., respectively, in the two years. The deaths in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh were 18 as against 5 in the previous year. In the Bombay Presidency 19 out of 20 deaths were returned from the Colaba asylum in 1896, and 19 out of 22 in 1897.

8. *Daily average sick.*—The percentages of daily average sick to the daily average population in 1896 and 1897 are contrasted in the margin. The ratio was lower in 1897 in Assam by 1·3, in Madras by 1·4, and in Burma by 1·00. It was much the same in the Central Provinces and Bombay, and 1·3 higher in the North-Western Provinces, 1·4 in the Punjab, and 4·6 in Bengal.

The increase in Bengal was almost entirely confined to the Dullunda asylum, where the daily average sick was more than double the number during the previous year, the ratios being 84·08 and 32·66 for the two years. Next to the Dullunda asylum the rates were highest in the asylums at Madras (48·07), Lahore (37·03), and Colaba (30·00).

9. *Causes of insanity.*—The alleged physical causes, are shown in the table below:—

	Charas smoking.	Ganja smoking.	Use of bhang.	Opium smoking.	Opium eating.	Spirit drinking.
1896 ...	27	80	10	1	10	30
1897 ...	20	82	7	...	1	16

No case of insanity resulting from opium smoking was returned during the year of report, and only one, which occurred in Assam, from opium eating. Ganja smoking is credited with the largest number and this was common to all Provinces, except the Punjab.

10. *Types of insanity.*—The numbers admitted during the year under the various headings were mania 757, melancholia 218, dementia 128, epileptic insanity 70, and idiocy 31. Males were most numerous under each heading,—total 999 men to 205 women.

11. *Classes.*—Of the 5,771 inmates dealt with during the year (number remaining and admitted), 1,602, or nearly 28 per cent., were criminals, and of this

number 165 were women. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 5,666 inmates, 1,556, or 27 per cent. criminals, of whom 160 were women. The daily average strength of criminals for the two years was 1,279·14 and 1,242·26, or 36·88 greater in 1897.

Asylums.	1896.	1897.
Bengal ... { Dullunda ...	5	...
... { Dacca ...	...	...
... { Patna ...	1	...
... { Cuttack ...	...	...
... { Berhampore ...	...	...
Punjab ... { Lahore ...	2	10
... { Delhi ...	4	2
Assam ... { Tezpur ...	2	1
Central Provinces. { Nagpur ...	...	1
... { Jubbulpore ...	1	...
Burmah ... { Rangoon ...	4	4
... { Colaba ...	...	1
... { Ratnagiri ...	...	...
... { Poona ...	...	...
Bombay ... { Dharwar ...	1	2
... { Ahmedabad ...	...	...
... { Sir Cowasji Jehangir ...	...	...
... { Hyderabad ...	...	1
N. W. P. and Oudh. { Bareilly ...	...	...
... { Benares ...	1	...
... { Agra ...	...	...
... { Lucknow ...	1	1
Madras ... { Madras ...	...	2
... { Vizagapatam ...	2	...
... { Calicut ...	2	2

12. The number of persons who escaped from each asylum during the past two years is noted in the margin.

13. *Industries.*—The net profits of the industries are shown below:—

	Profits.
	Rs.
Burma ...	8,198
Central Provinces ...	7,479
North-Western Provinces ...	6,940
Punjab ...	4,115
Madras ...	3,543
Bombay ...	1,419
Assam ...	1,090
Bengal ...	1,022
TOTAL ...	34,207

The total profits were Rs. 5,953 less than in the previous year; but at two asylums the industries were worked at a loss, *viz.*, Dullunda and Patna, where the debits were in excess of the credits by Rs. 397 and 956, respectively.

Asylum.	Average population.	Average number employed on manufactures.	Percentage to average population.
Bengal ... { Dullunda ...	247	131	53
... { Dacca ...	222	54	24
... { Patna ...	226	185	82
... { Cuttack ...	27	10	37
... { Berhampore ...	205	93	45
Punjab ... { Lahore ...	258	113	75
... { Delhi ...	128	50	28
Assam ... { Tezpur ...	123	61	50
Central Provinces. { Nagpur ...	167	51	31
... { Jubbulpore ...	151	65	43
Burma ... { Rangoon ...	333	120	30
... { Colaba { European ...	291	91	32
... { Native ...	256	...	...
Bombay ... { Ratnagiri ...	99	63	64
... { Poona ...	100	44	44
... { Dharwar ...	62	40	64
... { Ahmedabad ...	109	58	53
... { Hyderabad ...	110	70	64
North-Western Provinces. { Bareilly ...	308	211	69
... { Benares ...	208	98	32
... { Agra ...	260	119	40
... { Lucknow ...	247	124	50
Madras ... { Madras ...	421	75	18
... { Vizagapatam ...	72	31	43
... { Calicut ...	94	28	30

The daily average numbers of inmates in each institution, and the average numbers employed on manufactures are contrasted in the margin.

The percentages of those employed on manufactures were lowest at the Madras, Dacca, Delhi, Calicut, Nagpur, Colaba and Benares asylums, and highest at the Patna, Lahore, Bareilly, Ratnagiri, Dharwar and Hyderabad asylums.

14. The cost of maintenance in the past two years, under the several heads of expenditure, is exhibited in the annexed statement.

Cost per head of average strength during 1896 and 1897.

Names.	Establishment.		Diet.		Clothing and Bedding.		Medicines.		Total Contingencies.		Grand Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
<i>Bengal.</i>												
Dullenda	37 5 7	37 7 11	47 3 4	55 2 9	2 6 9	2 0 9	3 0 6	4 1 6	9 10 3	16 15 8	99 11 5	115 12 7
Dacca	33 14 8	36 13 3	53 12 5	47 4 9	2 2 4	2 5 7	0 7 2	1 6 3	8 8 0	9 8 0	100 12 7	97 6 0
Patna	38 0 8	39 7 11	40 10 4	49 2 1	4 11 3	3 7 11	0 8 8	0 8 8	6 3 3	6 13 3	90 2 2	99 7 10
Cuttack	90 1 0	80 10 0	40 10 10	56 5 7	3 8 8	2 6 10	1 0 0	1 4 0	14 7 1	9 6 4	149 11 7	150 0 9
Bombay	36 12 3	39 13 6	35 12 8	47 2 0	2 11 8	2 6 0	0 6 4	0 8 0	3 11 7	3 11 0	79 6 6	93 8 6
Provincial average	37 15 3	39 0 8	45 1 0	50 1 1	3 0 0	2 8 10	1 2 10	1 11 3	7 5 9	9 8 10	94 8 10	103 7 8
<i>Punjab.</i>												
Lahore	38 11 5	37 13 7	54 0 10	67 12 4	16 11 7	21 13 11	1 4 5	0 11 4	10 13 7	10 3 0	121 9 10	138 6 2
Delhi	30 8 11	28 11 3	47 3 7	55 10 4	5 15 3	5 13 5	1 10 8	1 9 0	1 10 10	1 9 5	87 10 8	93 5 5
Provincial average	36 2 11	33 13 0	51 12 3	63 11 10	13 1 11	16 8 8	1 6 6	0 15 11	7 12 6	7 5 4	110 4 1	123 6 9
<i>Assam.</i>												
Tezpur	35 3 3	38 4 8	30 9 11	49 13 10	14 7 10	7 5 11	0 13 11	2 7 4	6 1 9	4 10 11	87 4 8	102 10 8
<i>Central Provinces.</i>												
Nagpur	26 0 10	29 3 11	22 11 5	36 2 9	0 7 2	2 3 8	0 8 10	0 3 6	13 5 5	20 12 3	63 1 8	88 10 1
Jubbulpore	26 0 10	27 12 11	31 1 4	39 0 6	1 11 0	2 7 1	0 6 2	0 2 5	3 14 7	4 9 10	63 1 11	74 0 9
Provincial average	26 0 10	28 9 0	26 9 7	37 8 5	1 0 5	2 5 4	0 7 8	0 3 0	8 15 5	13 14 7	63 1 9	82 8 4
<i>Burma.</i>												
Rangoon	41 0 11	41 15 11	59 8 7	71 15 1	4 3 5	4 1 3	0 9 9	0 3 1	6 7 2	9 9 0	111 14 2	127 12 5

* In the figures of the Duhl Lunatic Asylum for 1896, on account of establishment, a sum of Rs. 76 was shown in excess in connection with a revision of establishment.

Cost per head of average strength during 1896 and 1897—contd.

Names.	Establishment.		Diet.		Clothing and Bedding.		Medicines.		Total Contingencies.		Grand Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
<i>Bombay.</i>												
Colaba	119 4 6	109 11 8	106 2 9	120 15 5	8 14 10	10 15 1	5 13 10	5 4 0	21 13 5	23 0 7	262 1 4	259 14 9
Ratnagiri	46 9 10	46 12 11	51 6 2	62 6 3	4 15 3	6 1 9	0 3 0	1 9 3	5 15 2	7 6 5	109 1 5	124 4 6
Poona	45 10 9	46 2 0	53 10 5	57 2 10	9 6 4	7 0 1	1 13 4	0 2 0	13 5 7	13 0 4	123 14 4	123 7 4
Dharwar	64 3 2	52 15 10	45 0 9	47 3 3	5 12 3	6 14 3	4 6 5	4 7 1	7 7 3	5 0 7	126 13 10	116 9 0
Ahmedabad	38 0 11	38 3 7	46 2 11	54 9 5	5 11 5	4 15 10	0 3 4	2 4 5	8 12 3	8 15 8	98 14 11	109 0 11
Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Hyderabad	43 11 6	44 2 0	45 11 5	53 2 11	6 8 8	6 5 10	0 15 0	0 12 3	6 11 3	5 15 7	103 9 10	110 6 7
Provincial average	73 10 3	69 1 0	70 7 8	79 14 1	7 7 3	7 15 6	2 15 4	2 15 7	13 9 0	13 12 8	168 1 4	173 10 10
<i>North-Western Provinces and Oudh.</i>												
Bareilly	29 2 10	29 11 4	33 6 11	36 4 10	2 3 2	2 11 8	0 9 3	0 12 7	1 5 10	2 7 5	66 12 0	71 15 10
Benares	27 14 6	26 4 9	33 3 9	38 1 10	4 14 10	1 5 6	0 6 6	0 5 7	2 0 2	1 10 7	68 7 9	67 12 3
Agra	31 7 5	29 0 5	29 12 6	38 13 7	2 10 3	1 10 3	0 6 0	0 2 0	1 13 5	1 7 5	66 1 7	71 1 8
Lucknow	28 11 2	28 11 1	32 2 2	36 9 7	2 3 4	2 0 4	0 9 11	0 9 9	0 12 11	1 3 5	64 7 6	69 2 2
Provincial average	29 3 9	28 6 3	32 4 9	37 7 3	3 0 2	1 15 1	0 8 0	0 7 7	1 8 2	1 11 9	66 8 10	69 15 11
<i>Madras.</i>												
Madras	74 6 4	73 3 0	65 0 9	61 7 3	4 1 3	3 14 4	1 14 2	1 2 2	9 9 6	12 4 11	155 0 0	151 15 8
Vizagapatam	43 9 0	46 0 3	25 5 11	32 8 8	2 2 9	1 4 4	0 7 3	0 10 0	1 8 1	1 0 7	73 1 0	81 7 10
Calicut	41 5 1	43 1 0	55 12 8	49 0 9	3 1 8	3 12 5	4 10 4	4 10 7	8 3 9	9 14 2	113 1 6	110 6 11
Provincial average	65 3 11	65 0 10	58 15 5	55 15 0	3 11 2	3 8 10	2 3 1	1 10 3	8 7 2	10 8 8	138 8 9	136 11 7
Grand Total	44 6 5	41 0 4	47 12 9	54 9 6	4 13 10	4 12 9	1 5 8	1 5 7	7 2 4	9 0 6	105 9 0	113 12 8

15. As remarked in the note for 1896 the number of attendants required in each institution depends to a great extent on its structural arrangements, but the statement subjoined may prove useful by shewing what the proportion in each Province is, and suggest where improvement is possible.

[illegible]

+ The proportion is not shown separately for each asylum.

Maintenance of patients in each province :—				Rs.	A.	P.
Bengal	{	Bhawanipur European Asylum	...	17,543	0	0
		Others	...	2,472	12	6
TOTAL				...	20,015	12 6
Bombay	...	...	...	14,510	3	2
Burma	...	...	...	11,987	10	9
Madras	...	...	...	11,499	4	5
Central Provinces	...	...	...	4,792	10	6
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	...	...	1,971	11	4
Punjab	...	...	...	836	11	3
Assam	...	...	...	318	11	0

Assam

It is understood that in some provinces every Municipality and Town Committee contributes a fixed sum for each insane person found wandering within its jurisdiction and committed to an asylum. It is probably due to this that the receipts from paying patients in some provinces are so much larger than in others, and it is for consideration whether the rule should not be generally adopted.

17. *Bhawanipur asylum*.—In the Bhawanipur asylum for Europeans and Eurasians the number of inmates at the beginning of the year was 36, as compared with 32 for 1896. There were 17 admissions and 2 re-admissions during the year. The number discharged cured was 6, the number transferred to friends 10, and the number who died 4, leaving a balance of 35, or 1 less than at the close of the previous year. There were 8 admissions to hospital—2 for fever and 1 each for heart disease, nephritis, anæmia, phthisis, bronchitis, and congestion of the lungs. The four deaths were due to the four causes last mentioned.

The total expenditure in the past two years was Rs. 21,269 and Rs. 21,772, respectively, and the average cost per patient Rs. 644 and Rs. 588, respectively. The sum received from paying patients, *viz.*, Rs. 17,543, was greater by Rs. 8,119 than in 1896. This was mainly due to the recovery of Rs. 5,462 from the estate of a patient who had been in the asylum for 12 years.

No manufactures were carried on in the institution, and besides the sums received from paying patients there was practically no income.

GENERAL REMARKS.

18. *Prophylaxis of malarial fevers.*—The use of prophylactics for fever, referred to in former notes, does not appear to have as yet been generally adopted, at any rate no mention is made of this treatment in several of the provincial reports. The superintendents of institutions, in which the treatment was followed, state that it was beneficial.

19. *Occupation.*—Care should be taken by the bestowal of individual attention to limit restrictions on the personal liberty of the inmates to the minimum necessary in each case; an asylum, in short, should be as little like a prison as possible. Nothing is of greater importance in the treatment of the insane than suitable occupation, and every effort should, therefore, be made to provide work and recreation for every inmate who can possibly perform the one or appreciate the other. Outdoor work, such as dairy-farming, gardening and the like, is no doubt generally the best, but these forms of labour cannot always be found for all, and the occupations followed by patients prior to their admission to the asylum should not be neglected. The institution of a regular system of petty rewards for the proper performance of work will be found of great assistance, both in inducing the idle to undertake some work and in providing a means of punishing those who do not perform their tasks carefully.

All this is, of course, well known to the Medical Superintendents, on whose initiative the success of such measures depends; but a glance at the table in paragraph 13 will show that a very varying amount of attention is given in the different asylums to the employment of lunatics.

20. *Amusements.*—Efforts to provide amusement to the inmates were continued in several provinces. In *Bengal* the inmates were entertained with theatrical performances, sleight of hand and acrobatic feats, and they were occasionally feasted. Some were allowed the use of musical instruments and to keep pet animals. Books were provided for those who could read, and in Calcutta the better behaved lunatics were taken to the Zoological Gardens. In the *Madras* Asylum open air entertainments with music and refreshments were provided, magic-lantern exhibitions were given, and games, such as football, draughts and cards, indulged in. Periodicals were regularly supplied by Government, and conveyance hire was paid for entertainments outside the asylum. At the *Delhi* Asylum, in the Punjab, the Superintendent was able to arrange for weekly musical entertainments, with a small sum of money placed at his disposal by the Deputy Commissioner and some native gentlemen. The music, he reports, had a remarkably soothing effect on some of the troublesome inmates. At the *Rangoon* Asylum theatrical performances, to which the public were admitted on payment of a small fee, were started towards the end of the year, and have proved so attractive that it is anticipated they will be self-supporting. The inmates were besides encouraged to get up amusements among themselves. At the *Tezpur* Asylum, in Assam, attempts, it is stated, were made to provide suitable amusements, but no particulars are given. In the asylums of the *North-Western Provinces* the want of funds proved an obstacle. In the *Bombay Presidency* and the *Central Provinces*, the action taken in this direction is not noted.

21. *Buildings and accommodation.*—*Punjab.*—Plans for a central asylum at Lahore have been sanctioned, and building has begun. It is proposed to transfer the inmates of the Delhi Asylum to this institution when ready. I have submitted a separate note regarding the new buildings.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—Sanction has been accorded to the construction of 11 sets of quarters for Europeans and Eurasians at the Bareilly Asylum, to which, when ready for occupation, inmates of this class now confined in the Benares Asylum will be transferred. Proposals to establish a central asylum at Agra, and to introduce the study of mental diseases into the Agra Medical School, have been submitted by the Local Government to the Government of India.

R. HARVEY, M. D.,

Surgeon General,

Director General, Indian Medical Service.

No. 502 .

FROM

R. NATHAN, Esq.,

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

TO

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

Home Department.
Medical.

Calcutta, the 22nd March 1899.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your *Enclosure*
of 700 copies of the 1897 report
forwarding a copy of the annual report on the Lunatic Asylums in the
Madras Presidency for the year 1897, together with a
copy of *the report of the year 1896* thereon.

2. As in the case of the reports for 1896, the reports for 1897 have been reviewed in one note by the Director General, Indian Medical Service, and I am to enclose a copy of this note for *the information of the Government*
Government

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

R. Nathan

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

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 When signed _____

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