

in Manila at all seasons and which are voracious feeders on all kinds of organic matter can and do carry with him the vibrios of Asiatic cholera. The cockroaches experimented on was the species *Periplaneta Americana*. Dr. Barber sums up as follows :—

“Cockroaches which have fed on human cholera faeces may harbour cholera vibrios in their intestines, and these may appear in enormous numbers in the insects' faeces for at least two days after the insects have fed, and may occur in smaller numbers seventy-nine hours after ingestion. By means of both faeces and vomit, cockroaches may act as carriers of cholera to human food. Cholera vibrios in cockroach faeces will survive on human food at least sixteen hours after discharge from the insect, and cholera vibrios in human faeces will survive, in competition with numerous other bacteria, on food at least four days. There is no loss of virulence for guinea-pigs in cholera vibrios after twenty-nine hours in the intestine of the cockroach. Cholera vibrios may be found in the bodies of ants at least eight hours after they have ingested cholera cultures or human faeces from cholera patients.”

THE seventh edition of the Prospectus of the London School of Tropical Medicine is very full and complete and gives a large amount of information which will be very useful to intending post-graduate students.

SPECIAL ARTICLE.

THE STATE MEDICAL FACULTY.

THE following important paper show the great step forward taken by the Government of Bengal toward establishing a high standard of medical education in that Presidency. We may safely assume that the example of Bombay and Bengal will soon be followed all over India—and that a few years shall see the passing of an all India Medical Bill or the establishment of an all India Medical Council. Meantime the following scheme stands by itself and it appears to us to be a very satisfactory way of solving an admitted difficulty. Able and ambitious students will still aim at the University degree, but for the average man another and less high standard is required, and we may hope that the University will so keep up its high standard for its degrees that the state of affairs will *mutatis mutandis* resemble that of London, where the London M. B. is admittedly only for the brilliant student while the great majority do not aspire to more than the M. R. C. S. and L. R. C. P. The new State Faculty in Calcutta will thus correspond to the Conjoint Board, and in addition it will give its License to the men who now enter Government service under the title of Sub-Assistant Surgeon. The three diplomas will be Fellowship (F. S. M. F.), Membership (M. S. M. F.) and License (L. S. M. F.), and we wish the new scheme all success. The papers follow :—

“In 1906 the Calcutta University decided to discontinue the examination for the License in Medicine and

Surgery which had been held since 1861 and to restrict the functions of the University to the examinations for the degrees of M. B., M. D., and M. O. This decision was formed after an exhaustive enquiry had been made into medical education throughout India by Surgeon-General Sir G. Bomford, with whose recommendations practically every University in India concurred. The last L. M. S. Examination was therefore held in 1911, though the failed students were allowed to appear up to 1913, but it soon became evident that while it is desirable that the University should encourage a high standard of medical education by putting before its students only the highest form of qualification, there is still room for a hall mark or license to practise intermediate between this high qualification and the certificate given at the Government medical schools. In England there are many degrees of qualifications below the highest, and it was realised that the abolition of the L. M. S. Examination must result either in lowering the standard of the M. B., or in shutting out a considerable body of candidates who, while unable to attain to the highest qualifications, are yet above the standard of those who pass out from the Government medical schools and are quite capable of profiting by a wider course of training than that prescribed for those schools.

2. To meet this situation one possible alternative was to reverse the decision of the University in 1906 and reinstitute the L. M. S. Examination ; but the reasons which led to that decision have still as much force as ever, and no University in England or on the Continent concerns itself with the grant of qualifications in medicine and surgery lower than a degree. The Governor in Council has therefore decided that the proper course is to establish a separate body to be called ‘The State Medical Faculty,’ which shall examine and certify to the qualifications of those medical students who are unable to attain to the high standard required for the M. B. degree. An additional advantage of this course will be the possibility of standardising the examination of candidates from the Government medical schools and from those private medical schools whose equipment and training may justify them in aspiring to a registrable qualification for their students.

3. The Bengal Medical Act which was passed last April has conferred upon the Bengal Council of Medical Registration the duties of general supervision over the interests of the medical profession and the progress of medical education, and it rests with that body to decide when the training and equipment of a school or college are such as to justify the grant of a registrable qualification to its successful students. It is undesirable that the functions of this Council, which is largely elective and is the first step towards self-government in the profession, should be trenching upon by any other body, and the responsibilities of the State Medical Faculty will therefore be confined to arranging for the examination of students from colleges and schools which have been approved for this purpose by the Council of Medical Registration. The State Medical Faculty will grant a diploma of membership and a license, the former corresponding to the L. M. S. and the latter to the certificate given by the Government medical schools, and it is expected that the Council of Medical Registration will recognise these qualifications as registrable under section 18 (a) of the Bengal Medical Act and thus avoid the multiplicity of titles and qualifications which would otherwise be necessary when private schools and colleges are approved by the Council. As the State Medical Faculty will be purely an examining body and it is desirable that their diploma and license should have the weight of Government authority, the Governing Body will be appointed by His Excellency in Council.

4. The statutes and bye-laws of the State Medical Faculty, which is hereby constituted, are published below for general information :—

By order of the Governor in Council.”

STATUTES.

1. THERE shall be established a State Medical Faculty in Bengal for the purpose of enabling persons who desire to practice Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery according to Western methods after proper teaching and examination to receive a diploma or license testifying to their adequate training and proficiency in these sciences.

Constitution of the Faculty.

2. The State Medical Faculty shall consist of—

- (a) A governing body.
- (b) Fellows.
- (c) Members.
- (d) Licentiates.

3. The governing body shall consist of a President and eleven members, who shall be appointed by the Governor in Council and hold office for a term of two years. The Vice-President shall be elected by the members of the governing body from among their own number; he shall hold office for one year, but shall be eligible for re-election.

4. The Fellows shall be limited to 50 in number and ordinarily shall be elected *honoris causa* by the governing body, but on the constitution of the Faculty His Excellency the Governor in Council may nominate not more than 20 such Fellows.

5. Members and Licentiates shall be elected by the governing body after examination.

Duties of the Governing Body.

6. The governing body shall arrange to hold at regular intervals examinations in all the recognised subjects of a complete medical curriculum for the admission of Members and Licentiates to the Faculty. The preliminary qualifications, course of study and subjects of examination shall be as set forth in the schedule attached to these statutes which may be altered from time to time by the Governor in Council after due notice in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

7. Only students, who undergo a course of study in medical science in Government medical schools or colleges or in schools or colleges which have been recognised in this behalf by the Council of Medical Registration shall be allowed to present themselves for examination for membership and licentiatehip of the Faculty:

Provided that any person who has undergone a full course of training in any medical school or college and has obtained a certificate to that effect from the head of such school or college may, at the discretion of the Governor in Council, be granted a certificate enabling him to appear at the final examination for the licentiatehip within two years from the constitution of the Faculty; and on his appearing at such examination and satisfying the Examiners, he shall be deemed eligible for election as a Licentiate of the Faculty.

Admission of Women.

8. Women may be admitted as Licentiates, Members, and Fellows of the State Medical Faculty on the same terms and conditions as men and shall have the same rights and privileges.

SCHEDULE

[“Recognised” means recognised for the purpose by the Bengal Council of Medical Registration.]

1.—EXAMINATION FOR MEMBERSHIP OF THE STATE MEDICAL FACULTY.

1. The examination shall consist of three parts—
- (a) The Primary or Preliminary Scientific Examination.
 - (b) The Intermediate Examination.
 - (c) The Final or Pass Examination.
- Each of these examinations shall be held twice a year

and shall consist of three parts—written, oral, and practical.

2. A candidate wishing to appear at the Primary or Preliminary Scientific Examination must furnish certificates—

(a) that he has passed the Matriculation or any higher examination in Arts or Science of an Indian University. The School Final Examination for Indian Schools and the High School or Scholarship Examination for European Schools will be accepted as the equivalent of the Matriculation Examination;

(b) that subsequent to passing the Matriculation he has attended the following courses of lectures at a recognised medical school or college:—

(1) Two courses of 20 lectures each in Chemistry.

(2) Two courses of 20 lectures each in Elementary Physics, including practical instruction.

(3) One course of 40 lectures in Biology and 40 attendances at Practical Biology.

(4) One course of practical chemical exercises in testing the nature of ordinary poisons and in the examination of urine and urinary deposits (30 attendances).

(c) that he is of good character. This certificate must be signed by the head of the medical school or college in which the candidate is receiving his training.

3. A candidate wishing to appear at the Intermediate Examination must furnish certificates—

(a) that he has passed the Primary or Preliminary Scientific Examination at least one academical year previously;

(b) that he has attended the following course of lectures at a recognised medical college or school:—

(i) Two courses of 70 lectures in Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

(ii) Forty lectures in Materia Medica.

(iii) Forty lectures in general Anatomy and Physiology.

(c) that he has studied practical Pharmacy for three months and acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of medicines;

(d) that he has dissected during two winter terms of six months and completed the dissection of one whole body:

Provided that—

(1) A passed student of a recognised school of medicine if recommended by the governing body of the State Medical Faculty for distinguished merit, may be admitted to a combined Primary and Intermediate Examination on producing certificates—

(a) that he has passed the Matriculation Examination of a University or its equivalent;

(b) that he has passed the Final Examination of a Government or recognised medical school with marked distinction;

(c) that he has subsequently been engaged for one year in the study of medicine in a recognised medical college or school and attended an additional course of lectures in each of the following subjects:—

Botany.

Anatomy.

Chemistry.

Physiology.

Materia Medica, including practical Pharmacy.

(2) A female student who has attended classes and obtained a certificate in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery in a recognised medical school or college may, if recommended by the governing body of the Faculty, be admitted to a combined Primary and Intermediate Examination on the production of certificates—

(a) that she has passed the Matriculation Examination or its equivalent;

(b) that she has attended in a recognised medical college or school an additional course of lectures in each of the following subjects:—

Botany.

Anatomy.

Chemistry.

Physiology.

Materia Medica, including practical Pharmacy.

4. A candidate wishing to appear at the Final or Pass Examination must furnish certificates :—

(a) that he has passed the Intermediate Examination or the first M. B. of a recognised University at least two academical years previously ;

(b) that he has subsequently attended the following courses of lectures at a recognised college or school :—

(i) Two courses of 70 lectures each in Medicine (including Hygiene), Surgery, Midwifery, and Gynaecology.

(ii) One course of 40 lectures in general Pathology, including Morbid Anatomy.

(iii) One course of 40 lectures in Medical Jurisprudence.

(iv) One course of 25 lectures in Diseases of the Eye.

(c) that subsequent to passing the Intermediate or first M. B. he has attended a course of operative surgery of not less than 30 demonstrations during a winter session ;

(d) that he has performed six *post-mortem* examinations and regularly attended one course of practical demonstration in the dead-house.

(e) that he has conducted at least six labours ;

(f) that he has attended hospital and dispensary practice during the last three academical years, *viz*—

Three months attendance at the outdoor surgical and three months at the outdoor medical department of a recognised hospital.

Six months at the surgical practice of a recognised hospital, with lectures on clinical surgery during such attendance.

Six months at the medical practice of a recognised hospital with lectures on clinical medicine during such attendance ;

Three months at the practice of an eye infirmary.

(g) that he has drawn up with his own hand twelve medical and twelve surgical cases during his period of service as clinical clerk or dresser ;

(h) that his character and general conduct during his attendance at the medical college or school has been good.

5. The subjects in each of the three examinations shall be as follows :—

Primary or Preliminary Scientific.

Inorganic Chemistry.

Elementary Physics.

Biology.

Practical Chemistry.

The Intermediate Examination.

Anatomy.

Physiology.

Materia Medica and Pharmacology.

Practical Pharmacy.

The Final or Pass Examination.

Medicine.

Surgery.

Midwifery.

General Pathology.

Medical Jurisprudence.

Hygiene

6. A candidate failing in one or more subjects at any of these examinations may appear at a subsequent examination on payment of a fresh fee and on furnishing a certificate that since his last examination he has attended a regular course of instruction in the subject or subjects in which he failed.

7. The fees for the examination for the diploma of membership shall be—

	Rs.
Primary or Preliminary Scientific	... 25
Intermediate	... 25
Final or Pass	... 50

Provided that when a candidate is allowed to take a combined Primary and Intermediate the fee shall be

Rs. 50 in the case of a male student and Rs. 35 in the case of a female student.

II.—EXAMINATION FOR LICENTIATESHIP OF THE STATE MEDICAL FACULTY.

1. The examination shall be in two parts—

(a) First Professional or Junior Examination to be held at the end of the second session of the course.

(b) Second Professional or Pass Examination to be held at the end of the fourth session of the course.

Each examination shall be held twice a year and shall consist of three parts—written, oral, and practical.

2. Candidates wishing to appear at the first Professional Examination must furnish—

(a) a certificate of having passed the Matriculation Examination or any higher examination in Arts or Science of an Indian University. The School Final Examination for Indian schools and the High School and Scholarship Examination for European schools will be accepted as the equivalent of the Matriculation Examination ;

Provided that in the case of candidates who, at the date of the institution of the Faculty, have already been accepted as students of a recognised medical school and are unable to furnish the certificate required above, a certificate from the Superintendent of the school that they were admitted to the school under the rules at the time in force will be accepted.

(b) a certificate of character from the head of the medical college or school in which the candidate is a student ;

(c) a certificate that the candidate is not under 18 ;

(d) a certificate that the candidate has studied for two academical years at a recognised medical school or college.

3. Candidates before appearing at the Second or Pass Examination must produce a certificate that they have passed the First or Junior Examination and have completed a full course of at least four years' study at a recognised medical school or college.

4. The course of study for the licentiateship shall be—

FIRST YEAR.

Anatomy, including dissections.

Physiology, Chemistry and Physics, Materia Medica and Practical Pharmacy.

SECOND YEAR.

Anatomy, including dissections.

Physiology, Chemistry and Physics, Materia Medica and Practical Pharmacy.

THIRD YEAR.

Medicine and Therapeutics, Surgery, Medical Jurisprudence, Pathology, Midwifery and Gynaecology, Hygiene, in and out-patient practice, Minor Surgery.

FOURTH YEAR.

Medicine and Therapeutics, Surgery, Medical Jurisprudence, Pathology, Midwifery and Gynaecology, Hygiene, Vaccination, In and out-patient practice.

Each candidate will be required to have dissected the whole human body at least once during his first two years of study and to have assisted at not less than six *post-mortem* examinations during the third and fourth years of study.

5. The subjects for examination shall be the following :—

First or Junior Examination.

Anatomy.

Physiology.

Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

Chemistry and Physics.

Second or Final Examination.

Medicine, including Medical Pathology and Therapeutics.

Surgery, including Surgical Pathology and Operative Surgery.

Medical Jurisprudence.

Midwifery and Gynaecology.

Hygiene and Vaccination.

6. Students who fail in one or more subjects at either examination shall, on the recommendation of the Superintendent of the medical school at which they received their training and subject to the approval of the governing body of the State Medical Faculty, be permitted to appear at the next examination for re-examination in the subject or subjects in which they failed.

7. The fees for the examinations for the Licentiate-ship shall be—

	Rs.
(1) For the First Professional or Junior Examination	15
(2) For the second Professional and Final Examination	30

BYE-LAWS OF THE STATE MEDICAL FACULTY.

SECTION 1.—COMMON SEAL.

The seal shall be in the custody of the President or the Vice-President.

The seal shall not be affixed to any instrument except in the presence of the President or the Vice-President, or, in their absence, in the presence of the senior member of the governing body.

SECTION 2.—BYE-LAWS.

The making, altering or abrogating any bye-law shall be in the following manner :—

A written formula for any proposed bye-law, or for altering, or for abrogating any existing bye-law, being delivered by a member of the governing body to the President, or presiding member, at any meeting of the governing body, shall thereupon be read, and, if seconded, it shall be referred to a committee of members of the governing body, who shall be immediately elected with direction to report at the next or succeeding meeting of the governing body. On the said committee presenting the report, the governing body shall take it into consideration at the next meeting and shall then or at a subsequent meeting ballot for the acceptance or rejection of the said formula, and if it be approved by a majority of two-thirds of the said governing body, the same shall be ordained and signed by the members present.

SECTION 3.—MEETING OF GOVERNING BODY.

1. An ordinary meeting of the governing body shall be held upon the third Monday in January, March, July, and November in every year; if the same Monday be a Bank holiday, the meeting shall be held on the following working day.

2. The President may call a special meeting of the governing body whenever he shall judge the same to be necessary.

3. The President shall call a special meeting of the governing body upon a requisition signed by six or more members of the governing body.

4. Upon the demand of three members present at a meeting any question under consideration by the governing body shall be decided by ballot.

5. At least six members shall be necessary to form a quorum at any meeting of the governing body.

SECTION 4.—ELECTION OF EXAMINERS.

The governing body shall appoint examiners to examine candidates for membership or licentiate-ship of the State Medical Faculty, and shall pay them such remuneration as the governing body, with the sanction of the Local Government, may determine. The examiners shall be appointed for a term of two years.

The governing body shall draw up and publish for general information rules for the conduct of the examination and a detailed syllabus of the subjects.

SECTION 5.—ADMISSION TO THE FELLOWSHIP.

1. The fee to be paid for admission to the fellowship shall be Rs. 300 over and above all charges, if any, for

stamps, and shall be payable in such manner as the governing body shall from time to time direct.

2. Every Fellow of the State Medical Faculty shall, prior to his admission as a fellow, subscribe his name to a copy of the bye-laws in testimony of having engaged himself to the observance thereof.

3. The diploma of a Fellow shall be in such form as the governing body may from time to time direct.

4. The seal of the State Medical Faculty shall be affixed to the diploma of every Fellow.

SECTION 6.—ELECTION TO MEMBERSHIP AND LICENTIATESHIP.

1. The election to membership and licentiate-ship of the Faculty shall be held by the governing body after considering the report of the examiners, but no person under the age of 21 years shall be eligible for the membership and no person under the age of 20 for the licentiate-ship.

2. Every person elected a member or licentiate of the Faculty shall be given a diploma. The diploma shall be in such form as the governing body may from time to time judge proper.

3. The seal of the State Medical Faculty shall be affixed to the diploma of every member or licentiate of the State Medical Faculty.

4. Every person, prior to his admission as a member or a licentiate of the State Medical Faculty shall, in the presence of the President, Vice-President, or member of the governing body of the State Medical Faculty, make and subscribe his name to the following declaration :—

"I, A. B., do solemnly and sincerely declare that while a member (or a licentiate) of the State Medical Faculty I will observe the bye-laws thereof; that I will demean myself honourably in the practice of my profession, and to the utmost of my power maintain the dignity and welfare of the State Medical Faculty."

5. Every person prior to his admission as a member or a licentiate shall subscribe his name to a copy of the bye-laws of the State Medical Faculty in testimony or his having engaged himself to the observance thereof.

6. No member or licentiate of the State Medical Faculty shall allow his name to be connected with any advertisement for personal gain, or publication of an indelicate or immoral nature.

7. No member or licentiate of the State Medical Faculty shall practise or profess to practise by the use of, or according to, any secret remedy or method of treatment, or shall allow his name to be connected with advertisements for the sale of any secret remedy, or for practice by the use of any secret remedy or method of treatment, or shall connect himself in partnership or otherwise, or continue in connection with any person practising by means of, or advertising the sale of, any secret remedy.

8. No member or licentiate of the State Medical Faculty shall be guilty of deception or other immorality in the practice of his profession, or shall in any other way conduct himself inconsistently with the honour and decorum which becomes his position in the State Medical Faculty.

SECTION 7.—REMOVAL OF FELLOWS AND MEMBERS AND LICENTIATES.

1. If the name of any Fellow, Member, or Licentiate be removed by due authority from any authorised medical register, he shall *ipso facto* cease to be a Fellow, Member, or Licentiate of the State Medical Faculty.

2. Any Fellow, Member, or Licentiate, who shall cease to belong to the Faculty in accordance with the previous bye-law, shall thereby forfeit all his rights and privileges as a Fellow, Member, or Licentiate of the State Medical Faculty and his diplomas shall thereupon be void and shall become the property of the State Medical Faculty, and be delivered up by such Fellow, Member, or Licentiate to the State Medical Faculty on demand.

SECTION 8.—RESIGNATION AND RELEASE OF FELLOWS, MEMBERS, AND LICENTIATES.

Any Fellow, Member, or Licentiate of the State Medical Faculty, desirous of ceasing to be a Fellow, Member, or Licentiate thereof, shall tender his resignation to the governing body.

SECTION 9.—CERTIFICATE OF DIPLOMA.

A certificate that a diploma has been obtained shall not be granted to or for any person whomsoever without the authority of the governing body and for which certificate Rs. 25 shall be paid over and above all charges of stamps, unless it shall appear to the governing body that the original diploma has been destroyed or irrevocably lost by fire, shipwreck, or other accident, in which case the fee of Rs. 25 or any part thereof, as the governing body may think fit, may be remitted.

SECTION 10.—TREASURERS AND SECRETARY.

1. The governing body shall appoint a Secretary, who shall receive such salary or honorarium as the governing body may decide.

2. The President and Vice-President for the time being shall be joint Treasurers of the State Medical Faculty.

3. All payments and contributions shall be made to the President or Vice-President. All drafts on this account shall be signed by the Vice-President and the Secretary.

4. The accounts of the State Medical Faculty shall be audited at least once in each year, at such date or dates as the governing body shall direct, by an auditor or auditors to be nominated by the governing body.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 2546 Medl.—*The 11th August 1914.*—In exercise of the power conferred by Article 3 of the Statutes of the Bengal State Medical Faculty, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be the governing body of the said Faculty, namely—

PRESIDENT :

Surgeon-General G. F. A. Harris, C.S.I., I.M.S., M.D. (Durham), F.R.C.P. (Lond.), Surgeon-General with the Government of Bengal.

MEMBERS :

Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. M. Green, I.M.S., F.R.C.S. (Eng.), D.P.H. (Camb), M.D. (Durh.), Professor of Midwifery, Medical College, and Obstetric Physician and Surgeon, Eden Hospital, Calcutta.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. Calvert, I.M.S., M.B. (Lond.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Camb), Principal and Professor of Medicine, Medical College, Calcutta, and 1st Physician, College Hospital.

Lieutenant Colonel C. R. Stevens, I.M.S., M.D. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Eng), Professor of Clinical and Operative Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, and Surgeon to the College Hospital.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Leonard Rogers, K.T., C.I.E., I.M.S., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S. (Eng.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.D. (Lond.), Professor of Pathology, Medical College, and Bacteriologist to Government.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. S. Anderson, I.M.S., M.B., D.P.H., F.Z.S., Civil Surgeon, Dacca.

Major R. P. Wilson, I.M.S., F.R.C.S. (Eng.), D.F.H. (Camb), Superintendent, Campbell Medical School and Hospital.

Rai Upendra Nath Brahmachari Bahadur, M.D., Teacher of Medicine, Campbell Medical School and Hospital.

Rai Koilash Chunder Bose Bahadur, C.I.E.

Dr. Suresh Prosad Sarbadhikari, M.D.

Mr. M. N. Banerjee, M.R.C.S. (Eng.).

Assistant-Surgeon Hem Chandra Sarkar, Teacher of Medicine, Chemistry, and Physics, Dacca Medical School.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

BOMBAY.

THERE were till recently eight asylums in Bombay, all of them small, except the central Asylum at Yeravda, *viz.*, Colaba, Naupada, Ratnagiri, Poona, Dharwar, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, and Yeravda Central.

The Colaba Asylum giving the small, very small, floor space of only 50 sq. ft. per patient has accommodation for 90 Europeans (70 m., 20 f.) and 104 males and 64 females. The maximum number confined was only Europeans 18 males and 15 females and Indians 77 and 43.

The capacity of the Narotamdas Madhavdas Lunatic Asylum, Naupada, is, at 140 superficial feet per paying patient, and at 80 superficial feet per pauper patient, for 198 males and 42 females; the maximum number of lunatics confined on any one night was 209 males and 43 females.

The capacity of the Ratnagiri Lunatic Asylum is, at 50 superficial feet per patient, for 106 males and 26 females; the maximum number of lunatics confined on any one night was 118 males and 32 females.

The capacity of the Poona Lunatic Asylum is, at 50 superficial feet per patient, for 103 males and 24 females; the maximum number of lunatics confined on any one night was 109 males and 23 females.

The capacity of the Dharwar Lunatic Asylum is, at 80 superficial feet per patient, for 77 males and 30 females; the maximum number of lunatics confined on any one night was 82 males and 32 females.

The capacity of the Ahmedabad Lunatic Asylum is, at 64 superficial feet per patient, for 90 males and 18 females and at 80 superficial feet per patient for 27 males and 13 females; the maximum number of lunatics confined on any one night was 124 males and 24 females.

The capacity of the Hyderabad Lunatic Asylum is, at 74 and 70 superficial feet per patient, for 159 males and 17 females, respectively; the maximum number of lunatics confined on any one night was 149 males and 20 females.

The capacity of the Central Lunatic Asylum, Yeravda, is, at 110 superficial feet per patient for 112 Europeans—77 males and 35 females and for 274 Indians—199 males and 75 females; the maximum number of European lunatics confined on any one night was 25 males and 18 females and that of Indian lunatics was 224 males and 74 females.

The New Central Asylum was only completed in 1913 at a cost of over 10 lakhs—as a result the asylums at Colaba and at Poona were closed. It is a pity a new Central Asylum was built on such a small scale, as the new accommodation amounts to 276 males and 110 females or 386 against 385 males, females, and European accommodation provided in the old and obsolete asylums. The net gain is therefore nil as regards accommodation, though in every other way the gain has been great. The total population of the asylums has only been 1,450, and the daily average strength only 1,105 (871 males and 233 females) in the whole Presidency.

Of the total number of insanes treated during the year 137 were discharged cured against 128 in 1912 and 104 insanes were transferred to the care of friends