

Indian Hemp Drugs Commission.

VOL. II.

APPENDICES.

ENQUIRY AS TO THE CONNECTION BETWEEN
HEMP DRUGS AND INSANITY.



SIMLA :

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE.

1894.

JOHNSON REPRINT CORPORATION

New York • London

1971

First reprinting 1971, Johnson Reprint Corporation:

JOHNSON REPRINT CORPORATION
111 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10003, U.S.A.

JOHNSON REPRINT COMPANY LTD
Berkeley Square House, London, W1X 5LB, England

सत्यमेव जयते

VOLUME II.—APPENDICES.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
<i>Findings of the Commission on examination of the Alleged Hemp Drug Cases of 1892 (pages 1—21).</i>	
BENGAL.—Dallunda	1 & 2
Patna	2 & 3
Dacca	3 & 4
Berhampore	4 & 5
Cuttack	5
ASSAM.—Tezpur	5 & 6
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.—Benares	7
Agra	7 & 8
Bareilly	8 & 9
Lucknow	9—11
PUNJAB.—Delhi	11 & 12
Lahore	12 & 13
CENTRAL PROVINCES.—Jubbulpore	13 & 14
Nagpur	14
MADRAS.—Madras	14—16
Vizagapatam	16
Calicut	ib.
BOMBAY.—Colaba	16 & 17
Poona	17 & 18
Ahmedabad	18
Ratnagiri	19
Dharwar	ib.
Hyderabad (Sind)	19—21
BURMA.—Rangoon	21

Commission's inquiries, and the Reports on the further inquiries submitted through the Superintendents of Asylums to the Commission (pages 22—197).

BENGAL.—Dallunda... ..	22—39
Patna	40—46
Dacca	47—53
Berhampore	54—61
Cuttack	62
ASSAM.—Tezpur	63—67
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.—Benares	68—76
Agra	77—89
Bareilly	90—96
Lucknow... ..	97—105
PUNJAB.—Delhi	106—112
Lahore	113—124
CENTRAL PROVINCES.—Jubbulpore	125—128
Nagpur	129—138

	PAGE
MADRAS.—Madras ...	139—149
Vizagapatam ...	150—151
Calicut ...	152—153
BOMBAY.—Colaba ...	154—161
Poona ...	162—165
Ahmedabad ...	166—170
Ratnagiri...	171—174
Dharwar ...	175—176
Hyderabad (Sind) ...	177—195
BURMA.—Rangoon ...	196—197



FINDINGS OF THE COMMISSION ON EXAMINATION OF THE ALLEGED HEMP DRUG CASES OF 1892.

I.—Bengal.—Taking the information collected in the asylums, supplemented by that collected in the further inquiries, it will be well to consider for each asylum how many cases there are in which hemp drugs in any form may be reasonably accepted as the sole cause, or at least a contributing cause, of the insanity. We take first the asylums
(1) Dallunda, of Bengal. In the returns of 1892 for the Dallunda Asylum,
(p. 22-39.) *i.e.*, the Calcutta Native Asylum, there were eighteen cases attributed to hemp drugs in 1892; of these ten cases must be rejected. These may be first considered.

Case No. 1—(Matabadai Goala).—In this case the Superintendent is of opinion that the man “was always of weak mind and probably of melancholic habit.” There is no evidence that the man began to use the drug before he was insane. The history shows that he began to use the drug at the same time as he showed signs of insanity. This fact, though noted in the history, has been overlooked by the Superintendent.

Case No. 2—(Rudra N. Bhattacharjee).—We have here a history of progressive mental deterioration, beginning before he began to use ganja and continued steadily in his history both before admission to the asylum and since. The Superintendent accordingly rejects this case.

Case No. 3—(Uttam Singh).—The Superintendent says, “I do not think that this was a case of ganja insanity, but one of recurrent mania: cause unknown.” There is no evidence that hemp drugs had anything to do with causing the first attack in May 1892; and that drug had certainly nothing to do with the similar attack in August.

Case No. 5—(Ramlall Goala).—The Superintendent says, “I consider this to be a case of recurrent mania which has now become continuous and chronic. I do not think that ganja had anything to do with this man’s mental disease.” The man had apparently no friends, and the asylum papers indicate that the entry in the descriptive roll regarding the alleged ganja habit was based on the fact that the lunatic said “he took ganja.” Nothing further has been learned about him; but the Superintendent merely quotes the old opinion regarding his habits in explanation of the entry of ganja as the cause in the asylum registers. This opinion, as already pointed out, was based on a statement made by the man while yet insane.

Case No. 10—(Lallji Das).—The further inquiry shows that this was practically a re-admission. The man had previously been admitted into the asylum on three occasions before 1892. The evidence regarding the connection between hemp drugs and this particular outbreak of insanity is conflicting and unsatisfactory. It is not the evidence of any one who knew the man well. On the other hand, there are at least two outbreaks with which these drugs could have had no connection. It does not appear why Lallji (if now sane) was not examined as to his own history.

Case No. 12—(Balak Chutar).—There is nothing to connect this case with ganja except an entry in the descriptive roll. The man is still demented. The Superintendent says, “I cannot think that this man’s insanity was in any way caused by hemp drugs. It appears to me to be the result of imperfect development.” No further information could be obtained about him. His relatives cannot be traced.

Case No. 15—(Chotu *alias* Motee).—There is no evidence that this man ever indulged in hemp drugs, but clear evidence to the contrary. The Superintendent, who had formerly accepted the police view, rejects it now on further inquiry.

Case No. 16—(Nizamuddin).—There is no evidence of any one at all that this man ever took a single dose of hemp, and he himself denies it. The Commission cannot accept the Superintendent’s view as to probability for which no ground is assigned.

Case No. 17—(Poran Patro).—The evidence collected in the further inquiry shows that this man was “not a ganja smoker.” His father was a lunatic, so that there was hereditary predisposition. “Sudden grief,” which is now assigned as the exciting cause, would be quite an adequate cause in such a case. The Superintendent’s suggestion of the possibility of the man’s having “taken to ganja or other stimulant to assuage his grief” is unsupported by any evidence.

Case No. 18—(Mahadeo Chamar).—This man was arrested on 22nd December 1892. He was sane when admitted to the asylum on the 26th idem. The papers disclose no sign of insanity after an act of violence on the 23rd idem. There is therefore no proof of mental alienation lasting over 24 hours. The Superintendent’s view that this was a case of intoxication, and not insanity, is therefore accepted.

There are three cases in which the abuse of hemp drugs, though one of the possible causes, is not the sole cause of insanity. These cases may be taken as “mixed” cases—

Case No. 7—(Mihir Lal Dey).—This man was addicted to liquor as well as ganja. The Superintendent’s opinion is that “this man’s insanity was due more to excess of alcohol than anything else.”

Case No. 8—(Nafir Chandra Dey).—In this case we have an indication of heredity in the fact that his “younger sister and cousin are insane.” We have also clear proof of the liquor habit and of sexual excess as well as of the abuse of ganja.

Case No. 14—(Hari Mohan Chatterji).—The father of this young man stated that he “is constantly smoking ganja and drinking wine, brandy and bhang.”

There remain five cases which may be accepted as being, so far as is known, due to hemp drugs alone—

Case No. 4—(Shama Charan Kar).—This man was not insane when admitted into the asylum. But further inquiry into his previous history affords sufficient ground for attributing this attack, as well as a previous attack, of temporary insanity to the abuse of ganja.

Case No. 6—(Guru Parshad).—This man was quite sane in the asylum. There can be no doubt that he habitually used ganja; and as there is no other apparent cause, this has been accepted as the cause of his temporary insanity on this as well as on a previous occasion.

Case No. 9—(Ramkissen Panda).—The statement of the descriptive roll that the man was addicted to ganja and siddhi is corroborated by his own statement after he recovered his reason. This is a reasonably probable cause of his temporary insanity.

Case No. 11—(Mongla alias Mahomed Syad).—In this case we have a history of opium (not in the form of “chandu” as stated by the Superintendent) and ganja, and no other apparent cause for the insanity. Ill-health may have rendered the man more susceptible to the effects of ganja.

Case No. 13—(Fatteh Ram Singh).—In this case there is a clear history of ganja and no other established cause.

Thus in the Dallunda Asylum out of the eighteen cases shown as hemp drug cases in 1892, we have ten which are rejected, three that are “mixed” cases, and five that seem due to hemp. These conclusions are based on a consideration of the information collected in the asylum and in the further enquiry and of Dr. Walsh’s evidence before the Commission.

In the Patna asylum returns for 1892 eight cases were attributed to hemp drugs. Of

(2) Patna. these five must be rejected —
(p. 40-46.)

Case No. 1—(Salik Patick).—Here we have in the further inquiry clear evidence of relatives and neighbours to the effect that the lunatic did not use ganja. There is insanity

FINDINGS OF THE COMMISSION ON EXAMINATION OF THE ALLEGED 3
HEMP DRUG CASES OF 1892.

in the family; and the man's insanity is attributed "to fright in a dream." In this case we have an illustration of an entry of cause being based on information given by a village chaukidar.

Case No. 4—(Siba Thakur).—The further inquiry in this case shows that the use of ganja was in small quantities; that the man first became mad in jail where he had no ganja; and that he was addicted to excessive sexual indulgence.

Case No. 5—(Maghan Gir).—This is not an 1892 case. It belongs to 1891. It was a merely formal readmission in 1892. It is excluded merely as not belonging to that year.

Case No. 7—(Ram Sarup Das).—The further inquiry proves conclusively that ganja had nothing to do with the insanity, as the man did not use hemp at all. The probable causes were fever and reverses in fortune. The Magistrate and Civil Surgeon declare the entry regarding ganja in the descriptive roll to be inexplicable.

Case No. 8—(Adit Misr).—This man's insanity was ascribed to ganja, because he is said to have admitted ganja smoking when received into the asylum. He now denies having used the drug, and the descriptive roll distinctly says that he did not use it. This is an illustration of the impropriety of basing an opinion on statements made by insane persons.

There is one case which may be regarded as a "mixed" case, namely—

Case No. 6—(Bihari Runiar).—This man was addicted to drink as well as ganja; but the circumstances seem to indicate that the latter may have had most to do with the insanity.

There are two cases which seem due to ganja alone:—

Case No. 2—(Kali Singh).—Further inquiry proves that this man was clearly an excessive smoker.

Case No. 3—(Gajadhar Ahir).—The further inquiry shows that this man's former attack, as well as the present, may reasonably be attributed to ganja smoking.

These conclusions are based on the paper submitted by Dr. Bovill to the Commission, in which he carefully and accurately summarizes the result of the further inquiries conducted in these cases.

(3) Dacca.
(p. 47-53.)

In the Dacca Asylum returns for 1892 fifteen cases were ascribed to hemp drugs: of these ten must be rejected—

Case No. 1—(Charan Das).—The only ground for attributing the insanity to ganja in this case is an entry in the register for 1864, that the man "is addicted to ganja." He had then been nine years insane. Dr. Cobb very reasonably rejects this case.

Case No. 4—(Uzir Ali Sha).—The alleged connection of the insanity with ganja is disproved in the further inquiry. It is found that this man was never known to have used ganja, and certainly had not used it for years before he became insane.

Case No. 5—(Swarup Kaibarta).—The further inquiry shows that the insanity was due to "emotional" excitement, not to ganja. The man is reported to have occasionally smoked ganja without noticeable effect. But his insanity is distinctly connected with a "violent scene" arising from his improper intimacy with a married woman.

Case No. 6—(Sheikh Waris).—The further inquiry shows that the insanity was due to "grief and anxiety," not to ganja. The previous papers had shown "not a particle of evidence" to connect the alleged insanity with hemp drugs, as Dr. Cobb says; and the further inquiry has fully accounted for it on quite other grounds.

Case No. 7—(Durga C. Chunga).—The ganja habit is disproved in the further inquiry. The further inquiry fully confirms Dr. Cobb's previous opinion.

Case No. 8—(Madhavram Dev).—Ruin from business losses led to mental aberration. There is nothing to show that the man used ganja before this mental aberration began. The habit was not known till afterwards.

Case No. 9—(Gagan C. Chathati).—The further inquiry shows that this man never used ganja, but had taken to alcohol owing to mental troubles.

Case No. 10—(Garua).—There is no evidence that this man used ganja, except an entry as to habit in the descriptive roll, quite unsupported. Nothing was known of the man. The then Superintendent, though the Overseer entered the cause as "ganja," was doubtful about this being a toxic case. The man is not improved. And the ganja habit has not been established.

Case No. 12—(Manohar Mahanta).—Dr. Partridge (Assam witness No. 22), in his evidence before the Commission, shows that he had formed no opinion as to the cause of insanity. Dr. Cobb points out that there does not seem to have been any knowledge of this man, and the entry in the descriptive roll is not trustworthy. There is no improvement.

Case No. 15—(Narayan Das).—This is the same as case No. 11, which is discussed below and is therefore struck off.

There is one case that may be regarded as a "mixed" case—

Case No. 3—(Baishmar Chandra Saha).—Heredity is proved in the further inquiry and also "business losses," which are a quite adequate exciting cause. The evidence regarding the ganja habit is in some respects vague; but the fact of the habit seems established.

In the remaining four cases the insanity seems reasonably attributable to hemp drugs alone—

Case No. 2—(Dayal Dass).—Dr. Cobb's evidence regarding this man leaves no doubt that this may be accepted as a ganja case. The gradual growth of the habit of excessive smoking is well described by Dr. Cobb in his evidence.

Case No. 11—(Narayan Das).—This man is now sane, and, according to Dr. Cobb, confirms the statement made in the papers that he used ganja to excess.

Case No. 13—(Narayan Nawa).—This case is treated by Dr. Partridge in much the same way as case No. 12 (*supra*). It is decidedly a doubtful case. But in view of the fact that Dr. Cobb accepts the case, it has not been rejected.

Case No. 14—(Padai Ram).—This case rests on nothing but the descriptive roll. But the entries therein seem to have been framed after a full inquiry and to be reasonable in character. Though far from being a certain case, it is accepted.

In coming to these conclusions regarding these cases the note submitted by Dr. Cobb has been considered, as well as the information collected in the asylum and in the further inquiry under Dr. Russell.

In the Berhampore Asylum eleven cases were attributed to hemp drugs in 1892; of

(4) Berhampore. these seven must be rejected—
(p. 54-6:.)

Case No. 3—(Karanu Shaha).—Further inquiry proves that the man did not take ganja. He became suddenly insane at the age of eleven years. This attack has never been attributed to ganja. The lad has had several attacks since. This had been accepted all along in this case, until Dr. Meadows, in March 1894, recorded an admission alleged to have been made by this man that he had smoked ganja. This admission does not touch his early history. Dr. Meadows, on noticing the lad's early history, withdrew his opinion that the case might have been due to ganja.

Case No. 4—(Bihari Jolaha).—This man was sent to jail on 18th March 1891 and did not become insane until a year after. He had shown "weakness of intellect" from the time of his admission to jail. Although further inquiry shows that he had been a moderate smoker, the outbreak of insanity which occurred more than a year after his admission to jail cannot be attributed to ganja.

Case No. 5—(Kanai Lall Dubé).—Nothing is known of this man except that he “is an up-country man and came to the district shortly before his arrest in an insane state.” How the police made the entry professing to know his habits “for a long time” is not explained. There was no one who could have given any information about his history; and the man himself was insane at the time.

Case No. 6—(Ramnarain).—There is nothing known of this man and nothing to connect his insanity with ganja, except a statement made by him, while still insane, that he used the drug. The Magistrate distinctly states that the man is not in a condition to give any information, and that there is no one who knows anything about him.

Case No. 8—(Kanta Dubé).—The further inquiry shows that nothing can be ascertained about this man. “Nothing was known of his past history” when the descriptive roll was drawn up; and the police entry that he formerly used ganja was probably based (if not a mere guess) on such a statement made by him as he made in the asylum while still insane. On the other hand, there is a clear history in the asylum of syphilis.

Case No. 9—(Arjun Upadhyaya).—In this case the evidence recorded in the further inquiry shows conclusively that the man did not take hemp drugs in any form. The Commission do not understand why the Superintendent of the Asylum should attach more weight to the descriptive roll than to the evidence now recorded. He does not explain.

Case No. 11—(Purna Chandra Rishi).—There is no mention whatever of ganja in the criminal record; and the further inquiry now made shows that the theory that the insanity was due to ganja was started to conceal a grave family scandal.

There is one case which may be accepted as a “mixed” case—

Case No. 2—(Pitambar Singh).—A younger brother of this man is insane. There is thus an indication of heredity as well as a history of the use of ganja and bhang.

There are three cases which may be accepted as due to hemp drugs alone—

Case No. 1—(Surat Chandra Ghose).—It appears that the lunatic's brother was probably responsible for the entry of ganja in the papers as the cause.

Case No. 7—(Hari Das).—The further inquiry, while suggesting some doubt as to the genuineness of this case, contains a clear history of the use of ganja.

Case No. 10—(Mangal Sen).—This case depends only on the previous papers, and can only be regarded as possibly due to ganja. All that can be said is that there is no apparent reason for rejecting the entries in the descriptive roll.

It is noteworthy that in three cases the allegation regarding cause in the descriptive roll is erroneously ascribed to the Civil Surgeon in the further report. This mistake indicates want of care in the examination of the papers.

Case No. 1—(Bira Das).—There is only one case shown as due to hemp drugs in the Cuttack Asylum returns for 1892. The whole history of the case shows that ganja had nothing to do with it. The ganja alleged to have been given by a bairagi was given after the lunatic had left the Raja's service through madness. There seems to have been no suspicion of ganja on the mind of any one; but somehow this was shown as the cause (without any record of the reason) after the man had been years in the asylum. This case should also be rejected as belonging to 1879, not 1892. It was a merely formal readmission in the latter year.

II.—Assam.—In the Tezpur Asylum there were thirteen cases attributed to ganja in the returns for 1892. Of these entries of cause only one was made by the Overseer; the remaining twelve were made by his subordinate, the Jamadar. The Superintendent, Dr. Macnamara, disavows these entries in his oral evidence before the Commission. The efforts to obtain more

Tezpur.
(p. 63-67.)

information by further inquiries failed, as the lunatics and their friends could not be traced. But fortunately Dr. Mullane (Assam witness No. 13) was able to give in his oral examination before the Commission valuable information regarding seven of these cases which had passed through his hands. Out of these thirteen cases, the Commission have rejected ten—

Case No. 1—(Uchit Ram).—This man was a garden coolie and nothing is known about him. The Jamadar's entry of ganja as the cause of insanity is not supported by the papers. There is a habit entry that "the lunatic sometimes smokes ganja and takes liquor." But the insanity is attributed to neither.

Case No. 2—(Akhilananda).—Ganja was entered by the Jamadar as the cause without any authority in the papers. They did not mention the drug in any way. Dr. Mullane shows that this was not a ganja case.

Case No. 4—(Saheb Ram).—Dr. Mullane shows that "there was no suspicion of ganja in the case," of which he, at the time, received a full account.

Case No. 5—(Jaganath).—Dr. Mullane shows that the insanity had nothing to do with ganja. The man was epileptic and "had a curiously malformed head."

Case No. 6—(Khadu).—The allegation that the man ever used ganja is based solely on a statement he made when insane "that he was addicted to ganja and spirituous liquor." This statement cannot be accepted. Dr. Mullane does not think the insanity was due to ganja.

Case No. 9—(Bapu Ram).—Dr. Mullane did not regard this as a ganja case. The man "had a remarkably small brain development." He had been discharged from the police for insanity many years before. The event showed that he had not been fit for discharge from the asylum as he had an outbreak of homicidal mania immediately after.

Case No. 10—(Jagodhar).—There is nothing definite in the papers to show that the use of ganja preceded the onset of the insanity three years before the man's admission to the asylum, and there was no mental improvement up to the time of his death.

Case No. 11—(Mussamat Major).—The papers only show the use of ganja by this woman when already insane, and there was no improvement.

Case No. 12—(Mussamat Bedoma).—The papers show heredity; the woman's father was insane. They show that nothing is known of the woman's personal history or habits. They make no mention of ganja. There was no mental improvement. The Jamadar's entry is not explained.

Case No. 13—(Mussamat Kitni).—The papers contain no mention whatever of ganja, but distinctly state that nothing is known of the woman's past history; and the entry by the Jamadar is not explained.

The remaining three cases have been accepted as "mixed" cases—

Case No. 3—(Jalim Ghatwai).—In this case the papers show heredity as well as the use of ganja. The case is an interesting one in view of the coincidence of both insanity and the ganja habit in both father and son. It may be noted also that the man was never insane in the asylum; yet the type is shown as "melancholia."

Case No. 7—(Kisto Dass).—Doubt arises in this case from the recurrent character of the insanity and the fact that there is nothing beyond the descriptive roll to guide us as to cause; but as it is stated clearly that he smoked "dhatura leaves with ganja," the allegation that his insanity is due to this may be accepted, as no other cause is apparent.

Case No. 8—(Chadi Gond).—The descriptive roll shows that this man used both ganja and liquor, and Dr. Mullane thinks the symptoms consistent with the ganja theory.

In this asylum there is no case clearly attributable to hemp drugs alone.

III.—North-Western Provinces.—In the Benares Asylum only six cases were set
(1) Benares. down to hemp drugs in the returns for 1892. Of these
(p. 68-76.) only one has been rejected—

Case No. 1—(Bhawanidin).—It was shown by a perusal of the record of the trial in this case, that the Magistrate had attributed the insanity to ganja in direct contradiction to the evidence. There was nothing to explain his action.

Five cases have been accepted as due to hemp drugs alone—

Case No. 2—(Ramdas).—The descriptive roll attributes the insanity to ganja, and this is corroborated by Ramdas' statement after recovery.

Case No. 3—(Bhagwoti Pershad).—The symptoms led the Superintendent to doubt this being a case of toxic insanity ; but the further inquiry gives a clear history of the abuse of ganja and bhang, and no other cause can be assigned.

Case No. 4—(Ramlal).—The further inquiry shows that the man was addicted to bhang, and no other cause can be assigned.

Case No. 5—(Hinganlal).—Here also the bhang habit is established and seems to have led to two previous attacks of insanity.

Case No. 6—(Ram Smair).—This is a somewhat doubtful case ; but there appears in the evidence collected in the further inquiry sufficient ground for believing that bhang, which the young man occasionally used, may have at least contributed to his insanity.

An interesting feature of the Agra returns is the substitution of charas for ganja in the districts which lie far to the north-west. In this asylum
(2) Agra. eighteen cases were attributed to hemp in 1892 ; of these
(p. 77-89.) eleven must be rejected—

Case No. 2—(Motilal).—In this case the further inquiry clearly shows that on his mother's side Motilal had a strong hereditary predisposition to insanity, and that grief, business anxiety and mental strain were the exciting causes.

Case No. 3—(Gopal).—This man indulged in hemp drugs ; but there is no evidence that he did so before he became mad. The opinion of the Joint Magistrate and Civil Surgeon of Jhansi (which is adopted by the Superintendent of the Asylum) is based on the assumption that he had indulged in the drugs for ten years and been mad only five. But the papers show that he had been mad for ten years.

Case No. 8—(Narain Khatri).—The further inquiry shows that this man has six brothers, of whom one went mad at the same time as Narain. It has been established that neither of them took ganja or charas before becoming mad. Both took to these drugs subsequently. Narain's madness "began with bad attacks of fever."

Case No. 9—(Nemur Passi).—This man was apparently not insane in the Asylum. The statement that the alleged temporary insanity was due to charas seems to be based on nothing except a statement made by the lunatic while still insane to the effect that he took bhang (sulfa) twice a day. Nothing more can be learned about him.

Case No. 10—(Murli Singh).—The further inquiry shows that this man "was never addicted to smoking charas, but that he was addicted to drink."

Case No. 11—(Bhowani Teli).—No trace of this man can be obtained. The papers make no mention of hemp drugs, while they do show that his mother had been insane. There is nothing to show why Dr. O'Brien entered "ganja" (with a query) as the cause. But he clearly had not accepted this view finally.

Case No. 12—(Kundan Lall).—The use of hemp drugs is disproved in this case. Syphilis from which the lunatic suffered is suggested by the Superintendent as a possible cause of insanity.

Case No. 13—(Jhalka Rachhi).—Further inquiry shows that there is no evidence of the use of hemp drugs. There was no history of a hemp drug habit; and the brother of the lunatic now says he never used hemp.

Case No. 14—(Tulsi Bania).—Further inquiry shows that there is no ground for attributing this case to hemp drugs. The Joint Magistrate and Civil Surgeon of Jhansi report that "the impression that his insanity was due to hemp drugs appears to have rested mainly on his own statements to the Civil Surgeon. From the statements now made before us this appears to have been an hallucination on his part." The lunatic's father declares that he never indulged in hemp drugs at all.

Case No. 15—(Ralla Singh).—As the Superintendent says, "there is no evidence of indulgence in bhang," it is not clear why in spite of this he should attribute the insanity to this cause from the symptoms. Apparently he bases this opinion on the transient character of the mania. This cannot be accepted.

Case No. 18—(Hari Kishor).—Nothing further can be ascertained about this man. Even his home is "not known." The insanity is ascribed to charas "from his own statement" in an entry in the asylum register, which also records that he "talks nonsense." This, of course, cannot be accepted.

There are two out of the eighteen cases which may be accepted as "mixed" cases—

Case No. 16—(Kishan Lall).—The further inquiry shows that this man was given to sexual excess as well as to charas. His brother adds: "In his youthful days he contracted syphilis and then he took to drugs." He used opium as well as ganja.

Case No. 17—(Ganga Lohar).—The further inquiry shows that this man's father's brother was insane. There was probably therefore hereditary predisposition. But there is good ground for thinking that the insanity may have been directly due to the abuse of hemp in all its forms.

In the remaining five cases it seems reasonable to believe that hemp alone may have caused the insanity. In four the cause is the abuse of charas. In one (Krishna Parshad) the insanity is attributed to bhang—

Case No. 1—(Ram Lall).—The evidence collected in the further inquiry seems to show that charas smoking was the cause of insanity.

Case No. 4—(Jugla).—This man seems to be an excessive consumer of charas, and the resumption of the habit appears to have brought on a second attack of insanity.

Case No. 5—(Deoki Das).—Nothing more can be learned of this man. The insanity was attributed to charas on the authority of a statement he made apparently after recovering his reason.

Case No. 6—(Krishna Parshad).—This case is precisely like the last, except that bhang, not charas, is the cause assigned.

Case No. 7—(Gulab, Mussalman).—This also is a similar case. No doubt in these three cases there must be some hesitation in accepting the statement alleged to have been made in the asylum by the lunatics. But it is best to do so, as the statement seems to have been made after the lunatics' recovery in each case and to have been accordingly accepted by the Superintendent.

(3) Bareilly.
(p. 90-96.)

In the Bareilly Asylum returns for 1892, eleven cases were attributed to hemp drugs. Of these, five must be rejected—

Case No. 1—(Nathu).—The further inquiry shows that this man never took intoxicants before he became insane. It was not till "after he lost his senses" that he was seen to take charas.

FINDINGS OF THE COMMISSION ON EXAMINATION OF THE ALLEGED 9
HEMP DRUG CASES OF 1892.

Case No. 2—(Fackeray).—The evidence collected in the further inquiry from the man himself, his mother and his friends, shows that this man never used charas, and the entry in the descriptive roll seems to be without foundation.

Case No. 5—(Dariao Singh).—The further inquiry establishes heredity, Dariao's father and two sons being insane; but there is no satisfactory evidence of the use of hemp drugs. The evidence on this point was conflicting.

Case No. 7—(Bhowani Singh).—"The Civil officer who conducted the further inquiry in consultation with the Civil Surgeon, reported that * * * 'the only reason they (Bhowani Singh's mother and brother) are able to suggest for his going mad is that he smoked some charas at the Holi festival. He never smoked before or since, or used any intoxicant.'" In accepting this suggestion as to cause, the Superintendent has overlooked the fact that this was Bhowani's fourth attack of insanity. If the man never smoked before the occasion referred to, his recurrent insanity cannot have been due to smoking. Of course, the smallest excitement or indeed no apparent cause, may bring on a fresh outbreak of recurrent insanity; but the insanity itself must clearly be due to some cause, predisposing or otherwise, which existed before the first outbreak.

Case No. 10—(Balak Ram).—The further inquiry shows heredity, and that bhang was not the cause.

There are four cases which may be accepted as "mixed" cases—

Case No. 3—(Moti).—The insanity followed immediately on a bereavement; but the lad was a charas smoker, and this may have rendered him more predisposed to mental breakdown.

Case No. 4—(Jamna).—There is no further information about this man. The cause "fever" mentioned in the papers cannot be ignored, but the case (especially in view of the previous seizure in March) is more probably due to charas smoking.

Case No. 8—(Devi).—This man cannot be traced. The descriptive roll ascribed the insanity to "ardent spirits and ganja."

Case No. 9—(Shamsher Bahadur).—Further inquiry shows that this man was addicted both to liquor and charas.

The remaining two cases may be set down as due to hemp drugs without other apparent cause.

Case No. 6—(Mahangu Singh).—The further inquiry seems to show that insanity was due to the excessive consumption of bhang.

Case No. 11—(Niadar).—This is a doubtful case: it is attributed to one *chillum* of charas, and it is not certain "whether any other drug was mixed with the charas." It is only possible the charas may have been the cause.

In the Lucknow Asylum seventeen cases were attributed to hemp drugs in 1892.

Of these, thirteen must be rejected:—

(4) Lucknow.
(p. 97-105.)

Case No. 1—(Jaffir Ali).—In this case the descriptive roll distinctly stated that "the insanity is not attributable to over-indulgence in ardent spirits or in bhang, ganja or similar drugs." The Superintendent, however, takes his stand on a statement, alleged to have been made in May 1890, by a brother of the insane man who visited him during a previous period of confinement. There is no record of this alleged statement to enable one to judge of its value; and it is distinctly contradicted by the evidence of the three witnesses examined in the further inquiry and cannot be accepted. The careless manner in which such alleged statements are entered, sometimes long after they are believed to have been made, renders it impossible to attach weight to this alleged statement in face of the clear evidence to the contrary.

Case No. 5—(Manohar).—In this case the further inquiry clearly disproves the use of ganja; yet the Superintendent holds to his original entry on the strength of a vague statement in the descriptive roll, although there is a perfectly adequate cause for insanity in the death of the man's wife.

Case No. 6—(Ramcharan).—In this case there is indeed the history of the occasional use of bhang "every third or fourth day;" but the word "intoxicated" does not necessarily mean that that occasional use was excessive. This lad has a brother. Both of them became insane at the age of 21. The brother never takes intoxicants. In Ramcharan's own case the descriptive roll attributed the insanity to overstudy.

Case No. 7—(Durga).—The Superintendent accepts this as a ganja case, because the man was "a confirmed ganja smoker." But he omits to notice that the man's history is that he had suffered from recurrent insanity for twenty years; that there is no evidence that he took ganja before he became insane; and that business losses are assigned as the cause of the first attack.

Case No. 8—(Kirhi).—The Superintendent bases his opinion solely on the police statement that the man used ganja. The Civil Surgeon of Sitapur, who had the case originally, and has again considered it, is of opinion that there is not sufficient ground for believing that the insanity was due to ganja, and seems to suggest a beating as having perhaps, some connection with the attack. Dr. Hooper's abstract of the Civil Surgeon's opinion in this case is very incomplete.

Case No. 10—(Parag).—In this case also Dr. Hooper gives a very inadequate abstract of the Deputy Magistrate's report. Dr. Hooper also seems to attach undue importance to the entry in the descriptive roll, merely because it was made by the Cantonment Magistrate, although the grounds of it were not given. On the other hand he disparages the present inquiry, of which the records were before him, because it was "made by a native." The Deputy Magistrate's inquiry was full and satisfactory: it is correctly summarized in his report. The Commission accept his conclusion.

Case No. 11—(Bindeshwari Singh).—In this case the Joint Magistrate who conducted the further inquiry is spoken of by the Superintendent as "the reporter;" and the report is very incompletely abstracted. It appears that the man's consumption of bhang was extremely moderate and that his insanity is universally ascribed to grief at the loss of his father, which occurred when he was in very bad health.

Case No. 12—(Bihari).—Nothing more can be learned of this man. The only ground for ascribing his insanity to hemp drugs is that while still insane he said "he was a ganja smoker." He never recovered his reason. The symptoms, "bloodshot eyes and violence," relied on by the Superintendent, are certainly not typical of hemp drug insanity.

Case No. 13—(Ramanand).—The ground for ascribing this man's insanity to hemp is that when in the asylum and insane "he sometimes recognises bhang and sometimes says he used to drink it occasionally; sometimes he says he did not." The report of the further inquiry is imperfectly abstracted by the Superintendent and is erroneously attributed by him to "a native official." The statements of the residents of the village recorded at the further inquiry clearly prove that the man was not a consumer of hemp.

Case No. 14—(Mahadeo).—In this case the Superintendent suppresses the Deputy Commissioner's condemnation of the original police report on which he relies. The further inquiry shows that the boy did not use hemp, and that both this attack and a previous attack of insanity were preceded by fever.

Case No. 15—(Raghunath).—The further inquiry shows that this man did not use hemp or other intoxicants, and suggests grief as the cause of his insanity; yet the Superintendent relies on a statement alleged to have been made by the lunatic, while still insane, that he smoked ganja. The Superintendent also omits in his abstract any reference to the suggestion regarding grief.

FINDINGS OF THE COMMISSION ON EXAMINATION OF THE ALLEGED 11
HEMP DRUG CASES OF 1892.

Case No. 16—(Baldeo).—This man was not insane either when under the Civil Surgeon's observation or in the asylum. There is actually no professional opinion that the man was insane; yet Dr. Hooper finds that the case was "something like delirium tremens." In the circumstances it is scarcely necessary to consider causation. But it may be noted that there was hereditary predisposition, and that a previous outbreak was attributed to fever. That was the first attack.

Case No. 17—(Mullu).—This man also was not insane. There is no professional opinion as to the fact of insanity. As to habits, he (when sane of course, for he was never seen insane) "admitted that he had been drinking spirits freely and a little bhang very often."

There is one case which may be accepted as a "mixed" case—

Case No. 2—(Mithu).—In this case the further inquiry shows clearly the use of liquor and tari (as also opium) as well as ganja.

The remaining three cases may be accepted as reasonably attributable to hemp drugs alone, no other contributing cause being known—

Case No. 3—(Madan Lall).—Further inquiry shows that this man was given to the excessive use of ganja and charas, and no other cause of insanity is known.

Case No. 4—(Lalta).—This man cannot be traced. The statements contained in the original papers are accordingly accepted, as they receive some measure of support from the fact that the Superintendent certifies that the man "had a ganja corn on his right thumb."

Case No. 9—(Jagmohan).—The further inquiry seems to disprove the allegation that madness was in the family and to leave charas as the only established cause of insanity in this case.

It should perhaps be noted, as a possible explanation of the incompleteness and even grave inaccuracy found to characterise some of the abstracts submitted by the Superintendent of the "facts ascertained from local inquiries," that these abstracts may have been prepared not by Dr. Hooper, but by some subordinate. Dr. Hooper may have confined himself to filling up the fifth column of his final report. It is hardly possible that Dr. Hooper could have himself read and abstracted the papers in these cases.

IV.—Punjab.—In the Punjab the asylum cases would seem to show that ganja is little known, and that charas is the form in which hemp is usually smoked. In the Delhi Asylum there were ten cases attributed to hemp in 1892. Under circumstances explained by the Superintendent in his letter No. 12, dated 13th January 1894, the papers and registers for 1892 were found by the members of the Commission, who visited the asylum, to be in an unsatisfactory state. It was found, among other defects, that entries regarding cause have been made in several cases by the Deputy Superintendent without authority and without good ground. Surgeon-Major Dennys took some trouble regarding the further inquiry, and he has reported carefully on each case. It is, however, much to be regretted that in none of the ten questions drawn up for guidance in that inquiry was any reference made to any other cause of insanity than hemp. Even the reference to drink distinctly made in the original papers in Case No. 9 is not inquired into, and no attempt is made in any case to ascertain whether any other cause than hemp could be discovered. This is surprising in view of the clear instructions issued by the Commission and quoted in the report.

Of the ten cases above referred to five must be rejected—

Case No. 3—(Hari Ram).—Nothing can be ascertained about this case; the Superintendent remembers nothing of it; and the papers have no reference to hemp drugs.

Case No. 4—(Narain Singh).—The use of hemp is disproved. The man “had never been in the habit of using hemp in any form,” and “there was never any suspicion that the case was one of toxic insanity.”

Case No. 5—(Charata).—The use of hemp is disproved. The man “himself (now sane) and his brother-in-law both testify that he never used the drug.

Case No. 6—(Sheri).—The use of hemp is disproved. It has been ascertained that the man never used hemp or intoxicating drugs of any kind.

Case No. 8—(Dhuman).—Nothing more can be ascertained regarding this man. The paper shows that the man’s mother was insane. There is no proof of the ganja habit, except his own statement while still “violent and incoherent.”

One case has been accepted as a “mixed” —

Case No. 1—(Daya Lall).—This man took bhang to excess and mixed with dhatura, and also used charas. The use of dhatura, as the excessive habit developed, is interesting.

Four cases have been accepted as due to hemp drugs alone, no other cause being discovered.

Case No. 2—(Nath).—The further inquiry shows that he was a confirmed smoker of both charas and ganja.

Case No. 7 —(Joseph Lalchand).—Indulgence in charas rests on the statement of a Native Baptist Missionary.

Case No. 9—(Adhan).—The further inquiry shows that the man was addicted to charas-smoking.

Case No. 10—(Nand Lall).—The man attributes his insanity to charas and has given up the use of the drug since recovery from his last attack of insanity.

In coming to these conclusions, the Commission have considered Dr. Dennys’ oral evidence as well as the information collected in the Asylum and in the further inquiries. They have been able to accept Dr. Dennys’ views.

In the Lahore Asylum twelve cases were attributed to hemp drugs in 1892. Of these

(2) Lahore. three must be rejected—
(p. 113-124.)

Case No. 4—(Maula Dad).—In the further inquiry the only witness that was found showed that this man, who died in the asylum immediately after admission, never used bhang or other form of hemp. There are no grounds known for the entry in the descriptive roll.

Case No. 9—(Ida).—The evidence in the further inquiry is against the use of hemp, while it proves that this man’s brother was an epileptic and died in a lunatic asylum. Dr. Coates very properly rejects the alleged statement of Ida (while insane) that he used hemp.

Case No. 10—(Subhan).—The Superintendent points out that there is no evidence of the use of hemp by this man. The only evidence is that of his brother that he did not use the drug. The Superintendent omits to add that the papers show that he was an epileptic.

Three out of the twelve cases may be accepted as “mixed” cases—

Case No. 3—(Mahtab Din).—As the Superintendent says, this is a doubtful case; but there is a history of the use of both alcohol and hemp drugs.

Case No. 8—(Mussamat Mooran).—Grief, prostitution, and her hard life may have contributed to this woman’s insanity. There is also evidence of the use of bhang and sometimes liquor.

Case No. 11—(Dullo).—This man, while yet a child, acquired the habit of smoking both madak and charas.

FINDINGS OF THE COMMISSION ON EXAMINATION OF THE ALLEGED 13
HEMP DRUG CASES OF 1892.

The remaining six cases may be accepted as reasonably attributable to hemp alone, no other cause being established—

Case No. 1—(Kadir Baksh).—This man and his father both assert that he used bhang.

Case No. 2—(Mana Singh).—Dr. Coates seems quite to have misread Dr. Mulroney's report. He is mistaken in saying that "his mind and temper were in youth uncertain and unstable. He had no peculiarity; and his father has always attributed his insanity to bhang drinking."

Case No. 5—(Somirgir).—The statement in the papers is far from conclusive, but no further information can be obtained. That statement is therefore accepted.

Case No. 6—(Mohna).—This man, now quite sane, gives an intelligent account of his acquiring the habit of charas smoking and attributes his insanity to that drug.

Case No. 7—(Tehl Shah).—Opium and syphilis are both mentioned as possibly contributing to this man's insanity; but the most definite information is about hemp, which he consumed in the forms of bhang and charas.

Case No. 12—(Jinda Shah).—This is apparently a very bad case of excessive use of hemp. This wretched man used even to pick up the dregs thrown away by bhang drinkers and eat them.

Dr. Coates' oral evidence, as well as the information collected in the asylum and in the further inquiry, has been considered in coming to these conclusions.

V.—Central Provinces.—In the Central Provinces we return to a ganja-consuming country and hear nothing of charas. In the Jubbulpore returns for 1892 there were six cases attributed to ganja or bhang. But there is not satisfactory ground for accepting this as the cause in five cases. All these five cases

are rejected—

Case No. 1—(Rathi Ram Singh).—The cause of insanity was entered in the papers as "unknown." The man was a passed candidate for the police, and his habits had no doubt been inquired into. As long as he was in his own village he never smoked ganja. This is established by evidence. On the other hand the police enquiry into his later habits, though they were likely to be known, disclosed no use of hemp. The only ground for attributing the insanity to ganja was the man's own statement now alleged to have been made in the asylum. But there is no record of that statement, and it was not known to Dr. Gaffney when the asylum was visited after the man's escape.

Case No. 2—(Dalthaman Singh).—The only ground for attributing the insanity to ganja in this case was an alleged admission of the ganja habit by the lunatic in the asylum. He now denies the habit and states that he has no recollection of having made the admission.

Case No. 3—(Umrao Gond).—The second attack in this case occurred in jail, where the man suddenly murdered a warder without provocation. As to the origin of the first attack, Dr. Gaffney hardly summarises correctly what the Civil Surgeon said at the man's trial. There was hereditary predisposition, for the man's grandfather was insane; and the explanation that "possibly insanity was coming on gradually and measles accelerated it" seems quite adequate in that case. His people say that the insanity came on after an attack of measles. The Civil Surgeon at first stated that, hearing that the man took both alcohol and ganja, he would conclude that these were the cause of insanity; but afterwards he accepted the explanation of the friends as given above.

Case No. 5—(Gulbia).—There is no proof here that the man ever used ganja before becoming insane, but distinct evidence that he did not. After becoming insane, he used both liquor and ganja.

Case No. 6—(Hari).—There is no evidence of the ganja habit except the man's own statement made while still insane, and the further report of the Civil Surgeon is clearly against the theory that ganja caused the insanity.

The one remaining case has been accepted as a "mixed" case—

Case No. 4—(Udai Ram).—Here there is, as the lucid account given by the Civil Surgeon of Khandwa shows, a clear history of excessive use of ganja as well as of syphilis; and it may be accepted that these two causes might combine to produce the "general paralysis of the insane," of which this man died.

In the Nagpur Asylum seven cases were attributed to hemp drugs in 1892; of these

(2) Nagpur. three must be rejected—
(p. 129-138.)

Case No. 2—(Tajodin).—The evidence in the further enquiry shows that this man did not take ganja. His own statement that he took liquor and ganja cannot be accepted; and there is no other ground for ascribing this case to hemp drugs. Dr. Harris clearly shows how untrustworthy such statements are.

Case No. 5—(Rudraya).—There is no history of ganja apart from the man's alleged statement quoted by the asylum clerk from memory. This statement the man now contradicts. When the malguzar and people gave him ganja, if that story is to be accepted, he was already insane. The case is interesting as showing how ganja may be taken by insane persons in such cases.

Case No. 6—(Kalekhan).—There is no evidence of ganja smoking in this case. There is a statement in the papers that "the man is a ganja smoker," but the only evidence obtainable points to liquor and not to ganja. The man was suspected of secret liquor-drinking, and there is a history of bad living and disappointment in love.

There are two "mixed" cases—

Case No. 1—(Atmaram).—In this case there is history of indulgence in stimulants, of liquor in greater degree than ganja, and of "vicious habits." The Superintendent says his condition "resembles an early condition of general paralysis of the insane." Altogether this is a doubtful case, but may be accepted as "mixed."

Case No. 4—(Akbar Khan).—The further enquiry shows liquor as well as ganja.

The remaining two cases are, so far as known, attributable solely to ganja—

Case No. 3—(Itwargir).—The further inquiry shows this man to have been "a terrible smoker of ganja."

Case No. 7—(Lachhman).—There is little information about this case, and it is doubtful. But as on both occasions of the man's admission to the asylum the cause of insanity was (without probably any recollection by the police on the second occasion of the first) set down as ganja, the probability is that there was evidence of the ganja habit.

Dr. Harris' report is carefully prepared and interesting. It is necessary, however, to bear in mind that all that is written regarding reflexes, all the careful examination of the symptoms, and the full account of the features of the cases are new. Such records were not made before the present inquiry. These facts then refer to the present state of the lunatics.

VI.—Madras.—In the Madras Asylum seventeen cases were attributed in 1892 to hemp drugs (sixteen to ganja and one to bhang); of these

(1) Madras. eleven must be rejected—
(p. 139-149.)

Case No. 1—(Kamal Sahib).—There is no reference whatever to ganja in the papers or in the asylum registers. In his oral evidence, Dr. Dobie (Madras witness No. 84) says: "I must have found that he took ganja," but this can hardly be accepted. Dr.

FINDINGS OF THE COMMISSION ON EXAMINATION OF THE ALLEGED 15
HEMP DRUG CASES OF 1892.

Dobie's oral evidence as to his procedure forbids weight being attached to the entry of cause in the annual statement.

*Case No. 3—(Tanikachellum).—*The further report of Surgeon-Major Evans on this case quite misrepresents the results of the inquiry. The evidence clearly disproves the ganja theory. All the witnesses state clearly that this man never took ganja so far as they know. One brother admits the possibility of his having done so when he was absent at Trevellore; but he does not say he thinks he did; and he is positive that he never took it before or since. The insanity is attributed to anxiety.

*Case No. 5—(Moorthy Veeraswami).—*There is no history of ganja. There is nothing in the descriptive roll to show the ganja habit. And in the further inquiry nothing can be learned of the man. "Probably starvation" (as entered in the asylum register) is as reasonable an explanation as "probably ganja" (in the descriptive roll), especially as the man had recovered and anything about ganja could easily have been learned in the asylum.

*Case No. 6—(Madula).—*The evidence clearly shows that the man never took ganja, and suggests a quite different and perfectly adequate explanation of the insanity.

*Case No. 7—(Pappa).—*The further inquiry clearly shows that there is no ground for assigning ganja as the cause of insanity. No body can tell on what authority the late Civil Surgeon made this entry. None of the people had heard about ganja in the case.

*Case No. 9—(Nabi Saheb).—*There is no mention of ganja in the papers. The man was said to have admitted the use of the drug while insane in the asylum, but subsequently (to the members of the Commission) he denied it altogether. The alleged admission cannot be accepted as trustworthy.

*Case No. 10—(Hari Mohanti).—*Here again the only ground for attributing the insanity to ganja is that the man is said to have admitted the use. To the members of the Commission who visited the asylum he denied this. The evidence recorded at his trial shows that he took mercury for venereal disease and also took opium, but apparently not hemp drugs. There is one reference to hemp drugs in the record of a statement made by the prisoner on 31st December 1878. But in the statement of 5th March 1879 it is recorded as opium, and the prisoner points out that he was allowed opium in jail. The judge described the man as "suffering from the effects of the excessive use both of mercury and opium."

*Case No. 12—(Mahadil Saheb).—*Dr. Evans' final report is in this case also inaccurate. He has not read the papers carefully. The further inquiry shows that the man did not take hemp. The inquiry was full and careful; and the relatives as well as the neighbours of the lunatic clearly testify that he never used hemp drugs.

*Case No. 14—(Tadiya).—*The papers contain no reference to ganja. The only ground for attributing the insanity to ganja is the lunatic's own statement that he took ganja and liquor. The man was fairly rational, but still insane when he made this statement.

*Case No. 15—(Dona Papada).—*There is nothing in the papers to connect this case with ganja except a "probably" in the descriptive roll. This is unexplained. There is not even any statement that he was addicted to hemp drugs in any form.

*Case No. 16—(Mahomed Osman).—*There is no reference to ganja in the papers and the man denies the habit. There is no explanation of how the case came to be attributed to ganja.

There are four cases which may be accepted as "mixed" cases—

*Case No. 2—(Mustan Saheb).—*This case depends on the admission of the lunatic; but when the members of the Commission visited the asylum in September 1893, the man was represented as practically sane, and he gave a very rational account of the use of ganja with dhatura leaves. It is not considered safe therefore to reject this case.

Case No. 11—(Kunji Kalappen).—The further inquiry shows that alcohol, sexual excess, and ganja may all have contributed to the insanity.

Case No. 13—(Coopen).—Dr. Evans in his final report neglects altogether to notice the clear statement of this man's brother, that the lunatic's frequent attacks of insanity were always preceded by "fits," apparently of epilepsy. The case must be accepted as a mixed case, due to ganja and alcohol acting on a neurotic diathesis evidenced by epilepsy.

Case No. 17—(Abdul Kadir).—Besides the mention of ganja in the papers there is also mention of heredity. The man's father was insane.

The two remaining cases have been accepted as solely due to hemp drugs—

Case No. 4—(Sheikh Hussain).—This man was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for a crime committed (as supposed) when he was in a state of intoxication from ganja. Further inquiry shows that he had taken the drug. But his jail and asylum history shows recurrent insanity, the outbreaks of which are quite independent of ganja. This is a doubtful case; but as there is a clear history of the excessive use of ganja before the first outbreak of insanity, the Commission have accepted the case.

Case No. 8—(Ramaswami).—There is nothing here but the entry in the papers ascribing the insanity to ganja. But as the man was a sepoy, and his habits were probably known, it has been accepted.

It cannot be said that Dr. Evans has carefully considered the reports submitted by the officers who conducted the further inquiry into these cases. His conclusion that "cases 8, 11, 12, and 13 seem to have been men who used ganja" cannot be accepted. Only case No. 11 has been accepted of these four. Dr. Evans' phrase above quoted is interesting as bearing out Dr. Dobie's remark in his oral evidence, that "when people find a lunatic takes ganja, they stick it down [as the cause]."

In the Vizagapatam Asylum only one case was attributed to hemp drugs in 1892. In this case there was hereditary predisposition; and insanity is now attributed directly to debility, to which several causes (indulging in alcohol and ganja) contributed. But it is impossible to say definitely that ganja did not so contribute. This case is accordingly accepted as a "mixed" case.

In the Calicut Asylum, also only one case was attributed to hemp drugs in 1892. The insanity in this case has been found to be due to hard drinking of toddy and arrack. The man was not given to the use of hemp drugs at all.

VII.—Bombay.—In the Colaba Asylum, thirteen cases were attributed to hemp drugs in 1892. After perusing the records of the further inquiry into these cases Surgeon-Major Boyd proposes to reject eight of these. Apparently, his opinion is that where hemp appears to be only an exciting cause, the case ought not to be regarded as a hemp case. It is impossible to accept this view. Of the thirteen cases, the Commission reject five—

Case No. 2—(Yesu Ragho).—Dr. Boyd's view of this case differs from that of Surgeon-Major Kirtikar (*vide* oral examination of Bombay witness No. 73). But Dr. Boyd's seems the more reasonable view; and it must be noted that though Surgeon-Major Kirtikar now says positively that "the cause was ganja smoking," the papers show that he regarded the cause as "unknown" when he had the man under observation; and the letter quoted by Dr. Boyd shows that Dr. Kirtikar had no record.

Case No. 3—(Moti Ram).—The use of ganja is disproved in the further inquiry. The man's friends deny that he ever used ganja.

Case No. 11—(Dealo).—There is no evidence to support the habit entry in Form C except the statement of the lunatic while still insane. This statement of an insane man

FINDINGS OF THE COMMISSION ON EXAMINATION OF THE ALLEGED 17
HEMP DRUG CASES OF 1892.

on which the habit entry is probably based, cannot be accepted. The Commission therefore concur with the Superintendent in rejecting this case. They see no adequate ground to believe that ganja was even an exciting cause.

Case No. 12—(Vishnu Laxman).—The Superintendent Dr. Boyd's evidence before the Commission shows not only that the man's father was epileptic, but that the man did not take ganja.

Case No. 13—(Nevel Singh).—There is no history of ganja in this case and no reason to differ from the Superintendent's rejection of this as a ganja case.

There are three cases which may be accepted as "mixed" cases—

Case No. 4—(Damodhar).—The further inquiry seems to show that the death of this man's wife and child led to his indulgence in ganja, bhang and majun; and that his insanity was probably due to grief, combined with the use of these drugs.

Case No. 8—(Vithu).—This man was admitted to the asylum within a week after the date of the medical certificate, and was by that time quite sane. But the oral evidence of Dr. Kirtikar shows that in these Thana cases sun and malaria are also contributing causes.

Case No. 9—(Gurudatt).—This is another Thana case. The "frequent attacks of fever" with delirium are more a marked feature of the case; but ganja may also have contributed to cause the insanity.

The remaining five cases are accepted as due to hemp drugs alone—

Case No. 1—(Nama).—The history of ganja is said to have been derived from the statements of friends, and seems probable.

Case No. 5—(Moti Hemraj).—There appears to be a reasonable history of the use of the drug, and the Superintendent's reasons for rejecting the case do not seem conclusive.

Case No. 6—(Mahomed Safdar).—It is stated that the cause of this man's insanity was entered as ganja "on the examination of his friends" in the asylum. There does not seem sufficient ground for reconsidering this now. There is no further information about the man.

Case No. 7—(Chintamon).—There is a clear history of the use of the drug here.

Case No. 10—(Birji Makji).—The Superintendent does not seem to have sufficient reason for reconsidering now his former opinion in this case, which was based on the statements of the man's friends.

In the Poona Asylum six cases were attributed to hemp drugs in 1892. One of these cases must be rejected—

(2) Poona.
(p. 162-165.)

Case No. 5—(Paras Ram).—There is no evidence of the ganja habit except statements made in the asylum to the members of the Commission. At that time the man was not sane, though his answers had the appearance of being rational. Further inquiry shows that nothing is known in the man's own district of his having used hemp drugs; and Dr. McConaghy's diagnosis "from appearance of patient" can hardly be accepted. In his oral examination before the Commission (Bombay witness No. 69) he abandoned this case.

There is one case accepted as a "mixed" case—

Case No. 4—(Laxman Nand Ram).—There is here a clear history of both liquor and ganja.

The remaining four cases may be accepted as due to hemp drugs—

Case No. 1—(Guljarsha).—No further information can be obtained about this man; and the statements in the descriptive roll, which seem reasonable, are accepted.

Case No. 2—(Rang Nath).—There is a history of the use of bhang, apparently to excess. There are, however, grave discrepancies between (a) the previous papers, (b) the further report, and (c) Dr. McConaghy's evidence in this case.

Case No. 3—(Trimbak).—The hospital papers give a history which justifies the acceptance of ganja as the cause.

Case No. 6—(Hari Trimbak).—The excessive use of ganja is established; and the Superintendent's seems a reasonable explanation of the insanity.

In coming to the above conclusions, the Commission have considered the evidence of Dr. Burke (Bombay witness No. 75) as well as that of the Asylum Superintendent, Dr. McConaghy, and the information collected in the asylum and in the further inquiry.

In the Ahmedabad Asylum nine cases were attributed to hemp drugs in 1892. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Bartholomeusz was prevented by ill-health from appearing before the Commission for examination, and this ill-health probably accounts for the difficulty experienced in having the further inquiry conducted and reported on satisfactorily. The Collector of Surat did not fully carry out the instructions of the Commission, and there was no time to refer the matter after his reply was received. The information contained in the papers must now be accepted as the best the Commission could obtain under the circumstances. Six of the nine cases have been rejected—

(3) Ahmedabad.
(p. 166-170.)

Case No. 1—(Shariz Hamid Gul).—The Collector of Surat has forwarded the report of a Chief Constable. This is no doubt at least more authoritative than the original police papers. It may therefore be accepted as containing the best information available. If so, then there is not reasonable ground for attributing the insanity to ganja. The man who has been sane some time denies the use of the drug; and the Chief Constable only speaks of occasional use and attributes the insanity to quite another cause.

Case No. 2—(Chhotu Singh).—The "constant headache" preceding the insanity points to some other cause than ganja, and the evidence collected by the Magistrate of Broach disproves the ganja habit.

Case No. 3—(Mohandass Tulsidas).—Nothing more can be ascertained about this man in the further inquiry. The only reference to intoxicants in the papers is "This man does not seem to be given to any indulgence." It is impossible to say why this case was attributed to ganja. There is nothing in the Asylum Registers to show.

Case No. 4—(Mahomed Bhai).—In this case there is injury to the head, fever, and epilepsy; and the further inquiry disproves the ganja habit.

Case No. 7—(Gulab Khan).—The further inquiry shows that this man drank "spirits frequently to excess" and was given to excessive sexual indulgence. His use of ganja was only occasional.

Case No. 9—(Ashraf Chhitan).—The use of ganja and other intoxicants is clearly disproved. Religious excitement and insomnia seem to have been connected with his insanity.

There is one "mixed" case :—

Case No. 6—(Ravishankar).—There is in the further inquiry a clear history both of grief and of the ganja habit.

There are two cases which may be accepted as solely due to ganja :—

Case No. 5—(Jetha Manji).—The further inquiry confirms the view that ganja caused the insanity.

Case No. 8—(Raja Josa).—The use of liquor is disproved, and the ganja habit established, in the further inquiry.

FINDINGS OF THE COMMISSION ON EXAMINATION OF THE ALLEGED 19
HEMP DRUG CASES OF 1892.

The further report submitted by Surgeon-Major Lyons, Superintendent of the Ratnagiri Asylum, is very meagre and unsatisfactory. In this
(4) Ratnagiri. asylum five cases were attributed to hemp drugs in 1892.
(p. 171-174.) Of these, two must be rejected—

Case No. 1—(Sidram bin Rama).—There is nothing to show why the Civil Surgeon of Belgaum now says that this man “smoked ganja for many years.” He gives no explanation of his statement, and in that statement there is nothing to show that the man smoked before becoming insane “about ten years” ago. On the other hand the four months’ fever that preceded his attack is a quite adequate cause of insanity.

Case No. 3—(Dinkar Gopal).—There is nothing in the papers to show that the use of ganja preceded the insanity, and there is no confirmation of the alleged ganja habit in the further inquiry. The young man has “naturally a somewhat imbecile appearance” and appears to be given to masturbation. The experience of the Commission does not lead them to concur with the Magistrate in thinking “that the information given in Form C may be presumed to be correct.”

There is one “mixed” case—

Case No. 5—(Rama Pillai).—We have in the papers a history of fever, sun and liquor, as well as ganja.

There are two cases which may be attributed solely to hemp—

Case No. 2—(Gobind Wasadeo).—The previous papers show that this man was an excessive consumer of ganja. This may be accepted.

Case No. 4—(Nanachandra Dudhan).—This is a Thana case. It is the seventh case in the list submitted by Dr. Kartikar in his examination before the Commission (Bombay witness No. 73).

In the Dharwar Asylum one case was attributed to ganja in 1892. It was really (*vide*
papers) a “mixed” case, with a history of both liquor and
(5) Dharwar. ganja. It may be accepted as a “mixed” case, as Dariappa’s mother’s story is very improbable.
(p. 175-176.)

In the Hyderabad (Sind) Asylum there were thirteen cases set down to hemp drugs ;
of these, nine must be rejected—

(6) Hyderabad (Sind).
(p. 177-195.)

Case No. 1—(Mulchand).—The inquiry in this case was not conducted in a fully satisfactory manner. Dr. Keith, Superintendent of the Asylum, recorded merely the impression created by an “inquiry made in the neighbourhood of the lunatic,” without stating what witnesses were examined or what they said. It is impossible to receive this comparatively vague statement as against the clear statement of the lunatic’s father. He speaks to one attack of insanity in Bombay, due to sunstroke ; to the fact that thereafter Mulchand lived five years at home without his ever seeing him take narcotics ; to his then being seized with sudden pain in his head and becoming insane ; and to his falling into bad company after his recovery, and using hemp drugs and other intoxicants for five years more, when he again became insane (on the present occasion). Thus we have two attacks of insanity before the hemp drug habit was formed.

Case No. 2—(Lachhman Walji).—Here there is no history of the use of the drug apart from the admission of the lunatic himself, who is still insane and unable to give even the address of any of his relations. In his oral examination before the Commission, Dr. Keith, (Sind witness No. 16) said that he accepted “the statement of the insane after he had recovered his wits.” In practice, however, he admits that he attaches weight to the statement of a man still insane ; and the Commission cannot concur in this.

Case No. 3—(Parto).—This is a case of dementia. There is no history of the drugs; but Dr. Keith relies solely on the man's asking for liquor and drugs while still insane in the asylum.

Case No. 4—(Hiramon).—There is no evidence of the use of hemp in this case. The relapse in the asylum (where he got no hemp), is not conclusive as against the drug, but certainly must strengthen doubt. The statements now alleged to have been made by the lunatic in the asylum while still insane, and relied on by Dr. Keith, cannot be accepted.

Case No. 5—(Soba).—Here again there is no valid evidence of indulgence in hemp. The entry in the papers rests on Dr. Bainbridge's idea that there was "good symptomatic evidence of hemp intoxication" (*vide* Sind witness No. 34); and Dr. Keith relies entirely on the lunatic's statements while yet insane.

Case No. 6—(Metho).—In the further inquiry conducted by the Civil Surgeon and a Magistrate of Karachi, Metho's two brothers and a brother-in-law and his master were examined. All of them say that he never took ganja; two of them say that he occasionally took liquor. Yet Dr. Keith adheres to his ganja theory solely on the ground of alleged admissions made by the lunatic, although the lunatic has also made statements to the opposite effect.

Case No. 7—(Dholu).—The further inquiry conducted at Karachi led the Civil Surgeon there to decide most reasonably that there was no evidence that the insanity was due to hemp drugs; yet Dr. Keith adheres to his view on the ground of a statement alleged to have been made by the lunatic's father, though this man's evidence shows clearly that what he said must have been misunderstood. Dr. Keith nowhere says the statement was made to him. This is an interesting case as illustrating how very perfunctory the "examination of friends" at the asylum may be. This is quite in accordance with Dr. Keith's statement in his oral evidence as to the manner of his inquiries regarding the hemp habit.

Case No. 12—(Gulazim).—The insanity in this case occurred after the man had been in jail for a month under sentence as well as for the period under trial; and there is no satisfactory evidence of the use of hemp drugs. There is nothing but the insane man's statement in the jail.

Case No. 13—(Dulsingar Singh).—The man was insane to the last; yet Dr. Keith relies entirely on statements alleged to have been made by him in the asylum, but not recorded.

There is one "mixed" case—

Case No. 11—(Sevo).—The further inquiry gives a clear history of grief, opium and charas.

There are three cases which may be accepted as solely due to hemp drugs—

Case No. 8—(Matadin).—The further inquiry shows a history of ganja and charas. The man himself attributes his insanity to these drugs.

Case No. 9—(Shikro).—This is a somewhat doubtful case, for the use of bhang was apparently moderate. But as no other cause is indicated, it is accepted.

Case No. 10—(Baxali).—Dr. Keith's summary of this case is strangely inaccurate. The man distinctly says that he did not take charas every day, and he distinctly attributes his insanity to bhang and not to charas. However, there is a clear history of the drug and the case is accepted.

It may be noted here that Dr. Keith has used in three cases (those of Mulchand, Dholu and Baxali) the phrase, "the man seems under the influence of some narcotic." In his oral evidence he explains this to mean that the man was in "the drowsy, sleepy, wandering state of intoxication—a state of inco-ordination of the physical functions." No description could well be more unlike the symptoms recorded in these cases at the time. The type in two of the cases is shown as "mania," with a description of symptoms in accordance therewith; and the symptoms in the third case are thus recorded: "The man

FINDINGS OF THE COMMISSION ON EXAMINATION OF THE ALLEGED 21
HEMP DRUG CASES OF 1892.

talks incoherently, is very noisy, abuses every one, tears his clothes, runs about naked, sings and laughs without cause, and in a moment cries without reason."

This does not seem like a "drowsy, sleepy state."

If would appear from a careful examination of the record made at the time in these cases that "talking incoherently" was all that was required to make a man seem "under the influence of some narcotic."

VIII.—Burma.—All may be accepted; one is a mixed case.

Rangoon.
(p. 196-197.)

In the Rangoon Asylum three cases were set down to
hemp drugs in 1892.

Case No. 3—(Narada).—The papers indicate heredity as well as the use of bhang. The man had a brother who was insane.

Two seem due solely to hemp drugs :—

Case No. 1—(Zinulabdin).

Case No. 2—(Jung Bahadur).

}—In both these cases there are only the previous papers to assist in coming to a decision. But these bear the marks of careful preparation, and the views they contain seem reasonable. They are therefore accepted, as it is impossible to obtain further information.



COMMISSION'S ENQUIRIES AND THE REPORT ON THE FURTHER ENQUIRIES
SUBMITTED THROUGH THE SUPERINTENDENTS OF ASYLUMS TO THE COM-
MISSION.

DALLUNDA LUNATIC ASYLUM (CALCUTTA).

(SUPERINTENDENT, DR. WALSH.)

Hemp Drug cases admitted in 1892.

Name, race, occupation, district, age, and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity. (Statement VII).	Type of insanity. (Statement VI).	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from registers and from inquiry from Superintendent.
1. Matabadal Goalla; Hindu; Servant; Calcutta; 30; XXV, 26.	Ganja	Melancholia.	Bad ...	This man was accused of murdering a fellow-servant. The Police Surgeon certified that he talked incoherently and had a delusion that a High Court Judge wanted to kill him. He several times became very violent the day after the murder. The type as shown by Police Surgeon is "Monomania of a homicidal type." Form No. 3 shows— 6. "For the past year he has been called insane by his fellow-servants. Has been subject to sudden fits of passion." 11. "Addicted to ganja for one year." 12. "Cause of insanity unknown." Admitted, 23rd January 1892.	Dr. Walsh, who was then medical officer at the jail, thinks that this man was a man of melancholy habit. He was under trial and quite sane until he saw that he had no chance of getting off the charge. He then became melancholic. This was not due to ganja. He has been here since 23rd January 1892, showing no signs of improvement. He denied the murder in the jail, attributing it to another, but now he tells no story. He seems to have forgotten the facts. This is one of the cases shown in Statement VII under ganja, but in Statement VI under "Melancholia" and not under "Toxic Insanity."
2. Rudra Narain Bhattacharjee; Brahman; Bead-maker; Midnapur; 36; XXV, 68.	Ganja	Melancholia.	Good...	Admitted, 25th April 1892. No medical certificate. Form 3 shows that "since his marriage he has been walking here and there for about 13 years. He was arrested by the villagers for setting fire to 3 or 4 houses and brought to the police." Form No. 3 shows— 11. "Addicted to ganja." 12 "Cause, smoking of ganja." Admitted, 25th April 1892.	When he came in in April 1892 he was comparatively sane and more or less coherent. He has been getting worse ever since. He has not therefore signs of ganja. It is clearly not a ganja case, though he may have taken ganja to give him Dutch courage. He has shown signs of Pyro-mania since he came in. This is a second case of difference between Statements VI and VII.
3. Uttam Singh; Hindu; Sepoy; 24; Parganas; 20; XXV, 115.	Bhang	Toxic mania.	Good...	Admitted, July 1892. He committed mischief by cutting the telephonic wires; was reported sane in January 1893, but "subject to relapses." He was formerly a sepoy in the Burma Police. Six months ago he was dismissed, and turned mendicant and lived with other mendicants. Form No. 3 shows— 11. "Previously he was addicted to bhang." 12. "Cause of insanity not known." Admitted, 14th July 1892. Discharged, 31st January 1893.	It is distinctly against this being a bhang case that when the man came in in July the then Superintendent wrote: "I can see nothing in his actions or manner indicative of insanity"; he was more sane than he was in August. He had "a relapse" on 8th August. His asylum history points rather perhaps to recurrent mania than bhang; but Dr. Walsh had not seen him. It is probably put down to bhang for want of other cause.
4. Shama Charan Kar; Hindu; Shopkeeper; Hooghly; 27; XXV, 118.	Ganja	Toxic mania.	Good...	The lunatic set fire to his brother's house. He was sent to jail on 23rd January 1892 and to the asylum on 24th July 1892. He was sane when admitted, and was made over to his friends on 31st March 1893.	The then Superintendent wrote: "Nothing suggestive of insanity about this man." This man never showed signs of insanity at all. It may have been ganja excitement; but he had been six months in jail and was quite sane when he came to the asylum.

Hemp Drug cases admitted in 1892—contd.

Name, race, occupation, district, age, and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity. (Statement VII.)	Type of insanity. (Statement VI.)	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from registers and from inquiry from Superintendent.
4. Shama Charan Kar —contd.	Ganja.	Toxic mania.	Good..	Form No. 3 shows— 11. "The lunatic has been previously addicted to ganja." 12. "Cause of insanity not known."	The Superintendent of the Jail puts "cause unknown"; he says facts observed indicative of insanity "nil," and there is nothing to show why bhang was assigned as the cause.
5. Ramlall Goalla; Hindu; Carter; Calcutta; 28; XXV, 120.	Ganja.	Toxic mania.	Good...	Was accused of theft. Police Surgeon certified that he "talks incoherently and incessantly. Is abusive, and does not sleep at night," 25th July 1892. Form No. 3 shows— 11. "Is a ganja-smoker." 12. Cause of insanity, "loss of property."	This has not the appearance in its asylum history of a ganja case; but there was no property to lose, and the then Superintendent took the most probable thing he saw; the man said he took ganja. The asylum history shows outbreaks and practically no improvement for this last year. If ganja has any connection with the case it is only an exciting cause in a man predisposed to insanity.
6. Guru Parshad Karmokar; Hindu; Goldsmith; Calcutta; 30; XXV, 122.	Ganja.	Toxic mania.	Fair ...	Admitted, 11th August 1892. "Sane since then. He was charged with causing hurt with a dangerous weapon. He was breaking gas lamps on 24th July 1892, and struck those who interfered with a lathi, stabbing also with a file." Form No. 3 shows— 11. "Smokes ganja." 12. "Having been addicted to smoke ganja, turned mad."	We examined this man at the asylum on 14th August 1893. He answered quite coherently, and the Superintendent regards him as sane. He said "I have smoked ganja for seven years. I have never taken bhang. I used my ganja with tobacco only, and never mixed any other drug. Sometimes it was prepared for me by others; usually I prepared it myself. I bought the ganja flowers and mixed them with water for use. Smoking made me intoxicated, but never so as to prevent my working. The intoxication was immediate. It would last 1½ hours. I smoked twice a day. I took a pice worth at each smoke. I was not under the influence of ganja when I committed my offence. I had not smoked for three hours before. God made me mad, not ganja." This man seems a case of toxic mania. He has been quite sane since August (about ten days after admission). On admission he seemed sane, but remembered "a fit of insanity some two years ago, probably purely toxic, from ganja, which he smokes habitually." In his written statement given in to-day he says he also ate bhang. He also seems to have taken more ganja than he admits. This was the most reasonable (the only apparent) cause of his temporary insanity.
7. Mihir Lall Dey; Teli; Beggar; Hooghly; 22; XXV, 149.	Ganja.	Toxic melancholia.	Fair ...	This man was in the Hooghly Jail for theft; sent there on 26th May 1892, and certified insane on 7th July 1892 for "general vacancy of appearance, uncleanness in habits, destruction of property, occasional silent and muttering fits, and boisterous incoherency." Form No. 3 shows— 11. "The lunatic was addicted to ganja and wine." 12. "Ascribed by police to ganja-smoking and drunkenness, more probably congenital."	He is entered in the register as "Toxic melancholia, ganja and wine." He died of cholera on 4th January 1893. His <i>post-mortem</i> showed no brain disease whatever. It looks like a toxic case, but whether "ganja" or "wine" it is impossible to say.

Hemp Drug cases admitted in 1892—contd.

Name, race, occupation, district, age, and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity. (Statement VII).	Type of insanity. (Statement VI.)	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from registers and from enquiry from Superintendent.
8. Nafir Chandra Dey; Hindu; Brazier; 24-Parganas; 27; XXV, 174.	Ganja.	Toxic mania.	Fair ...	"The accused was arrested for being drunk and disorderly, instead of which he appears to have been suffering from effects of ganja-smoking". (Form No. 3, Question 19). He was charged with causing hurt to a constable. Form No. 3 shows— 10. "Younger sister and cousin insane." 11. "Addicted to ganja and liquor from his boyhood." 12. "Cause not known."	He was admitted in November 1892 and discharged 25th January 1893. He was practically sane on admission. He had gonorrhœa, and admitted ganja and liquor. He ascribes his attack on the police to ill-feeling; the police ascribe it to ganja. The case is very temporary, and cannot certainly be regarded as a case of insanity; it is either temporary mania or excitement due to ganja or liquor. The man has a debauched history.
9. Ramkissen Panda; Hindu; 24-Parganas; 24; XXV, 83.	Ganja.	Toxic insanity.	Fair ...	"He has a wild expression, extremely restless, both mentally and physically, and is constantly talking in an incoherent and meaningless manner. Is evidently under some delusions, and suffers from paroxysmal maniacal excitement. Is a dangerous maniac." (Civil Surgeon, 4th June 1892.) Admitted 8th June 1892. Reported sane on 10th November 1892. Discharged 19th April 1893. Form No. 4 shows— 6. "At about the age of 10 he left his village and began to wander. When he was at Basirhaut he became mad; thence he came wandering to Dum-Dum." 10. "He is addicted to ganja and siddhi." 11. "The cause is not known. It is gathered from his statement he had a kept woman, since whose death he lost his reason."	The cause was probably debauchery. He had a debauched history. The temporary mania (for it was only temporary) may have been due to grief, but at least an equally probable cause was debauch or the means taken for drowning grief. The entry of Form 4 (No. 11) was not copied into the register through oversight.
10. Lallji Das; Hindu; Beggar; Howrah; 35; XXV, 84.	Ganja.	Toxic mania.	Fair ...	Civil Surgeon on 4th June 1892 certified: "Incoherent, noisy, violent, abusive, sleepless, maniacal." This man had been imprisoned on 14th January 1884, for house trespass by night, and sent to the asylum on 27th March 1884, and made over to friends on 26th December 1887. He was again arrested for throwing a stone at a gas lamp on 20th March 1888 and sent up then as a criminal lunatic. He was made over to his brother on 22nd November 1888. He was again in the asylum from 20th May 1890 to 27th January 1891. He was again admitted to the asylum on 9th June 1892, and declared sane on 6th February 1893. Descriptive roll sent with Superintendent's letter of that date to Magistrate, Howrah, not now in the file.	Admitted 27th March 1884. Cause "ganja." Had been violent in Jail. February 9th, 1885: "Quite sane." This entry continues till he had a relapse on 9th May 1885: "Maniacal and refractory." On January 8th, 1886, he is again coherent and rational. On 6th October 1886 he again becomes "restless, noisy, and incoherent," and more or less insane up to August 1887. He was released on 26th December 1887. He came in again on 20th March 1888, and was sane in May. He continued sane until discharged on 22nd November 1888. He came in again on 20th May 1890: "mania, cause unknown, query fever?" from Berhampore. On 17th December he was certified sane, and made over to the Court on 27th January 1891.

Hemp Drug cases admitted in 1892—contd.

Name, race, occupation, district, age, and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity. (Statement VII.)	Type of insanity. (Statement VI.)	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from registers and from enquiry from Superintendent.
Lalji Das— <i>contd.</i>	Ganja	Toxic mania.	Fair ...	.....	He returned again on 9th June 1892 and is insane up to date. He seems to be passing into dementia from frequent attacks of mania. This is clearly a case of recurrent mania. There are five known instances of relapse in his case. Cause unknown, possibly excited by ganja or other intoxicant. But his two relapses in the asylum in 1884-87 were certainly not due to ganja, but to some other cause.
11. Mongla alias Mahomed Syad; Musalman; Calcutta; 45; XXV, 90.	Ganja	Toxic mania.	Bad ...	He was apprehended for assaulting a passer-by in Bow Bazar Street. He had escaped from his brother's custody. His brother supported him. The brother is a respectable Burmese broker. The lunatic was admitted 22nd June 1892 and died 22nd August 1892 of dysentery and exhaustion. Medical certificate of 20th June 1892 says: "At times he talks incoherently and has delusions". Had committed some assaults. "Has the delusion that he is the king of Burma." Form No. 4 shows— 8. "Insane for 4 months." 9. "No relative insane." 10. "Addicted to opium and ganja." 11. Cause: "Excessive smoking of ganja."	The man was in very bad health. He died two months after admission. His insanity may have been due to a complication of causes. It may have been ganja. He was not only addicted to ganja, but also to opium. His bad health may have led to the development of toxic mania from his use of these drugs.
12. Balak Chutar; Hindu; no occupation; Hooghly; 30; XXV, 119.	Ganja	Toxic mania.	Good...	Medical Officer, Hooghly Jail, says: "Typical facial expression of amentia. He cannot answer questions with regard to his history and relations with any correctness, and becomes excited and incoherent on being so questioned. Has delusions, especially with regard to his arrest by the police. Since being in the jail he has been of a morose and generally silent disposition, at times breaking out into attacks of excitement accompanied by incoherent mutterings." ** "Likely to become dangerous," 11th July 1892. Admitted to asylum on 26th July 1892 and certified: "Sufficiently recovered to be made over to friends" on 1st March 1893. Relatives not traced. Form No. 4 says— 10. "The lunatic has been previously addicted to ganja." 11. Cause: "Probably ganja-smoking."	This man has never been dangerous in the asylum. There must have been some exciting cause at the time of the outbreak in the jail. He has been quiet since. He is fit to be made over to his friends because not violent. But he is still demented though a little improved. He is a demented person; his temporary outbreak of mania in the jail may have been "probably ganja-smoking"; but that is certainly not the cause of his dementia.

Hemp Drug cases admitted in 1892—contd.

Name, race, occupation, district, age, and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity. (Statement VII.)	Type of insanity. (Statement VI.)	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from registers and from enquiry from Superintendent.
13. Fattah Ram Singh; Hindu; Constable; 24-Parganas; 30; XXV, 124.	Ganja	Toxic mania.	Good...	Civil Surgeon certified, 13th August 1892: "Keeps himself naked. Is very filthy in his habits. Cannot answer questions rationally. Talks incoherently. Sings and makes noise at times. Does not sleep well." Admitted, 20th August 1892; made over to friends, 3rd December 1892: "Improved." Form No. 4 shows— 10. "Formerly addicted to ganja." 11. "Cause not known."	He was made over to his friends on their application because not dangerous. There has been a mistake in copying "ganja" as the cause, and this may have led to classification. The history does not show what the cause was. He came in, however, in a paroxysm of excitement, which passed off, and may have been due to ganja.
14. Hari Mohan Chatterji; Hindu; no occupation; Calcutta; 23; XXV, 125.	Ganja	Mania ...	Indifferent.	Presidency Surgeon (R. L. Dutt) on 25th August 1892 says: "Talking and laughing to himself in a stupid manner; delusions. Constantly moving his hands and playing with his clothes. His father states that his son is constantly smoking ganja and drinking wine, brandy, and bhang; that he tears his clothes, destroys his bedding, and is very noisy at night." Admitted, 26th August 1892. Made over to brother, 8th May 1893 (father having died). Form No. 4 shows— 10. "Addicted to ganja and ardent spirits." 11. "Smoking ganja."	This man was made over to his friends as harmless, but not cured. He had been 18 months insane before admission. He was apparently a weak-minded man before, but it seemed clearly a case of "toxic mania" as far as the immediate symptoms were concerned. But whether these were due to liquor or ganja cannot be said. This is the third case of difference between Statements VI and VII.
15. Chotu alias Motee; Musalman; Coolie; Calcutta; 20; XXV, 128.	Ganja	Toxic mania.	Bad ...	Police Surgeon wrote, 31st August 1892: "Was admitted into the Campbell Hospital on 2nd instant suffering from diarrhoea. On recovery showed signs of insanity; at present talks incoherently. At times becomes violent; tears down the plaster of his ward, and throws it at other patients." Admitted into asylum, 1st September 1892. Made over to brother, 8th February 1893. Form No. 4 shows— 10. "Ganja." 11. Cause: "Owing to excessive ganja-smoking."	Was fairly sane in January 1893. The delirium of toxic insanity is often developed by a severe illness or an accident (e.g., delirium tremens, from an attack of pneumonia or an accident to drayman). This man's insanity was entirely removed. He was "sane and fit for discharge" in January. He went up from 77lbs. on admission to 96lbs. This seems probably a case of temporary insanity from the remote effects of drugs.
16. Nizamuddin; Musalman; Havildar; Burma; XXV, 180.	Bhang	Sane since admission.	Good...	This man was sent over from Burma by Officer Commanding 31st (6th Burma Battalion) Madras Light Infantry. He was discharged from the Army on 26th October 1892 as "found insane" after 6 years and 184 days' service. "Statement of case" by Regimental Surgeon, 7th September 1892, runs thus: "He was admitted on 7th September in a semi-delirious state. He was very excited, and had apparently lost all control over	"Depressed but quite coherent" when admitted. He was sane on admission, and attributed his insanity to sunstroke. He had been over 7 years sane and 6½ years in a regiment. He may have taken ganja or bhang for certain purposes, and it may have injured him. He would naturally deny it as a respectable man. His insanity was quite temporary, and he was useful in the asylum and a pleasant and respectful man.

Hemp drug cases admitted in 1892—contd.

Name, race, occupation, district, age, and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity. (Statement VII.)	Type of insanity. (Statement VI.)	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from registers and from enquiry from Superintendent.
Nizamuddin— <i>contd.</i>	Bhang	Sane since admission.	Good...	himself. He was supposed to be under the influence of bhang,* and was admitted for toxic insanity. He quieted down under treatment, but seemed vacant and depressed. On the morning of the 10th he became violent, and struck one of the hospital servants on the face, and injured him somewhat severely. This was entirely unprovoked and apparently unpremeditated. Again, on the 20th, he managed to evade his attendants during the night and steal a wood chopper and rushed into the Subadar-Major's quarters and struck a sepoy who was near there with the chopper. The next morning he was very sullen and peculiar in his manner; would not answer questions, and wandered aimlessly about wherever he was allowed to go. He was "Discharged Otherwise" and readmitted for mania and a Board was applied for. He has not been under observation for a month; but it seemed advisable to get his case settled and have him sent somewhere where he could be properly looked after. He is said to be a very abstemious man, and to have been disturbed by finding he had forgotten to observe certain ablutions before reading the Koran, and to have got the idea that nothing but his becoming a father would free him from his guilt. He has been quite quiet lately, and seems sane in his intervals. He was discharged from his last place in the Port Blair Police for insanity." The Port Blair certificate of Surgeon-Major Keefer, dated 6th October 1885, says: "He was admitted to hospital on 26th August 1885 in an excited state; eyes congested and pupils dilated. He was restless and aimless, and had refused food at times. The disease appears to be of a temporary nature, and to have been induced by smoking ganja. He is not violent, but is an unsafe man to be entrusted with fire-arms or kept on in the police force." He was discharged "cured" with a railway warrant to Gujrat on 22nd January 1893.	This is the fourth case of difference between Statements VI and VII.
17. Poran Patro; Hindu; Cultivator; Howrah; 30 or 32; XXV, 191.	Ganja	Toxic mania.	Bad ...	Civil Surgeon, 13th November 1892, says:—"Incoherent, maniacal, dangerous to himself and others, restless, sleepless, very filthy. Very turbulent and aggressive; threw an empty bottle at a prisoner's head in the Sub-Jail." Admitted, 16th November 1892. Discharged "cured," 23rd March 1893. Form No. 4 shows—	The register shows this case as "hereditary and ganja." But the "cause" is taken from the fact that he would not answer until ganja was offered him; then he grinned all over face at the word. Then he improved rapidly. He was admitted on 16th November 1892, "very violent and destructive, sleepless, eyes bloodshot, scratches, etc., due to struggling." He was treated with sedatives. On December 7th "improved mentally." January 7th, "clean, much improved mentally and bodily." On February 9th

* "Supposed to have been smoking bhang."—(Lunacy certificate.)

Report on the further inquiry into the Hemp Drug cases of 1892 for the Dallunda Asylum.

1. MATABADAL GOALA.

(*Melancholia.*)

Hindu, aged 30 years. Admitted into the Dallunda Lunatic Asylum on the 23rd January 1892. At the time of admission was in bad physical health and suffering from fever (probably malarial—temperature on admission 100·2° F. soon passed off). His state of mind before his arrest is not very clearly described, but in his *Descriptive Roll* it is noted that “for the past year he has been called ‘thucker,’ or insane, by his fellow-servants, has been subject to sudden fits of passion.” It is further stated that he had been addicted to the use of ganja for one year previous to the commission of the crime for which he was arrested. On the night of the 6th January 1892 he attacked Kurrim Singh, a fellow-servant, with a knife, killed him, and then wounded two other men. From the 6th to the 22nd January he was confined in jail. I saw him on his admission to the Presidency Jail, and he was then sane and quiet; he became depressed and melancholy and was certified as insane and unfit to stand his trial. He was never excited while in the Jail, and the opinion given by the Police Surgeon on the 15th January that “he is a mono-maniac of a homicidal type” was founded on his outburst on the night of the 6th January. That outburst of passion I regard as one of those periods of excitement which occur at one time or another in most cases of melancholia. Ganja was not accepted by the Police Surgeon or by the Chief Presidency Magistrate as the cause of Matabadal Goala’s insanity, and the cause was said to be unknown. On admission to the Dallunda Asylum he had certain delusions, believing that Justice Chunder Madhub Ghose wished him to be killed; he denied all knowledge of the crime of which he was accused. He was always quiet and much depressed during 1892; incoherent, but ate and slept well. He worked at the oil-mill and in the garden, and was never regarded as a dangerous lunatic. In February 1893 he was slightly excited for two days (22nd to 24th) and refused to work; he did not attempt any act of violence. Since July 1893 he has been more cheerful and more rational, answering questions and asking to be sent for trial. This month he will be brought before the visitors, and if found sufficiently sane will be sent before the Magistrate.

I am of opinion that this man was always of weak mind and probably of melancholic habit. This neurotic tendency may have been increased and made manifest by the use of an intoxicating drug such as ganja, but this drug must be regarded as an *exciting cause* and not as the prime cause of Matabadal Goala’s insanity. The main reason for not regarding this as a pure case of ganja insanity is the length of time it has lasted and the continuous depressed condition long after the period during which he is said to have used ganja—a drug the effects of which I think pass off rapidly.

J. H. T. W.

January 19th, 1894.

2. RUDRA NARAYAN BHATTACHARJEE.

(1, *Melancholia*; 2, *Dementia*; 9th September, 1893.)

The previous history of this man is given in the following extracts from a letter written by Mr. A. M. Mackertich, Deputy Magistrate of Midnapore:—“Rudra Narayan Bhattacharjee’s history is rather interesting and not without adventure. He was born in the village of Ujan, conterminous with Akna, where he lived from his infancy for eight years. At this age his father died, and as he had transferred all his land by sale during his lifetime, his widow was left without any means of livelihood. She therefore thought it prudent to move into Bhagidandapur Kedar, her parentage, with her hopeful.

(3) Here they lived for a short time; then the mother died. Rudra Narayan Bhattacharjee attracted the attention of his uncle Ram Tarok Siromoni, who became his guardian. I may add here that before Rudra Narayan left his native land he had received rudimentary education in Akna.

(4) Ram Tarok Siromoni kept him for a time and eventually brought his nephew to Shamchandpur in the house of a *Goala*, where his services were engaged as the family priest. He lived here for a short time and came into the town of Midnapur, earning a livelihood by doing *Kalipuja* wherever he was wanted.

(5) His uncle took him back when he was about 20 and married him to an infant girl 3 years old. It was settled that Rudra Narayan Bhattacharjee would live in the house of the bride as a *ghor-jamai*, but being for some years with *Goala* the vocation selected by his uncle did not suit the young man: he returned to the *Goala* and resumed his former duties. In this capacity he invariably went to Calcutta and back carrying merchandize, *ghi* and *dohi*. He tried to be independent and set up for himself a shop in Calcutta selling necklaces, etc., but finding it unprofitable he suddenly appeared in Bhagidandapur in his uncle's house and lived for a few days.

(6) Finding an opportunity he robbed his uncle of about Rs. 200 in cash and ran away. He was, however, detected by a Police Sub-Inspector near Salboni while paying Rs. 18 to the cartman he had engaged to carry him from Midnapur to Chandra. The Sub-Inspector, seeing this large payment, suspected foul play, took him into custody, and found Rs. 150 in cash on his person. He was sent up for trial, but in Midnapur he was let off on bail. One Mukhter Hari Mohun Mullick stood security for him and kept him in his house in a room. At night he escaped through a window and was not heard of for five or seven years, then all of a sudden he appeared in Akna as a full-grown *sanyasi*. He had his body covered over with ashes, wore a beard, and took up his abode in a small scrub jungle between the two villages Akna and Ujan. It is rather a secluded spot, yet in the vicinity of the above villages appertaining to the latter.

(7) His identity was soon known in the village and people began to be charitable to him. At first he refused to eat cooked food, but this wore out in time. He was put out considerably when sufficient pice could not be subscribed in the village for his ganja (some say that he used to smoke about ten to twelve pipes of ganja daily, while others reduce it to three).

(8) During his stay in Akna his wife and mother-in-law came to him, but he refused to see them. It is reported by the villagers that he invariably turned away his eyes from females. Immediately after the arrival of his wife and mother he gave out that he was going to a pilgrimage to *Setbundo Rameswar* (South India), but returned shortly and gave out that he was unsuccessful in his adventure as he dreamt of his wife.

On this occasion he asked the villagers to bring his wife, but she could not be sent for, as a wave of fever was going over the village and some cases had been fatal. She could not be sent for for a fortnight. This interval Rudra Narayan Bhattacharjee spent in finding out the plots of land once held by his father. Through the persuasion of one Ayoddhya Chakrabutty he wrote out a deed of sale of a certain plot to Ayoddhya Chakrabutty, which had been previously transferred by his father to one Muchiram Bhattacharjee. When the new purchaser with Rudra Narayan came to take possession they were defeated, and on this night he set fire to about six houses, Muchiram's being one of the six.

After his arrest he represented that it had escaped him to close the doors from outside and set fire, as his object was to burn and kill the inmates who had opposed him in obtaining possession of his lands.

Before this he picked a quarrel with one Narain Dinda Koybarta, who had taken a cultivation lease of an area of two kattas previously held by Rudra Narayan's father from the malik of the plot. On this occasion also he attempted to set fire to his house but was prevented and tied up in the house for the day.

The only incoherent speech made by Rudra Narayan during his career as a *sanyasi* was a crusade against the payment of water-rate. He preached to the people against such payment, saying that it was illegal, and the person who came to make such demand was to be brought up before him. He asked the people to build battlements, and he would undertake war against the Queen-Empress of India."

This history does not throw much light upon the origin of the man's insanity, but it shows him to have been of a wandering, restless, and unsettled disposition, and I have no doubt that the mischievous desire to set fire to things was the outcome of feebleness of mind. As a *sanyasi* (most of them degraded and filthy rascals) he probably further injured his mental faculties by frequent intoxications with ganja, but I do not regard this as a case of *ganja insanity* at all, although ganja is given as the cause in his *Descriptive Roll*.

Rudra Narayan Battacharjee, aged 32, was admitted into the Dallunda Lunatic Asylum on the 25th April 1892. His physical health was good. He had an uncertain expression and was depressed and melancholic; at times quite coherent but variable. Admitted that he set fire to a house to annoy his relatives. He did not improve, and in December 1892 he was "incoherent and silly, quiet, harmless, and clean." During 1892 he had been doing light work in the weaving shed, but one morning (January 11th, 1893), he was found trying to secrete some lighted paper, and it was thought wise to remove him from the weaving shed. During 1893 the type of his insanity changed and he became demented. He was classed as *dementia* in September 1893.

At the present time he is demented, quiet, and harmless.

January 19th, 1894.

J. H. T. W.

3. UTTUM SINGH *alias* CHAIT SWAMI.

(*Toxic Mania? Recurrent Mania?*)

Very little is known of this man's previous history and no reason is given for his dismissal from the Burma Police six months previous to his arrest. After his dismissal, we may presume that he was sane for a period of five months, but he is said to have been insane for a month previous to his arrest. It is not stated what form his insanity at first assumed. On the 21st of May 1892 he was arrested on the Cossipur Road, a very public place, because he was cutting the telegraph wires. On the 23rd May when brought before the Magistrate he was incoherent, boisterous, and appeared dangerous. He was reported to have been addicted to the use of *ganja* and *bhang*, but no cause was assigned for his insanity. The fit of excitement had passed off by the 14th July, when he was admitted into the Dallunda Lunatic Asylum, and the Acting Superintendent wrote as follows:—"I can see nothing in this man's appearance or manner suggestive of insanity; says he became *pagal* temporarily, but is now all right." He continued quiet and sane up to the 8th August, when he was violent and aggressive. The excitement passed off towards the end of the month. When I first saw him on November 17th I wrote in the case book:—"Is improving, but silly and does not recognize the mischief that he did to the telegraph wires; quiet, clean, and harmless." In December he was sane and remained sane up to the 11th February 1893, when he was discharged cured to stand his trial. He did not return to the asylum, so probably continues sane.

I do not think that this was a case of *ganja insanity*, but one of recurrent mania, cause unknown. Ganja was, I suppose, accepted as a probable cause of the outbreak in May, but certainly had nothing to do with the attack on the 8th August 1892.

January 19th, 1894.

4. SHAMA CHARAN KOR.

(*Toxic Mania.*)

Hindu, aged about 27, probably more; physical health good; was admitted into the Dallunda Lunatic Asylum on the 24th of July 1892. The information which accompanied him was most meagre and, as I shall presently note, the descriptive roll was filled up in a most careless manner. The man was stated to have been addicted to ganja, but under the heading "Cause" (12) we find "not known" entered. The man set fire to his brother's house, and was arrested and brought before a Court. He was acquitted of "causing

mischief by fire" on the grounds of insanity. The evidence, medical or other, on which this acquittal was based was not communicated to the asylum officers, and no certificate of insanity accompanied him to the asylum.

On admission to the asylum the Superintendent wrote as follows:—"Nothing suggestive about the man's aspect or manner; he answers questions intelligently and with perfect composure." He remained sane, and in January 1893 I recommended that he should be released and made over to his friends. He was discharged cured on the 31st of March 1893. I will now review briefly the information subsequently obtained through the Magistrate of Howrah. Going back in this man's life history for a period of fourteen years, we find, on the evidence of his brother and other persons, that after smoking ganja, probably in excess, for one year, Shama Charan Kor became insane. He remained insane for three years, but as it was not necessary to confine him, we may fairly suppose that he suffered only from a mild form of dementia. He recovered, and his brother appears to have weaned him from the ganja habit. Shama Charan Kor remained sane for eight years, at the end of which period he again took to ganja-smoking, and again his intellect became clouded, so that for two years he remained insane. He appears to have had some feeling that his brother was acting unfairly towards him in not allowing him to marry, and this so preyed on his already disordered faculties that in an excess of irritation and spite he set fire to his brother's house. He was arrested and his supply of ganja cut off. This deprivation, aided perhaps by the shock of finding himself a prisoner, was followed by his recovering. He was arrested on the 11th November 1891, at which time he was, no doubt, insane; but between that time and the 24th of July 1892, when he was sent to Dallunda, he had recovered his sanity. There is no suggestion of hereditary taint in this case, and I think the brother's statements point clearly to the conclusion that in this case insanity resulted from the use of hemp drugs; it is to be regretted that we do not know exactly how much ganja was consumed. Possibly this is one of those cases in which a small amount of ganja, alcohol, or other stimulant will suffice to upset the nervous equilibrium. This is frequently a matter of individual idiosyncrasy. Shama Charan Kor, as will be seen from the accompanying notes and answers to questions, is now sane, and has ceased to use hemp drugs.

5. RAMLALL GOALA.

(1, *Toxic Mania*? 2, *Chronic Mania*.)

This man was a carter and supposed to be sane up to three months before his arrest. During those three months he appears to have been wandering about Calcutta; he was abusive and threatening in his manner. The cause of his insanity was unknown, but *as he was a ganja-smoker, I suppose ganja was accepted as a probable cause failing any other. The history of the case after his admission does not bear out this supposition, and he has now after a long period of observation been classed among those suffering from *chronic mania*. In his *Descriptive Roll* "loss of property" is given as a cause, but I have never been able to obtain evidence as to the possession of any property. His parents are said to have been free from insanity. He was arrested by the police in July 1892 on a charge of theft, but was found insane and incapable of making any defence.

Ramlall Goala, aged 28, was admitted into the Dallunda Asylum on the 3rd August 1892. At the time of his arrest he "behaved in an eccentric manner, danced about, abused people, tore his clothes, and jabbered incessantly." —(Report of Presidency Magistrate). The Police Surgeon who examined him recorded as follows:—"Talks incoherently and incessantly. Is very abusive, and abuses everybody around him without any cause; does not sleep at night; struck a prisoner in the Calcutta police lock-up." After his admission into the asylum it is recorded that his "appearance does not suggest insanity; converses calmly and rationally; admits he smoked a little ganja." On the 18th August he became very excited and has often been so since. He is never rational, abusive and threatening, but not dangerous. The last entry in 1893 is "variable, noisy, and abusive at times, but has never been actually violent or dangerous; unfit for discharge."

* Note.—No ground is given for this remark. It is apparently based solely on the asylum papers.

I consider this to be a case of recurrent mania which has now become continuous and chronic. I do not think that ganja had anything to do with this man's mental disease.

January 20th, 1894.

J. H. T. W.

6. GURU PARSHAD KARMOKAR.

(*Toxic Mania.*)

Two years before admission to the asylum this man had a brief attack of mania, during which he struck his brother with a *lathi*. He was not confined in an asylum and seems to have recovered, although it appears that he was frequently intoxicated with ganja, which he smoked habitually. On the 24th July Guru Parshad was breaking gas lamps in Buniyatolla Street. Some people interfered to stop him, when he struck out with a *athi* and stabbed a man with a file. He was arrested and examined by the Police Surgeon, who reported as follows:—"Talks incoherently; has the delusion that he communicates direct with God in dreams; does not sleep at night."

He was not admitted into the Dallunda Asylum until the 11th August 1892, and by that time the excitement seems to have passed off. He appeared about 30 years of age and was in fairly good physical health. On admission he was seen by Surgeon-Captain W. H. Pilgrim, who wrote in the case book:—"Nothing peculiar in aspect and talks quite coherently, but remembers that he had a fit of insanity some two years ago; probably purely toxic from ganja, which he smokes habitually."

After observing him for two or three months I had no doubt as to his perfect sanity, and he was sent to stand his trial on the 30th January 1893. He was acquitted on the grounds of insanity, and sent back to the asylum to undergo the usual probation as a criminal lunatic. He was perfectly sane on re-admission on the 18th February, and has remained sane ever since.

I regard this as a case of temporary insanity due to the abuse of hemp drugs.

January 20th, 1894.

J. H. T. W.

7. MIHIR LAL DEY.

(*Toxic Mania; ganja and wine.*)

In addition to the notes of this case, which have already been sent to the Hemp Drugs Commission, the following information has been furnished by the Magistrate of Hooghly, who remarks that the information is practically valueless for the purpose of tracing any connection between the insanity of the subject and the use of hemp drugs, as the man was a wanderer from some other district. Mihir Lal Dey was sane previous to his arrest by the police on the 10th of May 1892. He was charged with stealing a basket of mangoes. When brought before the Magistrate he appeared to be insane and was kept under observation. He appears to have been brought up again on the 26th May, convicted, and sent to jail. While in jail it became evident that he was insane, and symptoms of mania were well marked. There is no evidence, other than the statement in his descriptive roll, that he was addicted to the abuse of ganja or wine, and even in the roll it is suggested that he had a hereditary tendency to insanity:—"12. Cause.—Ascribed by the police to ganja-smoking and drunkenness; more probably congenital." I have already stated that I think this man's insanity was due more to excess of alcohol than anything else, and the *post-mortem* appearances showed that he was suffering from an acute disease.

8. NAFIR CHANDRA DEY.

(*Toxic Mania.*)

In the *Descriptive Roll* which was sent with this lunatic to the asylum it is stated that he had previously suffered from an attack of insanity two years before. That attack

lasted five months. The attack for which he was admitted into the Dallunda Asylum in November 1892 had lasted six months, and was ascribed to "ganja and liquor from his boyhood." Further enquiries tend to confirm the belief that this was a case of "*toxic insanity*." The Joint Magistrate of the 24-Pergannahs (January 1894) makes the following report:— "As regards the lunatic No. 8 I have ascertained by local enquiries, on the 24th ultimo and 2nd instant, that he is an inhabitant of Chitla, Thana Alipore, of this district, and that he used to smoke ganja worth a pice daily, and subsequently, having been associated with others, indulged himself freely in the vice, and was also addicted to excessive drinking." "The chief cause of his insanity was the excessive use of ganja, and in this view the Civil Surgeon of the district also concurs with me." He was arrested on the 13th September 1892 as drunk and disorderly; he was violent and struck a constable on the testicles with a stone. When brought before the Magistrate on the 14th he was restless and talkative. As he appeared insane he was remanded. He appeared before the Magistrate six times and was "more calm and not so talkative" during the later interviews. Under the orders of the local Government of Bengal Nafir Chandra Dey was admitted into Dallunda Asylum on the 5th November 1892. He was 27 years of age; in fair health, but suffering from gonorrhœa. The first note in the case book is as follows:—November 7th.—"Answers questions fairly, rationally, and says he threw some dirt at the policeman because he struck him on the neck." Seemed to have some delusions concerning money that had been stolen three years before, and thought the police had some spite against him. He improved rapidly while in the asylum, and was discharged cured on the 25th January 1893.

I learn (January 1894) that "he is still residing at Chitla with his father, appears perfectly sane, and works as a brazier."

This seems to have been a case of ganja intoxication, but the man was also addicted to spirit-drinking and other vices.

January 21st, 1894.

J. H. T. W.

9. RAMKISSEN PANDA.

(*Toxic Mania.*)

Little is known of this man's previous history, and there is no means of knowing whether there was insanity in his family. The information given in the *Descriptive Roll* cannot be accepted as of any value if one is to judge from the answer given to question 8:—"How long has the lunatic been insane?" *Answer.*—"About a year according to his own statement!" The man was a panda and combined the duties of priest, no doubt with those of a pilgrim tout. He led a debauched life and was addicted to the use of both ganja and siddhi. This is stated in his *Descriptive Roll* and was admitted by the man himself after he had recovered his reason. The cause given for his insanity is grief at the loss of a mistress, but I regard this as improbable. I think this was a true case of *ganja-intoxication*. On the 4th June 1892 he was examined by Surgeon-Captain Harran at Dum-Dum, and this gentleman stated:—"The man has a wild expression. He is extremely restless, both mentally and physically, and is constantly talking in an incoherent and meaningless manner. He is evidently under some delusions, and suffers from paroxysmal maniacal excitement. He is a dangerous maniac."

Ramkissen Panda, aged 25, was admitted into the Dallunda Asylum on the 8th June 1892. His physical condition was fair. On admission he was noisy and sleepless, but most of the excitement above referred to had passed off. By August he had become much quieter, but was still incoherent. In September he improved considerably and wrote a letter to his friends; he was quiet and almost quite coherent. He continued to improve under medical treatment, and in January 1893 was quite sane. He was kept in the asylum under observation until April 19th. He remained sane and was discharged cured.

We have no proof that this man had shown any signs of insanity previous to the maniacal outburst at Dum-Dum. We know that he used ganja and siddhi largely, and

when removed from the influence of these drugs he recovered rapidly. Roughly speaking, the duration of his insanity was about six months.

January 19th, 1894.

J. H. T. W.

10. LALLJI DAS.

(1. *Toxic Mania* ; 2. *Recurrent Mania*.)

This was practically a re-admission, as the man had previously been admitted into the asylum on three occasions before 1892.

He was first admitted on the 27th March 1884. He was noisy, violent, and incoherent, and his attack of mania was ascribed to ganja. He recovered and was sane on the 9th February 1885. He continued sane until the 9th of May in that year, when he had a relapse and again became "maniacal and refractory." He had got over this relapse by January the 8th, 1886, and was again sane and coherent; there was a mild relapse in October 1886, when he was "restless, noisy, and incoherent," but not violent. He remained more or less insane until August 1887, when his mind again became clear. During the remainder of 1887 he continued sane, and in December of that year was discharged cured to the care of his friends. In March 1888 Lallji Das had an attack of mania and was arrested by the police for throwing stones at a gas-lamp. He was taken before the Magistrate, found to be insane, and sent to Dallunda. From this attack he quickly recovered, and was sane in May 1888. He continued sane and was discharged from the asylum on 22nd November 1888. He seems to have remained sane until 1890, but in May of that year he was again sent into the Dallunda Asylum with "mania, cause unknown, query fever?" He recovered by December 1890, and in January 1891 he was discharged to stand his trial for some trivial offence.

On the 30th May 1892 Lallji Das was found wandering in the streets of Howrah, beating upon doors, and throwing stones, abusive and incoherent. He was taken up by the police and sent to the Dallunda Asylum as a wandering lunatic. He was said to be addicted to the use of ganja, but under the heading "cause" was entered "Not known." In the asylum his mental condition improved as on former occasions, and he was quite sane when discharged from the asylum in December 1893. I am able to state that this man has, since that date, been employed as a paid carpenter in the asylum. He continues sane [April 24th, 1894] and works well. He lives outside the asylum with the head carpenter, and does not indulge in ganja smoking.

In this case ganja can only at the most be considered as a possible *exciting cause* in some of his attacks; but it cannot be connected in any way with the two relapses which occurred while Lallji Das was in the Dallunda Asylum between 1885 and 1888.

The evidence as to his use of hemp drugs is conflicting, but not, to my thinking, contradictory. Although both Jhansi Dass and Mangal say they had known Lallji Das for years, it does not necessarily follow that they both had him under observation—so to speak—at the same time. Jhansi Dass, too, says that he does not know where Lallji Das lived while in Howrah and while working for him, showing that his evidence as to Lallji Das's habits in private is not very valuable. Lallji Das, according to Mangal, was sane while working for him until a period at which he used to visit Jhansi Dass nearly every evening; at this period Mangal says Lallji took to using hemp drugs. Jhansi Dass has admitted that he was a ganja-smoker, and it is not unlikely that Lallji Das acquired the 'ganja habit' during those evening visits above referred to. The evidence of Ramtarak Kundce also leads me to conclude that Lallji Das would probably have remained sane had he not fallen into the evil company of Jhansi Dass. There does not seem to be any hereditary taint in this case, but I consider Lallji, like thousands of other ignorant persons, to be unstable as regards his mental condition; he might be thrown from his mental balance by hemp drugs, but other exciting causes would have the same effect.

11. MONGLA *alias* MOHAMED SYAD.*(Toxic Mania.)*

This man was arrested in Bow Bazar Street on the 7th June 1892. He was excited, boisterous, talking incoherently, and assaulting persons passing along the road. In his *Descriptive Roll* the cause of his insanity is said to have been the use of chandu and ganja, to which he had been addicted for five or six years. The period of insanity previous to the outburst which led to his arrest is stated to have been four months. Ganja was accepted as the cause of Mongla's insanity on the history of his previous habits as reported by his brother and on the medical certificate given by the Police Surgeon. He was first taken to the Campbell Hospital and placed under the care of the Police Surgeon. In this gentleman's certificate occur the following notes:—"At times talks incoherently and has delusions, at times strikes those around him without provocation." He thought he was the king of Burma.

Mongla, aged 45, was admitted into the Dallunda Asylum on the 22nd of June 1892. He was in bad physical health, and the first note I made on his condition was as follows:—"Says he has gone mad through magic; speaks thickly and with a tremulous hesitation; eats and sleeps well." He was fairly quiet up to the 15th July, when he became excited and aggressive, but the excitement passed off in about 24 hours. On the 28th July he was admitted to hospital suffering from dysentery, of which he died on the 22nd August. It is difficult to say exactly how much this case was the result of ganja. It seems to have been a case of *ganja intoxication* in a man in extremely bad physical health. The amount used might possibly not have had such a serious effect on Mongla, had he been in good health.

January 19th, 1894.

J. H. T. W.

12. BALAK CHUTAR.

(1. Toxic Mania; 2. Dementia.)

Concerning this man no further information of value has been obtained. He was found wandering about in a village, Cawnpore, in the Hooghly district, of which he is not a native; found to be insane and sent to the Dallunda Lunatic Asylum. In his descriptive roll we find the following remarks:—"11. The lunatic has been previously addicted to ganja." "12. Cause.—Probably ganja-smoking." The medical certificate which accompanied Balak Chutar to the asylum contains the following remarks:—"Typical facial expression of amentia. He cannot answer questions with regard to his history and relatives with any correctness, and becomes excited and incoherent on being so questioned: has delusions, especially with regard to his arrest by the police."

"Since being in jail [under observation only, not as a criminal] he has been of a morose and generally silent disposition. At times breaking out into attacks of excitement accompanied by incoherent mutterings. On being spoken to or asked questions he becomes irritated."

Balak Chutar, Hindu, aged about 30 years, in fairly good physical health, was admitted into the Dallunda Asylum on the 26th July 1892. He was incoherent, shifty, and uncertain, clean and quiet. Since he has been in the asylum he has improved a little, and the last note about him is—"April 5th, 1894: Seems to be still improving, tries to answer questions as to the locality of his home; cannot give his father's name. Demented."

The type of his insanity has been changed to 'dementia' in place of the original diagnosis (on insufficient information?) of 'toxic mania.'

I cannot think that this man's insanity was in any way caused by hemp drugs. It appears to me to be the result of imperfect 'development.'

13. FATTEH RAM SINGH.

(Toxic Mania.)

The *Descriptive Roll* sent with this man to Dallunda does not contain any information of value, and the following facts are taken from answers to questions which I

submitted to the Magistrate of the 24-Pergannahs, Alipur. The man was reported to have been insane for five months previous to his arrest, and his relatives state that he had been addicted to the use of ganja for one year previous to his becoming insane. He was arrested on the 26th July 1892 at Porabazar, Bhawanipur, because he threw himself across the tram-lines. He was violent at that time. He was placed under observation, and on the 13th August the Civil Surgeon of the 24-Pergannahs certified as to his insanity:—"Keeps himself naked; is very filthy in his habits; cannot answer questions rationally."

Fatteh Ram Singh, aged 30, was admitted into the Dallunda Asylum on the 20th August 1892. He was in good physical health. He was excited, violent, and dirty. He improved under treatment with sulphonal, and in November I made the following note on his condition:—"Cleaner and sleeps better, but still quite incoherent; inclined to throw off his clothes." He improved still further, and all the excitement, at first present, passed off. His friends being willing to take charge of him, he was discharged improved to their care on the 3rd December 1892. I have since learnt that he is living in his native village, Andherwana, in the Mozufferpur district, and that he is still insane and dirty, but not violent.

It is not possible to say whether this man's insanity was due to ganja in the first place, but there is, I think, no doubt that ganja acted upon him injuriously, and was the exciting cause of the violent paroxysm which occurred in July 1892. I am not informed as to whether he still uses hemp drugs in any form.

January 21st, 1894.

J. H. T. W.

14. HARI MOHAN CHATTERJI.

(*Toxic Mania?*)

This man was the son of well-educated people and was a private patient in the Dallunda Asylum. His relatives reported that he had only been insane for 18 months, and they found it necessary to send him to an asylum to break him off his bad habits and because he was destructive and noisy at night. His father stated (certificate) that "his son Hari Mohan Chatterji is constantly smoking ganja and drinking wine, brandy, and bhang; that he tears his clothes and destroys his bedding, and is very noisy at night."

Hari Mohan Chatterji, aged 23, was admitted into the Dallunda Asylum on the 26th August 1892. His physical health was indifferent. The note in the case book is:—"Has a peculiar aspect, with a slight strabismus. On being questioned goes through an absurd pantomime and winds up by widely opening one eye with both hands and showing it to you; is quite incoherent at present; refused his food last night and was very noisy and excitable." He had improved considerably by November and was "quieter, but still dirty." In January 1893 he was quiet, cleaner, but not coherent and given to muttering. He improved further and became quite quiet and clean in habits. He had certain twitchings of the fingers and movements, somewhat like those of cholera at times. He was removed by his friends improved, on the 8th May. There is nothing further known about him.

This case seems to be one of toxic insanity, but it is not easy to say whether the ganja or alcohol was the most active agent in bringing on the disease.

January 21st, 1894.

J. H. T. W.

15. CHOTU *alias* MOREE.

(*Mania recurrent? Cause unknown.*)

This case is interesting as showing how little reliance can be placed on information given in the *Descriptive Rolls*, sent to the asylum with lunatics arrested by the police and committed to an asylum under section IV of Act XXXVI of 1858. In his *Descriptive Roll* it is stated that his insanity was due to excessive ganja-smoking, and no mention is made of any previous attacks of insanity. Having made enquiries into this case through the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, I am able to give the following facts concerning this

man's case:—Chotu had suffered previously from occasional fits of insanity (dates not given). He was found ill and destitute in Collinga Bazar on the 2nd August 1892. He was taken to the Campbell Hospital, and found to be suffering from diarrhoea. On his recovery from the attack of diarrhoea signs of insanity appeared; he “talked incoherently” and was at times violent and inclined to strike other patients in the hospital.

Chotu *alias* Motee, aged 20, and of indifferent physical health, was admitted into the Dallunda Asylum on the 1st September 1892. The 1st note in the case book is:—“Has an excited and unsettled look about his face, but talks fairly coherently, becoming abusive, at times”—September 12th. “Is now quite incoherent. Yesterday smeared himself over with tar.” He improved rapidly during November and December, and on January 6th, 1893, I recorded as follows:—“Seems fairly sane to-day; clean and quiet; asks to be released.” He remained sane and was discharged cured on the 8th February 1893. According to the man's statement and that of his brother Sookao Mali, he had never indulged in hemp drugs of any description. Is now (January 1894) working as a servant to Mr. Albert of 100, Bow Bazar Street; is living with his brother Sookao at Sibtallah Gully; is now perfectly sane.

There is nothing to show that hemp drugs had anything to do with this man's insanity, and the case illustrates the difficulties to which I have alluded in my evidence already submitted.

January 21st, 1894.

J. H. T. W.

16. NIZAMUDDIN.

(*Toxic Melancholia?*)

(Sane on admission to the Dallunda Asylum.)

In 1885 this man was a constable in the Port Blair Police. On the 26th August 1885 he was admitted to hospital “in an excited state; eyes congested and pupils dilated.” Was restless and wandered about. “He answered questions rationally, but talked to himself and made grimaces when alone.” “The disease appears to be of a temporary nature and to have been induced by smoking ganja.” He refused food; was not violent, but was considered an unsafe man to be trusted with firearms, and was therefore discharged from the police in October 1885.

In April 1886 he enlisted in the Upper Burma Military Police, afterwards the 31st (6th Burma Battalion) Madras Light Infantry. His conduct was good, and his health appears to have been generally good. On the 7th September 1892 he was admitted into hospital at Shwebo “in a semi-delirious state.” “He was very excited.” “He was supposed to be under the influence of bhang and was admitted for *toxic insanity*.” “He quieted down under treatment, but seemed vacant and depressed.” Sometimes he was depressed, moping, and preoccupied, and at others somewhat excited. He was sent to the Dallunda Lunatic Asylum and admitted there on the 10th November 1892. He was sane on admission, and said his insanity was due to sunstroke.

He was discharged from his regiment, and after remaining sane and quiet for some time was released on the 22nd January 1893. He is an inhabitant of Guzrat, and I do not know to whom to apply for further information.

It seems highly probable that both his attacks were due to the abuse of hemp drugs, to which he was evidently not accustomed as a habitué.

January 21st, 1894.

J. H. T. W.

17. PORAN PATRO.

(*Toxic Mania.*)

This man, a Hindu, aged 32, was admitted into the Dallunda Asylum on the 16th of November 1892. In his *Descriptive Roll* it is stated that his father was a lunatic; no cause was assigned for the attack of insanity, nor was its duration noted. He was said to be a

ganja smoker. In the evidence subsequently collected by the Deputy Magistrate of Midnapur (attached to this report) it is stated that he was not a ganja smoker, and the cause of his insanity is thought to have been sudden grief. No cause being ascribed in the papers sent to the asylum with the lunatic, the abuse of hemp drugs was accepted as possible. It is open to doubt whether such a belief was justified, and although the immediate and exciting cause of the attack of mania from which the man suffered may have been excessive use of hemp drugs, the case is not of much value one way or the other, as it is evident that the man had left his home and his friends and cannot have known what he was doing between the time of his departure and the time of his arrest. The man is stated to have been sane previous to the time of his arrest, but, as no dates are given, the evidence is not so valuable as it might have been. The remarks on the medical certificate which accompanied Poran Patro to the asylum are as follows:—"Incoherent, maniacal, dangerous to himself and others, restless, sleepless, very filthy. Very turbulent and aggressive, threw an empty bottle at a prisoner's head in the sub-jail." On admission he was "very violent and destructive; sleepless, but slept well after *sulphonal*, 3 grs. Incoherent, but seems pleased at the suggestion that he should have ganja and tobacco. Eyes very bloodshot; scratches on face; arms swollen from tying (?); two ulcers, one on each shoulder, also one ulcer on the left elbow." By the 7th December he had improved greatly, was quiet but somewhat dirty in habits. Treated with bromide of ammonium. In January he was clean, coherent, and anxious to return to his home.

From that time he remained quite sane and was discharged cured on the 22nd of March 1893. The duration of the actual symptoms of mania was about two months, and the recovery appears permanent, as he is stated to have remained sane and lived quietly in his home since his release from the asylum. I am inclined to suggest that this man may, on leaving his home after the death of his brother and his wife, have taken to ganja or other stimulant to assuage his grief. If, as stated, he was not previously addicted to hemp drugs the amount necessary to produce intoxication or insanity would be less in his case than in the case of one accustomed to use hemp drugs. We must not lose sight of the fact that he had a hereditary tendency to insanity; and his absurd method of indulging in grief strengthens the belief that, his nervous system is not very robust. He is now apparently sane and works as an agricultural laborer.

18. MAHADEO CHAMAR.

(*Toxic Mania.*)

(Sane on admission to the Dallunda Asylum.)

This man was a syce, and it is stated in his *Descriptive Roll* that he had had periodical attacks of insanity during the previous two years. He was known to be addicted to the use of ganja, but this was not given as the cause of his attack; the cause was entered as "*unknown*." He was found wandering about the Chowringhee Road on the 22nd December 1892. He was shouting at the top of his voice; he thought he was under some religious influence. It was ascertained from his brother, Sadaheo Chamar, and others that Mahadeo smoked ganja six or seven times a day. He was detained in the Campbell Hospital, where he appeared insane, "talking incoherently, being very violent; demanding ganja." The intoxication with its maniacal excitement wore off quickly, for when seen by me at the Dallunda Asylum on the 27th December he appeared sane. The note in the case book is:—"Seems quite rational, quiet since admission; slept well; clean." He was a young man, 35 years of age, and in good physical health.

He continued sane and was released on the 19th of January 1893. This was undoubtedly a case of intoxication due to ganja alone or with other drugs.

I learn that he went to work as a coolie at the Bonded Warehouse No. I, Clive Street. He is quite sane, and has given up the use of hemp drugs as certified by Ruttan Chamar, with whom he lives, Kunchun Chamar, and others.

January 21st, 1894.

J. H. T. W.

PATNA LUNATIC ASYLUM (BENGAL).

(SUPERINTENDENT, DR. BOVILL.)

Hemp Drug cases admitted in 1892.

Name, race, occupation, district, age, and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity. (Statement VII.)	Type of insanity. (Statement VI.)	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from registers and from inquiry from Superintendent.
1. Salik Patick; Hindu; Cultivator; Sarun; 30; XIII, 162.	Ganja	Toxic insanity.	Bad ...	Form No. 4 shows— 6. "He was always at home in the village, and some six months ago he went mad, being frightened in a dream." 9. "It is said that his uncle was insane for a short time." 10. "Addicted to bhang." 11. "Cause—bhanga-drinking." The Civil Surgeon on 18th February 1892 certified that "he constantly beats his head, is violent, sleepless, sly, uses bad language, and is filthy and mischievous in his habits." Admitted, 18th February 1892. Died, 12th July 1892.	This man was in bad health when admitted, and throughout his stay in the asylum his mental state did not improve. The record of the <i>post-mortem</i> examination, which was conducted by an Assistant Surgeon, shows no special sign of brain disease. The Superintendent thinks this a doubtful case, as there is insanity in the family. Hemp drugs may have been the exciting cause.
2. Kali Singh; Hindu; Cultivator; Munghyr; 38; XIII, 170.	Ganja...	Toxic insanity.	Good...	Form No. 4 shows— "10. Addicted to ganja-smoking and eating bhang." 11. Cause—habit of ganja-smoking and eating bhang." "The man was arrested lurking about the fort of Monghyr." The Civil Surgeon certified on 9th May 1892 to the following symptoms. "An insane expression of countenance, frequent and incoherent talk, false accusations, excited manner, restlessness. The man throws himself on the ground at times; at others, waves his arms about. Dirty habits, sleeplessness, and attempts at violence." Admitted, 11th May 1892. Made over to friends, 27th June 1892.	On admission to the asylum he was very excited, very incoherent, and "always asking for ganja." A month later he is shown to have been "quiet and harmless," but he was still insane (though improved) when made over to his friends. The Superintendent thinks that this was probably a case of insanity due to hemp drugs, at least as the exciting cause, if not more.
3. Gajadhar Ahir; Hindu; Billiard marker; Shahabad; 30; XIII, 164.	Ganja...	Toxic insanity.	Good ...	Form No. 4 shows— 6. "Has been previously in the asylum, but was discharged cured. Since employed as a marker in the Station Racquet Court. Has broken out again." 10. "He was excessively addicted to ganja-smoking." 11. "Cause—inflammation of the brain or other injury to that organ due to abuse of ganja. The insanity is solely due to ganja-smoking." This form is signed by a subordinate "for the District Magistrate." Admitted, 13th March 1892.	This man was admitted first of all on 7th February 1888 and discharged on 26th October 1888. On that occasion his insanity was ascribed, "without doubt," to ganja. It was then said that he (being then 26 years old) had been a ganja-smoker for 11 or 12 years. He is a billiard and racquet marker. He drinks spirits to excess as well as smokes ganja. His asylum history in 1888 was as follows:— "Excited, talkative, restless, and destructive" when he came in.

Hemp Drug cases admitted in 1892.

Name, race, occupation, district, age, and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity. (Statement VII.)	Type of insanity. (Statement VI.)	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from registers and from inquiry from Superintendent.
Gajadhar Ahir— <i>contd.</i>	Ganja...	Toxic insanity.	Good...	Discharged cured, 24th October 1892.	"Quieter, but very demented" two months later. "Destructive, quarrelsome, and abusive" in June. "Much improved" in August; and "quiet; speaks rationally," in October. On the second occasion (1892) the symptoms and history were much the same. This seems to the Superintendent to have been in all probability a toxic case; and the evidence points specially to ganja as the cause, though the man indulged in liquor also.
4. Siba; Thakur; Brahman; Cultivator; Durbhanga; 25; A. 3½, 42.	Ganja...	Toxic insanity.	Fair ...	The old criminal form shows— 10. "Smokes ganja and drinks bhang." 11. "Cause unknown." 12. "Has been under restraint many times both in Bhagalpur and in Durbhanga Jail." 14. "Assaulted a warder in Bhagalpur Jail." "Assaulted a warder in Durbhanga Jail on 3rd November 1891." "Assaulted a warder in Durbhanga Jail on 3rd April 1892." "Concealed a razor, 19th March 1892." He is intractable, destructive, talkative, and unable to sleep. He flings excrement on the warders. On 9th November 1891 he made water over the grinding mills. Sometimes he does not eat well. Sometimes he works and sometimes he won't. Punishments do not influence him. Exposes his person at times. Was sent up in bad livelihood cases. Was not so mad here, but somewhat mad. The medical certificate of 17th April 1892 shows: "Suffers from great excitement at times. Restless manner. Insubordinate and not amenable to punishment." Admitted, 7th June 1892.	This man's asylum history shows that in July 1892 he was constantly excited and violent, destructive, sleepless, incoherent; in September, "stupid, silly, and incoherent;" and violent again in October, and until his escape in December. On his recapture in the end of January he was again "excited and noisy," and there was no improvement up to April. In May he became quieter, and the Superintendent now thinks him sane. The people of his village said that this man took ganja; but he has all along denied it in the asylum. To us also he denied the habit; but he recognized ganja when shown to him. The Superintendent is inclined to think that this is a case of insanity in which hemp drugs form merely the exciting cause. The relapses and repeated outbreaks seem to point to this, but the full effect of the asylum history is spoiled by the escape of the lunatic and the chances he had of returning to his evil course in January last.
5. Maghan Gir; Hindu; Beggar; Patna; 26; A. 3½, 13.	Ganja	Sane on admission	Good...	This man was not a new case in 1892. He was admitted in 1891, and, being cured, was sent to take his trial on 16th February 1892. He was readmitted after his trial on 5th March 1892, and was then "sane." This explains the difference between Statements VI and VII for this asylum.	This man's asylum history is as follows: when admitted in July 1891 he was "excited, incoherent, calling loudly for ganja. Not violent, restless, sleepless." In August he was "quieter" and gradually improved until December, when he was sent up for trial. On re-admission in March he was "quiet, orderly, clean;" and has been entered

Hemp Drug cases admitted in 1892—contd.

Name, race, occupation, district, age, and registrar number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity. (Statement VII.)	Type of insanity. (Statement VI.)	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from register and from inquiry from Superintendent.
5. Maghan Gir— <i>contd.</i>	Ganja ...	Sane on admission.	Good...	The man was arrested for trespassing at night on the railway line : he entered a third class carriage, and broke a window on 31st May 1891. The Civil Surgeon on 26th June 1891 certified that he had "peculiar expression of eyes, laughs and talks without reason, answers questions without sense, and is sleepless." Form No. 3 (dated 28th October 1891) shows :— 10. "Formerly addicted to smoking ganja." 11. "Nothing is known about the cause of insanity." But in the medical history sheet, dated 14th November 1891, Dr. E. Russell records, "Probable cause of insanity, ganja. Type, toxic insanity ; duration, eight years ; sane since July 1891."	as "sane" every month since. He will be released when the period of detention required by rule expires. He states that he used to smoke ganja regularly, sometimes ten chillums a day. He has also taken bhang, but never liquor. He had smoked ganja for ten years. The history of this case points to temporary insanity from ganja.
6. Bihari Runiar; Hindu; Shopkeeper; Durbhanga; 38; A. 3½, 13.	Ganja ...	Toxic mania.	Bad ...	The old criminal form shows— 8. "Insane since three months." 10. "Was addicted to ganja a year before, but was addicted to spirits up to time he became insane." 11. "Cause—not known." 15. "Was talkative and filthy in habit; was refusing to eat and neglecting business. Did not commit suicide (<i>sic</i>) or murder; was sometimes habituated to go naked while he was at home." 21. "The accused entered the house of the complainant and stole a <i>lota</i> worth 12 annas and was arrested." 22. "Was addicted to ganja and afterwards turned insane." The medical certificate of 29th February 1892 shows that "he is filthy in his habits, defecates and micturates anywhere and everywhere. He is vacant and bothers in manner. He will do no work and laughs or cries when spoken to. Sometimes he will not wear any clothing and seems insensible to cold." He was reported to be destructive. Admitted, 24th March 1892. Died, 23rd September 1892.	The Superintendent considers that there is no proof that this case was caused by hemp drugs. The asylum history shows that there was no improvement there. The <i>post-mortem</i> examination was conducted by an Assistant Surgeon. The record makes no reference to the brain. It should be noted that under the heading 22 in the descriptive roll ("the circumstances and causes which led to the person becoming insane") the same officer ascribes the insanity to ganja as he had said only a few lines above, that nothing was known as to the causes. The entry under heading 10 of the same document certainly does not point to ganja.
7. Ram Sarup Das; Hindu; Cultivator; Champaran; 30; XIII, 168.	Ganja...	Toxic insanity.	Good ...	Form No 4 shows— 6. "Past history not known." "Rambles over the country."	This man was "quarrelsome, abusive, excitable, and incoherent" when he was admitted to the asylum. He was improving in July and went on improving until discharged "cured."

Hemp Drug cases admitted in 1892—contd.

Name, race, occupation, district, age, and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity. (Statement VII.)	Type of insanity. (Statement VI.)	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from registers and from inquiry from Superintendent.
7. Ram Sarup Dass— contd.	Ganja...	Toxic insanity.	Good...	"Tried to set fire to an indigo factory building at Thomasnagar." 10. "Smokes ganja and tobacco." 11. "Cause—not known." 13. "Beats people with fists. Intractable and dangerous. Does not refuse to eat and drink. Abuses people on the road and obstructs females passing." Medical certificate of 28th March 1892 says, "On admission to Jail the lunatic was highly excited and inclined to be violent. He was incoherent and abusive. I observe daily that he is very noisy and hear him singing and talking at the height of his voice. He has been in Jail since 29th February and has slightly improved." Admitted, 1st April 1892. Discharged cured, 25th February 1893.	The Superintendent thinks that the insanity was due to ganja; because it is said that the man took ganja and because the symptoms disappeared rapidly. The Superintendent has no evidence that the man took ganja, except the descriptive roll, and cannot speak to any specific ganja symptoms.
8. Adit Misr; Hindu; Cultivator; Chum-parun; 22; XIII, 171.	Ganja...	Toxic insanity.	Bad ...	Form No. 4 says— 8. "Always lived in the village; was sent up by the <i>darogha</i> of police for having damaged some property belonging to Jaiman Misr. Is insane for three months." 10. "Not addicted to ganja, opium, or ardent spirits." 11. "Cause—not known." The medical certificate of 20th May 1892 says, "Noisy, incoherent in his conversation; violent in his conduct; mischievous in his acts. Subject to delusions, and unable to take care of himself. Assistant Surgeon of Bettiah Sub-Jail noted that he is filthy in his habits, abusive, keeps himself naked, tears blankets, makes noises, and sleeps very little." Admitted, 27th May 1892.	The Superintendent thinks that insanity may in this case have been caused by ganja-smoking, but that there is no proof whatever that this was the cause. He cannot say that the man is a ganja insane from any of his symptoms; but he is recorded to have admitted ganja-smoking when received into the asylum. He was also a religious beggar, and most of them smoke ganja. These seem the only grounds for showing the case as due to ganja. Apart from a ganja history it would, in Dr. Bovill's opinion, be impossible to diagnose a case as due to ganja. Before us this man professed not to know ganja or bhang, and denied ever using either. He had a pained, contracted expression of face. He retained this under examination. The sight and smell of ganja caused no change of expression. He is said to have improved since he came to the asylum, but to be still insane and uncertain. He evidently denied the use of ganja before the police as he does now; and the only connection between him and ganja is an entry within parenthesis on 16th June 1892 ("admits to ganja-smoking").

NOTE.—The total number of admissions in 1892 was—

Criminal	...	{Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
		{Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Non-criminal	...	{Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
		{Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
TOTAL									38

Of these, the above eight cases were attributed in Statement VII to hemp drugs.

Extract from the evidence of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Bovill, regarding the Patna Asylum hemp drug cases for 1892.

Taking the cases in the same order as the Commission :

(1) *Salick Patick.*

I stated this is a doubtful case, as there is insanity in the family. Hemp drugs may have been the exciting cause. The report of a full enquiry conducted by Babu Bhawani Prasad Neogi and the Civil Surgeon of Saran, states "that the witnesses who were examined, including the mother, uncle, and the next-door neighbours of the lunatic, agree in saying that Salick Patick never consumed ganja, bhang, alcohol, opium, dhatura, or any intoxicating drug whatever. They all attribute the lunacy to fright in a dream."

The Deputy Magistrate supposes that Lakhu Dusadh, the chaukidar who brought the lunatic to the authorities, is responsible for the statement that the lunacy was due to bhang. He has been unable to find Lakhu Dusadh and to take his statement. This is, therefore, a very doubtful case and depends on the *Descriptive Roll*, which gives bhang as the cause, and the statement of the lunatic, which gives ganja as the drug he used. The first entry in the case book is as follows:—"February 18th. On admission incoherent, restless, sleepless; wanders aimlessly (says he used to smoke ganja)." The *Descriptive Roll* states: "He was addicted to bhang, which is said to be the cause of his being insane."

(2) *Kali Singh.*

I stated this was probably a case of insanity due to hemp drugs, at least as the exciting cause, if not more. A full enquiry on the spot held by H. Wheeler, Esq., Sub-Divisional Officer of Biguserai, states that "Kali Singh himself, his relations, and a crowd of villagers testified that he commenced ganja smoking 15 or 16 years ago. He learned it on a pilgrimage from the sadhus."

For some time he only took two chillums a day. About three or four years ago he increased the number to four, and three or four months before his detention he raised the quantity suddenly to six, seven, and eight chillums. His son says: "There was no *thickana* about it; he smoked as much as he could lay his hands on. For two or three months before his confinement he was in the village more or less a lunatic, continuing the excessive smoking. No other cause of insanity could be discovered." This seems a good case. He admitted the use of ganja.

(3) *Gajadhar Ahir.*

I stated: "This seems in all probability to have been a toxic case, and the evidence points specially to ganja as the cause, though the man indulged in liquor also." Moulvie Syed Nasiruddin, Deputy Magistrate, investigated the case in consultation with the Civil Surgeon of Arrah. The report states that "He was of temperate habits and almost a sadhu when he became insane all of a sudden about 6 or 7 years ago (first attack of insanity). He had no cause for grief, jealousy, or misfortune. He had no illness or injury before the insanity began. He fell in company of a sadhu fakir and took to smoking ganja. He smoked for 10 or 12 days only (smoking 4 or 5 chillums daily), when all at once he took into his head to renounce all worldly affairs and turn a fakir himself. (*Note.*—He was then mad and was sent to the asylum. He remained insane for about 5 months, and was discharged cured in 8 months.) He took care not to smoke ganja again, and thus abstained for 5 years, after the lapse of which period he could not

resist the temptation, and thought he was out of danger of a relapse. He again took to smoking ganja. He had smoked for 4 or 5 days only very moderately, when the relapse came on."

He was admitted to the asylum, and recovered after 7 months. The asylum history does not agree with this report. The man, no doubt, took ganja. On his first admission it is stated that he had taken it for 11 or 12 years that is, from boy hood, he being then about twenty-six. The report says he only smoked it for 10 or 12 days. The report says he remained sane for 5 years after he was discharged. He was back in the asylum within three years and five months of his discharge. I consider this a real case of insanity produced by ganja.

(4) *Siba Thakur.*

I thought that this was a case of insanity in which hemp drugs formed merely the exciting cause.

The report submitted by the Joint Magistrate of Dharbanga and the Civil Surgeon stated that "He took to thieving at the early age of twelve; was convicted when about 18 years old. He used to smoke ganja in small quantities; but he was particularly addicted to women. He never showed signs of madness before he went to Jail the last time; on the contrary he was a very cunning thief. He must have become mad in Jail."

This man appears to have always been of a wandering, dishonest, and lazy habit and to have lost control of his temper. He was often under restraint in Bhagalpur and Darbhanga Jails, and assaulted a warder in the Darbhanga Jail in November 1891 before his last conviction.

The *Descriptive Roll* states that probably he was insane when formerly in Jail.

He is still dangerous, violent, destructive, and filthy after 18 months' treatment. I still doubt that this case was entirely caused by hemp. From an early age he seems to have been vicious and uncontrollable.

(5) *Maghan Gir.*

I stated that the history of this case points to temporary insanity from ganja. The further report on the case by the Magistrate of Muzaffarpur, which was received on 11th January 1894, quite bears out this opinion. There is no hereditary and no other known cause of insanity. Maghan Gir is a fakir, but has abstained from sexual intercourse all his life. He began to smoke ganja about a month before he became insane. He tried to commit suicide by lying down in front of a train, and 7 or 8 days later entered a railway carriage and broke a pane of glass. For this he was arrested, and, being insane, was sent to the asylum. Report states: "He consumed about the same quantity of ganja, *i.e.*, two or three chillums daily for about a month. He took bhang regularly." Maghan Gir himself says he used to smoke ganja regularly for ten years, sometimes 10 chillums a day, and that he also took bhang. The only witness examined is the lunatic's brother, he, Maghan Gir, being absent on a pilgrimage.

This appears a case of insanity due to ganja.

(6) *Bihari Runiar.*

I stated that there was no proof that this case was caused by hemp drugs.

The report conducted by the Joint Magistrate and Civil Surgeon of Durbhanga states that "He was addicted to ganja and to drink, but not in excessive quantities. He went to the Sonapore Fair in the best of health. He returned after a stay of 7 to 10 days completely mad, and after staying a few days at home he disappeared. He was a wrestler." This is most likely a case of insanity caused by ganja.

He, being already a ganja smoker, probably indulged in the vice to excess while at the fair. I hear that wrestlers often take ganja and bhang.

(7) *Ram Sarup Das alias Ramcheriter Thakur.*

An enquiry was held by Deputy Magistrate, Moulvi Syed Karim, in consultation with the Civil Surgeon of Champaran.

I thought that the insanity was due to ganja, because it is said that the man took ganja and because the symptoms disappeared rapidly. I had no evidence that the man took ganja except the *Descriptive Roll*. The report states that there is no family history of insanity, and that "he was not addicted to ganja-smoking before or during the time that he was insane or to any other intoxicants, such as alcohol, opium, etc. Owing to certain reverses of fortune, he fell into great pecuniary difficulties and was obliged to sell his trees and mortgage his lands."

"These difficulties exercised a very injurious influence on his mind, and he became seriously ill with fever a year before he turned insane. It is difficult to say why the insanity in the above case was ascribed to ganja-smoking, the result of the enquiries conclusively proving that it had no connection whatever with the use of that drug."

This case appears to have been due to misfortune.

(8) *Adit Misr.*

I stated that insanity may have been caused by ganja-smoking, but there is no proof whatever that this is the case. He was recorded to have admitted ganja-smoking, and he was a religious beggar. The report made by the same officers as in the last case (No. 6) states that "None of the relatives of Adit Misr could be traced, and consequently no further enquiries could be made in the case."

The result of the more careful enquiry, therefore, is that the cases of Salik Patick and Siba Thakur are very doubtful; that of Ram Sarup Das is altogether contradicted. The cases of Kali Singh, Gajadhur Ahir, Bihari Runiar, and Maghan Gir appear to be really due to hemp drugs; and that of Adit Misr has no further light thrown on it by the enquiry, and stands on his own admission and the fact of his being a religious beggar or devotee.

DACCA LUNATIC ASYLUM.

(SUPERINTENDENT, DR. COBB.)

Hemp Drug cases admitted in 1892.

Name, race, occupation, district, age and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity. (Statement VII.)	Type of insanity. (Statement VI.)	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from registers and from enquiry from Superintendent.
1. Charan Das; Hindu; Cultivator; Dacca; 66; No. K 117.	Ganja...	Dementia	Good...	This man was first admitted to the asylum in September 1857 at the age of 31 and discharged in June 1864. Re-admitted on 1st October 1864. In the register for 1864 it is entered: "Stated in his <i>Descriptive Roll</i> to have been insane for last nine years; has not had any of his relatives insane; is addicted to ganja, which is the assigned cause of his insanity. During insanity he has been intractable, violent, destructive, at times irascible, talkative and incoherent at times, silent and generally melancholic." He escaped in 1867, 1868, and 1871, and then again on the 10th December 1891. He was recaptured and sent back into the Asylum by the Police on 8th January 1892, and so appears as an admission of that year. None of the papers in this case are now forthcoming.	Since admission to the asylum in 1857 he has been reported to be intractable talkative, and incoherent, and filthy in his habits. Is always watching an opportunity of escaping. In October 1872 Dr. Wise reports that he is a stupid fellow who brightens up when ganja is mentioned. In May 1883 he was excited for four or five days, was restless and destructive, and was so violent that he had to be kept under restraint. In November 1887 he is reported to have been occasionally excited and violent. As a rule he was quiet and harmless. He died of dysentery on 22nd July 1893. The <i>post-mortem</i> examination showed (<i>inter alia</i>)—"Head.—There was a large quantity of serous fluid in the cavity of the arachnoid. Brain healthy, but somewhat anæmic and small; the ventricles contained a small quantity of serous effusion, but otherwise healthy." (Dr. Cobb.)
2. Dayal Dass Bairagi; Hindu; Beggar; Dacca; 46; No. K 345.	Ganja...	Not insane.	Fair ...	This man was admitted on the 6th March 1891. He was accused of theft, but found to be incapable of making his defence owing to insanity. The Deputy Magistrate of Munshiganj (committing officer) reported that his <i>Descriptive Roll</i> could not be furnished as no trace of his relations could be found and no information could be obtained regarding him. On the 2nd November 1891 he was discharged to stand his trial and re-admitted on the 11th January 1892, having been acquitted on the ground of insanity. Discharged without security on the 20th September 1893.	On 27th April 1891 there is this entry in the register: "Since admission he has appeared sane. He admits he was addicted to ganja. This probably was the cause of his being insane for a time." On 12th June 1891 it is entered, "Appears quite sane. Answers questions rationally. Gives a description of the theft committed, and says he was insane at the time." He never during either of the two periods of detention in the asylum showed any symptoms of insanity. This case is specially treated in Dr. Cobb's evidence under his answer to question 57 (a). Dr. Cobb appears to have discussed the matter with the patient after he recovered and recorded particulars ascertained from him.
3. Baishmar Chandra Saha; Hindu; Shopkeeper; Dacca; 45; No. L 153.	Ganja...	Mania ...	Indifferent.	Admitted on 25th January 1892. Civil Surgeon certified on the 14th January: "He is talkative and incoherent. He is very excited in manner. He chatters nonsense to himself. He is sleepless, troublesome, and incoherent. He rubs his body with dirt. He is not violent." In his <i>Descriptive Roll</i> , which is signed by a Sub-Inspector, it is stated that he has been insane for about four months, that nothing is known regarding any of his relatives	The entry in the register ascribing the insanity to ganja-smoking was made by the Overseer immediately on the man's admission. The first entry by Superintendent, Dr. Nicholson, is on 27th January as follows: "This man became more and more excited and restless since his admission; he was very restless night and day, rarely sleeping, ate his food indifferently, destroying most of it by mixing it with dirt before eating. Shouted and yelled at times, making a

Hemp Drug cases admitted in 1892--contd.

Name, race, occupation, district, age, and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity. (Statement VII.)	Type of insanity. (Statement VI.)	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from registers and from enquiry from Superintendent.
3. Baishmar Chandra Saha-- <i>contd.</i>	Ganja...	Mania.	Indifferent.	being insane, that the lunatic "is addicted to ganja and ardent spirits," and that he set fire to his own house. He is also said to be violent and dangerous and disposed to suicide. It is distinctly stated that "no cause could be assigned" for his insanity.	great noise, went naked, destroying clothes when given him. He was filthy in his habits, constantly knocked his head against the wall, had thereby made a sore on his forehead." "29th January 1892.—Continued in a very exhausted state as the result of his excitement, and died to-day of the exhaustion of mania. His body was made over to his friends as they came to claim it."
4. Uzir Ali Sha; Muslim; Fakir; Backerganj; 75; No. L 161.	Ganja...	Toxic insanity.	Indifferent.	Admitted on the 31st January 1892, accused of murder, but found to be incapable of making his defence on the ground of insanity. It is stated in his <i>Descriptive Roll</i> signed by the "committing officer" that he has been insane for about three months, that it is "not known" whether any of his relatives have been insane, and that he was "formerly addicted to ganja;" said to be dangerous. He is said to have killed a woman with a <i>dao</i> and <i>lathi</i> . "The accused, who was staying in the house of the deceased's father, entered at night the room in which she was sleeping, and having brought her out killed her by repeated blows. He professed to be a "fakir," and to foretell the future events. He had many disciples, and used to distribute medicines to people. He did not live in the village, but came to it occasionally, so nothing was known of him. It is distinctly stated that the cause of insanity is "not known."	In this case the entry of "ganja-smoking" in the register as the cause of insanity was made by the Overseer on the man's admission to the asylum. He was admitted on the 31st January 1892, became more and more excited, and "died of exhaustion of mania" on 24th April 1892. In the <i>post-mortem</i> examination Dr. Cobb records (<i>inter alia</i>): <i>Head</i> .—"There was a small quantity of serous fluid in the cavity of arachnoid. Brain healthy. Its ventricles contained a small quantity of serous effusion."
5. Swarup Kaibarta; Hindu; Cultivator; Sylhet; 25; No. L 169.	Ganja...	Toxic insanity.	Fair ...	Admitted on the 19th February 1892, accused of (1) voluntarily causing grievous hurt by a dangerous weapon; and (2) voluntarily causing hurt by a dangerous weapon. The <i>Descriptive Roll</i> (signed by the Deputy Commissioner) says: "On the 31st October 1891 the accused all on a sudden wounded his mother with a <i>dao</i> while in a state of temporary insanity, as appeared from the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution." It also shows the man to have been insane since September 1891; none of his relatives were insane. "He used to take ganja sometimes, but not too much." His insanity is said to have been caused "by sudden attack of disorder in brain."	The entry in the register giving "ganja-smoking" as the cause of insanity was made by the Overseer immediately on the man's admission. The first entry by the Superintendent is on 9th July 1892 as follows:— "Has been very dull and melancholic since his admission. Can hardly be got to answer a question, and if he does, is irrational. Mutters to himself frequently; prefers solitude; will take his food if it is given to him, but asks for nothing." In September 1893 he is reported to be obstinate, and refused to work, destroyed his clothing and remained naked, but was not aggressive. There has been no improvement.
6. Sheikh Waris; Muslim; Cultivator; Dacca; 28; No. L 175.	Ganja...	Not insane.	Good...	Admitted on the 22nd February 1892. Was tried for house-breaking with theft, but was acquitted on the ground of insanity. His <i>Descriptive Roll</i> (signed by the Joint Magistrate) says: "On the night of the 25th January he broke the lock of a room of the Dacca Judge's Court and stole some papers, forms, and books, etc." It is further stated that	On the man's admission to the asylum the Overseer entered "ganja-smoking" as the cause of insanity, but left the "disease" blank. The Superintendent afterwards filled in this blank with "not insane," as the man was "quite rational" from the time of his admission. He was made over to his friends on 22nd May 1893.

Hemp Drug cases admitted in 1892—contd.

Name, race, occupation, district, age, and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity. (Statement VII.)	Type of insanity (Statement VI.)	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from registers and from enquiry from Superintendent.
6. Sheikh Waris—contd.	Ganja...	Not insane.	Good...	he has been insane since Asarh 1298 (June 1891) and "no particular cause" is assigned for his insanity. "He is not at present addicted to intoxicants, but, as he stated in his statement, used to smoke ganja." It was "not known" whether any of his relatives were insane.	We have examined the records in this case. The only mention of ganja is by the Civil Surgeon in his evidence before the Joint Magistrate. He said: "I had this man under my observation for some days in jail. He showed no signs of insanity. He may be a ganja-smoker, but I cannot say." This was on 10th February 1892. On the same day the prisoner said, "I do smoke ganja sometimes. I had not smoked ganja on the day that I took these things." On the first idem he had said "I have committed a sin and ask for pardon. I was mad and lost my senses. I am not mad now and want to go home." He made no mention of ganja on this earlier occasion. There is no ground in the record to connect the alleged insanity with hemp drugs.
7. Durga Churn Chunga; Hindu; not known; Dacca; 48; No. H 337.	Ganja...	Toxic insanity.	Fair ...	On 26th August 1889 this man was admitted to the asylum. The papers show that his family history was "not known," that the man "smokes ganja at times," and that the cause of insanity is "not known." Yet the entry made in the register on his admission there is as follows:— "This man is said to have been insane for 1½ years, and ganja-smoking is assigned as the cause of his insanity." "He suffered from 'recurrent mania,' but after a long lucid interval he was discharged on 25th November 1890. He was re-admitted on 2nd April 1892, and the <i>Descriptive Roll</i> shows that he had been insane 'since ten or twelve years,' and that 'lunatic's brother was insane for some time.' It is stated that it is 'not known' whether the lunatic was addicted to intoxicants, and the cause of insanity is 'not known.'" Dr. Nicholson (Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of the Asylum) adds in his certificate: "He has on previous occasions been in the Asylum, his insanity being induced by ganja." But there is no authority given for this statement, which is probably based on the entry in the Asylum register quoted above.	Since his readmission this man has had three fits of recurrent mania. During fits he is very excited, dirty, abusive, restless, and violent. When we visited the asylum he was in a terribly maniacal condition, pacing up and down his cell and shouting and beating the wall.
8. Madhavram Dev; Hindu; Cultivator; Sylhet; 45; No. L 215.	Ganja...	Toxic insanity.	Good...	In the <i>Descriptive Roll</i> this man is said to have been insane for two years, and "consumption of ganja" is assigned as the cause of his insanity. He has a "scar on centre of forehead." He has not had epilepsy. He is violent at times, and struck a boy and a man with sticks and caused a slight wound to the former. Sometimes goes naked. Is filthy	The Overseer entered "ganja smoking" as the cause of insanity on the patient's admission into the Asylum, but left the disease blank. This blank the Superintendent subsequently filled in with "Toxic insanity?" (as doubtful). The man's Asylum history is thus summed up. "Subject to fits of excitement. Fits last about a month or six weeks, and the

Hemp Drug cases admitted in 1892—contd.

Name, race, occupation, district, age, and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity. (Statement VII.)	Type of insanity. (Statement VI.)	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from registers and from enquiry from Superintendent.
8. Madhavram Dev — contd.	Ganja...	Toxic insanity.	Good...	in his habits. His relatives were not insane. Mr. Banerji, Civil Surgeon, of Sylhet, certified to "mental depression, sulkiness, wakefulness, often throws away his food, given to fits of crying, gave silly answers to questions put," and he adds that it was communicated to him by others that the lunatic "used to take ganja. He was mad before (twice)."	intervals two or three months." (February 1894.)
9. Gagan Chunder Chathati; Hindu; Priest; Dacca; 28; No. L 271.	Ganja...	Toxic insanity.	Good...	Admitted on the 25th June 1892. It is stated in his <i>Descriptive Roll</i> that he has been insane for six years, that it is "not known" whether any of his relatives have been insane, and that he is "addicted to ganja and spirits," but that the cause of his insanity is "not known." He has not had epilepsy. He is violent, mischievous, troublesome, and struck his mother with a <i>dao</i> , and now attempts to do the same if opportunity allows. The medical certificate says:— "Talks excitedly, at times incoherently, says there is a conspiracy against him, and that he wishes to have connection with his mother, also told me that he strikes his friends because he loves them. He assaulted the Asylum Overseer in my presence this morning. Refuses food at times, sleeps badly, gives trouble when bathing, and is generally intractable."	The entry of "ganja" as the cause was made by the Overseer when the man was admitted. The "disease" was then left blank, but the Superintendent subsequently entered "toxic insanity?" (as doubtful). Since admission he has been noisy, talkative, incoherent, indecent, abusive, kicked the Overseer without any reason. He is generally troublesome and unmanageable. The Superintendent records that he "denied that he ever took ganja."
10. Garua alias Gorbardhan; Hindu; Kuli; Dacca; 37; No. L 287.	Ganja...	Toxic insanity.	Good...	Admitted on the 10th July 1892. The <i>Descriptive Roll</i> shows the cause of insanity as "not known," but that the man was "addicted to ganja." It is "not known" whether any near relative has been insane, or whether the lunatic has had epilepsy. He is "mischievous, troublesome," assaults people, and is also abusive. Civil Surgeon certified: "He is noisy, violent, abusive, dirty in his habits. He told me that he knew of a hidden treasure in a village, and offered the Asylum Overseer a share of it if he would go there with him. Does not sleep, talks about fairies, says he has stolen Rs. 800 belonging to me."	On admission the Overseer entered "ganja" as the cause, but left the disease blank. The Superintendent subsequently entered "toxic insanity?" (as doubtful). Noisy, troublesome, and violent soon after admission. Shortly after he became much quieter, but talkative and incoherent. Has lost his delusion about treasures and of fairies. There is no improvement.
11. Narayan Das; Hindu; Beggar; Dacca; 26; No. L 327.	Ganja...	Toxic insanity.	Indifferent.	Admitted on 20th August 1892. The <i>Descriptive Roll</i> shows that the man's relatives are "not known," that it is "not known" how long he has been insane, or whether any near relative has been insane; that "the lunatic used to smoke ganja previously, and now is also addicted to that," and that the cause assigned for the insanity is "smoking of excessive ganja." He was accused of theft and found to be incapable of making his defence.	On 12th May 1893 the entry is— "Has improved very much since admission, and is now quiet and tractable, but not quite coherent in his replies to questions." In February 1894 he was reported to be sane and capable of making his defence.

Hemp Drug cases admitted in 1892—concl'd.

Name, race, occupation, district, age, and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity (Statement VII).	Type of insanity (Statement VI).	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from registers and from enquiry from Superintendent.
12. Manohar Mahanta; Hindu; not known; Cachar; 31; No. L 335.	Ganja...	Toxic insanity.	Good...	Admitted on 23rd August 1892. The <i>Descriptive Roll</i> , signed by the Civil Surgeon, Dr. Partridge, shows that the man's friends are "not known," nor the duration of the insanity, nor whether any near relative was insane, that the lunatic was "addicted to ganja," and that "no other cause is known except what is mentioned above." The lunatic has not had epilepsy; he is violent. He "does not speak." The medical certificate says, "Dirty in habits, offers violence to his attendants, refuses food, talks nonsense"; and there is added, as communicated by others, "lunatic is addicted to ganja, beats and strikes people, does not speak."	On the man's being admitted, the Overseer entered "ganja" as the cause, leaving the disease blank. The Superintendent subsequently entered "toxic insanity?"—(as doubtful). On October 22nd, 1892, we have the entry:—"Is very violent and disposed to strike, is abusive, noisy, and dirty in his habits. Is kept in a separate cell, sleeps and eats well." There has been no change in this man's condition.
13. Narayan Nawa; Hindu; Tea Coolie; Cachar; 21; No. L 391.	Ganja ..	Toxic insanity.	Good...	Admitted on the 29th October 1892. The <i>Descriptive Roll</i> , signed by the Civil Surgeon, Dr. Partridge, shows the duration as "about two months," that no near relative has been insane; that the lunatic has not had epilepsy; that he was "addicted to ganja," and that "no other cause is known except what is mentioned above." The lunatic is described as "violent." The medical certificate states: "Dirty habits, violent, tries to beat people, talkative and noisy"; and there is added as communicated to the Civil Surgeon by others, "said not to be violent, is a ganja-smoker."	On admission he was violent, talkative and noisy, dirty, and indecent and destructive. In February 1894 it is said, "has improved slowly, and since the last two months has become quiet and rational."
14. Padai Ram; Hindu; Constable; Faridpur; 28; No. L 407.	Ganja...	Toxic insanity.	Good...	Admitted on the 18th November 1892. The <i>Descriptive Roll</i> , signed by the Joint Magistrate, shows duration as one month, that no near relative of the lunatic has been insane, that he is "addicted to ganja and bhang, and drinks at times," and that "no particular cause is assigned" for his insanity. He has not had epilepsy. Has a delusion that he has evil spirits inside him. Is dirty in his habits. The Civil Surgeon certified: "Hallucination about some evil spirits being inside him, dirty habits, e.g., urinating and defecating in bed, and trying to put faeces into his mouth. Being quite violent and trying to strike people without any reason, and muttering to himself throughout the day." He adds, as communicated by others, "is a confirmed ganja smoker."	The first entry by the Superintendent is dated 29th December 1892: "Is now quite sane." He continued sane until his discharge on 1st February 1893.
15. Narayan Das; Hindu; nil; Dacca; 26; No. L 327.	Ganja...	Toxic insanity.	Indifferent.	The history of this case is described in case No. 11. The man had been sent (though apparently still insane) to appear before the Sub-Divisional Officer of Narayanganj on 1st November 1892, and re-admitted on the 3rd idem. His case is consequently shown twice on the returns.	.....

NOTE.—The total number of admissions in 1892 was—

Criminal	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
	Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Non-criminal...	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL										43

Of these, the above 15 cases were attributed in Statement No. VII to hemp drugs and only eleven of them are entered under "Toxic insanity" in Statement VI
20th February 1894.

NOTE ON CASES OF INSANITY ATTRIBUTED TO THE USE OF HEMP DRUGS ADMITTED INTO
THE DACCA LUNATIC ASYLUM DURING 1892.

(Submitted by Surgeon-Major Cobb to the Commission when orally examined.)

1. *Charan Dass*.—There is no reason to suppose that ganja was the cause of this man's insanity, except the entry in his *Descriptive Roll*, in which it is stated that he was addicted to ganja, and a remark by Dr. Wise in 1872 that "he is a stupid fellow, who brightens up when ganja is mentioned."

The history of his case is not that of a ganja maniac, and the *post-mortem* appearances suggest chronic degenerative changes in the central nervous system.

2. *Dayal Dass Bairagi*.—I have no doubt that this was a case of temporary insanity induced by smoking ganja. He is example No. 1. in the evidence which I have already given. The history of the gradual supervention of his insanity under the increasing doses of ganja and his rapid recovery when confined are instructive. The fact that his father was a ganja smoker is worthy of notice. These facts I discovered in careful personal examination of the man.

3. *Baishmar Chandra Saha*.—There is no evidence of his being a ganja smoker beyond the entry in his *Descriptive Roll* that he was addicted to ganja and spirits. The case was evidently one of simple mania.

4. *Uzir Ali Sha*.—The evidence of ganja-smoking in this case is very untrustworthy. It is vaguely stated in his *Descriptive Roll* that he was *formerly* addicted to ganja. The case was probably one of simple mania.

5. *Swarup Kaibarta*.—There is not the slightest reason for supposing ganja-smoking to have been the cause of this man's insanity other than the entry in his *Descriptive Roll*. On the contrary, the case presents all the characteristics of simple melancholia.

6. *Sheikh Waris*.—This man was found to be quite sane on admission to the Asylum. There is not a particle of evidence to support the view that ganja caused his insanity, if he ever was insane.

7. *Durga Churn Chunga*.—This is undoubtedly a case of recurrent mania. Beyond a vague reference of ganja-smoking in his *Descriptive Roll*, there is no reason to attribute his insanity to a toxic cause.

8. *Madhavram Dev*.—This patient's insanity is definitely attributed to the use of ganja in his *Descriptive Roll*, but I think it is entirely doubtful if the drug had anything to do with it.

9. *Gagan Chunder Chathati*.—This is a doubtful toxic case. It is stated in the *Descriptive Roll* that he was addicted to ganja and spirits.

10. *Garua*.—There is no evidence of ganja being the cause of insanity except the fact stated in the *Descriptive Roll* that he was addicted to ganja.

11. *Narayan Das*.—This man is an up-country fakir, and was known to be an excessive ganja smoker, and he does not deny the fact. The whole history of his case leads me to the conclusion that ganja was the exciting cause of his insanity.

12. *Manohar Mahanta*.—The entry in the *Descriptive Roll* and the medical certificate that the "lunatic is addicted to ganja" are the only reasons for supposing this to be a case of toxic insanity. In view of the fact as shown by the papers that this man's relatives were not known and nothing else was known of his case, the above entries are of less weight than they would otherwise have been.

13. *Narayan Nawa*.—This appears to be a case of insanity induced by the use of ganja. I base my opinion on the opinion of the Civil Surgeon of Cachar and on my own observation of the case.

14. *Padai Ram*.—This case also appears to be one of toxic insanity. I cannot at present give reasons for this view.

Report of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Russell, Superintendent of the Dacca Lunatic Asylum, submitting further information regarding the Hemp Drug cases of 1892.

1. *Charan Das*.—Report not received.
2. *Dayal Dass*.—In this case no further information can be gathered by the Magistrate. I have nothing to add to the facts already recorded and no means of testing the diagnosis. Nothing has been heard regarding any recurrence of insanity since his release.
3. *Baishmar Chandra Saha*.—Had been addicted to ganja-smoking from his youth. Had heavy business losses. A year after this was obviously insane. Not ascertainable if consumption of ganja became excessive after these troubles. His father and mother are reported to have been of weak mind. Of two sisters, one suffers from mild idiocy. This case might be diagnosed as due to "heredity," and perhaps accelerated by use of ganja.
4. *Uzir Ali Sha*.—The Magistrate (Backerganj) reports, that it is not known that this man ever had used ganja. It is known that he did not use it for the last three or four years immediately before he became insane. Diagnosis suggested—"disease mania, cause unknown."
5. *Swarup Kaibarta*.—No history of heredity. Reported to have occasionally smoked ganja without any noticeable effect. He had an improper intimacy with a neighbour's wife. This coming to the husband's ears, a violent scene occurred. Mental unsoundness was noticed for the first time in Swarup Kaibarta immediately after this scene. Case might probably be more correctly diagnosed as "emotional excitement."
6. *Sheikh Waris*.—This case seems to have been recorded as due to ganja on evidence of a very slight character. The history of the case shows that the man lost his house, land, and means of living; great depression followed. About this time he drew on himself the curse of a fakir of great repute for sanctity. These troubles preyed on his mind; he became peculiar and eventually insane. I should diagnose this case as due to "grief and anxiety." It is questionable whether ganja comes in as even a remote cause. No history of heredity.
7. *Durga Churn Chunga*.—The Magistrate (Dacca) reports (24th May 1894): "He does not appear to be in the habit of smoking ganja, and the real cause of his insanity cannot be ascertained." "Anxiety regarding his want of means may have turned him mad." The actual ascertained facts seem to justify a diagnosis—"Mania, cause not known," rather than "toxic insanity, cause ganja."
8. *Madhavram Dev*.—Incurred business losses which swallowed up the small economies of many years and ruined him; became morose and reckless; took to using ganja in large quantities; became gradually insane. Report says: "It was after Madhavram betrayed signs of mental aberration that his people came to know of his bad habit." That he used ganja before his troubles is not certain. Suggested diagnosis—Mania: *causes* (1) grief, leading to (2) excessive use of ganja.
9. *Gagan Chunder Chathati*.—The Magistrate (Dacca, 24th May 1894) reports; "This man was never in the habit of taking ganja." He was a school-master. A book he wrote as a text-book was rejected by the Committee. He was then unsuccessful in examination for a mukhtiarship. Depression ensued; he took to drink, and eventually became insane. No history of heredity. The facts as now recorded seem to warrant a diagnosis of toxic insanity, cause alcohol.
10. *Garua* alias *Goberdhan*.—No further information has been elicited.
11. *Narayan Das*.—No further information has been elicited.
The case is the same as that below.—See No. 15.
12. *Manohar Mahanta*.—No further information obtainable.
13. *Narayan Nawa*.—Report not received.
14. *Padai Ram*.—No further information obtainable.
15. *Narayan Das*.—This case is the same as No. 11.

E. G. RUSSELL, M.B., B.Sc.,
Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel,
Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Dacca.

BERHAMPORE LUNATIC ASYLUM (BENGAL).

(SUPERINTENDENT, DR. MEADOWS.)

Hemp Drug cases admitted in 1892.

Name, race, occupation, district, age, and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity. (Statement VII.)	Type of insanity. (Statement VI.)	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from registers and from inquiry from the Superintendent, etc.
1. Surat Chandra Ghose; Kyasth; Zemindar,* Khulna; 17; No. 146. *Son of muharrir (further inquiry).	Ganja...	Toxic insanity.	Indifferent.	The medical certificate says that he is violent and dangerous and has lucid intervals. The <i>Descriptive Roll</i> shows that the insanity had lasted three months, that the patient was "addicted to ganja-smoking formerly and can smoke now if he gets it," that "ganja-smoking" is assigned as the cause, and that there is no history of epilepsy or heredity. Admitted, 6th January 1892. Discharged, 31st January 1893.	The case book shows that the lunatic says "that the cause of his becoming insane was that he took to religion and counting beads, and his beads were stolen." He improves from the time of admission, and is declared sane on 7th June 1892 and discharged on 31st January 1893.
2. Pitambar Singh; Rajput; Cultivator; Bhagalpur; 40; No. 150.	Ganja...	Mania ...	Bad ...	The medical certificate shows that "he never answers any questions though he sometimes makes sounds with his lips closed," and is filthy in his habits. The <i>Descriptive Roll</i> shows that he had been insane since October 1891, that he was "addicted to ganja-smoking previously," that the insanity was "possibly due to ganja-smoking," that there was no history of heredity, and that it was not known whether he had epilepsy. "It appears that he became insane and did not eat properly, and one day after sunrise, while his wife was seated in the verandah of the house, he came from behind and cut her in the right ear." He was "melancholic." Admitted, 17th March 1892. Died, 16th July 1892.	"Since admission he has been very filthy. * * Keeps on moaning, does not sleep at night, eats badly, * * refuses to answer any questions." He required forcible feeding by the nose in May and had suicidal tendency. He was admitted to hospital for diarrhoea on 28th June and died 15th July. The <i>post-mortem</i> showed death to be due to dysentery with infarctions in the lungs. The type is shown as "Mania."
3. Karanu Shaha; Hindu; Shopkeeper; Rangpur; 21; No. 151.	Ganja...	Toxic insanity.	Fair ...	The medical certificate shows that he "talked excitedly and irrelevantly, tore his clothes, threatened to strike others, dirty in his habits, voiding solid excreta in his clothes from 20th to 23rd February 1892. Has been quiet, rational, and even courteous since." The <i>Descriptive Roll</i> shows that he had been mischievous and violent, that he "is reported to have been insane for the last four years," that he was "apparently not" addicted to any intoxicant, and that "no cause is assigned except báyu (vertigo?). "There is no history, heredity or epilepsy. His age is "20 or 21 years." Admitted, 19th March 1892.	The case book shows that he was admitted to the Asylum on 4th September 1889, "aged 17 years." He had been insane about eight months, and had been insane once before, but cured after five or six months; "violent and dangerous and not addicted to drugs." "The medical certificate says that he is suffering from acute mania with perfect intermissions of sanity." On 24th March 1891 he "appears sane; says that his sister said he had been made mad by <i>jadu</i> ." In June 1891 he was discharged sane. He was re-admitted on 19th March 1892 "in fair health and physique, and appearing quiet and harmless." There was no improvement until 18th December 1893, when he is considered sane, but unfit for release.

Hemp Drug cases admitted in 1892—contd.

Name, race, occupation, district, age, and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity. (Statement VII.)	Type of insanity. (Statement VI.)	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from registers and from inquiry from the Superintendent, etc.
3. Kuranu Shaha— <i>contd.</i>	Ganja...	Toxic insanity.	Fair.		In March 1894 the same opinion is expressed by Dr. Meadows. It is added: "He now states that he used to smoke ganja two and five times a day. There is nothing in the <i>Descriptive Roll</i> about his being addicted to ganja, however. * * * Judging from the history of the case, it is very probable that ganja is the real exciting cause of his recurrent attacks." This is the first mention of ganja. The entry in the descriptive roll regarding the man having been insane for four years had not been copied into the case book by Dr. Meadows' predecessor, Dr. Saunders. Had that been brought to Dr. Meadows' notice, he says it would have altered his opinion on this case.
4. Bihari Jolaha; Hindu; Labourer; Monghyr; 26; No. 157.	Ganja...	Toxic insanity.	Good...	The medical certificate of Dr. Moorhead says: "His appearance is that of a simple-minded man; wears a continuous smile." He refused to work in Jail and threatened the overseers. The <i>Descriptive Roll</i> says that he had been insane eight months. As to whether he took intoxicants it is said "Not known. Not in this Jail. He says he used to take ganja." He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for theft on 18th March 1891, and became insane in Jail. The "circumstances and causes" leading to insanity are "not known; he has shown weakness of intellect from the time of his admission to Jail." There is no history of epilepsy or heredity. Admitted, 19th May 1892. Discharged, 3rd October 1893.	The case book says: "Dr. P. A. Rigby certifies that he has a vacant and dazed look and smiles in an idiotic manner when spoken to. Answers questions in a hesitating manner and with great effort to collect his thoughts. At other times quite at random. Has the general appearance of an idiot." "In the asylum he has a half-witted appearance, eats, drinks, and sleeps well. If interfered with assaults people." There is no improvement. He is finally made over to his father on security on 3rd October 1893.
5. Kanai Lal Dubé; Brahman; Beggar; Burdwan; 32; No. 158.	Ganja...	Toxic insanity.	Fair ...	The medical certificate shows that "his talk is violent, incessant, and incoherent. Has exalted ideas, imagining himself a dispossessed king. Has to be restrained forcibly at times from violence. His habits are dirty." His <i>Descriptive Roll</i> shows that it is not known how long he has been insane, nor whether there is any history of heredity or epilepsy. He had been "addicted to ganja for a long time," and "ganja" is assigned as the cause. Admitted, 28th May 1892.	The case book shows that on admission he was violent, dangerous, noisy, and very filthy, and eating and sleeping badly. No change in his mental condition until 13th October 1893, when it is noted "some mental improvement observed." There is no entry subsequent to this. On 13th June 1892 it is noted: "The Magistrate of Burdwan certifies that no relations could be found by the police."
6. Ramnarain; Hindu; Shopkeeper; Nuddea; 24; No. 161.	Ganja...	Toxic insanity.	Poor ...	The medical certificate says: "Does not reply to questions reasonably; always mutters himself indistinct words," and is dirty and destructive.	On admission he was quiet, dirty, and incoherent. "Takes his food well, but does not sleep at night." "Gives only his name and nothing more."

Hemp Drug cases admitted in 1892—contd.

Name, race, occupation, district, age, and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity. (Statement VII.)	Type of insanity. (Statement VI.)	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from registers and from inquiry from the Superintendent, etc.
6. Ramnarain;— <i>contd.</i>	Ganja...	Toxic insanity.	Poor.	The <i>Descriptive Roll</i> shows that he "is a waif and stray picked up on the road, and nothing is known of his antecedents, nor any information can be got from him." The Deputy Magistrate says: "the enquiring police officer reports that the lunatic has no friends nor relatives." Admitted, 18th June 1892.	On November 11th is this entry: "No improvement. Now states that he used to take large quantities of ganja." There is "no improvement" up to 18th February 1894, the date of the last entry made.
7. Hari Das; Hindu; none; Gya; 45; No. 162.	Ganja...	Mania ...	Bad ...	The medical certificate shows him to have been irrational, noisy, abusive, and dirty. The <i>Descriptive Roll</i> shows that nothing is known of his past history, but "it is believed that he has been addicted to ganja." There is also in the file copy of the following note, dated 23rd June 1892, of the District Superintendent of Police, Gya: "To Magistrate,—The head constable of Warisally, Gunge O. P., reports that he has inquired into the question asked by you. The villagers state that about 25 or 30 years ago Hari Das went off his head and was sent to the Patna Lunatic Asylum. He returned home on being discharged from the latter place, and never showed any signs of madness again." Admitted, 25th June 1892. Died, 2nd August 1892.	The case is entered as one of mania. He was "suffering from an advanced form of leprosy with loss of three toes of right foot and ulceration of big toe." On 19th July it is noted: "Admitted to hospital on 1st July. Is getting worse mentally and bodily." He died from the effects of leprosy, 2nd August 1892.
8. Kanta Dubé; Hindu; Durwan; Mirzapur; 32; No. 165.	Ganja...	Toxic insanity.	Indifferent.	The medical certificate shows that the man "has a wild maniacal look," and is noisy, incoherent, destructive, violent, and sleepless. The Magistrate adds that he is suicidal. The <i>Descriptive Roll</i> shows that he is an up-country man, and nothing is known of his past history. He had "formerly been addicted to ganja and bhang only," but "nothing" is assigned as the cause of insanity. There is also in the file a letter from the Magistrate of Mirzapur, saying that no relatives can be traced. Admitted, 16th August 1892. Died, 17th May 1893.	On admission it is recorded that the lunatic "says he eats beef, pig, and drinks spirits and smokes ganja." This is the only mention of ganja. There is no mental improvement until 11th February 1893, when this entry occurs: "Since 29th January has been in hospital; syphilitic eruption; slight mental improvement." On 12th April it is noted: "Gradually wasting away, evidently by phthisis." He died on 17th May 1893, and "the <i>post-mortem</i> shows phthisis and pericarditis."
9. Arjun Upadhya; Hindu; Constable; Chapra; 26; No. 166.	Bhang...	Toxic insanity.	Good...	The medical certificate says he is irrational and goes naked, and is "in the acute stage of mania at present." The <i>Descriptive Roll</i> shows that he became mad during leave in July 1892, and that it is "heard that last year he became insane, but cured;" that he is addicted to "ganja and bhang," which are assigned as causing the insanity. It is not known whether there is any history of heredity or epilepsy. Admitted, 28th August 1892. Discharged, 31st January 1893.	On admission he was violent, dangerous, dirty, sleepless, and restless, but "answers questions apparently rationally, and says that he went to enquire into the case of a Parsi who fell from a tree and killed himself, and that the ghost of the Parsi entered into him and made him mad." There is "slight mental improvement" in October, and in November it is noted: "Slight improvement, but still uncertain and easily excited if opposed." In January he was discharged as perfectly sane.

Hemp Drug cases admitted in 1892—contd.

Name, race, occupation, district, age, and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity. (Statement VII.)	Type of insanity. (Statement VI.)	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from registers and from inquiry from the Superintendent, etc.
10. Mangal Sen; Chamar; Beggar; Aligarh; 60; No. 168.	Ganja...	Toxic insanity.	Good ..	The medical certificate shows that the man was talkative with "a great" air, dirty but harmless. He "eats and drinks well, though his sleep is disturbed." The <i>Descriptive Roll</i> shows that he had been insane "ever since his admission" to Jail, that "he was addicted to ganja" and that "ganja-smoking" is assigned as the cause of insanity. There is no history of heredity or epilepsy. He was arrested for theft. Admitted, 5th September 1892. Discharged, 1st July 1893.	On admission he said "his home was at Aligarh, 7 kos from Hatwa; that he has taken ganja since he was a small boy; that about 12 years ago he was in Bareilly Lunatic Asylum for three months; that he was then charged with stealing rice. In October there was "no improvement." In November there was improvement, which continued until he was sent for trial on 1st May 1893. He did not return, and was written off on 1st July.
11. Purna Chandra Rishi; Hindu; Dealer in leather; Jessore; 42; No. 177.	Ganja...	Mania ...	Indifferent.	The medical certificate shows that he is "not rational in conversation, is dirty and neglectful of himself, cries and is complaining in nature, wanders about." The <i>Descriptive Roll</i> shows that he was insane from "last Asar" (June); that there is no history of heredity or epilepsy; that "he was addicted to ganja-smoking only;" that "the rumour is that his cousin Mahadeo Muchi gave him some intoxicating drugs to eat to make him mad;" and that he killed his aunt and wounded him mother "in a fit of anger." "All that is known is that the accused had been extremely suspicious of his wife's fidelity before he became insane, and that he had suspected her to be carrying on intrigue with his cousin Mahadeo Muchi." Admitted, 17th December 1892.	This is shown as a case of mania. On 29th December 1892 it is noted: "Since admission has been quiet and orderly. Is not irrational in conversation or habits. Has up to present showed no signs of insanity. He has never showed signs of insanity, and was sent for trial to Jessore on 21st July 1893. He was re-admitted under the authority of letter No. 699-J.D., dated 19th October 1893, from the Government of Bengal, on 13th November 1893, and since then has been perfectly sane. On 18th February 1894 it is noted: "Continues sane; denies that he ever smoked ganja or took bhang."

NOTE.—The total number of admissions in 1892 was—

Criminal	{ Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
	{ Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Non-criminal	{ Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
	{ Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
TOTAL									38

Of these, the above eleven cases were shown in Statement VII as due to hemp drugs, but of them only eight were shown in Statement VI as cases of toxic insanity. The other three were shown as "mania."

26th March 1894.

Report of the Superintendent regarding the Hemp Drug cases admitted into the Berhampore Lunatic Asylum during the year 1892.

1	2	3	4	5
Serial number.	Name, race, occupation, and age.	Special enquiry is now requested to be made in each case as to whether the alleged cause of insanity was really due to hemp drugs as reported.	Remarks.— Under this heading please state the authority for the original statement that indulgence in hemp drugs (ganja or bhang) was the cause of the insanity in each case, e.g., was the information derived from the police or from the lunatic's friends after due inquiry or any other manner.	Report by the Superintendent of Asylum after careful enquiry as to the previous history, aided by the results of local enquiries received from Magistrates.
1	Surat Chandra Ghose; Kyasth; Zamindar; Khulna, 17 years.	I see from the papers that the Civil Medical Officer states positively that the boy's madness was due to smoking ganja. He was a school-boy, the son of a muharrir in the munsiff's Court, and the Civil Medical Officer had, no doubt, opportunities of personal enquiry; now this Civil Medical Officer is dead and the muharrir has been transferred. But no doubt this is a true case of acute ganja mania. H. F. T. MAGUIRE, <i>Magistrate.</i>	It seems that the police had little to say to the case. The lunatic's own brother brought him to the police, and he was at once sent to the Magistrate.	There is no doubt whatever in my mind that this was a case of toxic insanity due to ganja-smoking. [Note.—The Magistrate does not appear to have read the papers carefully. The medical certificate contains no mention of ganja whatever. It is the <i>Descriptive Roll</i> , signed by a Magistrate, which contains reference to ganja.]
2	Pitambar Singh; Rajput; Cultivator; Bhagalpore; 40 years.	The lunatic Pitambar Singh was addicted to smoking ganja and drinking bhang, in which he indulged constantly. GOWHER ALI, <i>Sub-Divisional Officer.</i>	Tulsi Singh, the lunatic's brother, and Bigi Singh and Khoohi Singh, his brother's sons, state that the cause of the insanity was the indulgence in ganja and bhang. Subsequent to the admission into the asylum his younger brother Lahoori Singh has also become insane and is at present living in Bishunpur Kothia in Amarpur Thana.	I am of opinion that ganja was the cause of insanity in this case, but a study of the history of the case leads me to think the type of insanity was melancholia.
3	Karanu Shaha; Hindu; Shopkeeper; Rangpur; 21 years.	Enquiry has been made at Karanu Shaha's residence, Dhaparhat. As far as can be learnt, he was not addicted to ganja; he became suddenly insane at the age of 11 or 12. E. B. HARRIS, <i>Magistrate.</i>	I am unable to say upon what grounds it was reported that the lunatic was addicted to ganja. The report was given by the police of the Bogra district, where he was convicted. The Bogra police should be asked how they got the information.	The cause of insanity in this case is not clear. According to recent local enquiry he was not addicted to ganja, though the man himself stated he did smoke ganja. The type of insanity was from the history "mania."
4	Bihari Jolaha; Hindu; Labourer; Monghyr; 26 years.	I have visited the man's village to-day and seen his relations. They do not appear to give ganja-smoking as the cause of insanity. They assign no cause at all. The man was a ganja-smoker three or four years before becoming insane, but not to excess. There are no other cases of insanity in the family. H. WHEELER.	The statement that the lunatic used to take ganja was made by the lunatic himself and not verified by other evidence.	I am of opinion that this was a case of toxic insanity due to ganja.

Report of the Superintendent regarding the Hemp Drug cases admitted into the Berhampore Lunatic Asylum during the year 1892.

1	2	3	4	5
Serial number.	Name, race, occupation, and age.	Special enquiry is now requested to be made in each case as to whether the alleged cause of insanity was really due to hemp drugs as reported.	Remarks.—Under this heading please state the authority for the original statement that indulgence in hemp drugs (ganja or bhang) was the cause of the insanity in each case, e.g., was the information derived from the police or from the lunatic's friends after due inquiry or any other manner.	Report by the Superintendent of Asylum after careful enquiry into the previous history, aided by the results of local enquiries received from Magistrates.
5	Kanai Lall Dubé; Brahman; Beggar; Burdwan; 32 years.	The lunatic is an up-country man. He came to this district shortly before his arrest in an insane state. It cannot therefore be ascertained whether his insanity was really due to hemp drugs. His antecedents cannot be ascertained from any of the local people. W. H. VINCENT, <i>Officiating Magistrate.</i>	The Civil Surgeon reported ganja is the cause of the insanity (<i>vide Descriptive Roll sent</i>).	I am of opinion that this was a case of toxic insanity due to ganja-smoking. [Note.—The medical certificate contains no reference to ganja. The descriptive roll, signed by Civil Surgeon does not say ganja is the cause, but that it is assigned as the cause of the insanity.]
6	Ramnarain; Hindu; Shopkeeper; Nuddea; 24 years.	Beyond giving his name and that of his father very indistinctly, the lunatic could give no information whatever regarding himself. He is a wail and was picked up in the Bangal-jhi market, Thana Chapra, this district. No other information from the police or the shopkeepers or anybody could be obtained. It is therefore impossible to fill up columns 7 and 8 as requested. E. W. COLLEN, <i>Magistrate.</i>		Local inquiry produced no further information in this case. From the previous history I think it is not improbable that the cause of insanity was ganja, and the type toxic insanity at first of a maniacal form running on to dementia. The man still states that he was in the habit of smoking ganja daily.
7	Hari Das Kurmi; Hindu; none; Gya; 45 years.	From inquiry made from the lunatic's son, Ram Charn Kurmi, and his relative, Jitun Kurmi, it appears that the real name of the lunatic was Dumree Kurmi, not Hari Das as stated. They say that the lunatic was addicted to the use of ganja for a long time; one pice to two pice worth of ganja the lunatic was in the habit of smoking every day. Most probably the smoking ganja was the cause of his insanity. JAGENDRA, <i>Sub-Inspector, Police.</i>	The informations were given by the lunatic's son, Ram Charn Kurmi, aged 19 years.	I am of opinion that this was a case of mania due to ganja-smoking. [Note.—A further report from the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Nawadah is appended.]
8	Kanta Dubé; Hindu; Durwan; Mirzapur; 32 years.	I have made enquiries both in this district and Dinajpur and can get no information as to whether Kanta Dube was a ganja-smoker or not. E. B. HARRIS, <i>Magistrate.</i>	This information was given by police.	Cause of insanity doubtful; but very possibly ganja; type of insanity mania.

Report of the Superintendent regarding the Hemp Drug cases admitted into the Berhampore Lunatic Asylum during the year 1892.

1	2	3	4	5
Serial number.	Name, race, occupation, and age.	Special enquiry is now requested to be made in each case as to whether the alleged cause of insanity was really due to hemp drugs as reported.	Remarks.—Under this heading please state the authority for the original statement that indulgence in hemp drugs (ganja or bhang) was the cause of the insanity in each case, e.g., was the information derived from the police or from the lunatic's friends after due inquiry or any other manner.	Report by the Superintendent of Asylum after careful enquiry into the previous history, aided by the results of local enquiries received from Magistrates.
9	Arjun Upadhya ; Hindu ; Con- stable ; Chapra ; 26 years.	I have examined Arjun Upadhya, who is now in a sane condition, and some of his relations and neighbours. All the witnesses agree in saying that Arjun never smoked or took ganja, bhang, or opium, or any other intoxicating drug. There is no history of insanity in the family. They cannot assign any cause for the insanity of Arjun ; nor can the Civil Surgeon obtain any information from Arjun himself to show how he became mad. B. P. NEOGY, <i>Deputy Magistrate.</i> T. R. MACDONALD, <i>Civil Surgeon.</i>	Not known ...	I am of opinion that the <i>Descriptive Roll</i> was probably more correct than the evidence now produced, and that the man was addicted to ganja and bhang, and the case one of toxic insanity.
10	Mangal Sen ; Chamar ; Beg- gar ; Aligarh ; 60 years.	The Civil Medical Officer of the district kept the lunatic under his observation for a month and gave it as his opinion that the insanity was due to hemp drugs. R. CORNISH, <i>Magistrate.</i>	The lunatic was a wanderer and had no fixed abode. Had no friends with him. He himself stated before the Medical Officer that he was addicted to ganja-smoking.	I am of opinion this was a case of toxic insanity due to ganja-smoking. [NOTE.—The Medical Officer did not give the opinion now stated by the Magistrate. He simply entered : "He was in the habit of smoking ganja" as a fact indicating insanity communicated by others.]
11	Purna Chandra Rishi ; Hindu ; Dealer in lea- ther ; Jessore ; 42 years.	From the police papers it appeared that Purna Rishi's insanity was due to ganja-smoking. But from the enquiry made by me I have come to learn that Purna suspected that his cousin Abhoy Rishi carried on an intrigue with his wife and that his mother and aunt (Abhoy's mother) abetted the intrigue. Purna brooded on this so much that he got a sort of mania, under the influence of which he killed his aunt and attempted to kill his mother. His relatives, in order to suppress this scandal, got up ganja-smoking as the cause of Purna's insanity. This view of the fact is strengthened by the fact that shortly before the murder Purna sent his wife to her father's house. Purna's wife has now disappeared traceless and his mother is dead. AMRITA LAL MOOKERJEE, <i>Sub-Divisional Officer.</i>	The information was derived from the police.	This case appears to have been one of mania, but there is certainly doubt as to the cause of his insanity, whether due to ganja or to suspicions as to his wife's fidelity, very possibly the latter. [NOTE.—An abstract of the criminal record in this case is appended.]

BERHAMPORE :

The 29th May 1892.

GORDON PRICE, M.D.,

Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum.

CASE NO. 7.

Copy of a letter No. 208 Crl., dated Nawadah, the 21st May 1894, from the Sub-Divisional Officer, Nawadah, to the Magistrate of Gya.

WITH reference to your Memo. No. 1051, dated the 4th May 1894, directing an enquiry to be made in regard to the cause of insanity of one Hari Das, lunatic, I have the honour to submit the following result of my enquiry about the matter.

2. I had sent for the relatives of the alleged lunatic at first, but it was reported that there were none alive among them in the village, so I had to send for a few of his next-door neighbours who appeared before me to-day and gave the following accounts of his habits. Their names are noted in the margin. They appear to be intelligent and reliable.

1. Sardari Koiri, aged 35 years.
2. Somer Koiri, aged 40 years.
3. Gango Sonar, aged 45 years.

3. They say that the lunatic Hari Das was formerly called Dhamri Dhanook and was by caste a Dhanook. His parents had died long before he became insane. He first became insane about 15 years ago and was sent to the lunatic asylum by name of Damri. He returned from the asylum on his recovery after two years' confinement, and lived at his native village for about 7 years in sound health and mind. During these seven years he passed for a *sadhu* and designated himself as Hari Das. It is also alleged that when residing at his village during this period of seven years, he once committed theft and was imprisoned for two years. On his return from the jail he returned to his house and again passed for a *sadhu* and lived on begging. It is about six years that they saw that he went with his younger son, Sheo Charn, to Sahibganj, Kajrote, in Bhagalpur, where the latter was married and that they heard nothing of him since then.

4. They state further that before Hari Das went mad, he used to smoke ganja only once a day, but on his return from the lunatic asylum he began to smoke twice a day, and that he never used bhang. They further state that the alleged lunatic Hari Das was not insane in reality, but that he pretended to be so in order to cover his misdoings. According to them, the use of hemp drugs was not the real cause of his insanity as he used them very moderately, neither was he subjected to any sad affliction, which might have been the cause of his insanity.

5. As stated above, his father died some 25 years ago; his mother died two years later, and his wife died some ten years ago; his first son, named Shankar Dhanook, was punished for theft, and it is not known where he is at present. It appears that Hari Das has been confined in the Lunatic Asylum for a second time and was sent there by the Magistrate of Bhagalpur.

6. The form annexed with your letter under reply is returned herewith.

Case No. 11.

The record in the Sessions case, *Empress vs. Purna Chandra Rishi*, has been perused. Seven witnesses speak to the madness of the prisoner since Asar; but not one mentions ganja or bhang. The prisoner's mother (whom he had wounded) said: "Purna's two sons had died before the occurrence. He also lost his son-in-law. Since Asar Purna had become like a mad man." His cousin (son of the woman he killed) said: "I cannot say why he became mad. He had two sons, one of whom died. He never had any son-in-law." No other witness was asked about the cause of insanity, and the Judge does not refer to it.

The Civil Surgeon of Jessore said: "I had the prisoner under observation for some time, and observed his mental condition during the time, and I came to the conclusion that he was a weak-minded and somewhat demented individual. He seemed perfectly harmless. But on hearing that he had committed such great crimes, I am of opinion that he is not harmless, and that he has probably temporary fits of mania." He said nothing about the cause of insanity.

CUTTACK LUNATIC ASYLUM.
(SUPERINTENDENT DR. ZORAB).
Hemp Drug case admitted in 1892.

Name, race, occupation, district, age, and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity. (Statement VII.)	Type of Insanity. (Statement VI.)	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from the registers and by inquiry from the Superintendent, etc.
Bira Das; Hindu; Peon; Balasore; 41; No. 351.	Ganja..	Mania ...	...	This is a criminal lunatic. The Civil Surgeon of Balasore (Dr. Zorab) was examined before the Court on 10th February 1879. He said he had had Bira Das under observation and considered him of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence. The <i>Descriptive Roll</i> shows the duration of the attack as "about five months;" that "one of the ancestors of the lunatic was insane;" that the lunatic is not addicted to ganja or any intoxicant; that the cause is "hereditary;" and that he had "killed his mistress Hira by repeated blows on the head with a heavy salwood faggot." He had no history of epilepsy. The man was admitted into the asylum in March 1879 accordingly. He was discharged to stand his trial on 12th February 1892, and re-admitted on 6th May 1892. The papers then received with him include the judgment of Mr. Cornish, "Assistant Superintendent, Tributary Mahals." The judgment says: "In January last he (the prisoner) was declared capable of making his defence. Proceedings against him were therefore resumed. Such evidence as was procurable has been recorded; and a formal charge of murder has been drawn up. The accused pleads insanity and oblivion of what occurred. The act itself was scarcely that of a sane man. There is evidence to show that he has previously been obliged to leave the Raja's service on account of insanity. One at least of the witnesses who saw him a few hours after the murder considered him then insane. He has been detained in a Lunatic Asylum for some thirteen years. The presumption therefore is almost irresistible that when killing Hira he was incapable of knowing the nature of the act." There is nothing in the judgment as to the cause of insanity. There is no reference to ganja.	The case book shows that this man was admitted in March 1879. In April of that year there is this entry: "States that a Bairagi gave him ganja to drink and that he called him a second time, but because he did not go he made him insane." For years there are entries showing "irritability," "disposition uncertain," "sullen," and that the man has delusions of visions of Jaganath and visits of evil spirits. He was declared fit to take his trial in the beginning of 1892 and re-admitted after trial on 6th May 1892. His state remained much the same until 14th December 1893, when the visitors declared that he was "recovered" and must be "brought under provisions of paragraph 3 of Rules 'A, Recovered Criminal Lunatics,' i.e., a period of four years should be spent in an Asylum before action is taken." It may be remarked that this rule only applies to cases where "the alleged cause is not ganja or other intoxicant." The registers show that the type was shown as "mania" from 1879 to 1887, as "toxic insanity" in 1888 and 1889, and again as "mania" from 1890 to 1894; and that the cause is <i>blank</i> from 1879 to 1886 and shown as ganja from 1887 to 1894. There is nothing to show why ganja was entered in 1887. The man, who is now sane, deposed before us as follows: "My father was not insane, but my grandfather was. I received ganja from a Bairagi and smoked it twice, morning and evening, for three of four days. I had never smoked ganja before. It made me senseless, and I forgot everything and killed Hira. I had left the Raja's service before I met the Bairagi. I had left the service because I was mad. Sunstroke and other things had destroyed my head and made me senseless, so I left. It was after that I met the Bairagi who gave me the ganja. It was a month or fortnight after leaving the Raja through madness that I met the Bairagi. I had not tasted ganja before I became mad first." Dr. Zorab is of opinion that ganja has no connection with the insanity in this case. This was his opinion when he first saw the case as Civil Surgeon of Balasore; and he has seen no cause in the subsequent history of the case to change his opinion.

NOTE.—The total number of admissions to this asylum in 1892 was:—

Criminal	...	...	{	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
				Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Non-criminal	...	...	{	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL												3

Of these, one case,—(the above) was attributed to ganja smoking in Statement VII; but no case was shown under Toxic insanity in Statement VI.

TEZPUR (ASSAM) LUNATIC ASYLUM.

(SUPERINTENDENT, DR. MACNAMARA.)

Hemp Drug cases admitted in 1892.

Name, race, occupation, district, age, and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity. (Statement VII.)	Type of insanity. (Statement VI.)	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from registers and from inquiry from Superintendent, etc.
1. Uchit Ram; Hindu; Shopkeeper; Muzaffarpur; 35; No. 8.	Ganja...	Toxic insanity.	Indifferent.	This man was "sent up from the Binduguri Garden as an insane." There is no medical certificate. The <i>Descriptive Roll</i> shows that (9) "the lunatic sometimes smokes ganja and takes liquor;" that (10) "no cause can be ascertained" for the insanity; and that he has only delusions on religious subjects and is sometimes violent. There is no history of epilepsy or heredity. Admitted, 9th May 1892. Discharged, 22nd June 1893.	His condition did not alter in the Asylum; but, being harmless, the man was made over to his brother on 22nd June 1893. There is no mention of ganja as the cause by the Superintendent in the case book; but the Jamadar has entered ganja in the general register and case book heading.
2. Akhilananda Vishnavite; Beggar, Purulia; 33; No. 12.	Ganja...	Toxic insanity.	Good...	Dr. Mullane's medical certificate shows that this man "mutilated himself, cut off his penis. His manner is strange and wild, his answers incoherent. Refuses to do any work. He has lucid intervals." The <i>Descriptive Roll</i> shows that nothing is known of the cause of insanity or of the habits and previous history of the insane. Admitted, 24th June 1892.	There is no improvement until 1st March 1893. This improvement is continued up to date, but he is still insane. The Jamadar entered cause of insanity as "ganja-smoking" in the general register.
3. Jalim Ghatwai; Tea cooly; unknown; 20; No. 14.	Ganja...	Toxic insanity.	Good...	The medical certificate shows that "he talks nonsense. He climbed to the roof of the cell saying that he is in fear of people eating him. He says that the gods want to bite him." The <i>Descriptive Roll</i> shows: (7) the duration as about two months; that (8) "his father is a great ganja-smoker and sometimes shows signs of insanity"; that (9) "Jalim took to the use of ganja about two years ago, and I attribute his insanity greatly to this"; that (10) "I think the cause is ganja"; and (14) that "the change has been gradual." This is signed "Alek Campbell." Admitted, 15th July 1892. Discharged, 28th October 1892.	This man "has not shown any signs of insanity since admission"; and was made over to his mother's care. Notwithstanding the above, the disease was entered as "melancholia" in the case book.
4. Saheb Ram Gowala; Tea cooly; Ranchi; 35; No. 15.	Ganja...	Toxic insanity.	Good...	Dr. Mullane's medical certificate shows that "he suffers from delusions of a dangerous character. His manner is wild and excited. His speech is quick and incoherent. His actions are aimless and purposeless." The <i>Descriptive Roll</i> shows that the man is "an agreement coolie"; that (9) he "smokes ganja," and that (10) his insanity is caused by "reading religious books." There is no history of epilepsy or heredity. Admitted, 7th August 1892. Escaped, 29th September 1892.	There was no improvement while in the Asylum. The case book shows the case as one of "acute mania." The Jamadar had entered the cause as ganja-smoking.

Hemp Drug cases admitted in 1892—contd.

Name, race, occupation, district, age, and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity. (Statement VII.)	Type of insanity. (Statement VI.)	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from registers and from inquiry from Superintendent, etc.
5. Jaganath; Hindu; Tea cooly; Dumka; 19; No. 17.	Ganja...	Toxic insanity.	Good...	Dr. Mullane's medical certificate shows that "his manner is wild and violent. He is very noisy and incoherent. He is subject to delusions." The <i>Descriptive Roll</i> shows the duration as three months, and that the man was "addicted to ganja," but the cause of insanity was "not known." It is "not known" whether the man was epileptic or had hereditary taint. Admitted, 14th September 1892. Discharged, 1st November 1893.	The case book shows the type as "acute mania." It shows that there was gradual improvement from the first until 1st October 1893, when the man was declared sane. The cause, "ganja," was entered by the Jamadar.
6. Khadu; Hindu; Tea cooly; Manbhum; 28; No. 19.	Ganja...	Toxic insanity.	Good...	Dr. Mullane certifies that he "refuses to answer questions, refuses to associate with his companions. Remains seated apparently without an object in the same spot for protracted periods at a time. In fact it is a marked case of melancholia." The <i>Descriptive Roll</i> shows that he had been insane for six months, that he says that he was "addicted to ganja and spirituous liquor"; that the cause of insanity is "not known." There is no history of heredity or epilepsy. Admitted, 27th September 1892. Died, 19th February 1894.	The case was entered as one of melancholia. The man remained without mental improvement, but in good health until September 1893, when his health began to break down, and he died on 19th February 1894. He died of anæmia. There was no <i>post-mortem</i>. The Jamadar entered the cause of insanity as ganja.
7. Kisto Das; Hindu; Beggar; Chittagong; 28; No. 20.	Ganja...	Toxic insanity.	Good...	Dr. Macnamara certifies that he "talks incoherently, sometimes goes naked, refuses food, laughs without cause, was filthy in his habits." He appears to have been taken up for creating a disturbance in the bazar. The <i>Descriptive Roll</i> shows the duration as four or five months, that he was "formerly" addicted to intoxicants, and that the cause of insanity is "smoking dhatura leaves with ganja." Nothing is known of his family history, or whether he had had epilepsy. Admitted, 15th October 1892.	His case is entered as "acute mania" in the case book, which shows that his mental condition did not change until 1st July 1893, when he "became noisy and violent, and attempted to commit suicide by hanging." He became quiet in November; but had fresh outbreaks of excitement on 1st February and 1st March 1894. The cause, ganja, is entered by the Overseer.
8. Chadi Gond; Tea cooly; Sarguja; 22; No. 23.	Ganja...	Toxic insanity.	Bad ...	Dr. Mullane certifies that "he is violent and noisy, labours under delusions, and has a tendency to homicide." The <i>Descriptive Roll</i> shows that "he used to smoke ganja and sometimes liquor," and that the cause of insanity is "not known." There is no history of heredity or epilepsy. Admitted, 15th November 1892.	His case is shown in the case book as "acute mania," but he was quiet "without improvement" until December 1893, when his mental condition was "much improved." On 1st February 1894 there were "no signs of insanity." The cause is entered as "ganja" by the Jamadar.

Hemp Drug cases admitted in 1892—contd.

Name, race, occupation, district, age, and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity. (Statement VII.)	Type of insanity. (Statement VI.)	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from registers and from inquiry from Superintendent, etc.
9. Bapu Ram; Hindu; Cultivator; Lak-himpur; 28; No. 26.	Ganja...	Toxic insanity.	Fair ...	Dr. Mullane certifies that he "refuses to give any account of himself, his speech is incoherent and contradictory. Is subject to sudden and unprovoked fits of violence." The <i>Descriptive Roll</i> shows duration as three months, that the man is "addicted to ganja only since before he became a lunatic," that the cause of insanity is "smoking ganja as far as is known," and that there is no history of epilepsy or heredity. Admitted, 2nd December 1892. Discharged, 27th April 1893.	The case was shown as "acute mania." The man was quieter after admission, slightly improved on 1st April 1893, and discharged on security on 27th idem. The cause, "ganja," was entered by the Jamadar.
10. Jagodhar; Brahman; Priest; Sib-sagar; 22; No. 28.	Ganja...	Toxic insanity.	Indifferent.	Dr. Macleod certifies that he "talks incoherently, refuses to take food, attempts life of others." The <i>Descriptive Roll</i> shows him as "three years little insane; but insanity has increased since last Bhadro," that he "formerly used ganja, but left it afterwards; now also he smokes ganja if given by anybody; does not ask for it; does not use opium or wine;" that "it appears that the lunacy has arisen from reading the prohibited Shastras, but the real cause is not certain," and that there is no history of epilepsy or heredity. Admitted, 16th December 1892. Discharged, 11th November 1893.	The case is shown as acute mania. The man remained in the asylum without mental improvement until November 1893, when the state of his health necessitated his being sent to the Charitable Dispensary for medical treatment. He was placed in the "Moribund Ward" of the Dispensary (the Hospital Assistant there informed us), and died there of anæmia on 5th December 1893. The cause of insanity, "ganja," was entered by the Jamadar.
11. Mussamat Major Chamarin; Tea cooly; Raigarh; 30; No. 1.	Ganja...	Toxic insanity.	Good...	The Hospital Assistant, Sib-sagar Jail, certifies: "Quarrelsome, unsound-minded, refractory, and sometimes becomes quite senseless to take care of her clothes in a fit of anger; but her habits were not dirty." The Civil Surgeon "countersigns" this. The <i>Descriptive Roll</i> shows duration as "about five months," and that the woman is "addicted now to ganja," but nothing is known of cause or past history. Admitted, 8th February 1892. Escaped, 4th February 1893.	The case is shown as acute mania. Her mental condition remained unaltered. She escaped on 5th November 1892, was recaptured on the following day, and escaped again on the 4th February 1893. The Jamadar entered the cause as ganja.
12. Mussamat Bedoma; Hindu; Tea cooly; Ganjam; 28; No. 2.	Ganja...	Toxic insanity.	Indifferent.	Medical certificate shows: "talks too much and incoherently, very dirty in her habits, uses filthy language towards the prisoners." It gives the disease as "chronic melancholia." The <i>Descriptive Roll</i> shows that nothing was known about the woman's personal history or habits, but that "her father was affected with insanity and tried to cut her throat." Admitted, 20th February 1892. Discharged, 1st October 1892.	The case is shown first as melancholia and then acute mania. Her mental condition remained unaltered until 1st October 1892, when she was sent to the Charitable Dispensary for medical treatment. The Jamadar entered the cause as ganja.

Hemp Drug cases admitted in 1892—contd.

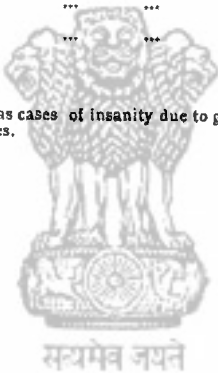
Name, race, occupation, district, age, and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity. (Statement VII.)	Type of insanity. (Statement VI.)	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from registers and from inquiry from Superintendent, etc.
13. Mussamat Kitni Murani; Tea cooly; Ranchi; 21; No. 10.	Ganja...	Toxic insanity.	Bad ...	Dr. Mullane certifies that she "is silent and morose, refuses to answer questions, avoids company." The <i>Descriptive Roll</i> shows that nothing whatever is known about the cause of insanity or the woman's past history. Admitted, 15th November 1892. Discharged, 4th June 1893.	The case is shown as melancholia. The woman improved in mental condition and was sent to the Charitable Dispensary for medical treatment on 4th June 1893. She was not then sane. The Hospital Assistant at the Dispensary informed us that she had been placed in the "Moribund Ward" and died there of anæmia on 8th June 1893. The cause of insanity is shown in the case book as "unknown," but in the general register the word "ganja" has been written by the Jamadar over an erasure made in the column (11) showing cause.

NOTE.—The total number of admissions in 1892 was—

Criminal	{ Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	{ Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-criminal	{ Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
	{ Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
TOTAL										43

Of these, eleven males and two females are shown in Statement VII as cases of insanity due to ganja, and in Statement VI as cases of toxic insanity. The register, however, shows the thirteen cases as ten males and three females.

14th March 1894.



Telegram, dated 20th May 1894.

From—Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Tezpur,

To—Secretary, Hemp Drugs Commission.

So far all District Magistrates declare inability to get information throwing light on thirteen ganja cases, 1892. I have nothing, therefore, to base opinion on.

Extract from the oral evidence of Surgeon-Major F. Mullane (Civil Surgeon, Dibrugarh) regarding some of the 1892 admissions to the Tezpur Asylum.

I cannot say what was the cause of insanity in the case of the woman Kitni, No. 13, sent up in 1892. I had not seen the descriptive roll before I dealt with the case. But now I see from it that nothing was known of the woman.

I remember the case of Akhilananda (No. 2) (1892) very well. It was suspected at the time that it was ganja. I heard about ganja at the time. But I had no positive evidence at the time as to whether he took ganja. He was a man difficult to get anything out of. He remained silent and morose. From this I rather disbelieved the account I got that he took ganja. In my opinion, the symptoms were inconsistent with ganja. On that account I disbelieved the statement made to me.

I do not remember the case of Chadi (No. 8) (1892). The noisy and violent character is consistent with ganja. I cannot now say whether the symptoms were typical.

I do not remember the case of Khadu (No. 6) (1892). But my certificate shows symptoms which are inconsistent with the ganja theory.

I remember the case of Jaganath (No. 5) (1892). I learned afterwards that the man suffered from epilepsy; and his case is one of that variety of insanity which is associated with epilepsy. I ascertained that he had had epilepsy in the Jail. I remember I had heard that he used to take ganja; but I had rejected that in certifying to his case. I did not think his symptoms consistent with the ganja theory. Besides, he had a curiously malformed head, and I associated his insanity with that. It is possible that the adjectives and expressions used in a brief certificate might be the same while expressing what would appear to the observer different symptoms. Thus, "noisy" and "delusions" might be used. But the character of the noise and of the delusions in ganja insanity are peculiar in themselves. All I had to certify was enough to show the man insane, so I did not go into detailed distinctions. All that is required is to leave no doubt in the Magistrate's mind that the man is insane. You would, of course, in such cases omit any doubtful matter.

I remember the case of Saheb Ram (No. 4) (1892). I knew the garden well, and got a full account of the case. It was a case of religious mania only, and there was no suspicion of ganja in the case. The symptoms were not consistent with ganja insanity. I do not think so.

I remember the case of Bapu Ram (No. 9) very distinctly. It had a very tragic ending. The man was discharged cured from this asylum, and cut off his wife's head a fortnight after. He was sent back. He was suffering from phthisis at the time, and whether he is alive or not I cannot say. I do not think ganja had anything whatever to do with his case. He had been a Head Constable in Sibsagar, and had been discharged for insanity many years ago. I formed no opinion as to the cause. He had a remarkably small brain development, and a curiously smiling expression constantly on the face.

BENARES LUNATIC ASYLUM (NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES).

(SUPERINTENDENT, DR. O'BRIEN.)

Hemp Drug cases admitted in 1892.

Name, race, occupation, district, age, and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity. (Statement VII.)	Type of insanity. (Statement VI.)	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from registers and from enquiries from Superintendent.
1. Bhawanidin, son of Lachman; Hindu; Mali; Benares; 20.	Ganja	Toxic insanity.	Bad ...	CRIMINAL. MAGISTRATE'S I. A. 1. In good health. 2. Toxic insanity, said to be due to ganja-smoking. Is harmless. 3. Duration of insanity, unknown, continuous since under observation. EVIDENCE, I. C. Has fits of insanity. Goes away from home and wanders about, throwing away his clothes, but not harming any one. When fit is over returns home. Mutters to himself at times. Stole a she-goat and a hooka while in a state of insanity. CIVIL SURGEON, I. B. Vacant, unintelligent expression, answers questions with difficulty and stupidly, neglects his person, and is very filthy.	No information to be got as to the grounds on which the Magistrate pronounced the insanity to be due to ganja-smoking. A jama-dar at the Asylum speaks to the lunatic's ganja habit. The lunatic was admitted in November 1891, in anticipation of orders, and discharged in June 1892. The register records that he was dull and stupid, but at times excited, had fever after admission, quieted down and became sane, though liable to fits of excitement. This case was entered as one of toxic insanity on strength of Magistrate's summary. The papers connected with the lunatic's trial were obtained from the Magistrate's Court. They include depositions by lunatic's father and two neighbours. All three stated that he was not addicted to any intoxicating drug. There is nothing in the English papers to show why the Magistrate attributed insanity to ganja. The Commissioner, Mr. Finlay, informed us that the Magistrate, Barbudu Singh, was not very efficient.
2. Ramdas; Hindu; Thakor; Cultivator, Benares (no fixed residence); 20.	Ganja	Toxic insanity.	Good...	CRIMINAL. MAGISTRATE'S I. A. 1. In good health. 2. Toxic insanity, dangerous to others, caused by ganja-smoking. 3. Duration unknown, continuous since admission. EVIDENCE, I. C. Snatched a "dhusa" (shawl) from a person, was pursued and arrested. CIVIL SURGEON, I. B. Has unsettled, excited expression, talks perpetually in an excited manner, and is full of delusions and confused ideas, neglects his person, does not sleep, and is very noisy at all times.	He was in the Asylum from January 1892, though formally admitted in April and discharged in August 1893. For the first 3 months was excited then quieted down and became to all intents and purposes sane. He was always complaining that he had taken an overdose of ganja when he was unaccustomed to it, and had suffered many months' detention in consequence. The type of insanity was given on the Magistrate's summary, and not on Superintendent's observation.
3. Bhagwati Pershad; Hindu; Kayasth; Mirzapur; 25.	Ganja	Toxic insanity.	Fairly good.	NON-CRIMINAL. MAGISTRATE'S ORDER. Threw himself into a well to have a bath. Not dangerous. Excessive ganja-smoking. No other cause known.	Admitted in April 1892 and still in the Asylum. Has improved in health and decency and cleanliness, and is now apathetic. Type of insanity based on Civil

Hemp Drug cases admitted in 1892—contd.

Name, race, occupation, district, age, and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity. (Statement VII.)	Type of insanity. (Statement VI.)	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from registers and from enquiries from Superintendent.
3. Bhagwoti Pershad— <i>contd.</i>	Ganja	Toxic insanity.	Fairly good.	CIVIL SURGEON'S CERTIFICATE. Quiet and apparently rational, but wanders when talked to. Imagines himself to be in communication with "Paris." Silly and obscene in his language when excited, of dirty habits, shameless. Addicted to ganja-smoking.	Surgeon's certificate. Superintendent regards the case as one of melancholia and not toxic. Lunatic himself attributes loss of reason to ganja, which he was warned against, and abstained from until over-persuaded.
4. Ramlal; Hindu; Bhimja (grain-parcher); Mirzapur; 24.	Bhang, Ganja.	Toxic insanity.	Good...	NON-CRIMINAL. MAGISTRATE'S ORDER. The present attack, which is the first, began six months back and has been continuous. Cause unknown. Runs after people to beat them, is troublesome to his family, has suicidal tendency, and is dangerous to others. No relatives insane. CIVIL SURGEON'S CERTIFICATE. Wanders when talked to. Quarrelsome without reason. Has a wild look. Is at times violent and noisy. Probably addicted to bhang and ganja.	Admitted in May and handed over to his friends in June 1892. Noted on 25th May that he has improved and is sane, and that his insanity was, no doubt, due to bhang. It is probable that the duration of the attack previous to admission was due to repeated doses of bhang.
5. Hinganlal; Hindu; Brahman; Mirzapur; 22.	Bhang, Ganja.	Toxic insanity.	Fairly good.	NON-CRIMINAL. MAGISTRATE'S ORDER. Had attack of nine months' duration when he was 14 years old. This is the second, and has been continuous. Cause unknown. Runs after people to beat them, and is abusive, suicidal, and dangerous. No relatives insane. CIVIL SURGEON'S CERTIFICATE. Talks rapidly and irrationally, is disputatious on religious subjects, and occasionally obscene. Somewhat violent and wild in appearance. Covers his body with ashes like a jogi, apparently addicted to bhang and ganja.	Admitted May and discharged September 1892. A note dated 17 days after admission states that he was violently excited on admission, but has much improved, though still dull at times. A little later he is described as having an intelligent expression and talking rationally. Improvement unchecked till discharged. Type of insanity is based on Civil Surgeon's certificate.
6. Ram Smair Misar; Hindu; Brahman; Benares, 22.	Bhang	Toxic insanity.	Good...	CRIMINAL. MAGISTRATE'S I. A. 1. In good health. 2. Dangerous mania, cause unknown. 3. Duration unknown. EVIDENCE, I. C. Caught with 3 brass utensils, which he had stolen from the house of one Bharah Misar.	Admitted January and discharged on security June 1892. Was excited and showed symptoms described in last column till about April 5th. Since then improved in health and mental condition and became to all intents and purposes sane. The Asylum jamadar informed us that lunatic's relations stated that this was not the only festival which had caused him to lose his head. Ganja-smoking has no connection with this case.

Hemp Drug cases admitted in 1892—concl'd.

Name, race, occupation, district, age, and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity. (Statement VII.)	Type of insanity. (Statement VI.)	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history, and facts ascertained from registers and from enquiries from Superintendent.
Ram Samair Misar— <i>cont'd.</i>	Bhang.	Toxic insanity.	Good.	CIVIL SURGEON, I. B. Had a dull stupid expression, neglects and exposes his person, answers irrationally, mutters and is sleepless. Pencil note, by whom is not apparent :—From history of the case insanity was due to bhang. At the <i>Dassera</i> Ram Smair is in the habit of taking a prominent part in the rescue of Sita by Rama, and at such times he indulges in <i>bhanga</i>.	Hearing that the lunatic's family lived near Benares enquiries were made for them. It was ascertained that Ram Smair had been enlisted, and that his people were out of reach.

NOTE.—The total number of admissions in 1892 was—

Criminal	{	Males	...	...	...	...	16
		Females	...	...	...	...	0
Non-criminal	{	Males	...	...	...	...	25
		Females	...	...	...	...	6
Total							47

Of these, the above six cases were attributed in Statement VII to hemp drugs.



Report by Surgeon-Major Sweeney, Superintendent, Benares Asylum on the Hemp Drug cases of 1892.

I have the honour now to enclose the result of the local enquiries held by the Magistrates and Civil Surgeons into the cases of the six lunatics selected from the asylum for enquiry, and whose insanity was attributed to the use of Indian hemp in one or other of its forms.

Of the six no trace could be found of Nos. 1 and 2, by name Bhawanidin and Ram Das, and consequently no enquiries could be made regarding them; but the remaining four cases have been duly enquired into and the results are forwarded herewith. As regards No. 3, by name Bhagwoti Pershad. In this case there is no reason to doubt that ganja and bhang

are responsible for the insanity. The evidence of the
No. 3, Bhagwoti Pershad. uncle, Madho Pershad, and of Josodanund, showed that Bhagwoti Pershad was addicted to the *excessive* use of ganja and bhang, and in the absence of all trace of heredity or of any other probable exciting cause, it is reasonable to assume that his malady was caused as stated.

No. 4, by name Ramlal.—The evidence in this case shows that Ramlal, although
No. 4, Ramlal. not using either ganja or charas, was in the habit of consuming a considerable amount of bhang. I am informed that half a tola of bhang is, except in the case of habitual excessive consumers, a large quantity and capable of producing decided intoxication. In this case also no heredity can be shown, and no probable exciting cause of insanity, excepting the regular drinking of bhang.

No. 5, Hinganlal.—This case bears witness unmistakeably to the effects of bhang. Commencing at the age of 10 years to take one tola of bhang twice daily, which is a very
No. 5, Hinganlal. considerable amount, its consumption culminated on two occasions in insanity, which got cured on the stoppage of the drug and recurred on its resumption. Here also no heredity or predisposing cause can be found, and the natural conclusion comes to us that bhang was the exciting cause.

No. 6, Ram Smair.—In this case the chain of connection is not as strong as in the
No. 6, Ram Smair. others, though the evidence shows that he used to drink bhang occasionally, and the witness No. 3 named Birchu shows that Ram Smair was very intoxicated the day before he disappeared, and that the intoxication was such as would have been caused by bhang. In this case one should remember the great reluctance of any native, especially when any formal enquiry is on foot, to admit consuming anything to excess owing to fear of possible ulterior punishment. It is quite possible that in the case of a student, as this man was, even a single overdose following on even moderate use of the drug, might have produced mental disturbance. I have on innumerable occasions had men sent for observation and report who were in a state of violent maniacal excitement, which lasted from 8 to 12 days from what they described to be a single indulgence in the use of the drug.

In returning the series of questions circulated to witnesses, I have the honour to point out that I have only just taken over charge of the Asylum, and am not thoroughly conversant with the subject. I therefore only answer such questions as have come within my knowledge as Civil Surgeon in the North-West Provinces.

From—The Joint Magistrate, Benares,

To—The District Magistrate, Benares.

I have the honour to forward the result of my inquiry in accordance with your orders of 24th November last. The report has been delayed as, being in charge of the city, I was unable to leave head-quarters. Of the three persons whose insanity is said to have been caused by the use of drugs, only one can be found.

Ramdas Thakur is a wandering mendicant with no family and fixed abode. I have not been able to find any trace either of him or of any of his relatives. Bhawanidin is also

not to be found. His mother states that he was kidnapped by a recruiter of emigrants. She denies that he ever consumed drugs at all, and I cannot find out on what ground the Magistrate stated that insanity was caused by ganja-smoking. Perhaps the Superintendent of the Asylum can obtain some information on this point.

3. *Local enquiry as to the cause of insanity of Bhagwoti Pershad.*

Madhopershad, son of Sunder Lal, caste Kayast, present resident of Welleslyganj, occupation service, aged 28 years, on oath, states that Bhagwoti Pershad, the insane, is my nephew. Since he attained the age of 14 or 15 years he used to smoke 4 or 5 pice worth *ganja* every day, and often he was also in the habit of taking *bhang* and black pepper. It is about two years past he has turned insane. No member of our family or anybody in the family of Bhagwoti Pershad's mother's side had ever insanity. I know not how Bhagwoti Pershad turned insane. When he was attacked with the malady I was not with him, and so I can't say what signs of insanity he had then.

Jasodanand, son of Daljit Pershad, caste Kayast, at present residing at Welleslyganj former resident of Akorhi, occupation service, aged about 45 years, on oath, states that, Bhagwoti Pershad is my son. It is over two years Bhagwoti Pershad has turned insane; he was in the habit of smoking *ganja* 5 or 6 *chilams*, 4 or 5 pice worth, daily, and used often *bhang* as well. Since he attained the age of 14 or 15 years he used to smoke *ganja*. Some four or five months prior to his insanity his mind was not well, his appetite and memory was also becoming loose gradually, and then all of a sudden he turned mad. Now he is in the Benares Lunatic Asylum. I hear that he is recovering. None of my or my father-in-law's family had insanity. It appears that, owing to his excessive use of *ganja* and *bhang*, his memory turned unsound, and there is no other reason of his insanity.

Shadi Lal, chowkidar, son of Bipat, caste Pasi, inhabitant of Mouza Akorhi, occupation service, aged about 32 years, on oath, states that it is over two years Bhagwoti Pershad turned insane. I do not know the cause of his insanity, but I know that he was addicted to *ganja* and used often *bhang* as well. None in the family of Bhagwoti Pershad had ever insanity. Bhagwoti Pershad was not in the habit of taking liquor.

OPINION.

Bhagwoti Pershad is in the Lunatic Asylum. I sent Madho Pershad, his uncle, to the Assistant Surgeon in charge of Sadar, and both of us had a consultation regarding the cause of insanity of Bhagwoti Pershad. After that I proceeded on to the spot and had a local enquiry in the matter. Depositions of a few witnesses who are acquainted with the matter recorded, which are herewith submitted. From the enquiry I am of opinion that the cause of Bhagwoti Pershad's insanity is owing to his excessive use of *ganja* and *bhang*. The opinion of the Assistant Surgeon is also herewith annexed.

CAMP AKORHI;

GANGA NARAIN,

Dated the 20th November 1893.

Deputy Magistrate, Mirzapur.

Statement made by Lalla Madho Ram, late Girdawal of His Highness the Maharajah of Benares at Kachowa.

Name.—Bhagwoti Pershad.

Father's name.—Jasodanundun.

Caste.—Kayast.

Residence.—Welleslyganj, Mirzapur.

Age.—25.

Lalla Madho Ram is the uncle of the insane Bhagwoti Pershad. He remembers that his nephew was addicted to the habit of smoking *ganja* since he was a boy of 14 or 15 years old. He has seen him often to drink the mixture of *bhang* leaves and black-pepper. Although his nephew was using regularly different preparations of Indian hemp, still he continued to remain in good health till he had the attack of insanity. He was not with his

nephew when he was insane, so he cannot give the full particulars and symptoms of his nephew's illness. His nephew has been sent to the Lunatic Asylum at Benares about 18 months ago and where he is still at present. He has been told that his nephew is almost cured now, and he will soon go to Benares to get his release from the Asylum. He cannot remember that any other member of his family had the same or allied disease before or at present.

Remarks.—This case also proves that owing to the continuous use of *ganja* and *bhang*, Bhagwoti Pershad became insane. He is still at the Benares Lunatic Asylum; and as he is reported to be well now, he will be able to furnish his own history of his illness if enquired there.

MANMATHA NATH BASU,

Assistant Surgeon.

4. Local enquiry as to the cause of insanity of Ramlal.

Ramlal, son of Sheo Narain, caste Bhouja, of Ahrora, aged 22 years, occupation Bhouja, on oath, states that I became insane some 23 months ago and was in unconscious state for a period of two or three months. I do not know the cause of my insanity. I never smoked *ganja* or *charas*, but that two years previous to my becoming insane I used to take one tola, worth $\frac{1}{2}$ pice, *bhang* once every day in the evening time. I am not aware whether my grandfather was ever insane, but that my father was never afflicted with this malady or my mother or maternal grandparents. That when I became insane neither had the second stage of my matrimonial ceremony been performed, nor had I ever visited my wife. I was admitted into the Benares Lunatic Asylum. I am neither insane nor do I take *bhang* now. Since I have come out of the Asylum I am all right, and since then I have never been re-attacked with the malady. I used to smoke tobacco also. My memory and appetite began to fail me four or five months previous to my insanity, and I became confounded.

GANGA NARAIN.

Chhedi, son of Sheo Narain, caste Bhouja, of Ahrora, aged 26 years, occupation Bhouja, on oath, states that Ramlal is my brother. I do not know the cause of Ramlal's insanity. It was 23 or 24 months ago that he became insane. His mind seemed to have been in disorder some two or four months before he became absolutely insane, and his appetite also began to fail him. He was not in the habit of smoking *ganja* or *charas*, but he used to take one tola *bhang* once every evening. I have never seen my grandfather, and so I am not in a position to say if he was ever insane. My father, Sheo Narain, died some three years ago and had never been afflicted with insanity. He used to take a little liquor, but never took *bhang*. I myself never took *bhang*, but used tobacco; neither my mother nor her parents had ever insanity.

GANGA NARAIN.

Fakiran, son of Bandhu, caste Sheik, of Mohalla Bazargunj, aged 86 years, occupation service, on oath, states that I am the Karunda of Nil Hasan, Bandi Bibi zemindar, and live at Ahrora since nearly 40 years, where Ramlal lives also. Ramlal is a ryot of my master I know not how Ramlal became insane. Ramlal used to take *bhang* every day worth half a pice. He turned himself insane all of a sudden. His father, Sheo Narain, never used *bhang*, but was in the habit of taking a little liquor.

GANGA NARAIN.

Mathura, son of Gouri, caste Bhouja, of Ahrora, aged 25 years, occupation Bhouja, on oath, states that Ramlal is the son of my father's sister. I do not know the cause of his insanity. His mother, Mussammat Dokhni, was never insane, nor Chakori, my paternal grandfather and Ramlal's maternal grandfather. I do not know whether Chakori ever took liquor or *bhang*. My father died before him. Ramlal used to take a little *bhang* since last two or three years.

GANGA NARAIN.

Bharos, son of Ram Dihal, caste Chamar, of Ahroora, age 27 years, occupation service, on oath, states that Ramlal lives in my beat. I do not know how Ramlal became insane. All of a sudden he turned insane. Ramlal did not smoke ganja or charas, but used to take one tola bhang every day in the evening time. I saw his father, Sheo Narain, who never used to take bhang or turned insane.

GANGA NARAIN.

OPINION.

I sent Ramtal to the Civil Surgeon and had a consultation with him as well regarding the cause of insanity of Ramlal. After that I proceeded on to the spot and had a local enquiry in the matter. Depositions of Ramlal and a few witnesses acquainted with the cause of insanity of Ramlal recorded, which are also herewith submitted. From the enquiry I am of opinion that cause of Ramlal's insanity is owing to his excessive use of bhang. The opinion of the Civil Surgeon is herewith annexed.

CAMP AHRORA;
The 16th January 1894.

GANGA NARAIN,
Deputy Magistrate, Mirzapur.

Ramlal, aged 22.

Father's name.—Shibi Narain.

Caste.—Bhouja.

Residence.—Ahroora.

Two years previous to his admission to the Lunatic Asylum he had been in the habit of daily taking bhang once in evening time in cold infusion $\frac{1}{2}$ tola daily. Four months previous to his being insane his memory began to fail—also his appetite—evidently the habit is taken to prevent hunger. The body, as in opium-eaters, emaciates usually.

This man's insanity was undoubtedly directly attributable to the excessive and habitual use of bhang. Since his recovery and return home the man has never taken to its use and has never had another attack and is in fair health, and, as he says, his health now is infinitely better than when he was addicted to the habit. I have had several cases during my residence here under me sent to the cells as raving lunatics which I have recognized as toxic insanity due to bhang and have never sent to a Lunatic Asylum. They have all recovered and been released. Their history has always been carefully enquired into by me.

H. E. DRAKE-BROCKMAN, F.R.C.S.,
Civil Surgeon.

5. *Local enquiry as to the cause of insanity of Hinganlal.*

Hinganlal, son of Summi, caste Brahman Panda, inhabitant of Bindhiachal, occupation Pandai, aged about 25 years, on oath, states that it is about 16 or 17 months past I turned insane; for four months I was not in my sense then. I do not know the cause of my insanity. I used to take bhang worth half a pice and $\frac{1}{4}$ th pice worth of black pepper twice a day, since I attained the age of 10 or 11 years. At the age of 14 or 15 years once more I turned insane for five or six months. I do not know the cause of my insanity, how I was recovered from the malady, or by whom treated. Then, when I recovered, for nearly four or five months I did not use bhang. After that again I began to use the similar quantity of bhang and black pepper and turned again insane. Before I turned insane last time I lost my memory and appetite, and could not sleep soundly and did not feel well in the mind. For four months I was in the Lunatic Asylum. I have not been married as yet. Since I have come out of the Asylum I do not take bhang or any other intoxicating drugs, but scarcely when my associates press me of course then I take a little bhang. Since a month previous to my becoming insane the last time I did not feel well. None of my family of either sides had ever this malady. I never used ganja and charas.

GANGA NARAIN.

Summi, son of Madho Ram, caste Brahman Panda, inhabitant of Bindhiachal, occupation Pandai, aged 85 years, on oath, states that Hingan is my son: nearly 16, 17, or 18 months past he turned insane and continued in that state for four months. He became insane in the month of *Bhador* of the last year, and was in the Benares Lunatic Asylum. When Hingan was 10 years old he used to take one tola bhang and $\frac{1}{4}$ pice worth black

pepper twice daily. When he became 14 years old for four or five months he turned insane, and recovered from the malady through the treatment of country physicians. I too used to take bhang about one kori in measure every day for 40 years, and have discontinued now. Neither I myself, anybody in my family, nor any member in my father-in-law's family ever turned insane. When in the last time Hingan turned insane, he was also then in the habit of using bhang. One or one and a half months previous to his insanity his mind was not well. I do not know how Hingan turned insane.

GANGA NARAIN.

Abdul Majid Khan, son of Shukulla Khan, caste Pathan, of Bindhiachal, aged 28 years, occupation service (municipal chowkidar), on oath, states that I do not know how Hinganlal became insane. He turned insane all of a sudden. Hinganlal was in the habit of taking one tola bhang daily. Neither Hingan's father nor any of his relatives ever had insanity.

GANGA NARAIN.

OPINION.

I sent Hinganlal to the Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Sadar to find out the cause of his insanity, and had also a consultation with him. After that I proceeded on to the spot and had a local enquiry in the matter. Depositions of Hinganlal and a few witnesses who are acquainted with the cause of his insanity recorded, which are also herewith submitted. From the enquiry I am of opinion that the cause of Hingan's insanity is owing to his excessive use of bhang. The opinion of the Assistant Surgeon is also herewith enclosed.

CAMP BINDIACHAL;

The 15th November 1893.

GANGA NARAIN,

Deputy Magistrate, Mirzapur.

Statement of Hingan, Brahman, a discharge inmate of Benares Lunatic Asylum.

Name.—Hingan.

Father's name.—Bindun.

Caste.—Brahman, Hindu.

Residence.—Bindiachal, Mirzapur.

Age.—25.

Since he was a boy of 10 years old he was in the habit of taking once daily a mixture containing half pice worth of bhang leaves (pounded or made into a paste at first) and quarter pice worth of black pepper. This he continued to take without any apparent ill-health. At his fourteenth year somehow or other he had a fit of insanity, but he cannot state at present how he became insane at that time and how long he suffered from disorder of mind. He thinks he was insane for six months, but he does not remember whether he was treated in any Asylum or he was treated in his own house. He remembers at present that after he was thoroughly well at that time, he did not use bhang for at least four months, and after that period he again regularly took bhang till he had a second attack of the disease. Last year in the Hindustani month of *Chait* he had a relapse. He cannot state at present what led to this second attack. He remembers that he could not sleep for days, had no appetite, and his mind was very much excited before he had the recurrence of insanity. He cannot at present recall to his mind what he did and what occurred to him during the period he was insane. He says that when he was cured he found that he was confined in a place which he afterwards came to learn to be the Lunatic Asylum of Benares. No other member of his family had this disease.

He has left off the habit of regularly taking bhang since his discharge from the Asylum, but now and then he takes bhang mixture when compelled by his friends. He seems to be thoroughly sane at present.

REMARKS.

This case conclusively proves that hemp leaves which Hingan Brahman used to take regularly was the cause of the two attacks of insanity of which he was a victim. If Hingan again contracts his old vice, then it is probable that he might again get relapse of insanity.

MANMATHA NATH BASU,

Assistant Surgeon,

6. *Ram Smair.*

Ram Smair I succeeded in finding. He is now in his right senses. I append statements made by him and also by other persons likely to have an intimate knowledge of him. From these statements it appears that Ram Smair never indulged in *ganja*, but that he occasionally took *bhang* in moderate quantities. It does not appear that this was really the cause of his becoming insane, though possibly insanity may have been hastened by an overdose of the drug.

Ram Smair states:—I am all right now. I remained for two months in the Asylum and then got well. I left the Asylum 6½ months ago, and since then I have had no return of insanity. I was a consumer of bhang before I went into the Asylum. I consumed bhang for five or six months. I did not consume it every day, perhaps once in 7 or 8 days. I did not consume it to excess, but just as any one else does. I have no recollection of how I came to commit theft. I was quite out of my senses for two months. I had not indulged in bhang to any excessive extent before I lost my senses. It was not owing to the bhang that I lost my senses. I was affected by a disease which is known as "thai." It was this that made me insane. I was affected this way once before. It was about the time of the *Dasehra* that I first began to lose my senses. I did not indulge in bhang to any excessive extent in the *Dasehra*. I have never smoked ganja.

Ram Das Misser.—Ram Smair is my brother; he is younger than I am. He only drank bhang occasionally. He was not a daily or a habitual consumer. Numbers of people drink bhang, and Ram Smair drank it just as other people do. I never drink bhang myself. Ram Smair is engaged in the ceremonies at the *Ram Lila*. Ram Smair did not engage in any excessive consumption at the time of the *Ram Lila*. The first time he became insane was about a year ago. He got well in a month or two. When Ram Smair was arrested for theft he went to Benares to read; he was alright; he was arrested there. I don't know the circumstances as I was not there. Ram Smair read with Sama Churn and Mahabir. Sama Churn lives in Nai Basti. It was owing to illness that Ram Smair became insane. He took very little bhang; that was not the reason of his insanity. He never smoked ganja; he is a Brahman, and is not allowed by the rules of his caste to smoke ganja.

Raj Narain, Kayast.—I am zamindar of the village in which Ram Smair lives. I have known him for a long time; he is one of my tenants. He is an exceedingly respectable man, and belongs to a most respectable family. Ram Smair used to take bhang now and then in an ordinary way, just as other people take it. He never consumed it to excess. That was not the cause of his madness. He became insane from illness. In Benares all the Pandas and Brahmans and Mahajans are consumers of bhang. There is no popular feeling against taking it. Just as other respectable men take bhang so Ram Smair used to take it. Ram Smair was reading with Mahabir at Benares when he went mad; he ran away from there; he wandered about for many days; he threw away his sacred thread, and committed many other acts of madness. I don't know how he came to be arrested. I have never heard of any one going mad from the use of bhang. It is considered like tobacco; but excessive use produces intoxication; it never produces permanent insanity.

Berchi, Brahman.—I know Ram Smair. I read with him at Benares. One day Ram Smair did not appear for the reading, and then I learnt that he had gone mad. I learnt it one or two months afterwards. He disappeared for one or two months, and then it came to my knowledge that he had gone mad and had been sent to the madhouse. When Ram Smair was reading with me, I saw him every day. Occasionally he used to take a little bhang. I can't say whether he was an excessive consumer or not. He never took enough to make him quite senseless, though he was intoxicated. I can't say what was the cause of his madness—whether it was bhang or some other cause. The day before he disappeared he appeared to be intoxicated. He was very intoxicated. The intoxication was like the intoxication produced by bhang.

Mahabir.—I know Ram Smair; he used sometimes to read with me. I was not in Benares when he was arrested. I was at Jaunpur, and when I came back I heard that he had gone mad. I can't say why he went mad. I don't know whether he consumed any intoxicating drug or not.

AGRA LUNATIC ASYLUM.

(SUPERINTENDENT, SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLCOCKS.)

Hemp Drug cases admitted in 1892.

Name, race, occupation, district, age, and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity. (Statement VII.)	Type of insanity. (Statement VI.)	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from registers and from inquiry from Superintendent, &c.
1. Ram Lal; Brahman; Cultivator; Etah; 30; No. 168.	Charas	Mania ...	Good...	The papers show that the insanity is "attributed to indulgence in charas and bhang," that the patient is not subject to epilepsy, and that no member of his family is insane. He is suicidal and dangerous. This is his first attack, duration two months. He is described as incoherent and of filthy habits and laughs and grins, hums and makes noises to himself. Admitted, 28th January 1892. Discharged cured, 12th September 1892.	The register shows the cause as "not known." This entry is made in Dr. O'Brien's handwriting (then officiating Superintendent). On 1st February he "answers questions quite rationally, no tendency to wander." On 10th August he is "so much improved as to be now fit for discharge." These are the only two entries. Apparently Dr. O'Brien did not regard this as a hemp drugs case.
2. Motilal; Hindu; Ironmonger; Farakabad; 28; No. 176.	Bhang	Mania ...	Good...	This is a second attack and has lasted three months. It is attributed to the "use of bhang and dhatura." "Twenty or twenty-two years ago the lunatic's father and uncle were affected with insanity." He is dangerous, but not suicidal. There is no entry about epilepsy. The medical certificate shows "constant excitement, talking incessantly and incoherently, tearing up his garments, singing, wild and excited appearance, and sleeplessness and filthy habits." Admitted, 29th April 1892. Discharged cured, 12th September 1892.	The register omits all reference to dhatura. The entry was made by a Deputy Superintendent, now pensioned. The omission of dhatura is apparently a slip. On 10th August he "appears to be much improved. Slightly excited when speaking." On looking up the papers for 1889 we find that Motilal was admitted on 15th June 1889 for mania attributed to "ganja" (though the magisterial papers said "bhang"). He was discharged on 10th November 1889. The family history of insanity is clearly brought out in the Magistrate's papers, but is not referred to in the Asylum register. There is no heading for such an entry.
3. Gopal; Brahman; Labourer; Jhansi; 25; No. 178.	Ganja	Toxic insanity.	Good...	This man "has been subject to insanity for the last ten years." He "has been addicted to smoking ganja for the last ten years." There is no history of epilepsy or of insanity in the family. He is suicidal, but not dangerous to others except members of his own family. He is "subject to hallucinations, especially on religious matters." Admitted, 22nd May 1892.	In the register the cause is shown as "intoxicants (ganja)." On 11th August he is "very passionate and quarrelsome, beat a warder when much excited on 14th June. Also excited on 20th June; he tore his clothes and beat his head against the ground." "On 3rd December he was excited for three days and again for two days in January. He is very easily angered, passionate, quarrelsome, and excited. Excited especially on 3rd March for three days, talks nonsense and is very independent. Never sensible, works in cleaning party." This entry was made on 21st November 1893.
4. Jugla; Brahman; Labourer; Aligarh; 25; No. 179.	Charas	Toxic insanity.	Bad ...	This is his third attack and has lasted five months. His insanity is "attributed to over-indulgence in charas." He is not subject to epilepsy and has no history of insanity in his family. He is suicidal and dangerous. "He is quite incapable of looking after himself. He sings and mutters incoherently. Filthy habits. He has the appearance and habits of a poor harmless and infirm lunatic. He wanders about aimlessly, harmlessly, muttering." Admitted, 5th June 1892. Discharged cured, 13th February 1893.	The man has not been in this Asylum before. On 11th August he "talks nonsense. Habits dirty, excited on 21st July." The next entry is 10th February 1893, "He has steadily improved and is reported to be quite sane since the beginning of December. He has been quite harmless from the first, and as his insanity was due to charas, he may safely be released "cured."

Hemp Drug cases admitted in 1892—contd.

Name, race, occupation, district, age, and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity. (Statement VII.)	Type of Insanity. (Statement VI.)	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from registers and from inquiry from Superintendent, &c.
5. Deoki Das; Brahman; Beggar; Arrah; 35; No. 180.	Charas	Religious mania.	Good...	The cause of insanity is unknown. The man "is a wanderer. He was arrested while running after women. He quarrels with people." He is suicidal and dangerous. There is no entry regarding epilepsy, and his family history is "unknown." He "looks perfectly mad, is dirty in his habits, always stark naked, and lies down flat on the floor in his cell. When called pays no notice to what is said. Sometimes shouts at one. Talks nonsense. Does not sleep." Admitted, 9th June 1892. Discharged cured, 9th January 1893.	11th August: "Talks in a silly manner with much gesticulation. Passionate and quarrelsome. Wanted to beat the Deputy Superintendent on 26th July." 6th January 1893: "He has steadily improved since the last note was made, and for the last three months has worked in the cook-house. He is now perfectly sane." The cause is shown in the register as "unknown," and there is no reference to charas in the register. It appears, however, that his case was entered in Statement VII under charas because he admitted that he smoked charas. There was no other evidence.
6. Krishna Parshad; Brahman; Beggar; Muttra; 25; No. 181.	Ganja	Toxic insanity.	Good...	This is a first attack, duration unknown. The cause is "unknown." "Patient is a wanderer. He was arrested by the police throwing stones at people." He is not subject to epilepsy. His family history is unknown. He is suicidal and dangerous. "He looks mad, sometimes talks nonsense, is always saluting me (the Civil Surgeon)." He is sleepless, goes naked, dirty in habits. The Civil Surgeon adds: "Patient is much better now, but looks mad still, and would probably have a relapse even if cured." (Not dated). Admitted, 9th June 1892. Discharged cured 9th January 1893.	11th August: "Very passionate and quarrelsome." 30th June: "Much excited. Tears up the floor of his cell." 6th January 1893: "He has now quite recovered." The entry of "bhang" as the cause in the register is in Dr. O'Brien's own handwriting. It is said that the man admitted the use of bhang and asked for it. He had been at Muttra for some months. He was, however, a Bengali.
7. Gulab; Mussalman; not known; Ali-garh; 20; No. 182.	Charas	Mania ...	Good...	No information could be obtained about this man. The medical certificate says he is "very rambling, incoherent, and extravagant of speech, including delusions of a melancholic turn, singing in a weird way. He goes off into queer and extravagant postures and apostrophizes inanimate objects. Gets into violent tempers, is destructive, sleeps fairly, but talks constantly in sleep, and he often bites himself on hands, &c." Admitted, 11th June 1892. Discharged cured, 9th January 1893.	10th August: "Silly and incoherent, smiles vacantly. Was excited in July." 6th January 1893: "He subsequently became dull with slight occasional excitement. The last ten weeks he has been perfectly sane." The register gives the cause as "charas," but contains no history of charas. The register entry is in Dr. O'Brien's handwriting. It is said that this was on the man's statement that he took charas.
8. Narain; Khatri; not known; Cawnpore; 27; No. 184.	Ganja	Toxic insanity.	Indifferent.	This is the first attack and has lasted "eight years." "Fever preceded the attack." Since the attack uses ganja and charas. The brother of the patient was affected with insanity. There is no entry regarding epilepsy. The man is dangerous. He is "excited in demeanour and expression. Talks excitedly and angrily. Is irrational and in-consequent in speech. Sleeps badly." Admitted, 19th June 1892. Released improved, 16th October 1893.	11th August: "Always ready to quarrel, bites people." 5th September 1893: "He masturbates, and is gradually getting weaker. He has shown no aggressive symptoms since a year. His father wishes to receive him."

Hemp Drug cases admitted in 1892—contd.

Name, race, occupation, district, age, and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity. (Statement VII.)	Type of insanity. (Statement VI.)	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from registers and from inquiry from Superintendent, &c.
9. Nemur; Passi; Service; Fyzabad; 30; No. 186.	Charas	Mania ...	Good...	This is a first attack and has lasted since 9th June 1892. As to cause it is said: "He admits that for the last four or five years he has taken 'sulla' morning and evening." He is apparently not "subject to epilepsy." His family history is unknown. He is "not to be trusted." He has "the appearance of a man recovering from an attack of mania. His condition improved until 9th June, when he got bad. Symptoms: sleeplessness, sullen manner, wild look in eyes, accuses others of having beaten him." Admitted, 25th June 1892. Discharged improved, 11th July 1892.	There is no Asylum entry in this case except "11th July 1892. Discharged improved by order of the visitors." It is stated that the man showed no symptoms of insanity here. He is not entered as cured, because there was no cure; but as "improved," as that is the usual form when a man is made over to his friends, not being declared cured.
10. Murli Singh; Thakur; Cultivator; Aligarh; 38; No. 187.	Charas	Mania ...	Good...	The attack came on "last year" and has lasted ever since. The cause is "loss of property." There is no entry regarding epilepsy. No member of his family was insane. He is not suicidal or dangerous. The Civil Surgeon says: "I saw the man on 11th June. He was then much excited and talked irrationally and violently. His temper is bad. He eats badly. He asks for charas, and he gets excited if it be refused." Admitted, 27th June 1892. Discharged improved, 15th October 1893.	5th November: "Now much better than when admitted. Speaks rationally and is not troublesome. To be brought before the visitors." 15th May 1893: "To be detained." 15th October 1893: "Made over to his brother-in-law." It is said that this brother-in-law stated that he was a confirmed charas-smoker, and would do anything to get charas. He also asked for it. Therefore "charas," not "loss of property," is entered as the cause.
11. Bhowani, Teli Oil-presser; Unao; 27; No. 188.	Ganja	Toxic insanity.	Good...	"About four years ago the patient had been a lunatic for about four or five days." The present attack had lasted one month. The cause is "not known." "About ten years ago the patient's deceased mother had been a lunatic for about two months." He is believed to be dangerous and probably suicidal. "He is wild and excited in manner and gesture, dirty in habits, talks irrationally." Admitted, 3rd July 1892. Discharged cured, 13th February 1893.	11th August: "Much excited. Destructive in his habits. Digs in his cell. Refuses food. Is now improving." 13th February 1893: "He has been quite sane for the last three months." The register shows the cause as "ganja?" with "not known" cut out by Dr. O'Brien. But he had no mark of interrogation after "Toxic insanity." The hereditary taint has to be borne in mind.
12. KundanLall; Bania; Shopkeeper; Aligarh; 21; No. 189.	Ganja	Toxic insanity.	Good...	This is the first attack and has lasted more than five months. The cause is "over-indulgence in ganja and bhangle." There is no history of epilepsy nor of insanity in the family. The man is suicidal and dangerous. The Civil Surgeon says: "He is an extremely harmless lunatic in my opinion, but requires a little care and watching to prevent him doing himself an injury. He is very smart in reply to questions, and has little or no intellectual	11th August: "Habits dirty; remains dull." 13th December: "Since the above note was made he has been perfectly sane and may now be released."

Hemp Drug cases admitted in 1892—contd.

Name, race, occupation, district, age, and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity. (Statement VII.)	Type of insanity. Statement VI.)	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from registers and from enquiry from Superintendent, &c.
12. KundanLall— <i>contd.</i>	Ganja	Toxic insanity.	Good ...	deficiency; but is wild, staring, wandering look and his restless movements betoken want of mental balance and a liability to freaks of judgment." Admitted, 20th July 1892. Discharged cured, 13th December 1892.	
13. Jhalkha; Rachhi; Labourer; Jalaun; 42; No. 194.	Ganja	Mania ...	Bad ...	This is the second attack. It has lasted four months. "He got over the first attack two years ago by the use of some cool beverages." The insanity is "probably due to over-indulgence in ganja." The man is not subject to epilepsy, and there is no family history of insanity. He is suicidal and dangerous. "Noisy incoherence, sleeplessness, tearing of his clothes and going naked, tendency to destroy anything coming within his reach." Admitted, 21st August 1892. Discharged cured, 12th June 1893.	5th November 1892: "Very violent, troublesome, and abusive. Destructive." 11th June 1893: "He has steadily improved since the end of last year, and has been quite sane since February." The entry of cause by Deputy Superintendent is "Not known" in the Asylum register. The including of this case in the returns as a hemp case seems to have been a pure slip.
14. Tulsi; Bania; Service; Jhansi; 25; No. 196.	Bhang	Mania ...	Good...	This is the first attack and has lasted three years. The supposed cause is "over-indulgence in drugs." He is not subject to epilepsy, and there is no family history of insanity. He is suicidal and dangerous. The father says he has been insane three years, but has lately become uncontrollable." "Though able to talk quite rationally he is very restless and constantly tears up his clothes. He sleeps very little; but since admission has never shown the least violence or suicidal tendency. His state appears to be primarily due to excess in drugs." Admitted, 13th September 1892. Died, 25th October 1892.	The only asylum entry is "Died from Pneumonia, 25th October 1892."
5. Ralla Singh; Sikh; Sepoy; Jullunder; 19; No. 197.	Bhang	Mania ...	Good...	This is a first attack and had lasted one month. The insanity was "probably caused by bhang used to support his strength while under-feeding and working hard at his home." He is not subject to epilepsy. His family history is not known. He is at times dangerous. This man was a sepoy. In the statement of his case it was stated that "the symptoms pointed to poisoning by bhang (toxic insanity), but there is no history of his having taken the drug. He was "sleepless for two nights and was at times sullen, hilarious, violent and again depressed. He sat naked like a fakir." Admitted, 14th September 1892. Discharged cured, 10th October 1892.	The only entry in the Asylum register is "10th October 1892. Discharged cured by order of visitors." It is said that he did not show any symptoms of insanity in the Asylum.

Hemp Drug cases admitted in 1892—contd.

Name, race, occupation, district, age, and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity. (Statement VII.)	Type of insanity. (Statement VI.)	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from registers and from enquiry from Superintendent, &c.
16. Kishan Lall; Brahman; Teacher; Ali-garh; 30; No. 218.	Charas	Mania ...	Indiffer-ent.	This is a first attack and has lasted about eight months. The supposed cause is "smoking of charas and over-indulgence in drinking bhang and opium-eat-ing." He is not subject to epilepsy and none of his family have been insane. He is dan-gerous, but not suicidal. The lunacy certificate says: "This man is insane, being silly and weak in intellect. He is not, however, in any way dangerous. He might be admitted [to the Asylum] for two months as he is a charas smoker; and his returning home at present would enable him to go on with the bad habit, which would eventually cause him to become a danger-ous lunatic." Admitted, 12th December 1892. Discharged improved, 28th March 1893.	The only Asylum register entry is "discharged and made over to his brother" on 28th March 1893;.
17. Ganga Lohar; Ironworker; Agra; 26; No. 220.	Charas	Mania ...	Good ...	This is the first attack and had lasted a month. "He smokes charas and the cause is attribut-able to this habit." He is not sub-ject to epilepsy and none of his family has been affected with in-sanity. He is dangerous. "His expression is insane and his talk is irrational." Admitted, 12th December 1892.	21st November 1893: "On ad-mission he was very passionate and disobedient and quarrelled with all the members of his family that came to see him. On 17th April he struck Bhawani, criminal lunatic, with his fist, and also struck Padma lunatic with a brick and wounded his forehead. He left off eating in May and went down to 99 lbs. The acute stage has passed off, and he is not easily ex-cited, but still talks nonsense and is rather slow in answering. His expression is still insane and un-certain."
18. Hari Kishor; Kurmi; not known; do.; do.; No. 219.	Charas	Mania ...	Bad ...	Absolutely nothing is known about this man. "He answers to his name, but will not answer ordi-nary questions as to where his home is. He is dull and sullen and has the appearance of being of unsound mind." He is, how-ever, harmless, and "apparently fit to be made over to his friends." Admitted, 13th December 1892.	20th November 1893: On "ad-mission he was unmanageable, filthy in habits, destructive to clothing, digging up his cell, and fed with difficulty. From first January he began to improve. He is cleanly in his habits and takes his food well. He is still dull and rather sullen, and answers questions with some difficulty. Talks nonsense. Works well at whatever is given him to do. It is from his own statement that the cause of insanity has been put down to charas."

NOTE (1).—The total number of admissions in 1892 was—

Criminal	{	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Non-criminal	{	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
		Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Total									72

Of these, the above eighteen cases were attributed in Statement VII to hemp drugs.

NOTE (2).—In Statement VI only six are entered under toxic insanity, viz., two under charas and four under ganja. Dr. Willcocks explains that if an intoxicant is entered as the cause, the entry of the mania as the type would imply that the case was one of toxic insanity. Therefore Statements VI and VII should agree; but taking the entries from the register for Statement VI several toxic insanity cases must have been included under "Mania." It may be noted that since the report was submitted, the cause of insanity in the case of Goral, (No. 3, above) has been altered from charas to ganja.

Opinion of the Officiating Superintendent, Agra Lunatic Asylum, on the hemp drug cases admitted into the Agra Lunatic Asylum in 1892.

No.	Name.	Cause of insanity.	Type of insanity.
1	Ram Lall, Brahman, Etah ...	Charas and ganja ...	Mania.
2	Motilal, Ironmonger, Farakabad.	Heredity and pecuniary losses.	Mania.
3	Gopal, Brahman, Labourer, Jhansi.	Ganja, bhang, and charas ...	Mania.
4	Jugla, Brahman, Labourer, Aligarh.	Charas ...	Mania.
5	Deoki Das, Brahman, Arrah ...	The personal and family histories cannot be ascertained.	.....
6	Krishna Pershad, Brahman, Beggar, Muttra.	The personal and family histories cannot be ascertained.	.....
7	Gulab, Mussalman, not known, Aligarh.	The personal and family histories cannot be ascertained.	.....
8	Narain, Khatri, not known, Cawnpore.	Unknown. (There is no evidence to show that hemp drugs were cause of his insanity, but indulgence in them appears to have intensified it.)	.....
9	Nemur, Passi, Service, Fyzabad	The personal and family histories cannot be ascertained.	.....
10	Murli Singh, Thakur, Aligarh	Alcoholic excess and pecuniary losses.	Mania.
11	Bhowani, Teli, Unao ...	The personal and family histories cannot be ascertained.	.....
12	Kundan Lall, Bania, Aligarh...	Cause unknown : possibly syphilis.	Mania.
13	Jhalkha, Rachhi, Jalaun ...	Cause unknown (no evidence to justify us in attributing it to ganja).	Mania.
14	Tulsi, Bania ...	Cause unknown (no hereditary tendencies or proof of indulgence in hemp drugs).	Mania.

Opinion of the Officiating Superintendent, Agra Lunatic Asylum, on the hemp drug cases admitted into the Agra Lunatic Asylum in 1892—contd.

No.	Name.	Cause of insanity.	Type of insanity.
15	Ralla Singh, Sikh, Sepoy, Jul-lundur.	Although there is no evidence of indulgence in bhang the symptoms appear to me to point to transient insanity due to that cause.	Toxic insanity.
16	Kishan Lall, Brahman, Aligarh.	Hemp drugs and opium ...	Mania.
17	Ganga Lohar, Agra ...	Charas and bhang ...	Mania.
18	Hari Kishor, Kurmi, not known	The personal and family his-tories cannot be ascertained.	.....

C. P. LUKIS, M.B., F.R.C.S., *Surgeon-Major,*
Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum.

(1) Personal and family history of Ram Lall, lunatic.

Letter No. 1347, dated the 10th May 1894, from the Collector of Etah.

IN continuation of this office No. 1273, dated 2nd instant, has the honour to forward the statements of three* witnesses, with the remark that it seems generally believed in the village that the madness was brought on by charas-smoking. Ram Lall himself thinks so, and adds that he has now given up the drug.

* (1) The brother of Ram Lall, and
(2) The chaukidar of the village, who both saw him smoke, and
(3) Ram Lall himself.

2. It is difficult to elicit from these people the exact quantity that was habitually smoked and the period over which the smoking continued.

3. They seem afraid to speak the truth. In any case, since his discharge the man has never suffered, and that is two years ago.

EDGAR GALBRAITH,
Collector of Etah.

(2) Case of Motilal.

In accordance with the District Magistrate's orders I held an enquiry into Motilal's insanity. I do not know why Motilal's insanity has been attributed to the excessive use of bhang and dhatura. Perhaps no proper enquiry has hitherto been made as to the cause of insanity. He was only in the habit of taking bhang in moderate quantities, which could not have deranged his brain. He is said to have never taken dhatura at all. Motilal's mother had attacks of insanity at different times. His maternal grandfather is also subject to periodical attacks of insanity. Motilal had an elder brother who managed all the family business. After his death this all devolved on Motilal, the father being incapacitated from old age. The strain was too much for Motilal, who had no knowledge of business, and who incurred heavy losses. This preyed on his mind and led to his losing his reason. He had also the taint of hereditary insanity.

B. D. MISRA,
Magistr. 1st class.

Note by Civil Surgeon on case of Motilal, lunatic.

The investigation into past family history of Motilal shows clearly that his insanity was probably hereditary.

His mother and his mother's father are both known to have suffered from insanity.

The deaths of his father and brother together with money losses probably acted on an already weak intellect and produced insanity on himself. There is no history of Motilal having been excessively addicted to bhang or to dhatura at all, and there is nothing to show that his insanity was due to these drugs.

The 2nd March 1894.

W. A. D. FASKEN,
Civil Surgeon.

In accordance with your order of the 11th February we have made a joint enquiry into the circumstances attending the insanity of the two lunatics, Gopal and Tulsi who were admitted into the Asylum at Agra, and whose insanity was attributed to indulgence in hemp drugs, and have the honour to report as follows—

(3) Case of Gopal.

The lunatic Gopal, Brahman, of Jhansi, had apparently indulged in drugs for some ten years previous to his admission into the Asylum. As he had at the time of his admission been mad some five years, he must have been in the habit of consuming drugs for some five years previous to his first outbreak. The evidence as to the amount of drugs consumed is vague; but it is evident that he indulged in them to excess, for his eldest brother says he used to smoke and drink them whenever he got a chance. He appears to have indulged in ganja, bhang, and charas impartially. There is no evidence to show that he partook of any other drugs, and the family state that he never drank spirits.

The insanity in this case appears to have been a very sudden case, the family not having any suspicion as to his condition until he suddenly commenced tearing up his clothing and anything else he could lay hands on. His father had died previous to his attack, but some little while before; and that does not seem to have had anything to do with the attack, as he was appointed to his father's job and worked in it up to the time of the attack. One of the brothers says that the neighbours were angry at his appointment, and that there had been some ill-feeling about the matter. This may possibly have tended to upset the balance of his mind.

No trace has been discovered of any actual madness among the other members of the family, but it is quite evident that the intellectual development of the family is poor. Gopal was the eldest son. His brothers all show distinctly weak intellectual types, but improve as their ages diminish. The brother next to Gopal in age is distinctly the worst of them. His appearance would certainly go to show that it would not require much to throw his mind out of balance.

(14) The case of Tulsi Bania of Jhansi.

The insanity in this case appears to have come on gradually. It had lasted about three years previous to his admission into hospital. It commenced with absent-mindedness and wandering, and eventually developed into a more dangerous type with homicidal and suicidal tendencies.

The family in this case is a small one and consists chiefly of women who did not appear before us. There does not appear to have been any hereditary tendency to insanity; at any rate the father is not aware of any other relatives having displayed any such symptoms.

The impression that his insanity was due to indulgence in hemp drugs appears to have rested mainly on his own statements to the Civil Surgeon. From the statements

now made before us this appears to have been a hallucination on his part. His father declares that to his knowledge he never indulged in them at all.

H. O. W. ROBARTS,
Joint Magistrate, Jhansi.

G. M. NIXON, M.B.,
Civil Surgeon.

REPORT ON FOUR AGRA LUNATICS.

(4) Case of Jugla, Brahman.

The family of the lunatic is poor. He has never suffered any shock, nor has he suffered from any severe illness. No other member of the family has ever been mad, nor is any trace of hereditary weakness or disease to be found.

The lunatic has for many years been addicted to the excessive use of charas. He has remained in the Bareilly Asylum once, and is now again a lunatic. He still smokes charas.

[*Note.*—Three brothers and a cousin of the lunatic state that “Jugla is again mad. No other member of our family, male or female, ever went mad. He always smokes charas very heavily. * * He has never suffered any great loss nor received any shock to cause his madness.”]

(10) Case of Murli Singh.

The inquiry shows that the lunatic was never addicted to smoking charas, but that he was addicted to drink. His property was sold up, but the debt was contracted by his father. No other member of the family has ever been lunatic. No trace of any hereditary weakness or disease can be discovered. The lunatic is said to have attended a patwari's wedding and having consumed too much alcohol to have gone mad. The lunacy has wrongly been attributed to “charas.”

(12) Case of Kundan Lall.

This man went mad two years ago. Since his release from the asylum he has kept well until a few days ago when he again became violent and is now once more under observation. His lunacy was formerly ascribed to “bhang,” but his relatives entirely deny that he has ever used or consumed any intoxicant. The family is a poor one. No other member of it ever became lunatic. The lunatic contracted syphilis, but there is no trace of hereditary weakness or disease in the family. The lunatic has not the appearance of a charas-smoker, and his lunacy has been wrongly ascribed to “drugs.”

(16) Case of Kishan Lall.

The lunacy is ascribed by the relative to the excessive consumption of drugs and opium. The lunatic contracted syphilis, but no trace of insanity or hereditary disease is to be discovered in any other member of the family. The lunatic's father and brother are both Pandits, but the lunatic himself appears to have always neglected the hereditary occupation and to have taken to evil courses when a young man. He has suffered no great loss, nor any severe shock. He has one son, who is well and perfectly sane.

[*Note.*—Kishan Lall's brother says: “He has been lunatic for some three years. It was through the consumption of bhang, charas, and opium that he became so. He is thirty-two years of age. In his youthful days he contracted syphilis, and then he took to drugs. * * He eats very little, but consumes intoxicants to any extent, limited only by his ability to obtain them.”]

The above information has been obtained by questioning the near relatives of each lunatic who live either with him or near him. A copy of the information extracted from them in each case is attached. Two of these cases clearly arise from consumption of drugs while two have been wrongly attributed to them. I fear that police-officers are only too

prone to put down every case of insanity to the consumption of drugs, in order to save themselves the trouble of making a proper inquiry.

The 29th March 1894.

W. TUDBALL, I.C.S.,
Joint Magistrate.

There is nothing for me to add to Mr. Tudball's remarks, save that throughout the enquiry the point aimed at was to distinguish between *immediate* and *ultimate* causes inducing lunacy in each case, and, so far as such nice distinctions were possible, between the ultimate exciting, and the determining cause. That is to say, very briefly, that the fact of the lunatic having taken some form of hemp, at some time, in greater or less quantity, habitually or occasionally or rarely was of course noted, and then the bearing of that fact upon his general condition, physical and mental, was elucidated, *e.g.*, were the charas-smoking and the "lunacy" both results of an antecedent ultimate cause, the charas being merely an exciting or determining cause? The appeal to hemp might indicate a want of mental control suggesting some antecedent mental disease or instability. In the two cases here set down to hemp we think it fairly established that the hemp was a true "cause," ultimate and exciting. I only add this note to show that we were aware of the less direct terms of the problem.

ERNEST ROBERTS, M.B.,

The 29th March 1894.

Civil Surgeon, Aligarh.

5. *Deoki Das*.—No report received.

6. *Krishna Parshad*.—The lunatic cannot be traced.

7. *Gulab, Mussalman*.—The lunatic cannot be traced.

(8) *Notes of an enquiry held in consultation with the Civil Surgeon into the personal and family history of Narain Khatri, once a lunatic.*

1. Narain came back from Agra very thin and weak, but is now looking fairly well: does money-changing for his father.

2. *Family history*.—Ram Charan, his father, says he himself was never mad, nor was his father or his mother. His brothers were all healthy and long-lived. His sister's husband is insane; has been so 30 years with lucid intervals; this man took to ganja and charas since he was mad; his wife, Ram Charan's sister, once had an attack of insanity of three weeks' duration. Her daughter died mad.

Ram Charan says he never himself indulged in hemp drugs. The women, his sister and niece, did not indulge in hemp drugs. Ram Charan's wife and her relations are sane. The family, now fallen into decay, was once one of prosperous traders.

3. *Personal history*.—Narain first became mad 10 years ago. He began with bad attacks of fever. In two months he became violent. He was then 21. Up to that time he had, like all Hindus, taken a little bhang on holidays, but no ganja or charas. After he became mad he used to smoke ganja up to 4 annas worth and sometimes 8 annas worth in a day. Then his father chained him up. He demanded ganja, and his father used to give him about $\frac{1}{10}$ th of a tola of ganja daily. After about seven years of this he became very violent, and his father sent him to the Lunatic Asylum. He did not begin to take ganja for two years after his madness began; then he used to break his bonds and get ganja in the bazaar.

He was never subject to epilepsy. He was well conducted up to his madness. Since he became mad, has been in the habit of constant masturbation. Before he became mad used to eat, drink, sleep, and work well.

Ganja had a bad effect on him.

Ram Charan has seven sons and three daughters. All are healthy and sane, except Gokal, two and a half years younger than Narain. Gokal went mad about the same time as Narain, and has been mad ever since. He too was violent, and up to eight months ago was chained up. After being mad for two years he began to indulge in ganja: after two months of this his father tied him up and has not given him ganja since. Ram Charan appears to be telling the truth as far as he knows.

4. Narain himself denies having indulged in hemp drugs before he became "ill," denies having been immoral. His statements are not worth much.

5. I have also conversed about Narain with a respectable merchant of Cawnpore, who knows the family well and is distantly related to it. He corroborated what Narain's father told me. Both these men appeared to me to be speaking the truth, and I was unable to find out anything more than they had disclosed.

The 16th February 1894.

H. WARBURTON,
Joint Magistrate.

9. *Nemur Passi*.—This man cannot be traced.
10. *Murli Singh*.—*Vide* Report No. 4.
11. *Bhowani Teli*.—This man cannot be traced.
12. *Kundan Lall*.—*Vide* Report No. 4.

(13) *Case of Jhalka.*

Dhanju.—Jhalka is my own brother—elder brother. He is now at his home in Bilayan. He and I live separately. When he came from Agra last Asar he was in good health. He is now all right in his mind, but has become very weak. He has to remain lying down and can't do any work. If any one gives him any *roti* he eats it. He has a wife and two children. They and I support him. Formerly he was a labourer. He has always lived in Bilayan. I don't know how it was he became *paghal*. He did not take any noxious drug. He used not to take any ganja. I never take ganja. He had not been *paghal* before the occasion on which he went to Agra. I can't tell how it was he became *paghal*.

Report.

I have been unable to find out anything very definite about Jhalka. His brother, Dhanju, seems to be the only person who knows anything about the case and his statement is forwarded. Dr. Leopold, the present Civil Surgeon, did not treat Jhalka as he was not then in this district, so he knows nothing about the case. I have not thought fit to drag in Jhalka himself from Bilayan as he is now sick.

ORAI;
The 13th March 1894.

C. STEEL,
Magistrate of Falaun.

(15) *Ralla Singh.*

Copy of a letter No. 201, dated the 14th April 1894, from the Civil Surgeon, Fullunder, to the Deputy Commissioner, Fullunder.

With reference to your No. 341 of 26th ultimo, I have the honour to state that with Pundit Hari Kishen, Extra Assistant Commissioner, I questioned the father of the man, Ralla Singh, alleged to have been insane. As, however, the alleged insanity supervened when Ralla Singh was serving with the 45th Sikhs in Jhansi, we elicited nothing which could throw any light on the cause of the condition. The father, Nathu, is a very healthy man, and says there is no disease, mental or other hereditary, in his family.

The perusal of the papers has suggested to me that possibly the man was not really insane and that on that account the Superintendent and visitors discharged him a few days after his admission. The statement of Nathu and the report of the Extra Assistant Commissioner are enclosed.

Copy of report made by Pundit Hari Kishen, Extra Assistant Commissioner, dated the 14th April 1894, to the Civil Surgeon, Jullunder.

With reference to correspondence in regard to Ralla Singh, Sepoy, I have the honour to report that after issuing verbal orders to the police as to whereabouts of the man, it was found from the report of the Police Deputy Inspector at Adampur that Ralla Singh originally belonged to Mauza Chukhiara in the Jullunder Tahsil, and was now in Meerut in the Police Department. His father, Nathu, was then sent for from his village and examined by me in your presence. I beg to submit his statement for your perusal. This statement, or rather Ralla Singh's past family history, does not throw any light on the cause of his insanity. It will, however, be observed from the statement that Ralla Singh, while in the 45th Infantry at Jhansi, was subject to insanity and sent to the Agra Lunatic Asylum. Under these circumstances an enquiry into the personal character of the man during his employment in the Jhansi 45th Infantry might be of some use, if made through the medical officer in charge of the Infantry.

Statement of Nathu, son of Charat Singh, caste Mahton, age 50 years, of Mauza Chukhiara, in the Jullunder District.

Ralla Singh, Sepoy, is my son. He is now employed as bugler in the Meerut Police. He is of strong constitution and healthy; is now of about 22 years of age. I have always enjoyed a good health. I have never taken any liquor, bhang, charas, poppy-heads or opium during the whole of my life, nor has my wife (mother of Ralla Singh) ever used these articles. My father even did not use these articles, nor was he or myself ever subject to insanity. My son, Ralla Singh, to the best of my knowledge, did not take any bhang, charas, or any other intoxicating drug or liquor. He was employed as bugler in the 45th Infantry at Jhansi for four years. He came on 3½ months' leave about the Bysakhi time two years ago (this corresponds with April 1892), and worked with me as an agriculturist in good health and returned to his Infantry after the expiry of his leave. After two months I heard that he became lunatic, and was sent from Jhansi to the Agra Lunatic Asylum. After a month or so he was discharged from the Asylum and came to me at my village and lived with me in good health for two months and then proceeded to Meerut, where he is now employed in the Police Department as a bugler. I don't know what was the cause of his insanity at Jhansi.

JULLUNDER ;
The 10th April 1894.

PUNDIT HARI KISHEN,
Magistrate, 1st class.

(17) Notes on the previous history of Ganga Lohar, of Agra, age 26, No. 220 in the Asylum register.

Ganga, lunatic, is quite insane and can give no information about himself. The following notes have been gathered from his mother and brother. His father died when Ganga was only a few years old. The only history of madness in the family is that his father's elder brother once became insane for a few days. He dug up the floor of his house, was violent, and talked nonsense. They took him away to a neighbouring village in a cart, where some religious ceremony was performed, and he completely recovered and lived well for five years afterwards. None of the members of his family were ever addicted to the use of hemp drugs. Ganga began the habit when he was about 15 years old, and took bhang regularly every day and also charas and ganja whenever he could get them. He

acquired the habit through bad associates, with whom he used to smoke at his shop, which was some little distance from his house.

Three years ago, at the time of the *Dewali*, his wife, to whom he had been married four years, developed symptoms of madness, and after 2½ months "transferred her madness to her husband, and has ever since been sane herself." His mother and wife kept him at home for nearly two years, during the whole of which time he continued the use of the hemp drugs whenever he could get them, and the two women had very little power of restraint over him. He improved slightly now and again, but never had any real lucid interval. The symptoms of his madness were the following, *viz.*, he talked nonsense, was very destructive, threw away his clothes and tools, and refused to do any work.

The fact that his uncle was once insane (his father having died while Ganga was yet an infant) admits the possibility of heredity being factor in the causation of his insanity. The exciting and immediate cause was probably the abuse of hemp in all its forms.

AGRA ;

The 14th February 1894.

A. J. WILLCOCKS, M.D.,

Civil Surgeon.

The above inquiry was made in my presence, and I quite agree with the Civil Surgeon as regards his opinion as to the cause of insanity.

No. 18. *Hari Kishor*.—No further information obtainable.

The 14th February 1894.

W. CLARKE,

Deputy Magistrate.



BAREILLY LUNATIC ASYLUM.

(SUPERINTENDENT, DR. EMERSON.)

Hemp Drug cases admitted in 1892.

Name, race, occupation, district, age, and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity. (Statement VII.)	Type of insanity. (Statement VI.)	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from registers and from inquiry from the Superintendent.
1. Nathu ; Hindu ; Bhandari ; Rajput ; Tekri, Garhwal State ; 34 ; Book 8, 38. Profession not known.	Strong drink and charas.	Toxic ...	Fair ...	Committed arson and was consequently arrested. The Police Surgeon certified that he talked incoherently and laboured under delusions, such as, that he can, and does consume from 12 to 20 seers of atta daily. No other information recorded. Form B shows :— 7. Duration of attack 12 years. 8. Supposed cause.—He was in the habit of taking strong drink and charas. Admitted, 25th November 1892. 	18th May 1893. Some slight improvement. Weight on admission 6 st. On 18th May 7 st. 6 lbs. No other record about the patient in the books. Recognizes bhang and charas, but did not know ganja. Stated he smoked bhang as well as drank it ; also stated he smoked charas, and also sometimes drank it. Was shown dhatura, which he at once recognized, but stated he never used the seeds. History of drink from the patient by no means clear. Dr. Emerson : " I think the symptoms are due to combination of liquor and charas. He has not improved so rapidly as patients do who have suffered from toxic symptoms due to hemp drugs ; but he has improved within the last two months : has increased 2 st. since admission." This man states he took to drinking liquor because it made him more intoxicated and sooner so than charas.
2. Fackeray ; Hindu ; Koney ; Sudder bazar ; Bareilly ; "about" 20 ; Book 8, 668. Profession—Dyer.	Charas smoking.	Toxic ...	Fair ...	The Civil Surgeon certified " he is abusive and filthy in his habits. He smears himself over with filth." No other facts recorded. Form B shows :— 7. Duration of attack about one month. 8. Supposed cause.—" Went to Mala ; when he came home complained of pain in the head ; the next day he showed symptoms of insanity : is in the habit of taking liquor and smokes charas." 12. Whether dangerous to others. " At present not dangerous, but by appearances it would seem that if the disease increased he might be dangerous." Admitted, 18th July 1892 ; discharged, 13th February 1893.	First and only record on 30th November 1892 : " Has improved very much since his admission and is now quite sensible." Weight on admission, 7 st. 6 lbs. ; discharge, 8 st. 8 lbs.
3. Moti ; Hindu ; Brahman ; Pilibhit District ; 17 ; Book 8, 383. Profession not known.	Charas	Toxic ...	Fair ...	The Civil Surgeon certified : " Curses and swears all day long. He has been discharged three times and always gets himself into trouble again." Form B shows :— 6. Second attack, one year. 7. Duration of attack, one month.	May 9th, 1893.—No change. May 20th, 1893.—Mentally improved : might be let out. He knows charas and stated it sold at Rs. 18 per seer, also recognized bhang. Knew ganja. Stated he used to drink from 1 to 2 seers of bhang, but not daily, only occasionally—festivals. Used to

Hemp Drug cases admitted in 1892—contd.

Name, race, occupation, district, age, and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity. (Statement VII.)	Type of insanity. (Statement VI.)	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from registers and from inquiry from the Superintendent.
3. Moti; Hindu; Brahmin; Pilibhet District; 17; Book 8, 383— <i>contd.</i> Profession not known.	Charas	Toxic ...	Fair ...	8. Supposed cause.—Over-indulgence in charas. 11. Inclined to be suicidal. Admitted, 11th January 1892. Discharged, 9th April 1892. <i>Facts connected with first attack.</i> Civil Surgeon certifies: "Very noisy and sleepless at nights, refuses his food and running about naked." Form No. B shows:— 7. Duration of attack, 15 days. 8. Supposed cause.—Over-indulgence in charas. 11. Inclined to be suicidal. Admitted, 15th June 1891. Discharged, 11th January 1892.	smoke 2 annas' worth of charas during the month. Stated he did not use dhatura. Dr. Emerson: "From the former history and symptoms I am inclined to think that the symptoms were due to charas."
4. Jamna; Hindu; Bania; Agarwal; Mauza Khera; station Bilakhya; Nimuch District; about 50; Book 8, 10. Profession, Shopkeeper.	Ganja	Toxic ...	Bad ...	The Civil Surgeon certified: "Jamna also was under my observation in March last suffering from the effects of ganja and charas: after a little while he recovered and was released. He is now in a much worse state, talking incessantly, noisily, and incoherently. He is intractable, quarrelsome, and threatening in his behaviour and filthy and destructive in his habits." Form No. B shows— 6. 2nd attack, about 4½ months. 7. Duration of existing attack, one week. 8. Supposed cause, fever; also attributable to charas-smoking. 9. Arrested because he was wandering in the bazar abusing and throwing stones upon passers-by. Admitted, 4th October 1892. Died, 5th November 1892.	No records about condition of patient. Died, 5th November 1892. <i>Post-mortem.</i> —"Body emaciated. Internal organs anæmic. Cause of death—General debility." No other notes.
5. Dariao Singh; Hindu; Shakar Gora; Thana Dhakia; District Saharanpur; about 35 years; Book 8, 684. Profession not known.	Ganja and charas.	Toxic ...	Bad ...	The Civil Surgeon certifies: "He goes about naked and is very dirty. The native doctor says he is very abusive and is extremely voracious." Form No. B shows— 6. Several attacks of insanity during last 10 years. This attack has been for the last two years. 8. Supposed cause attributed to over-indulgence in ganja and bhong and to loss of property. 13. Family history shows that brother had been attacked with insanity.	No records about patient, save that he was admitted into hospital on 24th September and died, 5th October. <i>Post-mortem.</i> —Body thin and emaciated; 3 holes in upper part of nose, soft palate perforated, mucous membrane lining the nose ulcerated. Internal organs generally anæmic. Disease causing death.—General debility and ozæna.

Hemp Drug cases admitted in 1892—contd.

Name, race, occupation, district, age, and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity. (Statement VII.)	Type of insanity. (Statement VI.)	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from registers and from inquiry from the Superintendent.
6. Mahangu Singh; Sepoy, 11th Bombay Infantry; Hindu; Rajput; Jalpura Anch; 19; Book 8, 632.	Bhang	Toxic ...	Good...	Admitted into asylum after appearing before a Military Medical Board at Bareilly. The Medical Officer in charge of the regiment gives a statement of the case:—Disease, Mania. On 11th June reported to be abnormally talkative and unruly during the night, but on examination showed no abnormal mental state. On 12th June became very excitable and lost all sense of discipline. Nights became restless, slept but little, homicidal tendency, and made an unprovoked attack on a follower. Continued in an excitable sleepless state till 24th June, when a marked progressive improvement set in. Admitted into asylum, 4th July 1892. Discharged, 14th December 1892. Under causation the Surgeon states: "The disease came on after he had been camped 7 months in a very uninteresting monotonous place." Accustomed to take bhang, but "I have not been able to get information as to whether he took it in excess or not at Rampur."	5th August, first note.—"Has been somewhat excited during the last 3 days; has not been violent or dangerous towards others." 30th November.—Is very well at present and may be made over to his friends. Informed by Deputy Superintendent that while in asylum he never spoke.
7. Bhowani Singh; Hindu; Naneawah; Bareilly; 20; Cultivator; Book 8, 604.	Charas smoking.	Toxic ...	Fair ...	Civil Surgeon certifies: "Filthy in his habits, tears his clothes and has had fits of crying." Statement B shows:— 6. Fourth attack. 7. Duration of existing attack, one month. 8. Supposed cause.—Indulgence in charas. Admitted, 21st May 1892. Discharged, 12th September 1892.	5th August.—"Is quite harmless." Partly blind, and spent most of his time in hospital (by Deputy Superintendent).
8. Devi; Hindu; Lodha; Pilithit District; 22; Labourer; Book 8, 620.	Ganja	Toxic ...	Good...	Civil Surgeon certified: "Tears his clothes, filthy in his habits, sleepless at nights." Statement No. 3 shows:— 7. Duration of existing attack not known. 8. Supposed cause.—Over-indulgence in ardent spirits and ganja. 9. Arrested while wandering about and abusing the people. Admitted, 21st May 1892. Discharged, 14th November 1892.	20th June.—"Improving fast." 3rd October.—"May soon be discharged." No other records.

Hemp Drug cases admitted in 1892—concl'd.

Name, race, occupation, district, age, and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity. (Statement VII.)	Type of insanity. (Statement VI.)	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from registers and from inquiry from the Superintendent.
9. Shamsher Bahadur; Hindu; Kaith; Bareilly; Modulla; Bilaripur; Service; 18; Book 8, 596.	Charas smoking.	Toxic ...	Fair ...	Civil Surgeon certified: "Refuses to speak. Very violent at times and tears his clothes." Statement B shows— 6. First attack. 7. Duration of existing attack, "since 10 days." 8. Supposed cause.—Indulgence in charas. Admitted, 9th May 1892. Discharged, 12th September 1892.	6th August.—Has improved much in mental condition since his admission to the asylum. 10th September.—Is now quite sensible. No other notes.
10. Balak Ram; Hindu; Jat; Shahpur; Thana Bijnor; 18; Cultivator; Book 8, 572.	Bhang.	Toxic ...	Indifferent.	The Civil Surgeon certified: "His peculiar physiognomy and drollness in his speech, together with an unsteadiness in his eyes when spoken to. He is probably subject to periodical attacks when his intellect is weak. He sings aloud and makes an unusual row in his cell and will not be controlled at times." Form B shows— 6. second attack in March last. 7. Duration of present attack, one month. 8. Supposed cause not known. 13. His elder brother was also affected with insanity.	20th June.—"Seems fairly sensible: has not given any trouble since his admission to the Asylum." Discharged, 8th August 1892. <i>Note.</i> —The cause as entered in the admission book was originally "unknown," but this has been crossed out and bhang entered. Probably due to the patient having confessed to use of the drug.
11. Niadar Chamar; Hindu; Chamar; Zillah Morodad; 18; Book 8, 551.	Charas smoking.	Toxic ...	Fair ...	The Civil Surgeon certified: "He is sleepless and excited, destructive in his habits, tearing up his clothes, &c., filthy in his habits. Dull, stupid, and morose at times." Statement B shows— 6. Attacked with insanity two months ago. 7. Duration of present attack, 15 days. 8. Supposed cause not known. He smoked charas. 9. Arrested wandering about beating people. 10. No family history of insanity. Admitted, 8th April 1892. Discharged, 12th September 1892.	8th June.—"Seems a little better." 10th September.—"Now quite sensible." No other notes.

NOTE.—The total number of admissions from all causes in 1892 was—

Criminal	{	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
		Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Criminal	{	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
		Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
TOTAL									76

Of these, the above eleven cases were attributed in Statement VII to hemp drugs,
29th August 1893.

Report of the Superintendent, Bareilly Asylum, on the Hemp Drug cases of 1892.

No. 1.—Nathu, Hindu.—The history shows Nathu began using charas after he became insane.

The evidence is to the effect that "he was never seen to take any such things before he became an insane; but subsequently, when he lost his senses, he used to haunt about the shops of charas and wine; and people had seen him sometimes taking charas."

No. 2.—Fakeray, Hindu.—We have gone into this case very carefully and examined not only the man himself, but also his mother and two of his friends who were with him when he became insane. All the witnesses deny that he ever used charas, and in the face of such strong evidence I think the case should be expunged from the hemp drugs list. His symptoms on admission were such as might have been brought about by the use of intoxicants, and charas-smoking was the cause given in his papers. These documents are, however, very carelessly filled, and it seems probable that a mistake was made in this instance.

No. 3.—Moti, Hindu.—The evidence in this case is now very clear and throws additional light on the cause of his insanity. It appears that he was the adopted son of one Makan Singh, to whom he was "much attached." The latter was a charas-smoker, and Moti contracted the habit as a boy. He enjoyed good health until the time of his adopted father's death, a few days after which he became insane. The immediate cause of insanity was therefore grief. Whether the shock above referred to would have had this effect had he not been a charas-smoker it is impossible to say. He became quite sane after his admission to the asylum in June 1891 and was discharged cured. On going out, however, he at once took to charas and was re-admitted in April 1892. He is still an inmate of the Asylum, and although fairly well I have little doubt that if discharged he would soon be brought back. In view of the additional facts brought to light, I should describe the case as one of acute mania due to grief. I am, however, of opinion that charas-smoking was a predisposing cause.

No. 4.—Jamna, Hindu.—The thanadar, Philkhua police station, reports "that Jamna left his home about 22 years ago, and that during this period he visited his house once only about twelve years ago. Since then he was living with his brother in Mussoorie Hills, and there he got insane and was sent to Bareilly Lunatic Asylum, where he died. The villagers can give no further information about his illness, as he was absent from his home about 22 years."

No. 5.—Dariao Singh.—Was admitted to the asylum in a miserable state of health on 12th September 1892. Further investigation shows that there is a history of hereditary insanity, and although there is evidence of his having taken charas and bhang, his illness cannot be said to be due to the use of these drugs. He died about three weeks after admission from oœna and general debility.

Post-mortem examination.—Body thin and emaciated: three holes in upper part of nose: soft palate perforated, and mucous membrane lining the nose ulcerated.

Internal organs generally anæmic.

The further inquiry showed that "Puland Singh, father of Dariao Singh, had also been a lunatic, and that Punai Singh and Buddhi Singh, sons of the said Dariao Singh, are lunatics as well." The evidence as to the use of drugs by Dariao Singh was conflicting.

The following passage from the Tahsildar's report is interesting:—"Dariao Singh's insanity is considered hereditary, merely on the ground that the disease is passing down his family from one member to another. This conclusion may perhaps be regarded as contradictory with reference to the European system of medical jurisprudence. But besides those mentioned above no other particular cause of insanity has been found in the above named village."

No. 6.—*Mahangu Singh*.—This man is now residing at Arrah. There are none of his relatives here and no additional information can be obtained regarding him. The case is recorded as one of toxic insanity due to over-indulgence in bhang. Any further information required may be obtained through the Government of Bengal.

[Inquiry was accordingly made regarding the past, personal, and family history of Mahangu Singh in the Arrah district. The result is as follows:—

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Is there any history of insanity in any near relation of the lunatic? | No, according to his statement. |
| 2. Is there any other cause (misfortune, jealousy, grief, fear, illness, injury, etc.) to which the insanity might be ascribed? | Apparently not. |
| 3. Was the lunatic a moderate or excessive consumer of <i>bhāng</i> ? Was he an habitual or occasional consumer? | He was a moderate consumer for about a year and experienced no ill-effects. He was about six months at Rampur and during that period consumed it to excess: the madness came on suddenly. He has not consumed any <i>bhāng</i> since then. |
| 4. Had he consumed an unusual quantity of <i>bhāng</i> about the time he became insane, and did he continue to consume it after becoming insane? | He was a moderate consumer for about a year and experienced no ill-effects. He was about six months at Rampur and during that period consumed it to excess: the madness came on suddenly. He has not consumed any <i>bhāng</i> since then. |
| 5. Why do his friends or those who filled up the descriptive roll think that <i>bhāng</i> caused his insanity? | Because there was no other known cause. |
| 6. Was he addicted to any other intoxicant, such as opium, alcohol, dhatura, etc.? | No, according to his statement. |

From our enquiry the insanity appears to have been caused solely by the excessive use of *bhāng*. It will be noticed that while he was a moderate consumer he experienced no ill-effects, but, on the other hand, was in excellent health. When he commenced immoderate consumption he lost his appetite and could not eat his full rations.

J. H. GARRETT,

Joint Magistrate, Shahabad.

W. FLOOD MURRAY, *Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel,*

The 2nd January 1894.

Civil Surgeon.

No. 7.—*Bhowani Singh*.—The evidence in this case shows that insanity (toxic) was brought about by charas-smoking. The case is very similar to that of Niadar, reported on below, and confirms the fact that insanity may be produced by a single indulgence in the drug. Bhowani Singh became insane after smoking charas at the time of Holi festival. He recovered soon after his admission to the Asylum and has remained well since. He is quite candid as regards the cause, and I see no reason to doubt his statement, which is confirmed by his mother and brother. The Assistant Collector's report after further enquiry was as follows:—

“The civil officer who conducted the further inquiry ‘in consultation with the Civil Surgeon’ reported as follows: ‘With much difficulty Bhowani Singh was found; and I have

recorded the statements of his brother and mother. The only reason they are able to suggest for his going mad is that he smoked some charas at the Holi festival. He never smoked before or since, or used any intoxicant."

No. 8.—Devi, Hindu.—Every effort has been made to find this man, but without success. The case is recorded in the Asylum books as one of toxic insanity due to the use of ganja and alcohol. It cannot fairly be attributed to hemp drugs entirely, as the alcohol was, no doubt, an important element in the case.

No. 9.—Shamsher Bahadur.—There is only one relative of this man in the Bareilly district, *viz.*, his uncle, Mangli Lal. He states that Shamsher Bahadur was a charas-smoker, and there is no other cause assigned for his insanity. He was admitted to this Asylum with symptoms such as would be produced by excessive use of intoxicants, such as charas. He was, however, also addicted to the use of country liquor, which it may be presumed was a factor in the case.

In my opinion this was a case of toxic insanity produced by over-indulgence in charas and liquor.

There is no history of insanity in his family.

If any further information is required about this case it might be obtained from the authorities at Malwa, where the man now resides.

No. 10.—Balak Ram.—The evidence collected in this case clearly proves that it was one of hereditary insanity and was not due to bhang.

No. 11.—Niadar, Chamar.—There is no doubt that this man's insanity was brought about by charas-smoking. From the history it appears that he only indulged in one chillum. This, if true, is an interesting fact as showing how quickly insanity may be brought about by a very small quantity of the drug. Niadar was admitted to the asylum on 8th April 1892. On 8th June he was reported as improving, and was discharged cured in September 1892. He is now well, and has not indulged in charas-smoking since his discharge. This is probably due to the fact that he was never a confirmed smoker. There is no history of insanity in his family.

The report after the further inquiry is that "he was quite well until one day, in the village of Mullakpur, some one gave him a chillum of charas. He does not know how much charas there was in the chillum. Nor does he know whether any other drug was mixed with the charas. He had never smoked charas before. * * He was for about a month at home from the time he smoked the charas until he was removed to Bareilly Asylum. During that time he ran about wild. He was quite insane." He was aged 18 years.

J. ANDERSON, M.B.

LUNATIC ASYLUM, LUCKNOW.

(SUPERINTENDENT, DR. HOOPER.)

Hemp Drug cases admitted in 1892.

Name, race, occupation, district, age, and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity. (Statement VII.)	Type of insanity. (Statement VI.)	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from registers and from inquiry from Superintendent.
1. Jaffir Ali; Musalman; Servant; Har-doi; 37; 13'3.	Charas	Melan-cholia.	Good...	The statement received from the Magistrate with this man shows that the cause is not known, and that (8 b) the insanity is not attributable to over-indulgence in ardent spirits or in bhang, ganja, or similar drugs. (9) The man had gone into the Government school at Bilgram and damaged a door and broken panes of glass. Admitted, 11th January 1892.	This man was under confinement from melancholia from December 1889 to September 1890. On that occasion there is an entry showing that his brother attended in May 1890 and stated that Jaffir smoked charas. On this the cause "unknown" was altered to "charas." On the present occasion the cause formerly shown is repeated. There are no symptoms of anything but melancholia; and in Statement VI that is the type adopted.
2. Mithu; Musalman; Labourer; Unao; 30; 13'9.	Ganja...	Toxic insanity.	Good...	The papers show that this man uses ganja. The Civil Surgeon of Unao certified on 3rd February 1892: "This man was in the lunatic asylum about one year ago. He has developed insanity again by over-indulgence in ganja smoking. For the past month his neighbours have noticed signs of an impending attack, which showed itself suddenly by his furiously attacking a dafadar. Since his admission into hospital he is suffering from acute mental derangement and had to be ironed for safety." Admitted, 10th February 1892. Made over to his father, 8th April 1892.	This man had been in an Asylum before but not in Lucknow. He was quiet from the time of his admission and made over to his father within two months. The violence before admission and the speedy recovery point to toxic insanity.
3. Madan Lall; Brahman; Servant; Bans Bareilly; 28; 13'15.	Intoxi-cating drugs.	Toxic insanity.	Indiffer-ent.	The statement attributes the insanity to the use of intoxicating drugs. It shows that he "smokes ganja and charas and takes bhang." The medical certificate of 10th March 1892 says that he "speaks incoherently, is very filthy in habits, and is regardless of personal wants and comforts." He has a brother Ramsahai, Clerk in the Cantonment Office, Dikusha. Admitted, 17th March 1892. Made over to his friends, 10th November 1892.	This man was only 94 lbs. weight on admission. He gained 24 lbs. in the Asylum in eight months and was made over to his friends "much improved."
4. Lalta; Hindu, Bhat; Servant; Lucknow; 25; 13'18.	Ganja...	Mania ...	Fair ...	The statement shows that this man "smokes ganja and charas." The Civil Surgeon of Unao certified on 3rd April 1892 that "Lalta Bhat was taken under observation on 17th March 1892. On admission was suffering from acute mental derangement, violent, abusive, noisy and troublesome, assaulted the warders every time the cell door was opened to give him food or water. In the end he had to be kept hand-cuffed to have control over him. Talks incoherently, shouts day and night, and very destructive. Sleeps little, and refused food for several days. Lalta is	This man had a ganja corn on his right thumb. He was thin, but in fair health when admitted. He was dangerous, destructive, noisy, filthy, and maniacal. In June he is entered as "much improved since admission: behaves sanely." He increased eleven pounds in the Asylum and was discharged cured in about three months. This seems a case of temporary mania from ganja and charas; but the Superintendent has not included it under "Toxic insanity," but under "Mania."

Hemp Drug cases admitted in 1892—contd.

Name, race, occupation, district, age, and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity. (Statement VII.)	Type of insanity. (Statement VI.)	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from registers and from inquiry from Superintendent.
4. Lalta— <i>contd.</i> ...	Ganja...	Mania ...	Fair ...	a confirmed ganja and charas smoker; and it would appear over-indulgence in these drugs brought on the present attack. Admitted, 15th April 1892. Made over to his friends, 28th July 1892.	
5. Manohar Ahir; Servant; Cawnpore; 45; 13'19.	Ganja...	Mania ...	Fair ...	In this case the statement shows— (8) Supposed cause, not known. (a) No fever previously. (b) Used to smoke a little ganja. (c) Insanity due to death of his wife. The medical certificate of 18th April 1892 says: "Speaks incoherently, is regardless of personal wants and comforts and is filthy in habits." Admitted, 24th April 1892. Discharged as cured, 30th July 1892.	When admitted to the Asylum this man was in fair condition, but with a chronic cough. He was excited and filthy, but was improved by June (two months later). He had been insane four months before being admitted. The case is entered in the register as due to "ganja or grief," and is diagnosed as "Mania" (not "Toxic insanity"). Yet in the returns it is shown as due to ganja.
6. Ramcharan; Brahman; Cultivator; Barabanki; 24; 13'24.	Bhang...	Toxic insanity.	Good...	The statement gives as the cause of insanity in this case that the man "was fond of reading Hindi books, in which he felt heat." (This last clause is a translation of the common Hindi expression for becoming mad). It adds that he used "bhang and tobacco." It shows that "Ramdas, his brother, is insane." The medical certificate of 5th May 1892, simply says: "Delusions, dirty habits." Admitted, 9th May 1892. Made over to his mother, 19th August 1892.	The Asylum history of Ramdas (the brother) was got out. It was a case of "Mania." He had periodical attacks of mania. It was not a case of toxic insanity, the Superintendent says, Ramcharan had, no doubt, a hereditary taint. He was not insane in the Asylum. He "behaved rationally since admission." It looked from the medical certificate like a man under the influence of a temporary cause like bhang, and as the man came to the Asylum quite well, there was nothing else to help diagnosis.
7. Durga; Hindu; Shopkeeper; Unao; 55, 13'32	Ganja...	Mania ...	Indifferent.	The statement shows— 6. "Attack periodically each year. He has last been attacked from last fifteen days." 7. "Duration, twenty years." 8. "He lives in village from last twenty years. He keeps a shop in the village. He sustained loss; since then he is suffering much from insanity." 9. "He has been seen naked, using abusive words. The medical certificate of the Civil Surgeon of Unao, dated 11th July 1892, shows that "Durga Bania was taken under observation on 21st June 1892, and was at the time very boisterous, noisy, naked. He made several attempts to assault and bite people who attended to him. Is filthy in his habits, drinking	When admitted to the Asylum he was noisy, bad sleeper, and troublesome. The cause "ganja-smoking" was put down from the medical certificate. The idea seems to be that he was constantly insane from ganja, a case of peculiar intolerance to the drug. There was no mention of the brain in the record of the <i>post-mortem</i> examination held by the Assistant Surgeon.

28. Three pice worth of ganja and half pice worth of siddhi is sufficient for a habitual moderate consumer of the drugs. A chillum of ganja cannot be smoked till it is entirely done with. It must be smoked with intervals of a minute or two. When there is no company it must be allowed to be consumed by the fire during the necessary interval. Where there is company it is smoked in turn by all present, and so full use of the chillum is made. Ganja-smoking people generally assemble in numbers of two, three or four people and smoke together. Retail ganja is sold at six annas a tola. Three pice ganja generally admits of three chillums being made out of the same. When ganja is smoked in company two pice of ganja may be sufficient for a moderate consumer per diem.

29. (a) See answer to question 15.

I do not know of any case of dhatura being mixed with ganja or siddhi. Dhatura generally brings on insanity. I do not know what a bhang massala is.

30. All the three drugs are generally taken in company. Females very seldom use them; children do not use them. These drugs are used after the sixteenth or seventeenth year.

31. Those who mix in low company easily form the habit of smoking ganja. Lazy and rich people as well as young folks are apt to run to excess in ganja and charas smoking. Hardly people go into excess in siddhi-drinking. I do not think that ganja-smoking can easily be given up.

32. On Bijaya Dasami a little siddhi mixed with water is taken by Hindu male adult people,—generally a handful is taken. This creates neither any intoxication nor any tendency to take it after the occasion is over.

33. Ganja-smokers are looked down upon. They are generally believed to be intemperate in their language and are credited with little intellect. There is no religious prohibition to the use of these drugs. The sanyasis offer the chillum of ganja after it is ready to god Siva or Mahadeb.

34. The privation from charas-smoking likely creates no injury. Habitual ganja-smoker is apt to get dysentery when he is suddenly compelled to give up smoking it. Nothing serious likely happens in giving up siddhi-drinking, though the general health of the drinker may suffer from total abstinence from it.

35. (a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) By raising the duty.

(d) Yes.

(e) No.

(f) Not likely in all cases.

36. Generally not yet.

37. Charas is much milder than ganja.

38. Round ganja containing in full all the flower with its resinous matter gives more intoxication than flat or chur ganja.

41. (a) Bhang is believed to be digestive.

(b) and (c) Ganja.

Moderate habitual use.

42. Bhang and charas may be harmless, but ganja not so. Ganja-smokers generally fall a prey to dysentery and bronchial complaints.

43. Generally so, except in rare cases.

44. (a) Refreshment.

(b) Yes.

(c) Nominal.

(d) Partially.

(g) Ganja-smokers generally die from dysentery and bronchial complaints.

(h) Yes; a great longing and uneasiness in the case of ganja-smokers, who become moody and unwell for want of the drug.

45. (a) There is physical improvement. The use of ganja and charas also causes mental and moral debasement.

(b) No.

(c) No.

(d) Yes, saving in the case of siddhi and also charas.

(e) Yes, ditto siddhi only.

(f) Yes, ditto ditto.

At first the insanity is of a temporary nature. It gradually takes a permanent hold when ganja-smoking is continued after plain manifestations of insanity. Yes, the symptoms may be reinduced by use of the drug after liberation from restraint. In lucid moments insanes confess to the use of the drug.

(g) I cannot say.

When a boy I saw an old Brahman get almost stark insane. He was carefully tended by his wife and prevented from use of the drug—ganja. He got well and gave up ganja-smoking.

About the year 1889, when Subdivisional Officer of Diamond Harbour, a Muhammadan having taken excess of ganja became insane. He appropriated the uniform of the police-officer of Geonkhally and came to Diamond Harbour by steamer without a ticket. He was prosecuted. It appeared that ganja-smoking brought on fits of temporary insanity. He was sent to the lunatic asylum and came back all right. He was a strong man of middle age.

47. No.

51. Ganja-smoking hardens the sensibilities of the smoker.

54. Yes, I have heard of this.

58. The duty on ganja is being gradually increased. It has already become hard for the poor labouring classes who take it as an alleviation against hard work, and a protective against exposure, to meet their wants. The duty should not be raised higher than what it is now.

62. No.

66. Yes, according to intoxicating power, or rather on the quantity of the actual flowers existing in several sorts of the ganjas.

67. In marshy, jungly, terai and pestilential places the taxation ought to be smaller than in towns and healthy places.

69. I cannot say whether the wishes of the people are considered, but they ought to be.

Hemp Drug cases admitted in 1892—contd.

Name, race, occupation, district, age, and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity. (Statement VII.)	Type of insanity. (Statement VI.)	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from registers and from inquiry from the Superintendent.
11. Bindeshwari Singh; Hindu; Servant; Par-tabgarh; 39; 13'37.	Bhang	Mania ...	Fair ...	The statement shows— 6. "First attacked, symptoms of insanity appeared six months ago. Increased much during last six weeks." 8. (Supposed cause)— "(a) Suffering from piles for the last nine years. Has a boil on his left buttock for the last 18 months, which has now grown sinus. "(b) Addicted to use of bhang daily, occasionally to ganja." The Civil Surgeon writes, 27th March 1892: "Bindeshwari Singh has been under observation since 16th June 1892. He is mad. He looked wild and would be dangerous if set at large." Admitted, 29th July 1892; made over to his brother, 15th September 1892.	When he came in he was thin and noisy, dirty and destructive, sleeping badly. He rapidly improved and increased in weight ten lbs., and was made over to his brother "improved." It was not a clear case, because the attack was six months old, and there was no typical symptom of ganja. The suggestion in the history alone pointed to ganja or bhang.
12. Bihari; Hindu; Darzi; Banabanki; 34; 13'39	Ganja	Toxic insanity.	Fair ...	The statement has no indication of the cause of insanity nor any information whatever about this man except that he wanted to beat a chaukidar. The medical certificate of 31st July 1892 says that he had "dirty habits, blood-shot eyes, incoherency of speech." Admitted, 11th August 1892; made over to friends, 18th July 1893.	When admitted, the Superintendent recorded that he "appears to be affected by toxic insanity and says he is a ganja-smoker." When the excitement passed away he became stupid and silly and was made over to his friends "improved" after about a year of treatment. He was still silly and stupid in manner but quiet, and eating and sleeping well. This seemed to the Superintendent a typical case from the blood-shot eyes and violence. The silliness and stupidity would follow on the abnormal violence.
13. Ramanand; Brahman; Cultivator; Sultanpur; 28; 13'43.	Bhang...	Recurrent mania.	Indifferent.	The statement shows that he was attacked first three years ago and was consequently sent to the Lunatic Asylum, Lucknow. Having remained there for ten months, he got well and returned home. The medical certificate of 16th September 1892 says; "Ramanand has got a wild-looking and restless eye and a lunatic expression. He talks rambling and incoherently. He says he has got 25 children, 50 elephants, and 50 carts." Admitted, 29th September 1892.	He was in the Asylum previously from July 1889 to June 1890 for "mania" and made over cured to his friends. When admitted in September last was in indifferent health, sleepless, destructive, dirty, and noisy. He has very slowly improved since. He recognizes bhang and sometimes says he used to drink it occasionally. Sometimes he says he did not. The Superintendent thinks the bhang is probably the exciting cause of the present attack of recurrent mania: that is all.
14. Mahadeo; Hindu; Cultivator; Kheri; 14; 13'47.	Ganja...	Toxic insanity.	Indifferent.	The statement shows this to be a third attack and ascribes it to fever. "Ganja, charas and tobacco are used by him" (the lunatic). The medical certificate of 23rd August 1892 says: "Filthy and violent habits. Incoherent speech. Suicidal tendency. Sleeplessness at night. Sings now and then." Admitted, 18th October 1892. Discharged, 11th April 1893.	He was a boy of 14 years and admitted the use of ganja and charas. He was excited, dirty, restless, and sleepless when admitted. He improved rapidly, and was discharged "cured." He increased 9 lbs. in weight. The Superintendent entered ganja as the cause here because the lad admitted the use of hemp drugs, and this seemed a probable cause.

Statement compiled by the Superintendent, Lucknow Lunatic Asylum, giving the result of local enquiries into the past, personal, and family history of the 17 lunatics confined during 1892, whose insanity was attributed to hemp drugs.

Name, race, occupation, district, age, and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity. (Statement VII.)	Type of insanity. (Statement VI.)	Facts ascertained from local enquiries.	Asylum Superintendent's final report.
1. Jaffir Ali; Musalman; Servant; Har-doi; 37; No. 133.	Charas ...	Melan-cholia.	Friends cannot attribute any cause for this man's insanity; they never heard of his being a ganja smoker or addicted to the use of intoxicants. No history of insanity in the family. <i>The brothers were not examined.</i> [NOTE.—The brothers were not found. Three Muhammadans who knew the man well were examined, and said he did not use hemp or any intoxicant.]	No inherited tendency to insanity. A brother attended at the Asylum and stated that Jaffir Ali smoked charas. The exciting cause of this man's insanity was probably charas.
2. Mithu; Musalman; Labourer; Unao; 30; No. 309.	Ganja ...	Toxic insanity.	Was fond of all sorts of intoxicating liquors and drugs. Used 3 pies worth of opium and 6 pies worth of ganja daily, also used to drink liquor and tari. No history of inherited tendency elicited.	Appears to be a clear case of toxic insanity caused by ganja and other intoxicants.
3. Madan Lall; Brahman; Servant; Bans Bareli; 28; No. 1315.	Intoxicating drugs.	Toxic insanity.	No madness in the family. Used to drink ganja and charas to a large extent. Has been "all right" since discharge from the asylum.	Also apparently, a clear case of toxic insanity caused by the use of ganja and charas.
4. Lalta; Hindu; Bhat; Servant; Lucknow; 25; No. 1318.	Ganja ...	Mania ...	Neither Lalta nor any of his relatives have been traced as yet.	It seems established that Lalta was a confirmed ganja-smoker and he had a ganja corn on his right thumb. The history of the case clearly shows that insanity resulted from ganja-smoking, and the case should have been diagnosed as one of "toxic insanity."
5. Manohar; Ahir; Servant; Cawnpore; 45; No. 1319.	Ganja ...	Mania...	Became mad through reading the Ramayan it is said. Did not take drugs. No one mad in the family. [NOTE.—The inquiry dealt with nothing more than the drug habit, which was disproved.]	In this case grief (at death of his wife) and religious frenzy are given as probable causes of insanity. But enquiries at the time of this man's admission into the Asylum elicited that "he smoked a little ganja." There appears to have been no family history of insanity, and ganja was probably one exciting cause in this case.
6. Ramcharan; Brahman; Cultivator; Barabanki; 24; No. 1324.	Bhang	Toxic insanity.	Used to get intoxicated on bhang; every third or fourth day used to take some. The brother became mad about 4 years previously and took no intoxicant. [NOTE.—The father and mother say that they "had four children, 2 boys and 2 girls. Both the sons are mad. Ramcharan became mad three years ago. * * Both brothers became mad at about the same age."]	There was doubtless inherited tendency in this case, but bhang-drinking was the exciting cause.
7. Durga; Hindu; Shopkeeper; Unao; 55; No. 1332.	Ganja ...	Mania ...	Nothing further ascertained about this case.	This man died in the Asylum from pneumonia on 14th December last. There is no evidence of inherited tendency, and it was established that he was a confirmed ganja-smoker. No other cause than ganja-smoking assignable.

Statement compiled by the Superintendent, Lucknow Lunatic Asylum, giving the result of local enquiries into the past, personal, and family history of the 17 lunatics confined during 1892 whose insanity was attributed to hemp drugs—contd.

Name, race, occupation, district, age, and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity. (Statement VII.)	Type of insanity. (Statement VI.)	Facts ascertained from local enquiries.	Asylum Superintendent's final report.
8. Kirhi; Chamar; Labourer; Sitapur; 26; No. 13'34.	Ganja ...	Acquired imbecility.	Kirhi became insane through excessive use of ganja about 2½ years ago. This was the first attack of insanity. No relation residing in village or vicinity. The Civil Surgeon is of opinion that a clear case has not yet been made out that this man's insanity was due to excessive ganja-smoking. [NOTE.—No relative could be traced. The Civil Surgeon of Sitapur, who conducted the further inquiry says: "A clear case has not yet been made out that this man's insanity was due to excessive ganja-smoking. There is a history of the man having received a beating prior to his becoming insane. The apparent discrepancy in undersigned's remarks in the original certificate is due to his quoting the police report, which said that the insanity was due to ganja. His own opinion he records as cause not discovered."]	The statement received with this man when admitted into the Asylum in July 1892 says clearly that no other member of family was insane and gave the cause as "excessive ganja-smoking." There is no other assignable cause than ganja in this case.
9. Jagmohun Singh; Hindu; Cultivator; Lucknow; 30; No. 13'35.	Ganja ...	Toxic insanity.	"No madness in the family; would appear to have taken charas, but his friends and relations put down his madness to a malign influence of some devil. He has never been married or had children."	The statement received with this man on admission says: "Cause, over-indulgence in ganja and bhang." Two members of family affected with insanity. Hemp drugs in some form probably the exciting cause in this case.
10. Parag; Chamar; Servant; Partabgarh; 25; No. 13'36	Ganja ...	Dementia	The enquiry (made by a native) says "no member of family found to have ever become insane. Parag is said to be (sic) addicted to no intoxicant." [NOTE.—The Deputy Magistrate who conducted the inquiry reports "Parag is found to have become insane four years ago quite accidentally. No member of his family is found to have ever become insane nor to have been addicted to intoxicants. Parag is said to be addicted to no intoxicants. He is said to be all right since his release from the Lunatic Asylum." The Magistrate forwards record of the enquiry.]	This man was sent to the Asylum by the Cantonment Magistrate of Lucknow, who records in his own writing "excessive use of intoxicating drugs" as the supposed cause of insanity. The man must have been employed in the Lucknow Cantonment,* and the Cantonment Magistrate (a careful officer) had doubtless grounds for his statement. Ganja and bhang are the only assignable causes in this case. [*NOTE.—The grounds for this remark are not apparent.]
11. Bindeshwari Singh; Hindu; Servant; Partabgarh; 39; No. 13'37.	Bhang ...	Mania ...	To the reporter in this case it appeared that— "The main causes of madness were a long illness and his father's death. Is now quite a sensible man. There is no madness in the family." "The man took bhang and takes it still. He took ganja for a while before he was mad." The Civil-Surgeon considers mental anxiety, family troubles, abstinence from food, indulgence in bhang and ganja contributed to bring about derangement of brain.	Ganja and bhang doubtless mainly contributed to cause insanity in case. [NOTE.—The reports on this case by the Joint-Magistrate and Civil Surgeon are appended.]
12. Bihari; Hindu; Darzi; Barabanki; 34; No. 13'39.	Ganja ...	Toxic insanity.	This man cannot be traced ...	This man admitted to the Superintendent that he was a ganja-smoker. No family history of insanity was elicited from friends. His was probably a case of toxic insanity from ganja, in which the after-effects continued for an unusually long period.

Statement compiled by the Superintendent, Lucknow Lunatic Asylum, giving the result of local enquiries into the past, personal, and family history of the 17 lunatics confined during 1892 whose insanity was attributed to hemp drugs—contd.

Name, race, occupation, district, age and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity. (Statement VII.)	Type of insanity. (Statement VI.)	Facts ascertained from local enquiries.	Asylum Superintendent's final report.
13. Ramanand; Brahman; Cultivator; Sultanpur; 28; No. 13'43.	Bhang ...	Recurrent mania.	The enquiry into this case was made apparently by a native official. The report says: "The residents of the village where he used to reside, while attributing the cause of insanity to a sunstroke, declare that he was not a consumer of hemp drugs or any intoxicant, nor had he any domestic trouble, grief, or fright. No former member of the family is said to have been affected with insanity in any shape or way." He belongs to the "Sarwaria clan of Brahmans, which is, no doubt, partial to the use of bhang."	In view of the history of this case, bhang-drinking very probably was the exciting cause of insanity. [NOTE.—The letter of the Deputy Commissioner of Sultanpur, which is imperfectly abstracted by the Superintendent, is annexed. The fact that the fair copy was signed by a Deputy Collector "for F. W. Brownrigg, Officiating Deputy Commissioner," seems to have put Dr. Hooper into thinking that the inquiry was conducted by "a native official."]
14. Mahadeo; Hindu; Cultivator; Kheri; 14 No. 13'47.	Ganja ...	Toxic insanity.	"Mahadeo's mother and persons residing in the same village state that Mahadeo does not use ganja, nor did he ever use it. He was laid up with fever and ague for 15 days, and this affected his brain and caused his insanity. None of his family ever was insane. He had once before, some three years ago, become insane on account of fever and ague; but that time it was not severe." The Assistant Surgeon thinks he may have been mistaken in concluding that the symptoms were produced by ganja. [NOTE.—The Deputy Commissioner adds: "The police being obliged to report cause, put it down to ganja without proper inquiry."]	The cause given in the statement received with this lad was fever, but also attributable to ganja, charas, and tobacco used by him. The patient admitted the habitual use of ganja and charas. The symptoms, rapid improvement and cure, support the conclusion that the case was one of toxic insanity produced by the use of ganja and charas.
15. Raghunath; Hindu; Bania; Shopkeeper; Unao; 40; No. 13'54.	Ganja ...	Recurrent mania.	No insanity in family traced; was not addicted to the consumption of any intoxicants. [NOTE.—The Superintendent does not quote the report to the effect that inquiry showed that the lunatic "lost a younger brother some six months before becoming mad, of whom he was very fond." Mr. Radice, City Magistrate, Lucknow, discovered this from the man's relatives.]	The lunatic admits that he smoked ganja twice daily for 4 years. He smiled very cheerily when shown ganja. Insanity probably excited in this case by use of ganja—at all events in the recent attack.
16. Baldeo; Lodhi; Cultivator; Kheri; 25; No. 13'56.	Ganja ...	Toxic insanity.	A careful enquiry from the father and other persons residing in the same village shows that Baldeo used to smoke "too much ganja," but at the time of his first attack he was laid up with fever. Baldeo's grandfather on his mother's side was insane. [NOTE.—The same witnesses say: "At the second time when he became insane his malady was not preceded by fever."]	There was undoubted inherited tendency in this case, but the second attack appears to have been induced by excessive ganja-smoking.
17. Mullu; Hindu; Carpenter; Lucknow; 45; No. 13'26.	Ganja ...	Toxic mania.	No madness in family; now quite well. Stated himself that he used to drink bhang; had been taking bhang some 10 or 12 years, but has given it up since recovery. Used to take about half a tola of bhang daily. [NOTE.—The report says nothing about spirits. Apparently no inquiry was made about it by the City Magistrate.]	Appears to have been a clear case of toxic insanity induced by the use of bhang and probably of spirit also.

W. R. HOOPER,
Superintendent, Lucknow Lunatic Asylum.

11.—Case of Bindeshwari.

To the Deputy Commissioner.

Enclosed is the evidence recorded by me. Unfortunately the Civil Surgeon was unable to come and assist in the inquiry.

To me the evidence seems to show that the main causes of Bindeshwari's madness were a long illness, though not a very serious one, and his father's death. The latter event happened when he had been ill and probably in bad spirits for some time, and seems to have finished the upsetting of his mental equilibrium. He is now quite a sensible man and gives rational answers, and is evidently much better informed than the average of villagers in these parts. The evidence shows that there is no madness in the family, those who survived their childhood having lived to a good age and kept their wits all the time. The man took bhang and takes it still. He took ganja for a while before he was mad. This may have been a contributory cause to his madness, but not, I think, the main one.

Dated 11th January 1894.

A. SABONADIÈRE.

Will the Civil Surgeon kindly go through these statements, and after recording any remarks he may wish to make, return them to me for transmission to Superintendent of the Asylum?

I can find no trace of Prag's case.

H. W. REYNOLDS,
Deputy Commissioner.

Dated 12th January 1894.

I have read carefully, and am of opinion that mental anxiety, family troubles, and abstinence from food contribute to indulgence in bhang and ganja. These sedatives help to bring about derangement of brain.

Prag's case is nowhere to be found either in jail or hospital.

W. SAND,
Civil Surgeon.

Dated 17th January 1894.

[Note.—A brother and three friends speak to the very moderate use of bhang by Bindeshwari. He was in the Calcutta Police, broke down in health, and was seven months in hospital from boils. He returned home in bad health. Five months after this his father died, and Bindeshwari went mad. All the witnesses ascribe his madness to grief. So does Bindeshwari. He alone mentions the use of ganja. He says his bhang cost him "an anna a month."]

Copy of report in case No. 13 (Ramanand).

No. 121, dated Sultanpur, the 3rd February 1894.

From—The Deputy Commissioner, Sultanpur,

To—The Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Lucknow.

With reference to your No. $\frac{L. A.}{588}$, dated 23rd November last, and to G. O. No. 257, dated 8th idem, I have the honour to report the result of the enquiries instituted regarding the past personal and family history of Ramanand lunatic.

2. Ramanand first showed symptoms of madness in July 1888 and then got gradually worse. In July 1889 he was sent to the Lunatic Asylum at Lucknow, where, after treatment for 10 months, he apparently got cured and was released as sane. He was only about 19 years old when the symptoms of insanity first appeared. As a boy his intellectual powers were average, but he received no education. Previous to the commencement of the symptoms he had not been suffering from any disease. The residents of the village where he used to reside, while attributing the cause of insanity to a sunstroke, declare that he was not a consumer of hemp drugs or any other intoxicant, nor had he any domestic trouble, grief, or fright, to which his insanity might be attributed. His mother is in good health. His father, who is dead, was a man of less than average intelligence and of very silent and retiring disposition, and died of some internal disease. No former member of the family is said to have been affected with insanity in any shape or way. He belongs to the Sarwaria clan of Brahmans, which is, no doubt, partial to the use of "bhanga," but there is nothing to show that he was in the habit of using it, or even an occasional consumer. In cases of this nature I have never found the villagers backward in attributing lunacy to drugs if caused by them. Not long ago I came across a case seemingly similar to this, due, I was told, to a sunstroke. There is every reason to believe that this was the real cause in Ramanand's case, though, as the Superintendent of the Asylum has noted, it is perfectly possible that the use of bhang may have been the immediate predisposing factor.

DELHI LUNATIC ASYLUM.

(SUPERINTENDENT, DR. DENNYS, ON LEAVE.)

(Assistant Surgeon Mul Chand in temporary charge.)

Hemp Drug cases admitted during 1892.

Name, race, occupation, district, age, and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity (Statement VII.)	Type of insanity (Statement VI.)	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from registers and from inquiry from Superintendent.
1. Daya Lall; Hindu; Beggar; Hissar; 50; 207.	Charas	Toxic insanity.	Good...	The papers in this case are not forthcoming. The register shows that he was admitted 12th January 1892, and discharged on 12th July "cured."	No case book is maintained of any history of the patients in the asylum.
2. Nath; Hindu; Beggar; Jullunder; 25; 209.	Ganja	Toxic insanity.	Very bad.	This man's <i>Descriptive Roll</i> shows that he "has been seen in an insane state for a year" that he "has been addicted to ganja," and that the cause of insanity is "possibly ganja-smoking." He is of "filthy habits, talks incoherently, sings and weeps, does not answer questions, exposes his person indecently. Epilepsy or hereditary taint "not known." Admitted, 26th January 1892. Died, 3rd August 1893.	No asylum history was maintained. There was no <i>post-mortem</i> examination. The man died of heart disease.
3. Hari Ram; Hindu; Servant; Patiala; 18; 211.	Ganja	Toxic insanity.	Good...	The papers in this case are not forthcoming. The man was admitted on 2nd March 1892, he was discharged "cured" on 18th October 1892.	In the register this man's case is shown as "dementia"; this was entered by the Superintendent; and the Deputy Superintendent cannot explain how the case is shown as "Toxic insanity" in Statement VI.
4. Narain Singh; Hindu; Constable; Umballa; 30; 221.	Bhang	Toxic insanity.	Fair ...	This man's papers are not forthcoming. He was admitted on 20th April 1892 and died on 29th April 1892.	The register shows "mania" and the entry in Statement VI cannot be explained. There was no <i>post-mortem</i> . He died of remittent fever.
5. Charata; Hindu; Cultivator; Umballa, 27; 229.	Bhang	Toxic insanity.	Bad ...	This man's papers are not forthcoming. He was admitted on 11th June 1892 and discharged "improved" on 20th July 1892.	There is no asylum history. The register shows the type as "mania," and the entry in Statement VI is apparently due to the cause alleged in Statement VII, but Deputy Superintendent is not sure.
6. Sheri; Musalman; Mason, Hissar; 24, 236.	Ganja	Toxic insanity.	Indifferent.	This man's " <i>Descriptive Roll</i> " shows that this is a second attack, the first attack being two months before. This attack had lasted twelve days. The supposed cause is smoking ganja. No hereditary history of insanity. "Incoherent talk, using violence towards others, remaining filthy, indecent exposure of person, restlessness and want of sleep, maniacal look, giving wrong names of his relatives," are the facts given in the medical certificate. Also abuse and mischief.	There is no asylum history. The register shows the type as "mania." The entry in Statement VI is not explained. He was admitted, 26th July 1892, and discharged "cured," 28th December 1892.
7. Joseph Lalchand; Native Christian; Shoemaker, Delhi; 35; 240.	Charas	Toxic insanity.	Bad ...	The man was charged under section 380, Indian Penal Code, and as he talked incoherently, he was sent to the Asylum by the Deputy Commissioner. No facts are shown as known regarding his case, but the medical certificate says: "Is very noisy and violent at times, especially at night, and incoherent; at other times he appears quite rational. Is given to going about naked." Admitted, 18th August 1892; escaped, 12th September 1892; and re-admitted (<i>vide</i> No. 11 below) on 1st October 1892, and discharged "cured" on 27th June 1893.	The register shows charas as the alleged cause, the Deputy Superintendent says, because a Native Baptist Missionary said the man smoked charas. On the same ground the previous duration of the attack was entered as one month. The type is entered as "mania" in the register. There is no Asylum history.

Hemp Drug cases admitted during 1892—contd.

Name, race, occupation, district, age, and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity (Statement VII.)	Type of insanity (Statement VI.)	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from registers and from inquiry from Superintendent.
8. Dhuman; Musalman; Weaver; Karnal; 30; 242.	Ganja	Toxic insanity.	Bad ...	His <i>Descriptive Roll</i> shows that this is the first attack and of four months' duration. The "supposed cause" is "by association with a faquir, named Gul Mahomed." "The mother of the lunatic was affected with insanity." The medical certificate shows that he "is unable to answer questions rationally. When asked his residence, names at different times different villages while he is actually a resident of Panipat. When asked his brother's name points to his blanket, keeps muttering and twisting his fingers and burst out laughing without apparent cause. Is sleepless and noisy at nights, considers dogs fit to eat. He pointed to a passing dog and said it was good eating. He has not, while under observation, been abusive or noisy. The police report that he tried to set fire to a thatched house, and that he threatens people and is abusive and mischievous." Admitted, 2nd September 1892.	There is no Asylum history of this man. The type is entered in the register as "mania," yet the case is included under "Toxic insanity" in Statement VI. This man was before us violent and incoherent, but said he used to take ganja.
9. Adhan; Hindu; Labourer; Karnal; 28; 243.	Charas	Toxic insanity.	Bad ...	The statement shows that this is a second attack, that the duration is three years, that the patient has been "for six months in the Meerut Dispensary and for one year in the Delhi Dispensary." The supposed cause is "drinking and smoking charas." Not subject to epilepsy. No hereditary history. The medical certificate shows that "he at times does not know his own name or residence . . . or what caste he belongs to. Sits silent for hours or keeps moaning. Is filthy in his habits and goes about naked when he gets the chance. He has not been violent while under observation. The police say he throws stones at people and threatens to strike people and that he wanders into the jungle, also that he is a drunkard, and that he smokes charas which has affected his brain." Admitted, 2nd September 1892. Discharged "improved," 1st April 1893.	This case is entered as "dementia" in the register, but in Statement VI under "Toxic insanity." The register entries are said to be made after diagnosis in the Asylum. There is no Asylum history.
10. Nand Lall; Hindu; Cultivator; Delhi; 22; 246.	Charas	Toxic insanity.	Indifferent.	The "statement" shows that the attack was of ten days' duration and the cause "not known." His relations reported at the Naugloi Police Station that he was insane. The medical certificate of 22nd November 1892 says: He is very noisy and abusive, tears up his clothes, and is quite incoherent in his language. Admitted, 23rd September 1892.	There is no Asylum history. But the register shows that he had been admitted on 6th August 1892 and discharged "cured" on 27th August 1892. The cause is entered as "unknown" and the type as "mania." He was re-admitted on 23rd September 1892 with the disease described as "mania," but now attributed to charas. He was discharged cured on 10th July 1893.

NOTE.—No. 11 is a re-admission (*vide* No. 7).

The number of admissions in 1892 (Statement VII) is 54 as follows:—

Criminal	...	{	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
		{	Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Non-criminal	...	{	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
		{	Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
TOTAL										54	

Of these the above 11 are shown as due to hemp drugs; but as the eleventh case is merely a re-admission or re-capture of an escaped lunatic, the figures should really be 53 and 10 respectively.

The 6th October 1893.

Report of the Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Delhi, on the hemp drug cases of 1892.

In reply to your No. 149, dated 16th October last, forwarding a copy of your No. 148, dated 16th October, to the Revenue Secretary to the Punjab Government, together with two copies of its enclosures, I have the honour to inform you that I have instituted very careful enquiries into the past and present history of each of the ten patients admitted into this asylum during the year 1892, whose insanity was attributed to hemp drugs, and I beg to give herewith the result of my enquiries.

For facility of reference I am returning one copy of the list of patients forwarded with your letter under reply.

Full and satisfactory information has been obtained in cases 1, 9, and 10, and a copy of the reports in each of these cases is herewith forwarded for your information. I think there can be no doubt from a perusal of these reports that these three patients were typical and unmistakeable cases of toxic insanity due to the use of hemp drugs. Case No. 1 used to drink bhang in addition to smoking charas, while cases 9 and 10 only smoked charas. The last man, *viz.*, Nand Lall, was sent to me by the Deputy Commissioner for examination in November last, *i.e.*, about 5 months after his second discharge from the Asylum, and I had, therefore, the opportunity of cross-examining him very carefully myself. He was in the full possession all his faculties and was, in fact, a man of more than usual intelligence for a villager. His evidence, therefore, is particularly interesting. I remember this man very well on his first admission, to the Asylum. He was extremely noisy and abusive, absolutely incoherent in his speech, and could not be made to speak a single word of sense, tore up his clothes and insisted on going about absolutely naked, would not sleep, and was incessantly on the move. This was, as far as I am able to form an opinion, a typical case of toxic insanity due to charas-smoking and all the cases I have seen of insanity due to charas have been very similar to this one, though I cannot say that there are any symptoms *peculiar* to this form of toxic insanity. The man became rapidly better daily after his admission into the Asylum and was released 21 days afterwards apparently perfectly sane. He returned to his usual avocation of grazing cattle and again fell in with the fakir, who, in the first place, induced him to smoke charas. He again took to smoking charas, and within a month was as insane as ever and was brought back to the Asylum. On his second admission his recovery to his senses was not quite so rapid, but he was practically sane again 10 weeks afterwards, but as his too early release on the first occasion was attended with such disastrous consequences it was thought advisable to detain him in the Asylum for some months. On his second release I particularly warned him against having anything to do with the fakir and he promised me he would never smoke charas again, and the result has been that the man has remained perfectly sane ever since.

Cases Nos. 1 and 9 were both, as far as one can say, undoubtedly types of toxic insanity due to hemp drugs. Their symptoms were very similar to those of Nand Lall and they were both discharged quite cured from the Asylum, but from the enquiries made by the District Magistrates of Mozuffarnagar and Karnal, it appears that they have both taken to smoking charas again since their discharge and both were apparently more or less of unsound mind when last seen. The chances are that both these men, if they continue to smoke charas, will sooner or later become insane again, their mental condition depending, I fancy, a good deal on the quantity of charas they can afford to smoke daily.

Case No. 2, 'Nath,' died in the Asylum of mitral disease of the heart 19 months after his admission. This man's previous history has been very carefully enquired into by the Deputy Commissioner of Jalandhar, and from the information obtainable, there seems to be no doubt that he was a confirmed smoker of both charas and ganja. He had been insane for 4 months on a previous occasion and was admitted into the Jalandhar Civil Hospital, where he was treated and cured. Six months afterwards he again became insane and was sent to this Asylum. The man's symptoms on first admission here were very like those of toxic insanity, but latterly the case became more like dementia. He used to sit apart from the other lunatics, seldom spoke and then only incoherently, had lost all sense

of decency and for many months before his death his health was failing steadily as a result of heart disease. I think this was undoubtedly in the first place a case of toxic insanity due to charas and ganja-smoking, but, as is not uncommon in such cases, the man latterly became demented and had none of his original symptoms of toxic insanity.

Case No. 3, 'Hari Ram,' who was sent to the Asylum by the Deputy Commissioner of Karnal, cannot now be found anywhere, nor can any of his relations be traced either in Karnal or in Patiala State, where he was supposed to reside.

Case No. 4, 'Narain Singh,' who was a police constable, and was sent to the Asylum by the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, was really a resident of Ludhiana. The Deputy Commissioner of the latter district, after careful enquiries, ascertained that the man, when at home, had never been in the habit of using hemp drugs in any form, and had never before been insane. This man, whom I remember well, was undoubtedly suffering from acute mania, and there was never any suspicion that the case was one of toxic insanity, but in the register the *alleged* cause was entered as 'bhang' by the Deputy Superintendent, for reasons I cannot explain.

Case No. 5, 'Charata,' has been seen and cross-examined since his discharge from the Asylum by the Assistant Commissioner of Rupar, and it has been ascertained both from him and from his brother-in-law that he had never used hemp in any form. It was, therefore, correctly entered in the register of this Asylum as 'Mania,' though in the column of alleged cause bhang was entered by the Deputy Superintendent, because this was said to be the cause in the papers sent with the man to the Asylum.

Case No. 6 has been enquired into by the Deputy Commissioner of Hissar, who has ascertained that this man, 'Sheri,' had never used hemp or intoxicating drugs of any kind, and that the cause of insanity entered in his papers by the Hissar Police was an error. Ganja was entered in the register as the *alleged* cause, but the case was correctly entered after diagnosis as 'Mania.'

Case No. 7, 'Joseph Lalchand,' was, I think, undoubtedly one of toxic insanity due to the use of charas, and the entry made by the Deputy Superintendent of 'Mania' in the register was wrong. This man not only admitted having regularly smoked charas, but there was corroborative evidence of the fact from some Baptist Missionaries who knew the man well. The symptoms too were those of toxic insanity. I regret to say no trace of this man can now be found.

Case No. 8 is still in the Asylum, but as he is unable to answer questions rationally, there is no use in cross-examining him. The Deputy Commissioner of Karnal has been trying to gather information about him from his relations, but up to date nothing has been ascertained. This case, I think, was correctly entered in the Asylum register as one of mania, and the case was erroneously included in Statement VI as toxic insanity. His symptoms are not those of toxic insanity, and the fact of the man having made no improvement whatever since he came into the Asylum more than a year ago is strong evidence against hemp having anything to do with his insanity.

Cases Nos. 9 and 10 have already been referred to.

It is as well for me to explain here that the Hemp Drug Commissioners, when they visited my Asylum in the hot weather during my absence on privilege leave were misinformed when they reported that no histories were kept up of any of the lunatics in this Asylum. It so happened that during the year 1892 several changes had taken place among the Deputy Superintendents of this Asylum and the man who took over charge from Mr. Bernard, the late Deputy Superintendent, had not been keeping up the histories properly and had also made several foolish mistakes in regard to the diagnosis of the cases by filling them up himself instead of consulting the Superintendent first. It was during this man's short tenure of office that all the mistakes and discrepancies found by the Commissioners occurred, but since his transfer the histories, &c., are all kept up properly as they are done in other Asylums. It is most unfortunate, of course, that these mistakes should have

occurred in those particular few cases about which the Commissioners were enquiring, and I am extremely sorry that they were overlooked by me till they were brought to my notice by the Commissioners. This Deputy Superintendent had been in the habit of returning the papers of all lunatics who were discharged or who died to the Magistrates who ordered their detention in the Asylum, hence the reason of there being no papers forthcoming in regard to several of the cases about which the Commissioners wanted information.

Case No. 1.—LUNATIC DAYA LALL.

1. What evidence is there to show that the patient was addicted to the use of hemp drugs?

1. The evidence of Daya Lall's relatives as well as of his neighbours proves that he was addicted to the use of bhang and charas before his becoming insane.
2. In what form was the drug used, and how partaken of?

2. In the beginning patient used only the pounded bhang moderately, but bye-and-bye he used it excessively pounded and mixed with dhatura and also smoked charas.
3. How long had the man been given to using the drug and how long after first commencing the habit did he become insane?

3. The patient commenced the use of bhang in the 15th or 16th year of his age; and after using it and charas for about 15 or 16 years he became insane.
4. How many times had he been insane previous to the occasion of his admission into the Asylum?

4. He had not been insane previous to the occasion of his admission into the Asylum.
5. What form did his mania assume before admission in the Asylum?

5. In the beginning his mania assumed the form of a mild character; the patient had left his house and was strolling about and sometimes it grew stronger and again resumed its former form, but did no injury to any body. In the end he became insane and was sent to the Asylum.
6. Has the patient used hemp in any form since his discharge from the Asylum, and has he shown any signs of mania again?

6. Yes; he has used drugs (bhang and charas) since his discharge from Asylum, sometimes moderately and sometimes excessively according to his means earned by begging. He is again not in his proper senses. Mania appears to have commenced, but in a very mild form at present.
7. What is the mental and physical condition of the patient at this moment?

7. At this moment the physical condition is not in proper order, for sometimes he acts and speaks like a sensible man, at others he talks foolishly, but does no injury to others.
8. Had the patient ever shown any signs of insanity or mental weakness before using hemp in some form?

8. No; patient had never shown any sign of insanity or mental weakness before using hemp.
9. With what object did the patient first commence to use the drug, for the pleasure of it or for the medicinal effects produced? If the latter, for what ailment was the drug used?

9. The patient first commenced to use the drug only for its pleasure and not with any motive or for medicinal effect.
10. Did the patient find the moderate use of the drug act as an aphrodisiac or the reverse? Does he consider the habitual use of hemp tends to cause impotency?

10. Owing to the patient not being in his proper senses, he is unable to give any reply to this question.

Case No. 9.—LUNATIC ADHAN.

1. What evidence is there to show that the patient was addicted to the use of hemp drugs?
 1. Two persons named Ajudhia and Sahai of Karnal, neighbours of Adhan, depose that the patient was addicted to the use of charas.
2. In what form was the drug used and how partaken of?
 2. Used to smoke *charas* in a *chilam* twice or thrice a day.
3. How long had the man been given to using the drug, and how long after first commencing the habit did he become insane?
 3. For five or six years. He first became insane after one year's use; was treated and cured, but took to the habit again. Four years after he again became insane, and was then sent to the Delhi Asylum, where he was treated and cured.
4. How many times had he been insane previous to the occasion of his admission into the asylum?
 4. Once before for five months.
5. What form did his mania assume before admission in the Asylum?
 5. Before his admission into the Asylum he was entirely insane, was in the habit of running about naked and using abusive language, and had to be tied up in order to keep him in one place.
6. Has the patient used hemp in any form since his discharge from the Asylum and has he shown any signs of mania again?
 6. Was discharged from the Asylum about eight months ago; uses charas occasionally, which, though heating to the brain, has not yet produced any signs of insanity.
7. What is the mental and physical condition of the patient at this moment?
 7. Is emaciated in body and weak in brain.
8. Had the patient ever shown any signs of insanity or mental weakness before using hemp in some form?
 8. Showed no signs of insanity before using *charas*, and was in good bodily condition.
9. With what object did the patient first commence to use the drug, for the pleasure of it or for the medicinal effects produced? If the latter, for what ailment was the drug used?
 9. For pleasure and not for any medicinal effects.
10. Did the patient find the moderate use of the drug act as an aphrodisiac or the reverse? Does he consider the habitual use of hemp tends to cause impotency?
 10. The use of *charas* was at first pleasing to the patient, but its habitual use is stated to have led to impotency.

Case No. 10.—LUNATIC NAND LALL.

1. What evidence is there to show that the patient was addicted to use of hemp drug?
 1. He states that about five years prior to his becoming insane he had been in the habit of smoking *charas* mixed with tobacco twice a day.
2. In what form was the drug used and how partaken of.
 2. He says he used to put a piece of charas, the size of a grain of gram, in a *chillum* and smoked it in turns with his companions.
3. How long had the man been given to using the drug and how long after first commencing the habit did he become insane?
 3. See above.

4. How many times had he been insane previous to the occasion of his admission into the Asylum?

5. What form did his mania assume before admission in the Asylum.

6. Has the patient used hemp in any form since his discharge from the Asylum, and has he shown any signs of mania again?

7. What is the mental and physical condition of the patient at this moment?

8. Had the patient ever shown any signs of insanity or mental weakness before using hemp in some form?

9. With what object did the patient first commence to use the drug, for the pleasure of it or for the medicinal effects produced? If the latter, for what ailment was the drug used?

10. Did the patient find the moderate use of the drug act as an aphrodisiac or the reverse? Does he consider the habitual use of hemp tends to cause impotency?

4. States that he had never been insane before taking to using *charas*.

5. He was in a state of acute violent mania when admitted into the Asylum, was very noisy and abusive, refused to wear any clothing, and destroyed it when given to him, and it was impossible to get any rational answers out of him on any subject. He was twice admitted into the Asylum. On first occasion he was only about a month in the Asylum and was then released cured.

6. He says he returned to his usual avocation of grazing cattle and began smoking *charas* again, and in 20 days he was brought back with acute mania. He says there was a fakir whom he used to meet at a tank, where he was in the habit of watering his cattle, and it was this fakir who first persuaded him to smoke *charas*. On his release the first time he again met this fakir and was persuaded by him to resume the habit. The second time he came into the Asylum he was equally violent and remained more or less insane for about 10 weeks. It was not thought advisable, however, to release him for some time after he had regained his senses, so he was kept in the Asylum for 10 months and then discharged quite cured.

7. On appearing before me to-day (November 25th, 1893, having been sent by the Deputy Commissioner) he is perfectly rational and as sane as a man can be, and gives a full account of himself without hesitation. He is in good bodily health and is a well-made powerful man. Since the second release he has never been near the fakir again and has never smoked *charas*. He met the fakir once and told him of the injury he had done him by inducing him to smoke *charas*, and the fakir advised him to keep away from him in future, which he has done. He has given up his former occupation of grazing cattle, and now follows the plough.

8. No.

9. He says he only took to smoking *charas*, because the fakir and others did so, *i.e.*, for society's sake and not because of any pleasurable effects it produced.

10. He found the use of *charas* act as an aphrodisiac, and when he was using it he became almost impotent. His sexual passions have now fully returned.

LAHORE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

(SUPERINTENDENT, DR. W. COATES, ON PRIVILEGE LEAVE).

Hemp Drug cases admitted in 1892.

Name, race, occupation, district, age, and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity. (Statement VII).	Type of insanity. (Statement VI).	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from the registers and by inquiry from the Superintendent, &c.
1. Kadir Baksh; Muslim, Beggar; Gujranwala; 25.	Ganja.	Toxic insanity.	Bad ...	This is a first attack. It is of two months' duration. The cause is said to be "religious ideas;" not epileptic, not suicidal. The medical officer observes that "he has a delusion that a woman is present before him, and he talks to her, becomes violent and abusive without any cause. Talks incoherent. Habits filthy. Goes naked and supposed to set fire to property and to strike people. Addicted to ganja." Admitted, 7th February 1892. Made over to friends, 14th January 1893.	On admission he was filthy in habits and incoherent. He continued "mad as before" until 6th November 1892, when he "speaks more sensibly than before, sings songs, and has playful habits." On 6th December he "is getting better, sings songs, and answers questions more sensibly." He is made over "to his father who is anxious to take him on security" on 14th January 1893. He was "improved," but not quite sane when discharged.
2. Mana Singh; Sikh; Cultivator; Amritsar; 32.	Bhang.	Toxic insanity.	Good...	This is a second attack. "First attack 12 years ago, after six months got all right, and last attack came on three years ago, and has continued with lucid intervals ever since." No hereditary history. Not epileptic; not suicidal; dangerous to others. The cause is shown as "contracted disease when on service in Afghanistan in 1878." Has received injury to the head. "He was stopped by a constable when attempting to make his way into the Court of the Sessions Judge, Amritsar, armed with a sharp and heavy gandasa with the deliberate intention of inflicting a serious injury on that officer." The medical officer observes that he "is morose and melancholic, at times inclined to be violent. Refuses food for days together; indifferent to personal cleanliness; at times dresses fancifully. Discharged from the army 12 years ago for unsoundness of mind." Admitted, 16th February 1892.	On admission he talked "pretty sensibly on simple subjects, but said that all people will become Khalsas and fight. Habits clean." On 15th March 1892, he was "quite quiet," but on 11th April "very mad." He continued excitable and subject to delusions up to 11th October 1892. He "is of excitable temper;" cannot be trusted. His type of insanity is religious. He was previously addicted to bhang. The later entries show that he thought his deceased father still alive and inciting the Asylum authorities to trouble him. On 21st March 1893 he "speaks rationally" and continues in that state until 28th July 1893, when he "speaks in a loud voice." Next month he is very talkative, and wishes to have a house built for him in the Asylum. In September 1893 he is "better and coming to his senses." This man was examined by us. He said "Sikhs do not smoke. They drink therefore; they take no charas, ganja, or tobacco. But they take bhang; took it occasionally, but never to excess or habitually. I have no wound on the head, but I had sunstroke. I used to get bhang at the temples or rest-houses, as I passed, to relieve me." This man is now considered sane and fit to make his defence.
3. Mahtab Din; Muslim; Lahore.	Charas.	Toxic insanity.	...	This man was arrested on his father's petition and the representation of his neighbours as to his insanity that he was dangerous and could not be brought to court without help. "The lunatic talks pretty rationally; but as he tried to kill a child, as stated by his father, he must be kept under observation for medical opinion. The friends state that the man occasionally gets excited and dangerous. Is subject to fits of violence and uses bhang and charas." Admitted, 20th April 1892. Discharged, 29th idem.	On 25th April 1892 "this man has a peculiar depressed melancholic appearance, sits with his head bent forward, sings songs at the top of his voice, and suspects that other lunatics poke him." On the 27th April, he said "that his habit of drinking bhang and smoking charas is the cause of his present state. Has no fixed delusions and occasionally talks to himself of his luck." He was discharged on 29th April.

Hemp Drug cases admitted in 1892—contd.

Name, race, occupation, district, age, and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity (Statement VII).	Type of insanity (Statement VI).	State of health on admission	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from the registers and by inquiry from the Superintendent, &c.
4. Maula Dad ; Mus-salman ; Gujranwala ; 25.	Bhang.	Toxic insanity.	Extremely bad.	This is a first attack. Duration, not known. Supposed cause, excessive use of bhang. Dangerous to others. Epileptic or suicidal, not known. The medical officer says he "is talkative and incoherent, destroys clothes, goes naked, filthy in habits, refuses to eat his food and is destructive. In hospital broke bottles and articles of the dispensary." Admitted, 26th April 1892. Died, 4th May 1892.	On admission he "has scarcely strength left in him to do anything. Is extremely filthy; uses incoherent language; suffers from diarrhoea." He died of diarrhoea and debility on 4th May 1892, and there was no <i>post-mortem</i> examination because the cause of death was known.
5. Somirgir ; Hindu ; Beggar ; Lahore ; 50.	Charas.	Toxic insanity.	Good...	He lived at the temple on Rattan Chand's tank and became mad three days before, after taking charas. This the first attack. He is not epileptic; not suicidal. Under observation (in the Asylum) he "answers questions reasonably, and is not filthy in habits (11th August 1892). Three days later he "ties ropes round his legs and says these have the power of curing all diseases. Gives foolish answers to questions and tears his clothes." Admitted, 11th August 1892. Discharged cured, 21st March 1893.	On admission he "goes on dancing and singing songs without being asked to do so, and laughs when there is no occasion to do so. On 17th September he began to improve and was declared sane on 21st January 1893, and made over to his friends as cured on 21st March 1893.
6. Mohna ; Hindu ; Lahore ; 28.	Charas.	Toxic insanity.	...	This man was found taking up shopkeeper's baskets, throwing bricks at people and abusing them. He "smokes charas and takes opium." The medical officer says his habits are very dirty, he is very talkative, and tries to escape and fights with the warder on duty. Asks to be made a Christian. Admitted, 25th August 1892. Discharged, 25th May 1893.	This man was under observation in the Asylum before formal admission. On 17th September 1892 (a month after admission) he was "very abusive and talkative, mad." On 8th December 1892 "not so abusive as before, is less talkative, and less dirty." He goes on talkative, but improving until 7th April 1893, when he "speaks sensibly; suffering from secondary syphilis." On 24th May 1893 he is declared sane and is discharged next day.
7. Tehl Shah ; Hindu ; Beggar ; Jullunder ; 30.	Charas.	Toxic insanity.	...	Found wandering and abusing people, especially Europeans. Takes opium, bhang, charas, &c., &c ; cannot give proper answer to questions put. Admitted, 27th August 1892. Discharged cured, 25th May 1893.	He was under observation before formal admission (27th August 1892). "He is very talkative and collects rubbish. Habits filthy. Blackens his face, &c." On 17th September 1892 "thinks himself to be a superior being to man." He is talkative, a little quarrelsome, childish, and noisy until 24th May 1893, when he is reported sane and discharged next day.
8. Mussamat Mooran ; Mussalmani ; Prostitute ; Mooltan ; 40.	Bhang.	Toxic insanity.	Fair ...	This is this woman's first attack. It has lasted three years. Cause, "use of bhang and death of her infant child." Not known whether she is epileptic. Not dangerous. The medical officer says, she does not understand remarks made to her fully. Her habits are filthy. At times speaks with violence and incoherence. Not suicidal ; not epileptic. Admitted to the abuse of bhang. Admitted, 2nd September 1892. Discharged cured, 11th May 1893.	On admission "this woman answers simple questions well, and is not filthy; works well, spins fine, and is very quiet." She continues much in this state until she is declared "apparently sane" on 21st January 1893. She remains so until her discharge in May.

Hemp Drug cases admitted in 1892—contd.

Name, race, occupation, district, age, and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity (Statement VII).	Type of insanity (Statement VI).	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from the registers and by inquiry from the Superintendent, &c.
9. Ida; Mussalman; Banjara; Lahore; 25.	Charas.	Toxic insanity.	Indifferent.	This is the first attack. Its duration is since one year. Cause, smoking charas and using bhang, is violent and dangerous to others. His brother was also in one. The medical officer says he is of filthy habits, tears off his clothes, and gives unreasonable answers to simple questions, using incoherent language. This man had been in the Asylum before for mania, and was discharged on 10th April 1892 (cured). Admitted, 25th September 1892.	This man was under observation in the Asylum before formal admission. On admission he "is very talkative and noisy, tears off his clothes, and has dirty habits; eats and drinks well." On 6th November 1892 he "talks to himself but works." On 8th December he "sits quietly and is melancholic." On 21st January 1893 "answers questions sensibly, but is a weak-minded man." He continues very much the same until he is discharged as sane on 19th April 1893. On referring to the register regarding his first admission (1st March to 10th April 1892; it is found that the cause of his insanity was regarded as "not known" by the Magistrate; that his brother had epilepsy, and that the Asylum authorities treated the case as one of "mania," not toxic insanity.
10. Subhan; Mussalman; Beggar; Gurdaspur; 35.	Charas.	Toxic insanity.	Good...	This man threw stones at people. The duration and cause of this attack are "not known." He is noisy and abusive; wanders from home. The medical officer says, he is very talkative and noisy; abuses people without reason; sings songs at the top of his voice. This man has been here before for mania, and was discharged cured on 28th March 1881. The cause is ultimately entered by the Magistrate as "excessive smoking of charas." He "is epileptic, dangerous to others, not suicidal." Admitted, 29th September 1892. Discharged, 15th February 1893.	This man had been under observation in the Asylum before formal admission. When formally admitted he "answers simple questions sensibly, but when talked to on a certain subject for some time he begins to use disconnected words. Always goes on talking to himself. Not filthy. Sings songs loudly." He began to improve on 6th November 1892, and was said to "appear sane" on 21st January 1893. He continued so until his discharge "cured" on 15th February 1893. As records only began to be kept in 1881, there is no record of this man's previous attack.
11. Dullo; Hindu; Mendicant; Gujranwalla; 25.	Charas.	Toxic insanity.	Good...	This attack lasted four months before admission. Its cause was "use of charas." Not epileptic; not suicidal. Not known to be dangerous. It is not known whether this is the first attack. The medical officer says he is naturally affected; has mental aberration now and then. He talks of unconnected subjects and is fond of singing; laughs without cause, is generally mirthful. He neither cares for company nor shuns it. Is delighted in nakedness. Is often destructive to clothes. Likes nearness of fire, and has been seen on many occasions to handle it. Has set fire to his father's house. Is not filthy. Admitted, 21st October 1892. Discharged, 26th May 1893.	On admission he did not appear to be filthy; talked sensibly, answered all questions reasonably; gave his residence and parentage correctly. Did not seem quarrelsome. On 6th November 1892 he was working, and apparently rational, and remained in this condition until 26th May 1893, when he was sent back to Gujranwalla to stand his trial.

Hemp Drug cases admitted in 1892—contd.

Name, race, occupation, district, age, and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity (Statement VII).	Type of insanity (Statement VI).	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from the registers and by inquiry from the Superintendent, &c.
12. Jinda Shah ; Mus-sulman; Beggar; Dera Ismail Khan; 25.	Bhang.	Toxic insanity.	Fair ...	This is this man's first attack. It began in January 1892. The cause is "unknown." The man is addicted to bhang. It is not known whether he is epileptic. He is not suicidal. He is dangerous to others. He was charged with striking a constable with a stick. The medical officer says "he is violent, talks incoherently, and uses abusive language ; dirty in habits, fond of going about naked. He dug up the ground in his cell and threw the dirt over other prisoners through the grating ; constantly shouting and making a noise ; has used violence on warders and broken several pairs of handcuffs." Admitted, 17th November 1892.	On admission "this man has a peculiar wild look, uses abusive and senseless words, answers questions disconnectedly." On 8th December 1892 he "is quarrelsome and fights with other lunatics ; has to be kept locked up." On 22nd March 1893 "has a peculiar melancholic appearance." On 8th April 1893 "dirty in habit, eats everything whatever he finds, as grass, wood, &c." He remains "mad" and "quarrelsome" until 25th August 1893, when he "is quieter and answers questions rationally." On 22nd September 1893 he is "melancholic and anæmic." This man is still insane and unreliable ; but it may be noted that he stated to us that he likes, and has used, liquor, opium, bhang, charas, and dhatura. He took them all for the sake of intoxication.

NOTES.—(1) As the papers in the cases of lunatics discharged are returned to the Magistrates, the only papers we saw were those of Mana Singh (No. 2) and Jinda Shah (No. 12). The entries "from the papers" in all the other cases are taken from the Asylum abstract. It is to be noted that this abstract was found defective in one or two important points in the cases of Mana Singh and Jinda Shah.

(2) It would be specially interesting to ascertain more of the history of Mussammut Mooran (No. 8) ; as the abuse of hemp drugs by women has rarely been found connected with insanity.

(3) The above cases, twelve in number, are all the admissions of 1892 ascribed to hemp drugs in Statement VII and entered under "Toxic insanity" in Statement VI. The total number of admissions was—

Criminal	...	{ Males	...	...	...	...	23
	...	{ Female	...	...	...	...	1
Non-criminal	...	{ Males	...	...	...	...	43
	...	{ Females	...	...	...	...	11
TOTAL							78

It was to be regretted that the Superintendent was absent ; but the cases will be sent to him and an expression of his opinion invited.

The 14th October 1893.



Report of the Superintendent, Lahore Lunatic Asylum, on the hemp drug cases of 1892.

I have the honour to forward copy of the inquiries made by the Magistrates, etc., into the previous history of each of the patients admitted to the Lahore Lunatic Asylum in 1892, whose insanity was ascribed to hemp drugs, with my brief notes thereupon, as called for in your No. 149 of 16th October 1893.

1.—*Kadir Baksh.*

Kadir Baksh, a man of 25, is said to have been a user of hemp in the forms of bhang and charas, and some of his fellow-villagers say he used opium also. There is no other cause of his lunacy even hinted at by any of the persons who inquired into his case. He was eleven months in the Asylum, and was discharged improved. He has remained well since his discharge on the 14th January 1893.

It appears to be a case in which the use of hemp drugs really caused insanity in a man not predisposed to it. The case was one of toxic mania.

LAHORE ;

W. COATES, M.D.,

The 31st January 1894.

Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum.

In the case of Kadir Baksh, son of Makhna-Merasi, resident of Jalalpur Batthian, the history is as follows:—

This man admits having been used to bhang, but denies ever having smoked charas; his statement is not to be relied on. There is no doubt that he was insane and that the insanity was due to the use of hemp drugs of one sort or another, more likely to be charas than bhang. He denies having ever taken opium or smoking it. The man was discharged from the Asylum at Lahore on 17th January 1893. He is now perfectly sane.

The father, when examined, upheld the son's statement that he used bhang, but not charas.

The father is not addicted to any intoxicating drugs.

Enclosures to your letter under reply are returned.

GUJRANWALA ;

R. CROSSLEY,

The 16th January 1894.

Civil Surgeon.

Tahsildar's report on the previous history and cause of insanity of the (late) lunatic Kadir Baksh, son of Makhna, of Jalalpur Batthian, Tahsil Hafizabad.

I examined the late lunatic Kadir Baksh, his father Makhna, as well as Lambardars of Jalalpur Batthian. Kadir Baksh, who is at present perfectly sane, stated that he was addicted to the use of bhang, but denied having ever used charas or opium; his father, Makhna, upheld his statement, and further stated that none of his relatives ever used intoxicating drugs. But the Lambardars of the village, who had no concern whatever, asserted that Kadir Baksh was in the habit of taking opium and smoking charas in addition to the use of bhang, and that they ascribed his lunacy as the result of these drugs.

I am also of opinion that the mere indulgence in these drugs is proved to be the cause of Kadir Baksh's insanity. He says Kadir Baksh and his father, through fear or somehow or other, have not disclosed the truth.

2.—*Mana Singh.*

In the case of Mana Singh the cause of insanity seems to be indulgence in bhang-drinking. From Dr. Mulroney's report, however, it is seen that his mind and temper were in youth uncertain and unstable, so that it may be that the use of bhang was only the exciting cause and acted on a brain already predisposed to disease.

The man is still in the Asylum, and his case is one of mania pure and simple. I regard him as a patient that is most unlikely to recover. I am inclined to call the case one of heredity.

LAHORE;

The 31st January 1894.

W. COATES, M.D.,

Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum.

From enquiries the following facts relating to past history of Mana Singh, son of Golab Singh, of village Dhotian, Thana Sirhali, were obtained from Sunder Singh, son of Khuta Singh, and Lal Singh, son of Buta Singh, and Sarup Singh, son of Ram Singh. Lal Singh's father and Mana Singh's father were cousins from the father's side, and Sarup Singh is head Lambardar of Mana Singh's village. The latter also is distantly related to Mana Singh and has known Mana Singh from infancy.

Sunder Singh's father was brother to Mana Singh's father, and his mother was sister to Mana Singh's mother. He and the others affirm that none of his relatives, as far as his recollection carries him back, were ever of unsound mind or touched in the head in any way. He and the others affirm that they were children together with Mana Singh, and grew up together to manhood in the same village. They did not notice any peculiarity in Mana Singh's manner during boyhood, nor was he excitable or given to outbursts of temper.

He was noticed particularly to be of a mild quiet and timid disposition. His mind up to enlisting in the 29th Punjab Infantry, 15 years ago, was perfectly sound. His father was Subadar in the 29th Punjab Infantry. He went with his regiment under his father to the Afghan War in 1878 and returned to Agra in 1880. While in service he became insane and was treated regimentally. A short while after he recovered his sanity and continued well till his return to Agra, when he obtained leave for three months. A few days after his return to his home he became raving mad, for which he was treated by a hakim. Three weeks after he broke loose from confinement and joined a fakir's establishment at Tallagung. It seems his regiment was stationed at Tallagung before going on service in 1878, where Mana Singh became acquainted with this fakir, and at that time his father, who was a Subadar in the regiment, noticed that Mana Singh was going to the bad, and had taken to bhang *drinking* at the fakir's place.

The father always ascribed his son's altered manner and attacks of temporary unsoundness of mind to indulgence in bhang drinking. He was two years in service, where he could not indulge so freely or so often in bhang, and only suffered once from unsoundness of mind. On his return to India in 1880 he took to bhang drinking again, and on his return to his village on leave in 1880 he indulged in it pretty freely, and was a constant visitor at the different fakir's houses in his own village and in the villages round about, where he freely indulged in bhang drinking. A month after his return home he became insane, and has remained so ever since. Neither his father nor any of his relatives have ever indulged in *Cannabis indica* (bhanga).

BHUGWAN DAS,

Magistrate, 1st class, Amritsar District.

T. R. MULRONEY,

Surgeon-Major, Civil Surgeon, Amritsar.

3.—*Mahtab Din.*

It appears from the statement of the only relative of this man that could be found that his lunacy was caused by indulgence in both alcohol and hemp (bhanga), and that these were only used two or three months before the attack of lunacy came on. The information is indefinite, and it is impossible to say what share in the production of insanity should be attributed to each drug.

There is no history of madness in the man's family.

The attack was a short one; he was only 14 days in the Asylum, but ever since his discharge he has been seen from time to time and is decidedly melancholic. The history, cause, and duration of the case are all very indefinite, and I think no deductions can be drawn from it for the purposes of this inquiry. The form of insanity remains doubtful.

LAHORE;
31st January 1894.

W. COATES, M.D.,
Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum.

Abdus Suttar, a relative of Mahtab Din, who has been an inmate of the Lunatic Asylum in 1892, states that the man used to take sharab and charas two or three months before the attack of lunacy. One day he took a large quantity of sharab and also smoked charas more than usual. The charas affected his brain, and he became lunatic. He used force in order to go out. He liked solitude. His father or mother never had an attack of lunacy. His parents had to put him in chains for one day. He did no injury to anybody nor abused any one; occasionally used to talk at random: never committed nor attempted to commit incendiarism. He liked to remain silent. Deponent cannot say whether he had a melancholic temper; never refused eating and drinking. Never remained naked nor ever been subject to epilepsy; never received any injury to his head; only once had an attack of lunacy; never had it afterwards. He is now in the habit of keeping his head and eyes downward; has given up the habit of inhaling charas. He performs his household work as usual. His father never took opium or any kind of intoxicating things.

The man (lunatic) still keeps his eyes fixed downward, and he does not lift his eyes until required to do so specially.

LAHORE;
18th December 1893.

F. S. JAMALDIN, KHAN BAHADUR,
Magistrate, 1st class, Lahore District.

4.—*Maula Dad, 25 years.*

This man was admitted to the Lunatic Asylum apparently in the last stage of exhaustion from mania and diarrhoea and died a week after admission.

The only witness that was found to tell anything of his history stated that he was not a consumer of bhang, charas, or opium.

There is no proof that he was, and it is impossible to say what grounds there were for attributing his insanity to bhang. I cannot even guess what form of insanity was present.

LAHORE;
31st January 1894.

W. COATES, M.D.,
Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum.

Report of Tahsildar, Wazirabad, regarding the late lunatic Maula Dad.

Khawajdin, Lambardar of Nalerke, stated that Maula Dad was never a lunatic; three years ago he left his village and provided a home for himself with his father-in-law in Pipli, a village in Tahsil Daska, District Sialkote. Maula Dad and his father, Mubarik, were in the habit of smoking tobacco, but they never used bhang or charas or opium. They never suffered from tobacco. The Lambardar stated that no other person bearing such a name and parentage than this was a resident of his village.

5.—*Somirgir.*

No information could be got about this case by the Magistrate deputed to inquire. From the information supplied when he was first sent to the Asylum and some gleaned otherwise it seems that he was a religious mendicant and smoked charas largely.

He was admitted in August 1892 and discharged cured in March 1893—eight months' detention. He has remained sane ever since and is said to be at Hardwar at present.

His lunacy may have been due to hemp, but this is by no means certain; religious excitement may have produced it, partly at all events.

LAHORE;
31st January 1894.

W. COATES, M.D.,
Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum.

Somirgir is stated to have left Lahore some time ago and his whereabouts are not known.

LAHORE;
18th December 1893.

F. S. JAMALDIN, KHAN BAHADUR,
Magistrate, 1st class, Lahore District.

6.—*Mohna, Hindu, aged 28.*

Was discharged cured from the Lunatic Asylum in May 1893; he himself gives a very clear account of his illness and attributes it entirely to charas smoking.

There is no family history of insanity and it seems clear that the charas was the cause of the illness.

The man is now said to be quite sane.

A case of toxic insanity.

LAHORE;
31st January 1894.

W. COATES, M.D.,
Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum.

Mohna, son of Narain Singh, Arora, late a lunatic in the Lahore Lunatic Asylum.

This man is now perfectly sane. He states that in 1886 he went to Rindli, in the Quetta district. While there, in consequence of the intense cold and watering of the eyes, he first began to take opium. He never exceeded half a pice worth, or 6 grains daily. He returned to his home in Wazirabad in 1891 and remained there for a few months, when he went to Lahore. He suffered no inconvenience from taking opium.

While at Lahore, where he remained for two and a half months engaged in selling milk, curd, etc., he got into the habit of smoking charas, on which he spent half anna a day. Under the influence of charas he quite lost his senses and was admitted a lunatic in the Lahore Asylum on the 25th August 1892, and remained there until the 25th May 1893, when he was discharged cured. He has not taken to the drug again, neither does he take opium now.

His father being a Sikh did not smoke charas; neither was he addicted to any other kind of drug.

His maternal uncle used bhang for 10 or 12 years, but did not suffer any inconvenience from its use; he died from cholera in 1892 on his way to or from Hardwar.

———*Tahsildar,*
of Wazirabad in the Gujranwala District.

16th January 1894.

R. CROSSLEY,
Civil Surgeon, Gujranwala.

7.—*Tehl Shah, Suthra Fakir.*

His insanity seems to be distinctly traceable to indulgence in narcotic drugs—opium and hemp both as bhang and charas; he also had syphilis when he was about 25 years of age; he is now about 35. His insanity began probably three years ago. Though hemp was probably the exciting cause of his insanity, it is impossible to say that other probable causes were absent, and so the case is not of much use for the purposes of the Commission's inquiry.

The man has remained sane since his discharge in May 1893: probably a case of toxic insanity, the poisons being opium and Indian hemp.

LAHORE;
31st January 1894.

W. COATES, M.D.,
Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum.

Narain Das, a resident of Khem Karan, states that Tehl Shah, a resident of Phagwara, Jullunder district, came to Khem Karan some time ago, and used to drink bhang and smoke charas profusely. He became subject to a boil on leg and was admitted in the hospital at Kasur, where he became insane and was sent to the Lunatic Asylum; that ever since his return from Lahore he is all right in every respect.

Tehl Shah himself admits that he used to drink bhang, smoke charas, and take opium profusely, and one and a half years ago he became insane, as an effect of these, and that ever since his return from the Asylum he is in perfect senses. None of his parents had ever had an attack of insanity.

F. S. JAMALDIN,
18th December 1893. *Magistrate, 1st class, Lahore District.*

8.—*Mussamat Mooran, aged 40.*

Said to be a prostitute and addicted to bhang; was admitted to the Lunatic Asylum in September 1892 and discharged cured in May 1893. There are other possible causes for her insanity, *viz.*, grief and a hard life, but on the whole the evidence seems to point to the use of hemp as the real cause of the insanity.

LAHORE;
31st January 1894.

W. COATES, M.D.,
Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum.

Dated Shujabad, the 26th November 1893.

From—TIKRAN LAL, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Magistrate, 1st class,
To—A. MEREDITH, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Mooltan.

IN accordance with your order of the 17th instant, I went to Shujabad on the 25th instant, and made a local enquiry into the case of a lunatic called Mussamat Mooran.

2. From the statements of several persons who appeared before me and gave evidence, I find that Mussamat Mooran is originally a resident of village Giddarwala, Tahsil Allahabad, in the Bhawalpur State, and came and settled in Shujabad about 22 years ago. She was then in her sound health; she lived at Shujabad as a prostitute for about five or six years and was addicted to drinking bhang and sometimes liquor. She gave birth to a male child during her residence at Shujabad, which died when it was six months old. Six months after the death of her child she left Shujabad, and nobody knows where she went, but she was seen by Muhammad Hayat, witness, at Mooltan one year after her departure from Shujabad. Muhammad Hayat says that even then she seemed to be of sound mind. After two or three years' absence from Shujabad she returned there as a lunatic. Nobody can precisely say from his personal knowledge that how and where she became insane. However, it is clear from the evidence that she was subject to fits of irritation while under the influence of bhang before her leaving Shujabad. I think that the evidence of Kadir Baksh is most reliable, because he was on most intimate terms with Mussamat Mooran and was with her for days and nights together, and consequently in a better position to observe her state of mind very closely. He also says that while under the influence of bhang she was sometimes very irritable and used to pick up quarrels for nothing and break her household utensils, but when without bhang she was never irritable.

From the evidence it is clear that opium is not the drug to which she was addicted, but the excessive use of bhang has, in my opinion, based upon the evidence before me, a great deal to do with the present malady, unless of course something is found out to trace this disease to some hereditary causes.

Nobody here knows anything about her past family history or even her past personal history before she came to Shujabad, as she does not originally belong to this place. In my opinion it is necessary to ascertain her past family history from the place to which she originally belongs. Originally this could have been done through some official of the Bahawalpur State; but as from the facts disclosed it appears that she belongs to Dadpotra race, it is possible that the people of that place may consider it as a disgrace even to own her as a resident of that place, so I think the enquiry might be best made through the Tahsildar of Shujabad, who could quietly make it in a couple of days.

3. I saw the woman; she talks incoherently. All that I could elicit from her was that her mother's name was Rahmat Khatun, her father's name was Kaim Khan, and her parents were landed proprietors in Mouza Giddarwala, in the Bahawalpur State, which is 2 or 3 miles from Allahabad, and that she was enticed away by one Sabban Jhakhar and brought to Adamwahan by him when Adamwahan bridge was under construction, and from thence she came to Shujabad. Her ancestors were sane and lived in prosperity. She says that two daughters and one son were born to her when she was in her husband's house, and one son was born here. All of them died. Most of the above replies were rational and are corroborated by other evidence.

9.—*Ida, a wandering pedlar.*

The only relation of this man that was produced says he did not drink, nor, as far as she knew, use hemp in any form.

It appears that the only ground for the statement that he did smoke charas and drink bhang was his own confession.

His brother is said by his mother to have been an epileptic and died in a Lunatic Asylum. From this it appears that while it is by no means certain that the man used hemp, it is certain that there was a family tendency to unsoundness of mind.

The man's own statement that he used hemp drugs I regard as of no value. A lunatic often answers a leading question in the affirmative without much regard to the facts of the case, and when asking a patient about his case the questions put are almost always leading questions.

The form of insanity is doubtful.

LAHORE;

31st January 1894.

W. COATES, M.D.,

Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum.

The mother of Ida, late lunatic, named Mussamat Bhagan, states that about two years ago Ida was found, contrary to his habits, laughing exceedingly and fearing also. She took him to a native physician, who told her that Ida had become subject to melancholia on account of heat (garmi) and dryness (khuski), and that cooling medicines should be administered to him. Blood was also taken from his arm. He never drank sharab nor inhaled charas. His brother was subject to epilepsy, who had died in the Lunatic Asylum. None of the family of Ida had ever been subject to lunacy. Ida had become very timid, and used to talk at random while subject to the fit of lunacy. Ida was being tied with his turban whenever he became more violent. He never committed incendiarism nor would he sing or dance.

The deponent cannot say whether he used to take bhang or not.

LAHORE;

18th December 1893.

F. S. JAMALDIN,

Magistrate, 1st class.

10.—*Subhan.*

Suhban, Mussalman, aged 40, a wandering beggar, was admitted in September 1892 and discharged in February 1893 cured.

His brother gave evidence about him, and says he did not use hemp in any form while at home with him; however, but little trust can be put in his evidence, for the patient had

been made over to him when discharged, and it is likely he would have considered himself culpable if he had allowed him to use bhang or charas. There is no family history of insanity. I do not think there is evidence enough to show what the cause of this case was.

LAHORE ;
31st January 1894.

W. COATES, M.D.,
Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum.

Statement of Gufara Kashmiri.—I live in Kila Teja, in Batala Tahsil. My brother's name is Subhan. I don't know if he is alive. He is older than I am—about 40 years of age.

He was entrusted to me from the Lahore Lunatic Asylum last Cheyet. He was well then.

He has been mad before ; it was by God's will he became mad. He did not use bhang or charas while he was at home ; he became mad then. I don't know why.

I am the youngest of four brothers—Sultan Baksh, Juma, Subhan, and Gufara, all sons of Jamal. Sultan Baksh and Juma are dead. I don't know where Subhan is now.

He remained with me for about a month, then he went to see a sister at Batala, who was ill ; then he didn't return. He was all right when he went there. None of our family uses bhang or charas.

Attested.

16th December 1893.

J. R. MACONACHIE,
Deputy Commissioner, Gurdaspur.

11.—Dullo, a man of 25.

From the evidence or rather from the deductions drawn from it by the Civil Surgeon, Gujranwala, it appears that this man was vicious and addicted to the use of hemp drugs from his childhood. There is no family history of insanity, so it is fair to attribute his to the use of the drugs.

LAHORE ;
31st January 1894.

W. COATES, M.D.,
Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum.

In case of Dullo, son of Mya Das, Khatri, resident of Wazirabad, the following history is disclosed. Dullo while still a child got into the habit of smoking charas and madak. He led a wandering mendicant's life, stealing his mother's jewels and selling them for purpose of obtaining drugs, to which he became accustomed. After stripping his mother of all her property he took to begging and never set himself to honest work. The mother says she did not accustom her son to opium by giving him any when an infant. Dullo's father was in the habit of taking small quantities of opium, which, however, did him no harm ; he was not addicted to charas or bhang.

Dullo was sent to the Lunatic Asylum in October 1892, and was discharged in May last. He is still silly though not insane.

He is now a prisoner in the Gujranwala Jail and is quiet and well behaved, but he cannot resist grinning when spoken to and doing silly things at times.

16th January 1894.

—————Tahsildar,
of Wazirabad in the Gujranwala District.

R. CROSSLEY,
Civil Surgeon, Gujranwala.

12.—Jinda Shah.

Jinda Shah, 25 years, a Mussalman beggar, admitted to Lunatic Asylum in November 1892 ; died of diarrhoea in November 1893. His brother gives a very clear history of the case, from which it appears that Jinda Shah was a confirmed user of Indian hemp in

the forms of charas and bhang since he was 18 years of age, *i.e.*, six or seven years. There is no family history of any such habit nor of any nervous disease. The case is one in which the insanity is clearly traced to the use of hemp.

LAHORE ;
31st January 1894.

W. COATES, M.D.,
Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum.

In the Court of Rai Banarsi Das, Magistrate, 1st class, Dera Ismail Khan District.

Enquiry into the cause of insanity of one Jinda Shah, deceased.

Statement of Imam Shah, brother of Jinda Shah, deceased, on solemn affirmation.

Jinda Shah, deceased, was my own brother. We were three brothers, Jinda Shah being the youngest. Our elder brother, father, and mother died long ago, so there is no other near relative of Jinda Shah now living. My father, mother, myself, and my elder brother never took any intoxicating drugs. We did not even smoke tobacco. Jinda Shah too up to the age of 18 years was not in the habit of taking any intoxicating drugs. He then associated himself with a fakir called Nur Shah, who was in the habit of using hemp drugs (*bhang* and *charas*), and who had been once sent to the Lunatic asylum at Lahore as a lunatic, but had been brought back by his brother after giving security for taking care of him. This Nur Shah is still alive, but is not in a fit state to answer any questions. We used to prevent Jinda Shah from going to Nur Shah, but he disobeyed us and went to him. After some time Jinda Shah fell into the habit of drinking the infusion of *bhang* as well as of smoking tobacco with Nur Shah. Soon after he left drinking the infusion of *bhang* and began to eat up the dregs of the bhang thrown away by men after taking out the infusion. He used to go about the streets, and wherever he found such dregs or refuse lying he used to take them up and to eat them without any regard to their quantity. After passing about 16 months in this state with Nur Shah, Jinda Shah became mad, and went about the streets naked, sometimes also assaulting people. He used to keep a wooden sword in his hand. In 1892 he assaulted a constable and was sent up before the Magistrate for trial. Then as he was found to be a lunatic he was sent to the Lunatic Asylum, Lahore. Before going to Nur Shah, Jinda Shah was perfectly sane, and we therefore infer that his insanity was caused by eating up the dregs of the bhang in large quantities. Neither our father nor our mother nor any one else in our family was ever a lunatic.

IMAM SHAH.
Examined by me.

BANARSI DAS,
Magistrate, 1st class.

Dated 21st November 1893.

Statement of Ghulam Hyder, lambardar of the Mohalla, on solemn affirmation.

I live in the same street in which the house of Jinda Shah, lunatic, and of his family is situated. My statement is the same as that of Imam Shah, brother of the deceased lunatic.

GHULAM HYDER, Witness.
Examined by me.

BANARSI DAS,

The 21st November 1893.

Magistrate, 1st class, Dera Ismail Khan.

Copy of a letter No. 435 of 24th November 1893, from the Civil Surgeon, Dera Ismail Khan, to Rai Banarsi Das, Magistrate, 1st class, at Dera Ismail Khan.

I beg to return you original letter No. 1652 with enclosures. It appears to me to be clear that Jinda Shah, lunatic, became insane from the excessive use of bhang and charas. I do not desire to further examine the witnesses Imam Shah and Ghulam Hyder, not expecting to elicit any further information.

JUBBULPORE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

(SUPERINTENDENT, DR. GAFFNEY.)

Hemp Drug cases admitted in 1892.

Name, race, occupation, district, age, and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity (Statement VII).	Type of insanity (Statement VI).	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from registers and from inquiry from the Superintendent.
1. Rathi Ram Singh ; Hindu; Cultivator; Jubbulpore ; 20 ; 189.	Ganja.	Toxic insanity.	...	The "memorandum" received with the order for reception shows that "he was apprehended in the Sihora Tahsil when he was entering houses and beating the women and children." The cause of insanity is "not known." Dr. Franklin (Civil Surgeon) certified that he "is noisy and talkative, does not sleep at night, but walks up and down the room throughout the night, destroys his clothing, habits dirty." (25th January 1892.) Admitted, 28th January 1892.	On 23rd February the register says that "for the last fortnight the man has been quiet and rational, works in the enclosure, is obedient to the warders, but quarrelsome with the patients." The next entry is dated October 20th and says that he "continues quiet and rational and gives no trouble." His friends are to be communicated with. His brother was written to on 13th December, but did not come in. The lunatic escaped on 25th July 1893, was to have been recommended for discharge at the visitor's meeting of 31st idem. There is an entry in the register of all the details of the statement with the words "addicted to the use of ganja" added, but no explanation of these words or authority for them.
2. Dalthaman Singh ; Hindu ; Police Constable ; Jubbulpore ; 32 ; 190.	Ganja.	Toxic insanity.	...	The "memorandum" states that he "was found wandering about the railway station and is said to have thrown his property out of the railway carriage in which he was travelling." The cause is not known. The medical certificate, dated 25th January 1892, says that he "will not answer questions, but rolls about on the ground crying ; very dirty in his habits, sleepless, does not observe the customs of his caste, has to be fed by an attendant." Admitted, 28th January 1892. Discharged "cured," 12th April 1892.	On 10th February the register shows that he "was in a separate room until to-day, but as he is now quite rational, he is taken out and placed in association with other patients." On 23rd February it is stated that he "answers questions rationally, and says he was addicted to the use of ganja and bhang for eight or ten years." On 18th March the Superintendent says that as "the insanity was due to the abuse of ganja and bhang he may be made over to the care of his brother." He was released accordingly "cured." His statement above recorded is the sole ground for attributing the case to ganja ; but it seems a reasonable explanation of the symptoms.
3. Umrao, Gond ; Cultivator ; Chhindwara ; 32 ; 198.	Ganja.	Mania ...	...	The memorandum shows that this is a second attack and attributes it to "measles or ganja." But the statement of the case by the Deputy Commissioner of Chhindwara shows that the man was a prisoner in the Jail when he murdered a warder without provocation. He was committed for trial on 16th September 1891, but acquitted on the ground of insanity. Evidence was given at the trial that there had been insanity in his family. Admitted, 23rd March 1892.	On 23rd March his condition is as follows : "Does not answer questions put to him, but takes his food ; to be carefully watched and kept in a separate room." On 10th August he attacked the warder while his cell was being cleaned out and seized him by the throat. Up to June 1893 there is "no improvement. He has not spoken a word since he came to the Asylum." Is dangerous and two men always enter together when he has to be attended to. He eats, sleeps, smokes, and makes no disturbance."
4. Udai Ram ; Hindu ; Tahsil Jamadar ; Nimar ; 50 ; 199.	Bhang.	Mania ...	...	The statement shows that this is a second attack. The first attack was a year ago and treated at Khandwa. "Used to be addicted to majum eating and ganja smoking." The medical certificate, dated 15th March 1892,	On 12th April it is recorded that he "sleeps during the day, but at night is violent, pacing his cell and shaking the chains of the door, continually singing and dancing, spits and throws dirt at the attendants."

Review of the further enquiries by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Gaffney, Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum Jubbulpore, dated 22nd March 1894.

This case has been investigated by Mr. Bose, 1st class Magistrate, who examined four witnesses at Saronda in the Sehora Tahsil, Jubbulpore. *Case No. 1.*—Rathi Ram Singh, Hindu, Cultivator, age 20. All that has been ascertained is that Rathi Ram Singh was born and lived at Saronda till he was about 17 years old. He was never known to have smoked ganja, but having left his village for three years, nothing was known of him till he came to Jubbulpore shortly before his admission to the Asylum on the 28th January 1892. On 19th December 1891 he was passed as candidate for police service as a constable, but on 14th January 1892 he was found wandering about the cantonment in an insane state.

The only evidence of his having smoked ganja was his own statement to that effect whilst in the Asylum.

His recovery having taken place within about three weeks of his admission to the Asylum would show that the disturbing cause was of but temporary duration, and so dispose to the conclusion that his statement that he smoked ganja was probably correct.

[NOTE.—The man has never been found since his escape.]

Report of District Superintendent of Police, Busti, is attached. No light is thrown on the case. Three of his brothers are sane. It is not said if they use ganja. *Case No. 2.*—Dalthaman Singh, age 32, caste Chattri, occupation Police Constable, residence Busti, North-Western Provinces. Dalthaman Singh denied having smoked ganja or bhang, and had no recollection* of having admitted the habit when he was in the Asylum.

His recovery, like the last case, commenced in about three weeks.

* NOTE.—“He states that he does not remember doing so; and he may have done so while he was insane.”

In this case the report of an Inspector of Police shows that on enquiry he learned that Umrao was given to the use of both liquor and ganja, which he indulged in daily; also that the uncle of Umrao was insane and had been a ganja-smoker. *Case No. 3.*—Umrao, caste Gond, age 32, occupation Cultivator, residence Chhindwara.

The proceedings of the trial of Umrao are attached. The Civil Surgeon, Chhindwara, gives it as his opinion that “the cause of his reason having become affected was intemperance and the use of alcohol and ganja.”*

Heredity may have been the primary cause, and the use of alcohol and drugs only secondary. The man was admitted to the Asylum in March 1892, and now (March 1894) is in no way improved. He has not spoken a word since admission.

* NOTE.—The Civil Surgeon said, “I should conclude from the history of the case given me by others that the cause of his reason having become affected was intemperance and the use of alcohol and ganja. His people say that the insanity came on after an attack of measles. It does happen sometimes that measles are followed by insanity. Possibly insanity was coming on gradually and measles accelerated it. It may be hereditary as his grandfather was insane.”

Attached is a report of the Civil Surgeon of Khandwa. No local enquiry seems to have been held. The report states that “there is no hereditary history of insanity or nervous disease. The most important point elicited was that the man had been a ganja-smoker for many years, and latterly to excess. He was also addicted to bhang-drinking and majum-eating.” *Case No. 4.*—Udai Ram, age 50, caste, Hindu, occupation Jamadar, residence Nimar district, Central Provinces.

There is also history of syphilis. This man died of general paralysis of the insane on September 7th, 1893.

[NOTE.—A full account of this case is given in the following extract.]

From the evidence of Surgeon-Major Quayle (C.P. witness No. 37).

"Udai Ram, age 47, Tahsil Jamadar, Burhanpur, in which place he has lived for 20 years; caste, Chhipa.

History.—He was brought to Khandwa in February 1891 suffering from simple mania. His first symptoms were an increased excitability and irritability, he becoming very angry about trivial matters, abusing people without reason in the bazaars and interfering with their property, neglect of his duties. He commenced riding about the country on a pony, which he eventually lost. He was foolishly extravagant, purchasing useless articles at high prices. At Khandwa he was excitable and indignant at being kept under restraint and not allowed to go home. He was constantly in motion, walking round the station two or three times a day with his attendant, and at other times performing rather ludicrous gymnastic exercises. He was loquacious, talking to every one he met, sometimes incoherently, but at other times sensibly enough. One of his delusions was that he had been appointed "diwan" to a certain raja, and that he had boundless wealth at his disposal.

The man was transferred to the Jabalpur Lunatic Asylum at the end of March 1892. The Civil Surgeon writes that he died there on the 7th September 1893 of general paralysis of the brain, but that no *post-mortem* examination was made.

In this case there is no hereditary history of insanity or nervous disease. The most important point elicited was that the man had been a ganja-smoker for many years, and latterly to excess. He was also addicted to "bhang" drinking and "majun" eating, and of the latter substance about half a seer was found in his house. This majun he usually obtained from Ujjain.

The two causes, singly or combined, that are chiefly said to produce general paralysis of the brain among Europeans are sexual excesses and intemperance, especially if impure and bad alcoholic drinks are used; and there is no reason to suppose that Indian hemp consumed in excess might not play the part of alcohol in the production of the disease among the natives of India.

The Civil Surgeon of Khandwa made inquiries into this case. Gulbia's brother-in-law states that Gulbia, who worked with him as kotwar in the village, was accustomed to drink liquor whenever he could obtain it, but that previous to his becoming insane he did not smoke ganja or use Indian hemp in any form. He further states that even now he often remains days without smoking ganja. He is still insane. It seems unlikely that he should have contracted the habit of ganja-smoking after leaving the Asylum, had he not been accustomed to the use of ganja before his admission.

The man being now insane and using ganja,* after being discharged from the Asylum would go to show that the use of ganja was the cause of his insanity in the first instance, and the return of insanity on his resuming ganja-smoking.

* [NOTE.—Superintendent ignores liquor. The brother-in-law said: "Even now he often remains days without smoking ganja. His usual dose is two chillums per diem. Mohwa liquor he also drinks whenever obtainable."]

Case No. 6.—Hari, age 32, caste Bania, residence Saugor District, occupation Shopkeeper.

In this case no local enquiry could be made as stated by the Deputy Commissioner of Saugor, as the man is a resident of Tikamghur State, where he now resides.

The Civil Surgeon of Saugor reports that there was no history of ganja-smoking whilst he was under observation in the Jail. He remembers the case well. He adds that "evidence as to ganja-smoking, &c., is always sought for by me" when lunacy cases are brought for observation to the Jail.

There is in this case no history whatever of the use of ganja or hemp drugs except the statement of the man himself. The man was discharged cured from the lunatic Asylum on the 29th November 1893.

NAGPUR LUNATIC ASYLUM.

(SUPERINTENDENT, DR. MCKAY.)

Hemp Drug cases admitted in 1892.

Name, race, occupation, district, age, and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity (Statement VII).	Type of insanity (Statement VI).	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from registers and from inquiry from Superintendent.
1. Atmaram; Hindu; Sowar; Nagpur; 35; 863.	Ganja	Mania ...	...	The statement shows that this man was "insane for the last seven years." "It appears that he was sane till he was sent to Jail when he was 20 years old. He got mad while he was in Jail for seven years. He was released from 10 or 11 years ago, and he has since been out of mind." "Supposed cause, perhaps the use of Ganja drug." The medical certificate of 23rd May 1892 says that he "talks great nonsense, has an idea he is a clever Railway Engineer. Is quiet; answers questions sensibly." Admitted, 28th June 1892. 	The Asylum register shows that on admission the man was quiet and answered questions rationally. "7th July, weight 102 lbs. No mental change. August 15th, weight 102 lbs. Quiet, no change, destroyed a coat last week. September 19th, weight 102 lbs. Has had fever, quiet, occasionally talks nonsense. October 10th, weight 101. Talks nonsense; has still the same illusions. November 12th, weight 103 lbs. Still talks nonsense. December 22nd, weight 106 lbs. Complains of not having received his Jewellery or the pay for making the new mills or the Railway, his contract was for 5 feet of line a day. 1893, January 26th, weight 105. No improvement, is always making trains. Is very afraid that there will be an accident as he is not present at the station. Dementia. February 13th, weight 105½ lbs. No mental improvement. 13th March, weight 103½ lbs. No improvement. 27th April, weight 104 lbs. Quiet but no mental change. 15th May, weight 103½ lbs. The same delusions. 8th June, weight 100 lbs. Quiet. Hospital orderly. 13th July, weight 102 lbs. Quiet, no mental change. 10th August, 101 lbs. Became very excited and abusive on the 8th August." This man said to us that he smoked three chillums a day (two pice worth), which with tobacco came to Rs. 2 per mensem. He also took bhang in the hot weather. He says he took bhang about Rs. 3 (1-8 bhang and 1-8 sugar) in four months. He also drank liquor he says. He talked utter nonsense about his imprisonment. It is the routine (the Deputy Superintendent says) to copy at once the supposed cause from the papers received from D. C. and to enter the type after some time has elapsed and the case been diagnosed.
2. Tajodin; Mussalman; Sepoy; Nagpur; 30; 867.	Ganja	Dementia	...	The statement shows that the man was about five years ago under treatment in the regimental hospital, and that the cause of his insanity is "unknown." The medical certificate of 25th August 1892 shows that he had "vacant, wandering expression of face, rambling, incoherent talk, habits filthy. I am informed that Tajodin is a confirmed smoker of ganja." Admitted, 26th August 1892.	The Asylum register shows that when admitted in the end of August this man weighed 113 lbs. "September 19th, weight 115 lbs. Talks nonsense, refuses to take food, is very depressed. October 10th, weight 115½ lbs. Mutters to himself. November 12th, weight 114 lbs. Is improving, but still very dirty in his habits. December 22nd, weight 118 lbs. Slight improvement, still dirty. January 26th, 1893, weight 114 lbs. Suffers from fever, no mental im-

Hemp Drug cases admitted in 1892—contd.

Name, race, occupation, district, age, and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity (Statement VII).	Type of insanity (Statement VI).	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from registers and from inquiry from Superintendent.
2. Tajodin— <i>contd.</i>	Ganja	Dementia			provement, complains of want of food, gets extra rations. <i>Dementia</i>. February 13th, weight 113 lbs. Has been very excited since 26th January 1893. 13th March, weight 116 lbs. Always talks nonsense, no improvement. 27th April, weight 121 lbs. No mental change. 15th May, weight 122½ lbs. Always muttering, very depressed. 10th June, weight 124½ lbs. Very depressed and talks great nonsense. 13th July, weight 129 lbs. Very suspicious and troublesome, not to be trusted. 10th August, no change, always muttering." The man appeared before us muttering, and though he smiled as he said he liked ganja, he turned off at once into incoherent talk.
3. Itwargir; Go-ai; Beggar; Amraoti; 24; 854.	Ganja	Manja ...	...	The <i>Descriptive Roll</i> shows that this man was convicted on 14th October 1891 and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment for theft in a building. The certificate of the Superintendent, Central Jail, of 26th October 1891, says "He is violent and noisy as well as filthy in his habits. He is abusive and talks incoherently and senselessly." The Superintendent's letter of 27th November 1891, says that "the prisoner manifested signs of insanity since the date of admission on the 14th October and from that time he has been kept under observation in cells. His history is that of a ganja smoker. He has been noisy, torn his clothes repeatedly, been filthy in his habits, talked incoherently and suffered from insomnia since he has been admitted here. His general health has improved considerably, and he has gained 21 lbs. in weight." Admitted, 28th November 1891. Transferred to non-criminal list. } 15th October 1892.	Before us this man said he used to take ganja regularly. It was food to him and he could work on it. He was also a gossain, and therefore ganja suited him. He had smoked from boyhood. He used tobacco with it, but no datura or anything else. He said he was not mad but had been imprisoned and also flogged (20 strokes) at Anjuni without cause. There are no marks on him. He never took opium or liquor. The Asylum register shows his weight on 19th November 1891 as 120 lbs. and on December 4th as 127 lbs. Is crying and wants to go home, and is much depressed. January 4th 1892, weight 119 lbs. Dull and apathetic always, and speaks very slowly and hesitatingly. Says that he smokes ganja. Is very destructive. February 1st, weight 122½ lbs. Is noisy towards the early morning hours. During the day he is dull and quiet. March 3rd, weight 123½ lbs. Destructive. April 4th, weight 123 lbs. Excitable at times and assaulted a lunatic yesterday. May 2nd, weight 122 lbs., very destructive. June 2nd, weight 123½ lbs., noisy and destructive. Bromide potassium and ammonia. July 4th, weight 122 lbs. still very destructive. August 13th, weight 120 lbs. Destroyed 5 coats and 3 dhoties. September 14th, weight 121 lbs., very destructive. October 8th, weight 121 lbs., still slightly destructive. October 20th, sentence expired on the 14th October 1892; he is therefore placed on the non-criminal list. To be brought before the visitors for readmission. This man's sentence expired on the 14th October 1892 and he has consequently been transferred from the criminal to the non-criminal list from the 15th October 1892.

Hemp Drug cases admitted in 1892—contd.

Name, race, occupation, district, age, and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity (Statement VII).	Type of insanity (Statement VI).	State of health on admission	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from registers and from enquiry from Superintendent.
Itwargir—contd. ...	Ganja	Mania ...			<i>History.</i> See No. 854 of Criminal List. Weight on 8th October 1892, 121 lbs. November 12th, weight 116 lbs. Has had fever. Very destructive. December 22nd, weight 121 lbs. Very destructive. No mental improvement. January 26th, 1893, <i>mania</i>; weight 117 lbs. Smashed his finger on the wheel of the pump. Is not destructive. February 13th, weight 118 lbs. Improving. 13th March, weight 121 lbs. Is not destructive now. 27th April, weight 121 lbs. Quiet and hard-working. 15th May, weight 118½ lbs. Improved. 10th June, weight 119 lbs. Improving. 13th July, weight 123½ lbs. Greatly improved. 14th August, weight 124 lbs. Occasionally irritable.
4. Akbar Khan; Mus-salman; Labourer; Nagpur; 50; 876.	Ganja	Mania ...	...	The statement shows that this man "has been a wandering lunatic for the past 6 or 7 months," and was arrested "on complaint made of his being a nuisance to the public." The supposed cause of his insanity is "ganja-smoking, &c." The medical certificate of 21st November 1892, says that he is "incoherent, noisy, and abusive, refuses to take his food, and talks nonsense."	The Asylum papers state that he was arrested for theft of a sewing machine and a piece of dhurrie, which he stated was his jhandi. "On November 21st he weighed 72 lbs. On December 22nd, weight 77 lbs. Talks great nonsense, very noisy, and abusive. January 26th, 1893, weight 83 lbs. Very noisy, troublesome. <i>Mama</i>. February 13th, weight 85 lbs. Very noisy and abusive. 13th March, weight 82 lbs. Very troublesome, noisy, and destructive. 27th April, weight 87½ lbs. Is in hospital, suffering from contused wrist. Is very noisy. 15th May, weight 95½ lbs. Hand better, very noisy. 10th June, weight 98 lbs., noisy and troublesome. Cannot be trusted. 13th July, weight 100 lbs. Very noisy, is only "12 years of age." 14th August, weight 103 lbs. Talks nonsense, is now quiet." This man ascribes his insanity to illness for which he had, issues or was blistered behind the ear. He calls it "Waba." He says he took ganja. He drank tari also. He had taken dhatura, but never in ganja.
5. Rudraya; Hindu; Chanda.	Ganja	Melan-cholia.	...	This man was brought to the Civil Surgeon, Chanda, on 10th October 1892. The police had found him sitting on the banks of the Andhari River. The ferrymen said he had been sitting there 48 hours without speaking. He was very violent and required three men to restrain him, talked loudly, used bad language to some imaginary person in front of him. For two or three days in the Jail he became very violent and noisy for a short time and then relapsed into silence. Admitted, 23rd November 1892.	The Asylum register shows this man as 108 lbs. when admitted. "On December 22nd, weight 111 lbs. Very depressed, was very violent for the first two days after admission, and tried to assault every one. January 26th, 1893, weight 114 lbs. Noisy, destructive. <i>Mania</i>. February 13th, weight 109½ lbs., very troublesome and dangerous. Became excited on the 9th February: refuses to take food. 13th March, weight 105 lbs. Has to be fed forcibly and is kept in a cell. 27th April, weight 106½ lbs. Is now quiet—<i>melancholia</i>. De-

Hemp Drug cases admitted in 1892—contd.

Name, race, occupation, district, age, and register number of lunatic.	Aetiological cause of insanity (Statement VII).	Type of insanity (Statement VI).	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from registers and from inquiry from Superintendent.
5. Rudraya—contd.	Ganja.	Melancholia.	...	.....	pressed, never speaks. 15th May, weight 109 lbs., very depressed. 10th June, weight 103½ lbs., very depressed, difficult to feed. 13th July, weight 101 lbs., very depressed, never speaks. 14th August, weight 111 lbs. Depressed, difficult to feed." This man before us was depressed and silent and would not converse.
6. Kalekhan; Mussalman; not known; Ellichpur; 30; 136.	...	Mania ...	...	The statement shows that the disease has lasted 9 months. The medical certificate, dated 26th April 1892 says, "The patient is a ganja smoker. He was sent to the Civil Hospital, Ellichpur, for treatment by 1st class Magistrate, Ellichpur, while found wandering at Anjangaon. This man was a private in the 1st Regiment, Infantry, H. C., stationed here; and for showing signs of insanity was discharged about six months ago. While in the regiment he had a habit of straying away towards the hills, and on one occasion was found after three days and brought in by a camelman. He is under the impression that he is some great man, and that all around him should pay him every respect. He stands motionless for half an hour at a time and then suddenly begins to laugh. His expression is meaningless and altogether indicate signs of mental aberration. Admitted, 20th May 1892.	The Asylum register shows that on admission this man's weight was 113 lbs. Then on June 7th weight 117 lbs. "Will stand looking at the sky and suddenly break out laughing. July 6th, weight 122 lbs. Became excited on the 23rd when working at the 'chuki' August 18th, weight 118 lbs. Became again excited, very noisy. September 22nd. Has been in hospital, weight 114½ lbs. Has been quiet lately. October 13th, weight 114 lbs., very quiet, well behaved. November 14th, weight 115. Quiet and well behaved, works hard. December 29th, weight 122 lbs. Improving, wants very much to go home. January 20th, weight 123 lbs. Became excited on the 17th, sang and danced and laughed. Mania. February 16th, weight 121 lbs., again quiet. 16th March, weight 124½ lbs. Not been excited lately. 27th April, weight 131½ lbs. Is very depressed. 18th May, weight 120½ lbs. Very depressed, takes very little food. 15th June, weight 122 lbs., still depressed, will not speak. 15th July, weight 121½ lbs. Improved. 19th August, 121 lbs. Speaks occasionally." This man was inclined to be silent before us, and when he spoke he was quite incoherent, but respectful. Nothing rational could be got out of him.
7. Lachman; Gond; Labourer; Chhindwara; 52; 861.	Ganja.	Mania ...	...	The statement shows that this attack has lasted four years and that the supposed cause is ganja-smoking. The medical certificate of 4th April 1892 says that the symptoms were "incoherent conversation, absurd and unnecessary postures and gestures, weaving thin bits of string without any apparent object about the bars of his cell, general restlessness. I have seen him perched on a flour mill absolutely naked." Admitted, 26th May 1892. Discharged, 25th March 1893.	This man was in this Asylum from 14th November 1867 to 3rd May 1868 and was discharged as cured. He was then entered as a case of Chronic Mania; and the "supposed cause" was shown as "ganja." On the present occasion he was discharged as "improved," not cured.

NOTE.—The total number of admissions for 1892 was—

Criminal	{	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	{	Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-criminal	{	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
	{	Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
TOTAL											27

these, the above seven cases were attributed in Statement Vmp drug; but none of them was entered under Toxic insanity in Statement VI. It was much to be regretted that Dr. McKay was quite unable owing to illness to leave his room or receive us when we visited Nagpur. It is to be hoped that we shall have another opportunity of discussing these cases with him.

Report of the Superintendent, Nagpur Asylum, on the hemp drug cases of 1892.

IN reply to your No. 2236 of 9th instant asking me for an expression of my own views with regard to the history of the cases of insanity admitted into the Asylum during the year 1892, and in which cases the alleged cause of the insanity was the immoderate use of ganja or other preparation of Indian hemp, I may be permitted to draw your attention to the concluding paragraph of my letter No. 21 of 27th January 1894, in which I expressly stated that I had not been able at the time of writing to formulate any decided opinion as to the mental condition and causation of the insanity of the cases admitted during 1892-93.

2. Since writing the above I have endeavoured to study the mental condition of the six insanes admitted during 1892 and still in the Asylum, in which the cause of the insanity is alleged to have been the excessive use of ganja taken in some form or other. I beg to submit a few brief notes and comments on these cases.

3. I may note that, although acute ganja intoxication and its detection, symptoms, &c., &c., are abundantly treated of in various medical works, I am not myself acquainted with any *recent* medical work which specifically treats of types of insanity which are especially attributable to the habitual use of ganja or any of the various preparations of *Cannabis indica* or *sativa* and the differentiation of the symptoms of these cases from other cases of toxic insanity (alcoholic, opium, &c.), and, therefore, when discussing the causation of the mental aberration in any given case in which a history, which may be true or may be exaggerated, of having taken some preparation of *Cannabis* at some previous period of their lives is obtainable or suspected, it is necessary to avoid being led away by the *post hoc ergo propter hoc* fallacy—I mean that, although it is, no doubt, exceedingly common to meet with cases of chronic insanity associated with the frequent or habitual use of ganja, it is not therefore sufficient to assume from this alone without the very clearest proof (which proof must exclude every other probable cause) that the man or woman is insane because he or she has taken ganja or bhang at some time in his life.

As a writer has pointed out, a list of the number of cases in an Asylum in which a history of ganja-smoking is alleged as a cause of the insanity in the papers sent with the lunatics often simply shows the number of lunatics in the Asylum who have used ganja at some period of their lives, moderately or immoderately, as the case may be, and the causal connection between the use of the intoxicant and the insanity is not readily demonstrable.

1. *Atmaram, Soonar*.—This man tells me that he has taken ganja since his father died, that is, about 9 or 10 years ago. He says that his father occasionally took ganja. His mother did not take ganja, but both his parents were in the habit of drinking “daru” or country spirit freely and habitually. An uncle (mother’s brother) also was a heavy drinker. He himself cannot say why he commenced the habit of ganja-smoking, but his usual allowance was 2 chillums daily. In addition to the ganja-smoking he used to drink $\frac{1}{2}$ bottle of “dobara” (or the 2nd distillation) daily. The average cost was 16 pice, and he says he drank it because he felt tired after his day’s work. In the hot months he also used to drink bhang mixed with sugar, 1 pice worth of each, and by his own account he drank this concoction 3 times in 5 months. He has been in Jail for theft.

The papers that were sent with him when he was admitted into Asylum state that his insanity dates from the time he went to Jail, and the supposed cause is “perhaps the use of ganja.”

Dajiba, a distant relative (cousin) of Atmaram, told the Magistrate who was deputed to make a special enquiry into the antecedents of these cases, that from an early age Atmaram was “given up to vicious habits” and that “he used to smoke ganja.”

As a rule his behaviour in the Asylum has been good. Once (in August 1892) he was excited and destroyed a coat, and once again (in August 1893) he is said to have become very excited and abusive. Excepting on these two occasions he has not shown any violent or maniacal excitement.

His main delusion throughout has been that he is a successful Railway Engineer and has performed wonderful engineering feats (building railways and digging tunnels, &c.). Makes his own silver from "gitti" by heating it. Says that his pay was Rs. 1,006 per mensem and that he now has over Rs. 18,000 saved up. Calculates 32 days to the month and 15 months in the year. His physical health is fairly good; he usually is contented and cheerful. Patellar reflexy completely absent. Pupils somewhat contracted, and respond sluggishly to the stimulus of light and for purposes of accommodation; no marked tremor of tongue on protrusion; no distinct paralysis, but he is inclined to totter when he stands with his eyes shut and walks backwards very slowly.

His left hand shows a central thickening and discoloration of the palmar surface, somewhat towards the inner side, but no corn or callosity.

Here we have an instance of a condition of mental unsoundness owing, in my opinion, a very complex causality. Assuming that the facts of the family history and personal history obtained are trustworthy, we note first a history of alcoholic indulgence in both parents and in one uncle and a further history of ganja indulgence on the part of the father: and taking into consideration these facts, we are not surprised that his relative Dajiba states that Atmaram was given up to vicious habits from an early age.

It has been frequently observed that the offsprings of alcoholic parents show sooner or later some signs of mental instability, with not uncommonly some indications of a liking for narcotics and stimulants and the excitement they produce. We have evidence that early in his life Atmaram was a ganja-smoker, a wine-bibber, and a thief. There is no history of sexual excess and he himself denies it; but as ganja is a supposed aphrodisiac, his denial may be taken for what it is worth. With this history I think it not improbable that the habit of ganja-smoking was not only not the sole or chief cause of his mental aberration, but more probably one of its remoter consequences. In the same way his drinking propensities may probably be attributable to the same cause. Setting aside heredity for the moment and seeking for another cause, I can find nothing either in his mental condition and behaviour during his past life in the Asylum or in his present symptoms to justify the expression as to causation in the certificate—"perhaps the use of ganja." Why not "perhaps the use of alcohol"?

His condition in some respects, mental and physical, resembles an early condition of general paralysis of the insane. As a rule there is general condition of *bien être*. He has exaggerated ideas of grandeur, wealth, powers, and capabilities; his patellar reflexes are absent; pupil reflex is sluggish. In some cases excessive indulgence in stimulants and narcotics have been not uncommonly noticed as amongst the prodromata of general paralysis.

In this particular case the man freely admits to having used both ganja and bhang; but I am not on this account prepared, for the reasons stated above, to conclude that his insanity is solely attributable either to ganja or to the bhang which he has taken.

I am, however, quite ready to admit that a mentally weak-fibred individual with an unstable brain will always be further mentally enfeebled, whatever the narcotic or stimulants he indulges in.

2. *Tajodin*.—This man admitted to me that he used to take ganja two or three times daily and described how he prepared it. He said he rubbed it to powder in the palm of his hand, and washed it 7 times in water and then smoked it. The intoxicating effect used to come on at once. Says that he also drank "daru" and other kinds of alcohol daily. (His conversation was very incoherent, and it was very difficult and scarcely possible to keep him to the point.)

He says that he was discharged from the 8th Madras Native Infantry at Saugor.

The medical history states that "I am informed that he is a confirmed ganja-smoker." Nothing is given in support of this information, or whether the informant was a trustworthy person and one whose testimony was worthy of credence.

The special enquiry reports that his wife's brother states that he has been made for five years, that he has never shown signs of violence, that he has never drunk liquor or has been addicted to any intoxicant.

The supposed cause of insanity was disappointment in some love affair. He was in love with some *chamar* woman, whose husband is supposed to have given Tajodin some drug to smoke, and after smoking this he became insane.

He has never been violent since his admission. Incoherence of speech has been constantly present. He often refuses his food, and is mostly in a melancholic state. He became excited in January 1893. Is of a very suspicious disposition.

Knee-jerks completely absent; pupil reflex doubtful; no marked tremor of tongue, or signs of paralysis of any part; is generally depressed and melancholic; has no sense of decency or cleanliness; rambles off incoherently when spoken to, and cannot keep to the point; there is a thickening of the skin of the inner side of the left palm.

In this case the history is contradictory and gives us very little help in coming to a distinct conclusion as to the cause of the mental aberration.

There is a history of ganja-smoking.

„ „ „ „ „ alcohol-drinking.

„ „ „ „ „ disappointment in love.

He says himself that he took both ganja and alcohol: his relative says that he was not in the habit of taking either alcohol or any narcotic drug. Obviously both statements cannot be true and in the absence of other confirmatory evidence, which is to be believed? This raises the whole question as to how much is to be believed in accepting the statements of a supposed ganja-consumer and how much rejected. Some lunatics are exceedingly cunning and will readily respond to, and if the expression be excused "play up to" any leading question. Others, on the contrary, are so suspicious that they will answer nothing, nor the simplest and most direct question, always suspecting a trap.

The absolute disregard for veracity shown by dipso-maniacs and morphino-maniacs is notorious, and I am inclined to believe that the same disregard for facts and reliance on imagination is also to be met with in the subjects of what Dr. Hutchinson, the late Superintendent of the Patna Asylum, calls "Cannabism." Did his ganja-smoking propensities develop subsequent to the disappointment in love? I should feel inclined to look upon the case as an ordinary case of melancholia, which will probably go on to dementia in the course of time, and although disappointment in love, alcoholism, and persistent ganja-smoking may each and all have helped to bring about his present condition, yet I cannot, with the doubtful history given, disassociate one exciting cause from the other two, and say definitely that this is a case of insanity traceable to ganja.

3. *Itwargir, Gosain*.—Convicted on 14th October 1891 for theft in a building and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The Superintendent of the Nagpur Central Jail in October 1891 reported that he was violent, noisy, filthy in his habits, abusive and incoherent, also that his history is that of a ganja-smoker, that he has torn his clothes repeatedly, and that he suffered from insomnia.

The man told the Ganja Commission that he was in the habit of taking ganja regularly. It was food to him and he could work on it. Never took opium or liquor.

In the Asylum he was frequently crying and was depressed, dull, and apathetic; told me in January 1892 that he took ganja. Was destructive and noisy at night. At times was excitable, and assaulted a lunatic on the 3rd April 1892. Continued to be troublesome and chiefly of very destructive propensities until April 1893, when he showed signs of mental improvement.

The magisterial special enquiry states, on the testimony of one Heragir, a cultivator, who had known Itwargir for several years, that Itwargir was made a gosain when he was

10 or 12 years old, and that "from his youth he was wild." He used to smoke ganja and go about begging, was turned out of Hamadpur for being a bad character; "he was a terrible smoker of ganja."

Another religious mendicant or gosain, by name Harigir, also testified to the fact that Itwargir was a habitual ganja-smoker and that his moral character was bad, &c., &c.

In this case there are no details of the family history to help us, and we are driven to frame an hypothesis as to the supposed sequence of events which led up to the insanity. We have not improbably an instance of wild, dissipated, and misspent youth, coupled with a highly excitable temperament, and an ill-balanced mind, rendered more so by religious excitement, and the life of a gosain. Assuming the probable truth of this history, and the existence of this excitable temperament, it is not difficult to further conjecture that the free and habitual use of ganja completed the mental unrest, and was sufficient to overthrow the scanty remains of reason, and set up a condition of melancholia with excitement (the active melancholia of Dr. Savage). Although in the absence of any particulars about his family history I am not prepared to state positively that the insanity in this case is clearly traceable to ganja-smoking and nothing else, nevertheless I think that ganja materially aided, if it did not actually set up, the mental disease.

Subsequent to my return he became daily quieter and showed signs of mental improvement, and on the 20th April 1894 was sufficiently recovered to be released by order of the official visitors of the Asylum.

If he returns to his ganja-smoking propensities it is not unlikely that we shall have him back in the Asylum before long.

4. *Akbar Khan*.—From the statement which accompanied him on admission to the Lunatic Asylum, it would appear that he has been a wandering lunatic for six or seven months. The supposed cause is "ganja-smoking, &c." His Asylum history shows that he was noisy, abusive, and incoherent, also at times destructive.

He himself ascribed his insanity to an illness for which he was blistered behind the ear. Says he took ganja, also "daru."

Told me that he had used ganja and majum and also alcohol, brandy, &c.

He was very incoherent and could not be kept to the point. He is always abusive and uses indecent language. Is quarrelsome and at times violent and given to assaulting the others.

The magisterial special enquiry gives the evidence of two of Akbar Khan's acquaintances, who testify that he was a confirmed ganja-smoker and spent all his money in intoxicants, but both say that he also used to drink "tari" pretty considerably. One witness states positively that the ganja caused his insanity, and the other states that his madness was subsequent to an attack of "fever" (acute mania?).

In this case the man is a confirmed lunatic, but whether the insanity in the first instance was induced by excess either of ganja or alcohol I think it would be difficult, if not impossible, to positively determine.

Little is known of his family history, and although one of his acquaintances says that none of Akbar Khan's relatives were insane, I should like more convincing evidence of this before I could altogether exclude heredity as a factor in the causation of his insanity.

5. *Rudraya*.—His papers say that he was a wandering lunatic and was found sitting by the police on the banks of the Andhari River, was very violent, and required three men to restrain him, &c. Was violent whilst in Jail, and then lapsed into silence.

Subsequent to his admission to the Asylum he was at first depressed, and then very violent with impulses to strike every other person near him, and then he became depressed.

He would not talk to the members of the Ganja Commission.

The special magisterial enquiry states that no relatives can be found. He told me that he had never taken any narcotic or stimulant (alcohol, ganja, or tobacco). He was disinclined to answer any questions, or to pay much attention to what was said to him.

Alleged cause of insanity ganja, but no definite or trustworthy evidence on this point.

N.B.—The Asylum clerk says that he recollects that when Rudraya was admitted to the Asylum he admitted to having taken ganja, but there is nothing recorded of any admission of this nature. He also says that the police who brought him said that Rudraya had been some days on the river bank and that the malguzar and people of the vicinity, considering him to be a sadhu, had brought him from time to time milk and ganja. This may account for his violence at Chanda and when first admitted into the Asylum.

In my opinion all that we are justified in conjecturing from the history and present mental state of Rudraya is that he is a weak-minded creature, given to wandering habits, suffering from melancholia, with occasional periods of excitement and with a craving at these times for stimulant narcotics as ganja, and further that the gratification of this craving probably aggravates the mental excitement.

6. *Kalekhan*.—Supposed duration of disease, 9 months. The medical certificate says:—"The patient is a ganja-smoker." He had been in the 1st Regiment of Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent. Had been discharged for insanity, was found wandering at Anjangaon, and when in the regiment had a habit of straying away towards the hills. He is under the impression that he is a great man, and that others should pay him every respect. Remains motionless for half an hour at a time, and then begins to laugh, &c. &c. The Asylum history shows nothing special beyond that he was excited in July 1892, again in August 1892, and again in January 1893. Depressed since May 1893.

Nothing coherent could be got out of him by the members of the Ganja Commission.

The special magisterial enquiry notes the evidence of one Mahomed Khan, who says he is a distant relative of Kalekhan (though Kalekhan denies this); says he was steady in early life, but after employment showed vicious tendencies. It was suspected that he drank liquor privately, but not in public. He was attached to a prostitute and quarrelled with her, whereupon she left him and he became insane. It is said that something was given him to smoke with tobacco, and from this he became insane. None of his relatives are insane.

I questioned him at some length as to his past history, habits, &c., but beyond the fact that the above Mahomed Khan was no relation of his, he refused to reply to any question. Is generally depressed and silent. Knee-jerks present.

In my mind this is another instance of a man of weak intellect with wandering tendencies. I can find no positive evidence to support the ganja hypothesis. He was suspected of secret drinking, and there is a history of disappointment in love. Weighing these three possible causes of his insanity, I cannot find any grounds for assuming that one cause was more active than either of the other two in causing the insanity.

7. *Lachman, Gond*.—This man was discharged from the Asylum previous to my assuming charge of it, and his whereabouts are unknown. As I did not see him or examine into his mental condition, I prefer not to offer any criticism on the supposed cause of his insanity being ganja.

In conclusion, I find that in many of the cases there is a history of ganja-smoking combined with alcoholism, and in two cases a further complication of disappointment in connection with some love intrigue. How much, if any, of the insanity was produced by the

ganja I cannot say. Only in the case of Rudraya does it appear to me that ganja was probably the main cause of the insanity.

I regret the delay in submitting the report on these cases, but I did not thoroughly understand that a report was called from me after having had the cases such a short time under observation.

Extract from the evidence of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel McKay (Superintendent, Nagpur Asylum, 1892).

(1) *Atmaram*.—This man states that he now and then smoked ganja. He has apparently been insane for 7 years. There is no history of violence or very unusual excitement, and I very much doubt if ganja-smoking has had anything to do with his present condition. It is very doubtful if he even ever smoked ganja, for it is utterly impossible to believe what he says.

He appears to have been sane until he went to Jail at the age of 20 and became insane in the Jail and has remained so ever since. Supposed cause "perhaps ganja." There is no history of the man ever having smoked ganja and his symptoms would not lead me to suspect it.

(2) *Tajodin*.—There was no history sent with this man, and very little that is reliable can be obtained from him. The Magistrate says that the cause of insanity was unknown. The medical officer of the dispensary, Kamptee, says that he is supposed to be a great ganja-smoker. The man has occasional fits of excitement followed by depression, and he has lately become very suspicious, shies at everything he passes. Here again the ganja-smoking is doubtful. He has apparently been known to have been insane for 5 years and during that time there is his history of violence. Here again the symptoms would not lead me to suspect ganja. There is not that sudden violent excitement which one associates with the use of the drug.

(3) *Itwargir*.—No history was sent with this man. He is a beggar. He was admitted into the Asylum violent, noisy, and filthy, abusive and incoherent. Beyond the man's own statement it is not certain that he ever smoked the drug. He admits having been a ganja-smoker and perhaps this case might be put down to the drug, but it is not a characteristic case.

(4) *Akbar Khan*.—This man was also a beggar; used to sit at a certain spot in the city and had been doing so for years. He is supposed to be a ganja-smoker, but there is no evidence beyond his own word that he ever smoked the drug. He is a great talker, very abusive, but is never violent. This man has been a lunatic for years and will admit anything, but I cannot include this case.

(5) *Rudraya*.—This man is also a beggar and has no friends or relatives. The supposed cause is excessive ganja-smoking. He certainly when admitted showed signs of violent mania, which may have been caused by smoking-ganja, but there is little known about him before he was found sitting on the banks of the river. This man has apparently been insane for years. I do not think his symptoms would lead me to say that ganja was the cause.

(6) *Kalekhan*.—There is here a history of ganja-smoking; but can we put down the ganja as the predisposing or the exciting cause? He was very depressed with occasional fits of excitement the first few days of admission and these fits of excitement continue but with longer intervals.

He says he has smoked ganja, but the symptoms do not lead me to suspect that ganja has had anything do with the insanity.

LUNATIC ASYLUM, MADRAS.

(SUPERINTENDENT, DR. THORNHILL.)

Hemp Drug cases admitted in 1892.

Name, race, occupation, district, age, and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity (Statement VII).	Type of insanity (Statement VI).	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from registers and from inquiry from Superintendent.
1. Kamal Sahib ; Musalman ; Cultivator ; Cuddapah ; 40 ; 32519.	Ganja.	Mania ...	Bad ...	The papers show that nothing was known of this man's history or of the cause of his insanity. His incoherence, excitability, and sleeplessness are the principal signs of his insanity. Admitted, 10th February 1892.	On admission he was "incoherent and noisy. Repeats questions put to him. Bad health, spongy gums." He died of pneumonia on January 18th, 1893. There are no <i>post-mortem</i> notes except that there was consolidation of the lower lobe of the left lung. In the Asylum there was no improvement in mental condition, while his physical health became daily worse.
2. Mustan Sahib ; Musalman ; Cultivator ; Anantapur ; 34 ; 32520.	Ganja.	Mania ...	Fair ...	The papers show this man to have been five years insane. The cause is "unknown." The man was under the delusion that he was Emperor of Delhi, that he had unlimited wives, and that the whole world belonged to him. He was sleepless also and refused food. Admitted, 10th February 1892.	On admission this man was "vulnerable and rather noisy, but on the whole fairly rational." On 21st July he is stated to have "much improved," but still suffers from delusions. The insanity is ascribed to ganja, because the man admits that he used that drug. He informed us that he had smoked ganja for twelve years, that he never used datura seeds, but that he frequently smoked the dried leaves of the datura which produced a pleasant intoxication and was more easily obtainable than ganja. He said he thought the seeds much stronger than the dried leaves.
3. Tanikachellum ; Hindu ; occupation unknown ; Madras ; 36 ; 32525.	Ganja.	Mania ...	Fair ...	The papers show that the cause of this man's insanity is "unknown," that he "speaks irrationally and is very dirty in his habits and sometimes noisy." "His chin is swollen where he knocked it against the wall a few days ago." The Presidency Magistrate's inquiry does not attempt to reach the cause of insanity. Admitted, 18th February 1892.	On admission this man was found to have a fractured jaw, which would have to be cured before his mental condition was inquired into. On 21st July he was reported to be "quite rational and much improved and nearly fit to go." He was released on 22nd March 1893. The Asylum case book contains no reference to the cause of insanity, nor is there anything to show how the cause was determined. The Deputy Superintendent (Mr. Judge) explains that the cause is entered in the appropriate column of the annual register at any time when it is discovered by the Asylum authorities, for the Government presses to have every effort made to ascertain the cause in all cases.
4. Sheikh Hussain ; Musalman ; Peon ; Anantapur ; 41 ; 31179.	Bhang.	Mania ...	Good...	The papers show that this man had borne a good character to the end of 1890. "At 1 o'clock of the 1st December 1890 the prisoner, in a state of intoxication, voluntarily caused by eating ganja, beat to death brutally with a heavy stick on the head an old man." He was sentenced to transportation for life, which Government reduced to 10 years' imprisonment. The High Court found on 16th July 1891 that "the evidence of the District Surgeon shows clearly that the abnormal state of mind of the prisoner was merely the temporary effect of the intoxicant which he had taken and could not pro-	On admission Dr. Dobie entered the type as mania, adding "reported to be bhang, i.e., ganja." The man was "quite melancholy, says he has been a year in jail. Says he is accustomed to ganja and asks for it." He has not improved in the Asylum. He still remains "violent at times." Before us he admits taking ganja.

Hemp Drug cases admitted in 1892—contd.

Name, race, occupation, district, age, and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity (Statement VII).	Type of insanity (Statement VI).	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from registers and from inquiry from Superintendent.
4. Sheikh Hussain— <i>contd.</i>	Bhang.	Mania ...	Good...	perly be traced to any mental disease." The medical case, however, shows (1st February 1892) that "the prisoner has been in Jail for a year. Ordinarily he conducts himself well, endeavours to do his work, and is remarkably taciturn. But from time to time (on six occasions) he exhibited signs of mental alienation chiefly by reporting imaginary circumstances and by sleeplessness. On such occasions he was placed under observation and recovered in a few days. The recurrence, however, of these attacks has recently become more frequent and the unsoundness of his mind more pronounced. His last attack has been more serious than any preceding and has lasted 13 days. He has now become noisy and filthy in his habits." Admitted, 29th March 1892.	
5. Moorthy Veeraswami; Hindu; Cooly; Madras; 45; 32'535.	Ganja.	Mania ...	Bad ...	The papers show that the cause of insanity is "unknown, probably ganja smoking." He is "noisy, speaks irrationally, sometimes knocks his head on the ground and inclined to suicide." Admitted, 31st March 1892. Discharged, 23rd June 1892.	The Asylum casebook shows that on admission "he is half starved, in very bad health, scorbutic. Holds his hands above his head, prostrates himself, clutches his throat, and talks incoherently. Habits last night most filthy; smeared himself with excreta." On 11th May he was "quiet and rational;" on 17th June "perfectly sane." He was discharged as cured. A pencil entry in the register says "cause, probably starvation."
6. Madula Sooryanarain; Hindu; Sepoy; Godavari; 25; 32'536.	Ganja.	Mania ...	Good...	This man was a sepoy and discharged for insanity. The cause was "not known, but said to be addicted to <i>ganja</i> smoking." He was "very noisy and troublesome seldom answers questions rationally, very abusive in his language, goes about naked in his cell." Admitted, 1st April 1892. Discharged, 21st July 1893.	The Asylum history shown to us by the Deputy Superintendent appears to have been that of another lunatic who died of cholera. This man was (Dr. Dobie informs us) discharged cured on 21st July 1893.
7. Pappa; Musalman; Gymnast; Godavari; 26; 31'181.	Ganja.	Mania ...	Good...	This man "is reported to smoke <i>ganja</i> and eat <i>bhang</i> ." His mother stated that "he is always in a state of confusion and out of sorts during new moon, and that periodically he refused food and would not eat till he saw blood flow out from an animal; and this desire had to be satisfied by himself, when he killed a sheep or fowl, and after seeing the blood flow out, he felt relieved and able to go about his usual occupations." He was under observation of the Civil Surgeon at the Sub-Jail of Coconada from 4th December 1891. He "behaved rationally" up to 22nd idem, when he murdered the head-constable of the guard in a most brutal manner without provocation. The cause of his insanity is "not known." Admitted, 7th April 1892.	This man has all along been regarded as dangerous. The Superintendent remarks: "If he were more mad he would be more easily controlled." It has also been recorded that he is quite unsafe and should not be trusted free for five minutes with power to harm. He has not changed in mental condition. He is lightly fettered. He denies having used ganja or bhang. He talks rationally. His mother's statement points to long continued lunacy. But it is denied that any of his relatives were mad; and there is no knowledge of any cause of insanity.

Hemp Drug cases admitted in 1892—contd.

Name, race, occupation, district, age, and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity (Statement VII).	Type of insanity (Statement VI).	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from registers, and from inquiry from Superintendent.
8. Ramaswami; Hindu; Sepoy; Vizagapatam; 32; 32'529.	Ganja	Dementia	Good	The papers show the cause of insanity as, "he has been in the habit of smoking <i>ganja</i> ." "His general appearance is that of a man who is slightly demented, although he answers questions and speaks rationally when addressed. The Hospital Assistants say that he was noisy the first night he was in the penitentiary. The orderlies say that he wanted to commit sodomy with them. And as the police report his having behaved in an insane manner outside he should be sent to the Lunatic Asylum for treatment and further observation before going back to his regiment, and having arms placed in his hands." Admitted, 22nd April 1892.	This man when admitted "laughs foolishly, but answers rationally." On June 20th he was "rational, quiet, and well-behaved." And on 23rd idem he was handed over to his friends "improved." There is no mention of <i>ganja</i> in the case book.
9. Nabi Saheb; Musalman; Cooly; Bellary, 35; 33 2.	Ganja	Mania ...	Fair ...	The papers show the cause of insanity as "said to be from sorrow." "He commenced to lose muscular powers. His legs and arms were tremulous. Lips trembled during speech and the pronunciation was imperfect. His memory failed. He was on several occasions found moving about corners of the Jail cell incessantly talking to himself and smiling." Admitted, 8th May 1892.	On admission he "is rather wandering and incoherent in his speech, but fairly rational." He continues incoherent but quiet. He is said to have admitted the use of <i>ganja</i> , but to us he denies it altogether.
10. Hari Mohanti; Hindu; Cultivator and Clerk, Jeypore, 35; 31'207.	Ganja	Melancholia.	Fair ...	The papers show that this man was charged with murder and acquitted on the ground of insanity. On 31st December 1878 he said: "At one time I took <i>ganja</i> ;" but on 5th March 1879 he said: "Paroxysms of insanity frequently come over me. I have taken opium. I was allowed opium in the District Jail in very small doses as being unable to do without it." The Judge describes the prisoner as "an emaciated creature suffering from the effects of excessive use both of mercury and opium." The evidence showed that he took mercury for venereal disease and also took opium, but not hemp drugs. Admitted, 10th August 1892.	On admission the man was entered as suffering from "toxic insanity." The type was finally entered as "melancholia." He has not altered in mental condition. He is said to have admitted in the Asylum that he used <i>ganja</i> ; but before us he denies this altogether.
11. Kunji Kalappen; Hindu; Proprietor; Malabar; 34; 33'60.	Ganja	Not insane	Good...	The papers show, that this man was handed over to the authorities as insane by his friend, Mr. P. C. Rama. "He stares in a peculiar manner, laughs without cause. Won't bathe. Wandered away in the middle of the night. Repeats shastras." The cause of insanity is shown as "alcohol and <i>ganja</i> ." Admitted, 9th September 1892. Released, 3rd October 1892.	Dr. Dobie (the Superintendent) records that this man never showed any signs of insanity. He was therefore released on 3rd October 1892. Inquiry showed that "he used to take spirits some time ago, but never <i>ganja</i> . His servant says that four years ago the patient used to drink brandy and whiskey about 2 drams (6 oz.) a day, and that he never took <i>ganja</i> . Says Mr. Rama is not his friend." "Has shown no signs of insanity to any of the Asylum officials who have to do with him."

Hemp Drug cases admitted in 1892—contd.

Name, race, occupation, district, age, and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity (Statement VII).	Type of insanity (Statement VI).	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from registers and from inquiry from Superintendent.
12. Mahadi Saheb; Musalman; Bazarman; Bellary; 35; 31'251.	Bhang	Mania ...	Fair ...	This man was charged with house-breaking and acquitted on the ground of insanity. Cause "probably bhang." "Four previous attacks reported by the police." "At frequently-recurring intervals the patient becomes excited, suffers from hallucination and insomnia. He is noisy, irrational, violent, very filthy in his habits and mischievous. Destroys his clothing and has no sense of shame." Admitted, 26th September 1892.	On admission: "Health fair, scorbutic. Answers rationally, quiet, well behaved. Says he has never taken bhang, spirits, toddy, or opium; only snuff." 13th January 1893: "Quite rational, sane at present. 3rd March 1893: "Has become maniacal again, tearing his clothes and being filthy." His condition is not improved, though he has periods of practical sanity. To us he asserts in detail that he never took liquor, drugs, or tobacco, but only snuff.
13. Coopen; Hindu; Beggar Madras; 35; 33'70.	Ganja	Mania ...	Fair ...	The papers show the cause as "physical from the effects of ganja." Speaks in a furious tone when addressed, and displays a condition of great irritation and excitement, which increases the more he talks. When not speaking he has a sullen and brooding expression and mutters to himself at times. His cousin's wife said: "He is in the habit of getting periodical madness every new moon and is dangerous." Admitted, 29th September 1892.	On September 30th 1892 "Answers rationally, talks freely. Says he has been addicted to ganja and had none for ten days, in consequence of which deprivation his head went, and he is a little mad now; clean, well behaved, quiet." October 18th: "Talkative, craves for ganja." 24th March 1893: "Wants ganja badly: talks irrelevant nonsense." Before the members of the Commission he admits the use of ganja from childhood, and says he often used dried datura leaves, but never datura seed.
14. Tadiya; Hindu; Trader; Vizagapatam; 45; 31'256.	Ganja.	Mania ...	Very bad	The papers show the cause of insanity as "unknown," and makes no mention of drugs. The man was charged with stealing a horse and acquitted on the ground of insanity. The Hospital Assistant at Belgaum, under whose observation he was kept, stated that his habits were filthy, that he was "talking to himself always, general dislike to others without any cause, and laughing to himself and catching imaginary things at times," and sleepless. The Civil Surgeon certifies that "he is constantly shouting and singing, is very abusive. When asked why he had been sent to jail did not reply, but became very abusive and violent, and lifted the jail warder who was standing alongside him off his legs." Admitted, 27th October 1892.	On admission: "health very bad, scorbutic; very incoherent in his answers and inclined to weep for nothing; speaks of arrack and ganja with manifest delight, does not take opium in any form. Drinks toddy and refers to this with joy. Says he is a great drinker." Has since been liable to fits of excitement, and is still in the same mental condition. His physical health is now good. He was fairly rational before us and stated that he took ganja and liquor.
15. Dona Papada; Hindu; occupation not known; Vizagapatam; 25; 31'258.	Ganja.	Mania ...	Good...	This man's insanity is "probably due to excessive use of ganja (Indian hemp)." He was charged with grievous hurt, having broken a little girl's skull without provocation. The case was adjourned on the ground of his insanity. He "talks and laughs to himself and is constantly putting his tongue out of his mouth." He had several fits of violence. Admitted 1st December 1892. Recovered 15th March 1893.	On admission: "Answers questions rationally, states that he remembers having struck somebody and that she did not die; clean, quiet, and works." By the 15th of March he was held to have completely recovered, and was sent out to stand his trial.

Hemp Drug cases admitted in 1892—concl'd.

Name, race, occupation, district, age, and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity (Statement VII).	Type of insanity (Statement VI).	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from registers and from inquiry from Superintendent.
16. Mahomed Osman ; Musalman ; Tradesman ; Penang ; 32 ; 33'84.	Ganja.	Mania ...	Fair ...	This man was brought from the Rangoon Asylum under orders of the Government of India. He had been confined from November 1890. His insanity was classed as "Toxic" and ascribed to "ganja smoking." He had "an excited manner, laughing and talking," and sometimes went about naked. Admitted, 5th December 1892.	On admission : " Answers rational-ly. Fair health. Quiet and does not now take off his clothes." On 24th March 1893 : Becomes excited at times. Not quarrelsome, but if roused wants to fight. Diagnosis—mania. Before us he denies ever having used ganja or other drugs.
17. Abdul Kadir ; Musalman ; Ex-Sepoy ; Vellore ; 33 ; 33'89.	Ganja.	Mania ...	Fair ...	The papers show that this man had been a sepoy, but " dismissed five years ago, as he became insane." " This is the second attack : was in the Lunatic Asylum, Madras, in 1891." The supposed cause is : " Was addicted to ganja smoking while he was a sepoy." " Abdul Karim, the father of the lunatic Abdul Kadir, was insane." He is described as irritable and quarrelsome, sleepless, irrational, and subject to delusions. Admitted, 28th December 1892. Discharged, 2nd September 1893.	On admission this man complained of numbness in the palms of his hands and soles of his feet, talked correctly and with reasonableness. Had a good recollection of his past stations where he served. In March 1893 he was " clean and quiet and rational, and appears sane." He was discharged as cured in September 1893. The positive statement of his father's insanity should not be overlooked.

Notes.—(1) The total number of admissions from all cases in 1892 was—

Criminal	{	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
		Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Non-criminal	{	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94
		Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
TOTAL										216

Of these, the above seventeen cases are ascribed in Statement VII to "hemp drugs;" but none of them is entered in Statement VI under "Toxic insanity."

(2) Dr. Thornhill has only just joined his appointment as Superintendent. The Deputy Superintendent (Mr. Judge) states that Dr. Dobie, who was Superintendent in 1892, held that Statement VI must show the cases under the type to which they belonged, and that there is nothing to mark off any of these cases as of toxic type, whatever the cause of insanity may have been.

Dated 23rd September 1893.

Report by Surgeon-Major J. W. Evans, Acting Superintendent, Government Lunatic Asylum, Madras, on the Hemp Drugs cases of 1892 (No. 343, dated 8th May 1894).

I have the honour, in reply to your letter No. 264, dated 21st January 1894, to forward herewith the further information obtained and the papers sent by the various Magistrates.

2. Out of 17 cases replies have been received in 12 up to date.

3. Of these 12, as regards cases Nos. 5, 8, 9, 10, 14, and 15 no further information could be obtained as relatives could not be found or acquaintances who could speak to the men's habits. Cases 3, 11, 12, and 13 seem to have been men who used ganja. Cases 6 and 7 appear to have been entered as caused by ganja without much enquiry, and evidence collected points strongly against their insanity having been caused by ganja.

4. I regret the delay, but one of the cases was only received yesterday, and in all the others there has been much delay.

Report of the further inquiry in the Madras Asylum cases of 1892.

1. *Kamal Sahib*.—This man cannot be traced. The Gooty Deputy Magistrate, who sent him to the Asylum, cannot say where he came from.

2. *Mustan Saheb*.—No further information available.

3. *Tanikachellum*.—This man's brother, a clerk in the High Court at Madras, states he was not addicted to ganja, but may have smoked it with friends. The police report from other relatives corroborates the above statement.

[*Note*.—The papers being perused show that the brothers of this lunatic were examined by Sub-Inspector Ryan, who reports that they stated that "there has never been anything like insanity in the family before. That Tanikachellum is a very steady man, and that they never knew him to take ganja. He was not even to their knowledge in the habit of taking liquors or smoking. They say that he became very morose owing to his not getting an appointment; and to this preying on his mind they attribute his becoming insane. They can attribute no other cause. He has been living with them since his release on 20th June 1893, and has been all right since his return. He is not given to the use of ganja even now **." They do not think that ganja had anything to do with his insanity." The elder brother's statement, referred to by the Superintendent, was separately recorded. He said: "My younger brother went with friends to Trivellore, and returned out of his mind. He was not addicted to ganja or drink. He may have indulged with his friends and exposed himself to the sun and weather, and hence his condition **. When he went to Trivellore he had a large quantity of hair on his head and face as he had made a vow. While in Trivellore he had himself cleanly shaved, and perhaps exposed himself to the sun and led a dissipated life. As far as I know he was not a ganja-smoker."]

4. *Sheikh Hussain*.—

The Acting Head Assistant Magistrate, Penukonda (Anantapur), reports.

I have examined the wife of this individual as well as her brother as to his previous history, and the following persons as to the question whether he was addicted to smoking ganja:—

1. Allagappa Modaliar, with whom the lunatic was for a year as Minor Irrigation Lascar.
2. (a) Peddabi, present Duffadar of the Head Assistant Collector's office.
- (b) Peru Saib, attender: who were in the same office when the lunatic was taluk peon and afterwards the Head Assistant Collector's peon.

The result of my enquiry is as follows :—

Previous history of the case (general and family).—Sheikh Hussain, Musalman, of the Sheikh sect, lived with a brother at Bangalore from his twelfth year. Enlisted in 1879 as a sepoy, served in Afghanistan, obtained a medal for that service, and took his discharge (voluntarily) in 1883. By the order of discharge he was then about 24 years of age. Subsequently he married the sister of a Jagirdar, who bore him four children, one of whom has died by an accident; the rest are alive and well. I have seen two of them, and they seem to be in perfect health. Sheikh Hussain's brother, father, and mother are all dead, so that unfortunately there is no possibility of ascertaining his early habits. Nor is it practicable to find out what sort of habits he formed during his three or four years' service as a sepoy.

According to his wife and her brother, Sheikh Hussain was quiet and well-behaved; not known to be addicted to smoking ganja; at times drank toddy, which, however, did not make him noisy and quarrelsome; he was never known to go out of his mind, or be strange in his manner until about a month before he went to Anantapur (that is, 1890, when he killed the man). Just before going to Anantapur his conduct became queer; he gave away his things to strangers (*goshais*); did not sleep well; and finally went off to Anantapur (with the Head Assistant Collector) without change of clothes, &c.

The duffadar and the acting attender of this office both speak to Sheikh Hussain being addicted to smoking ganja. The former states that he only knew of this habit from the time Sheikh Hussain became peon of this office, but fancied that he had taken it previously.

The same witness says that for a month or so before the journey to Anantapur, Sheikh Hussain took ganja very heavily indeed, and the attender's evidence, while not going quite so far, shows that at Anantapur Sheikh Hussain seemed to live on ganja and raw Bengal gram rather than on proper meals. The acting attender also adds that Sheikh Hussain had contracted the habit of taking ganja, a year or so before he became peon, from *goshais* (the people to whom he gave away things according to his wife and the duffadar) and from a dhobie of Penukonda. The duffadar remembers that four months or so before Sheikh Hussain went to Anantapur, he (Sheikh Hussain) in a fit of (perhaps) mental alienation gave away vessels, etc., to *goshais*. The Irrigation Overseer (now pensioned), with whom Sheikh Hussain worked for about a year as lascar, states that he did not observe Sheikh Hussain taking ganja at any time while they were together. Sheikh Hussain seems to have been with the Overseer most of the day (up to 6 or 7 P.M.), and to have gone away to his own lodgings in the evening.

5. *Moorthy Veeraswami.*—No information obtainable.

6. *Madula Sooryanarain.*—No evidence of ganja beyond the statement of the late Civil Surgeon, Coconada. The man is now well and denies ever having used ganja. He and his relatives attribute the insanity to Beri-Beri.

[*Note.*—The papers show that no one can explain how Dr. Patch (late Civil Surgeon Coconada) came to enter the words "said to be addicted to ganja smoking." The evidence recorded by the Magistrate is clear that the man never took ganja. The Acting Civil Surgeon also says: "The man appeared before me; and when examined denied smoking ganja or eating opium. He attributed the lunacy he suffered from to the serious illness (evidently Beri-Beri from his description) in Burma. His cousin, who accompanied him, confirmed his statement."]

7. *Pappa.*—Godaveri Magistrate reports that there is no evidence of ganja beyond the cause of insanity entered by the Civil Surgeon, Coconada, who stated that he smoked ganja and drank bhang. The Jail warders, however, do not know on what authority the statement was made.

[*Note.*—The following letter (No. 124, dated Coconada, 29th March 1894) from the Deputy Magistrate, to the District Magistrate, Godaveri, gives full details of this case.]

As directed in your reference No. 100, Magisterial, dated 9th February 1894, I have held an enquiry into the case of the lunatic Pappa, and arrived at the conclusion that his insanity has no connection whatever with hemp drugs. The important living relatives of the lunatic have been examined by me in the presence of Surgeon-Captain W. C. Wickers, the present Civil Surgeon of Coconada, and not one of them says he ever used ganja; the warders of the Jail in which he was detained, as also a constable who was on duty at the Jail, were examined, and they too deny that Pappa has ever even asked for ganja; of course the use of the same during his detention in the Jail was out of the question as being against the rules; the depositions given by these witnesses, nine in number, are enclosed.

It seems to me that the only ground for classing his insanity as "toxic" is the entry by Dr. Patch of the following sentence against item No. 8 in Appendix II relating to Pappa's case :—

"He is reported to smoke ganja and eat bhang."

It is not clear how and wherefrom Dr. Patch got this information; none of the persons examined by me and the Civil Surgeon, who were mostly the same as those whom Dr. Patch examined, appears to have given Dr. Patch this information; a copy of the said Appendix II is enclosed. The notes made by Dr. Patch in the visiting book kept at the Sub-Jail do not also show that Dr. Patch had any reason to suspect that the lunatic Pappa consumed any hemp drug; a copy of these notes is also enclosed.

The past family history of the lunatic has been ascertained, and nobody either on his father's side or on his mother's side ever used ganja or exhibited insanity ever so little.

His father was a peon in the Pittapur Deputy Tahsildar's office for nearly forty years and died of natural causes at the good old age of seventy years; his paternal grandfather was a peon in the Tanuku Taluq office and died at a good old age. His mother is alive still and is hale and healthy, though she is now sixty years old. His maternal grand father was a peon in the Coconada Deputy Tahsildar's office and died at an old age. Three of his sisters are now alive, and they have never exhibited any symptoms of insanity. He had no brothers, but he lost a sister about ten years ago; she fell a victim to some disease consequent on child-birth. Thus there has been no insanity in his family, and his insanity is unquestionably not a hereditary one.

With regard to his personal history, the deposition given by his mother contains a lot of information. It would appear therefrom that up to his twenty-third year or so he was quite sane, and that his insanity first appeared three years after his marriage. The first symptom observed was to talk incoherently, to complain of biliousness, to refuse to eat, and to run out into the fields. For two years after the appearance of this symptom, he was out of sorts, complaining of his system being heated and eating and drinking all those things which are calculated to cool his system. He was a gymnast, and used to eat mutton and other nutritious food in large quantities. On one occasion he ate a seer of chillies and quaffed a pint of gingelly oil, and jumped into the well in his house; this appears to be the first time when he behaved in a manner dangerous to himself. It would appear that his mother and others fettered him for about six months after this event, and then sent him on to Rajahmundry for treatment, where, however, the Doctor who kept him under observation found that he was not insane and procured his discharge. This was in 1890. It may be noted that by the time he got out of the Jail he was not as fat as before. In about a year afterwards, he again grew as fat as ever and became mad again, when he was handed over to the Deputy Tahsildar of Pittapur. What took place afterwards is to be found in the letter No. 5,* dated 9th January 1892, of my predecessor's, of which a copy is enclosed.

* This letter gives an interesting account of an atrocious murder of a Head Constable by this lunatic while in the Sub-Jail.

The man's insanity is certainly not toxic; it would seem to be due to over-eating and over-bloodedness in the system, which always made him court fight and behave as

though he was the strongest man in the world and had no equal to him in strength on the face of the earth; he was the winner in two to three very famous wrestling matches arranged by the late Raja of Pittapur, whose *samstanum wrestler* he was for some years.

It is a pity that Dr. Patch did not say where from he got his information about his being a ganja smoker and bhang eater, but, from what I have been able to gather in regard to this man, it seems to me that Dr. Patch was misinformed and misled.]

8. *Ramaswami*.—No information obtainable.

9. *Nabi Saheb*.—No additional information obtained.

10. *Hari Mohanti*.—No additional information obtained.

11. *Kunji Kalappen*.—The Tahsildar Magistrate of Charikal reports that Kunji Kalappen indulged largely in strong liquors, and in the early part of 1892 took ganja freely.

[*Note*.—The Tahsildar's report is as follows: "Kunji Kalappen is said to have been indulging too much in strong liquors, and he was also very licentious. In the early part of 1892 a certain Embrandiri Brahman went to his house and initiated him in the secret of some mantroms. He also advised him to use ganja, which would, he said, facilitate concentration of thought in practising the mantrom. Kunji Kalappen took up his advice and indulged freely in the use of ganja, which, together with the other two vices alluded to, rendered him insane **. The Civil Surgeon of Cannanore informs me that the above vices are sufficient to cause insanity."]

12. *Mahadil Saheb*.—The Assistant Surgeon, Bellary, states that he (Mahadil Saheb) had a craving for ganja. The younger brother also apparently states that the patient used ganja, although the statement is not clearly given as regards him, but more clearly as regards their father, who was also addicted to ganja. The Magistrate is, however, of opinion that the man was not addicted to ganja but liquor.

[*Note*.—The statement of the younger brother, referred to by the Superintendent of the Asylum, is thus recorded: "Their father was also* addicted to ganja-smoking for several years **. Mahadil Saheb never indulged in ganja smoking any time." The Magistrate's report contains an accurate summary of the evidence. It is as follows:—

In reply to your proceedings No. 224, dated 16th February 1894, I beg to report as follows, after consultation with the District Surgeon, regarding the past personal and family history of the lunatic Mahadil Saheb of Canel Bazar.

2. On the 25th of February 1894 three of the relatives of the lunatic, *viz.*, 1, Jarrudin, brother of Mahadil Saheb; 2, Sherifma, mother; 3, Katuma, his wife, were examined.

3. It would appear from their statements that the lunatic's father was addicted to the use of ganja, and that he lived till he was 90 years old. The lunatic's mother is now about 80 years old, and says that neither her parents nor the parents of her husband were insane at any time during their lives.

Mahadil's father, though used to ganja-smoking, was never insane.

It would appear that the lunatic Mahadil Saheb had three sisters and three brothers. Of the sisters, one, that died eight years ago, aged about 45, had suffered from symptoms of either hysteria or insanity, which came on after her delivery. This lasted about three months, after which she was all right. Neither this woman nor his other sisters and brothers were ganja smokers; none of them were confirmed lunatics.

4. It would appear from the copies of the certificates which accompanied him to the Lunatic Asylum that the probable cause of his lunacy was stated to be the use of bhang. But from the evidence collected it would appear that Mahadil Saheb was not addicted to

* This word "also" is erased by a line run through it; but it has apparently led to the Superintendent's remark.

the use of ganja or bhang. It is stated by the lunatic's wife that he was occasionally using liquor.

5. On the 27th February 1894 Ramatanie Pillay, Abkari Contractor, who knew the lunatic for the last 15 years, was examined. He states that in his opinion the cause of Mahadil's lunacy is his misfortune and contracted circumstances rather than to ganja smoking, as he was not addicted to that habit to the best of his knowledge and belief.

6. Gopala Tunei Nayudu, Head Clerk of the District Jail, speaks to an admission made by the lunatic when he was in Jail to the effect that he used ganja freely, and says that he learnt from his neighbours at Canel Bazar that he was addicted to that drug. His evidence is hearsay, and the lunatic's admission cannot be relied upon as it is supposed to have been made when he was an insane in the Jail.

7. Five more persons who personally knew the lunatic were examined by me at Canel Bazar, whose evidence goes for the most part in corroboration of that recorded from the relatives of the lunatic. It seems to be clear that Mahadil Saheb was not addicted to ganja smoking and that the cause of his insanity has not been clearly established.]

13. *Coopen.*—His nephew says he lived by begging, and about two or three years ago he began smoking ganja and eating majum. He also stated that "he also used to drink toddy and arrack." The police report corroborates the above, but his brother states it was some four or five years ago that he took to ganja.

[*Note.*—The brother's statement is as follows: "It is only two or three years ago Coopen became mad. He got into the habit of smoking-ganja and eating majum. He also used to drink toddy and arrack. His first symptoms of madness were fits **. When he got these fits he used to fall down, and he used to foam at the mouth. The fits used to last only for a very short time. Afterwards he used to become violent. In this state he would continue for four or five days and then he would recover; and the same sort of fits and madness used to repeat itself on almost every new-moon day."]

14. *Tadiya.*—No additional information obtained. Supposed to be a man down from the Central Provinces.

15. *Dona Papada.*—No additional information obtained.

16. & 17.—Reply not received.

(Sd.) J. W. EVANS, *Surgeon-Major,*
Acting Superintendent,
Government Lunatic Asylum.

OOTACAMUND;
October 6th, 1893.

DEAR DOCTOR WARDEN,

I think it better to wait till I reach Madras (October 10th) before sending in remarks on your list of hemp drugs cases in the Madras Lunatic Asylum.

To begin with, I must assure myself that the cause * has been entered in my own handwriting. The statements of medical officers, medical subordinates, and magistrates as to cause are usually untrustworthy, and are generally second-hand, from relations, who will say, for example, that the new moon is a cause—I believe the Western belief is the full moon. My own experience in the Asylum was that I had to discard as much as possible the cause assigned in the admission papers, and to try and find out for myself, and to put down the cause only when I felt I had reasonable cause for so doing.

* Of insanity.

Even commissioned medical officers, not to mention apothecaries and medical subordinates, who send many cases, know little of insanity, and seldom realize how often mere privation is a cause.

As to Toxic insanity, my view, founded on a good deal of practical experience at home and in Madras, is that you might just as well talk of Financial or of Hungry insanity. A man or woman has mania, melancholia (a form of mania), or dementia, the result of the puerperal state, pecuniary losses, fright, alcohol, ganja, epilepsy, privation, etc. I don't mean that chronic dementia is the direct result; mania or melancholia as a rule intervening between the cause and the demand state. I presume that the idea is that toxic insanity has features peculiar to itself, just as puerperal mania has, in perverted affection, homicidal or suicidal tendency and obscenity. But, after all, even this latter (puerperal mania) is not sufficiently different from ordinary mania to deserve a separate place.

It may be somewhat curable; so are lots of cases of acute mania. It may recur with the puerperal state; so do lots of cases of mania on recurrence of the cause.

As for the symptoms, perverted affection, suicidal and homicidal tendencies are common enough in cases of mania; and the obscenity, common enough in mania in both sexes, is only remarkable as often occurring in the case of refined or religious women, who then use language one can hardly believe they have ever heard.

Yours sincerely,

S. L. DOBIE.

6. Madula Sooryanarain did not die of cholera, but was discharged cured, July 21st, 1893.

S. L. DOBIE.

Dated Camp, Madras, 20th October 1893.

From—S. L. DOBIE, Esq., Principal Medical Storekeeper,
To—THE HEMP DRUGS COMMISSION.

In returning a list of hemp drug cases admitted into the Madras Lunatic Asylum in 1892, I have the honour to state that I am responsible for the entry of the cause—as ganja—in the first fourteen cases. In no case have I entered it as a cause without such evidence as led me to a reasonable belief that it was so. I have not accepted the mere statements of ganja being a cause as entered in the admission papers any more than I have accepted the statements made by relations to the effect that the new moon is a cause of insanity. Cases 15, 16, 17 were admitted after I left the Asylum.

The only case which calls for comment is that of Kunji Kalappen, as I found yesterday, in reading his case, that his servant finally acknowledged that he took ganja during three months before his admission, and that after taking it he often laughed strangely, and that he had none for one or two or three days before admission.

The two following are more important cases: Kunnaye Pillai (criminal), admitted 31st May 1886, cause unknown, who has often been discovered in possession of ganja in the Asylum and Jail. In association with these discoveries the man has been noisy and excited on a sufficient number of occasions to make it reasonable to believe that the ganja was a cause of the excitement; and the same may be said of Ragaven (criminal), admitted 8th May 1889.

In conclusion, I have the honour to state that I have communicated to Dr. Warden my reasons for not returning cases of insanity due to ganja under the heading of "Toxic insanity."

VIZAGAPATAM LUNATIC ASYLUM (MADRAS).

(SUPERINTENDENT, DR. LEAPINGWELL.)

Hemp Drug cases admitted in 1892.

Name, race, occupation, district, age, and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity (Statement VII).	Type of insanity (Statement VI).	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from registers and from inquiry from Superintendent, etc.
Pasupaleti Narasinham ; Vishnava ; Petition-writer ; Godavari ; 19 ; No. 58.	Ganja...	Toxic insanity.	Indifferent.	Form C shows that the cause of insanity is "moral," that it is "unknown" whether it is hereditary, whether a first attack and of how long duration, and that the man is dangerous to others. Dr. Carruthers says : "His condition appeared to me at first mainly due to the abuse of ganja, an enforced abstinence from which greatly improved his state and left him calm and coherent. At the close of the time of observation, however, he again became excited and noisy. This alternating with periods of sullen silence and others of foolishness, the disease is evidently recurrent." "He has shown no signs of improvement, but has become decidedly worse. I recommend his removal to a lunatic asylum." Admitted, 18th June 1892. Discharged cured, 24th November 1892.	There is no case book entry in this case after 1st July 1892. There is a pencil entry on two of the papers "grandfather was insane." The Superintendent says that the patient's mother or grandmother visited the Asylum and told him that the lunatic's grandfather had been insane. No entry was, however, made in the register. The cause had already been entered.

NOTE.—The total admissions in 1892 are—

Criminal	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-criminal	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
TOTAL									8

Of these, the one case given above is shown under ganja in Statement VII and under Toxic insanity in Statement VI.



Report of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Leapingwell, Superintendent, Visagapatam Lunatic Asylum, on the case ascribed to hemp drugs in 1892 (No. 83, dated 5th May 1894).

In reply to your letter No. 264, dated 21st January 1894, I have the honour to report that I have not been able to obtain any further information regarding the lad Pasapaleti Narasinhham from the Joint Magistrate, Godavari, or the Civil Surgeon, Rajahmundry, as will be seen from the letters herewith forwarded (not printed).

I have, however, succeeded in tracing the lad and find that he is now employed on the East Coast Railway as a peon. He came to me yesterday with his mother, and from them I learn as follows.

The attack of insanity for which he was treated here was the first. He had been smoking and eating ganja occasionally for six months prior to admission. He could not tell me how much he smoked at a time, as he said he never bought any, but smoked what was given him by his companion, whom he joined in smoking. He did not smoke every day, but about once a week. The effects produced were "giddiness" and "laziness." He also drank arrack, and appears to have led a somewhat loose life generally. His mother says that it was not the lad's grandfather, but her grandfather, who was insane, and that she knows of no other relations who were insane.

When admitted into the Rajahmundry Jail he was suffering from insanity with excitement, and his mental disorder was consequently described as "mania." After admission into this Asylum he was never at any time excited, but greatly depressed, crying and refusing food, so that it was necessary for the first two months to frequently feed him with the stomach tube. His condition then could only be classed as "melancholia." His weight on admission was 75 lbs. and he gained 18 lbs. in weight while under treatment. His mental condition at once improved when he began to gain weight, or, in other words, as soon as his general health improved.

With reference to the last paragraph of your letter, in which I am required to give a clear opinion as to the type of insanity and the cause, I can only say that in this case we have an instance of a lad with a history of insanity in the family whose health from some cause completely broke down, and, as a result, insanity supervened, at first with excitement and subsequently with depression, and that as soon as his physical condition improved his insanity disappeared. Such cases are seen every day in Asylums. To what extent the smoking of ganja may have contributed to his debilitated condition, which in my opinion was the immediate cause of his mental disorder, I am unable to say, and I do not think it is possible for any one to give a more definite opinion in this case.

CALICUT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

(SUPERINTENDENT, DR. CARRUTHERS.)

Hemp Drug cases admitted in 1892.

Name, race, occupation, district, age and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of Insanity (Statement VII).	Type of Insanity (Statement VI).	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from registers and by inquiry from the Superintendent.
Jacob, Christian, Malayalam, Cooly, Malabar, 40, No. 494.	Ganja...	Toxic insanity.	Bad ...	The Form C shows the type of insanity as "Melancholia." This, as the first attack, duration unknown. "Said to have been caused by intoxicating drugs, probably ganja." Not hereditary and no injury from violence. The Civil Surgeon on 26th August 1892 certifies the man's state of health as "good." He says "his mind is very much affected. He scarcely understands the simplest question, and if he does, gives irrational or irrelevant answers. Is very dirty and apathetic, sitting alone in a corner. Evidently sees imaginary objects. Dirties his cell." Admitted 9th September 1892. Died 19th October 1893. 	The first entry in the Asylum Register is 1st October 1892. "Health bad. Constantly cries. Answers no questions. No sleep at night. Does not take his food. Has to be fed. Totters about while walking and falls down and hurts himself. Very dirty. Howls at night. Admitted into hospital." 10th November—"Gets epileptic fits. Noisy. Incoherent. Refuses food. Has to be fed." 12th December—"In the same state." 7th February 1893—"Improving in health. Mind in the same state." 20th April—"Gets no fits. Health much improved. Gained in weight. Mind is also improving." He is practically in the same state until 20th September, when he is stated to be "suffering from paralysis," and he died on 19th October. There was no "Post-mortem." The Hospital Register shows that the disease was diagnosed as "General paralysis of the insane."

NOTE.—The total number of admissions in 1892 was —

Criminal	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-criminal	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
	Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
TOTAL									21

Of these, only the one above case was attributed to hemp drugs.

REPORT OF SURGEON-MAJOR H. ST. C. CARRUTHERS, SUPERINTENDENT, CALCUT ASYLUM, ON THE CASE ATTRIBUTED TO HEMP DRUGS IN 1892 (NO. 114, DATED 12TH MAY 1894).

With reference to your letter No. 264 of 21st January 1894, forwarding to me, for further enquiry and report, the case of deceased insane Jacob, I have the honour to enclose herein, in original, a report from the Police Inspector of Kottayam about the past personal and family history of the man submitted through the Joint Magistrate of Malabar.

2. The only source of information to me of the lunatics in general is the certificate Form C, forwarded with the warrant in each case, and in this particular instance the cause of insanity was attributed to "intoxicating drugs, probably ganja," which was duly entered in the Admission Register. But, as you will see from the enclosed report, Jacob's insanity is now asserted to be due to hard drinking, and *not* to the use of ganja or other drugs.

Case of deceased insane Jacob.

Kali, *alias* Ipeca, wife of Jacob, stated: "Jacob was my husband. In 1891 I with the above Jacob and four children converted to Christianity, and changed residence from Anjerakandy to Illikumm. Jacob was wholly given up to drinking of toddy and arrack when in Anjerakandy. He was not taking *ganja* or other hemp drugs. He once showed signs of insanity when in Anjerakandy some 4½ years back. Insanity is not hereditary in his family. He was all right after he came to Illikumm. He was not drinking toddy also after he came to Illikumm.

On local enquiry made with the comrades and others of Jacob in Nither, I find that he was not given up to the use of hemp drugs at all, and that the insanity is due, in my opinion, to the after-effects of drinking toddy and arrack.



COLABA LUNATIC ASYLUM (BOMBAY).

(SUPERINTENDENT, DR. BOYD.)

Hemp Drug cases admitted during 1892.

Name, race, occupation, district, age and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity (Statement VII).	Type of insanity (Statement VI).	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from Asylum registers and from inquiry from Superintendent.
1. Nama; Hindu; Labourer; Bombay; 25; 1-b-96.	Ganja smoking.	Toxic insanity.	Very weak.	The only paper in this case is a medical certificate from a Native Medical Officer at the Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Hospital, dated 4th January 1892, that "the patient has a stupid look, does not answer questions rationally, always raves day and night, is dirty in his habits, and is labouring under a delusion that some persons persecute him." It is stated also that "he tears bed clothes and breaks dishes and plates, and often tries to run away from the ward," &c. Admitted, 4th January 1892. Discharged cured, 29th September 1892.	On 10th March 1892 the man "seems to be much improved. Is clean in habits and answers questions very rationally." On 26th July 1892 "he is still unfit for discharge. This morning he violently assaulted one of the insanes in presence of the Superintendent." On 26th September he "seems to be quiet for the past two months and shows no signs of insanity." Discharged. There was rapid improvement in this case. The outbreak in July may have only been a fit of passion. This looks like a ganja case.
2. Yesu Ragho; Maratha; Police Peon; Thana; 30, I. E. 90.	Ganja smoking.	Melancholia.	Fair ...	The Civil Surgeon of Thana shows the cause of insanity as "unknown," but mentions that the man smokes ganja, and this is ultimately entered as the cause. The medical certificate, dated 26th January 1892, shows that he "does not answer any questions put to him and no amount of persuasion or threat induces him to speak, has a vacant look about him. Sleeps and eats indifferently. Is distinctly melancholic." He was found travelling in third class without a ticket and unable to account for his action. Admitted, 30th January 1892.	On 21st December 1892 (after nearly a year) there is "no improvement. He is melancholic. Refuses to speak. Will not eat. He is suffering from partial paraplegia. He is solitary in habits and has to be fed." On 28th June 1893 "no better." He has now got paraplegia. He is not improved. He is still paralytic and refuses to speak. The Superintendent doubts very much this being a ganja case. He thinks that the history of the case is against it. Experience shows that ganja cases rapidly improve unless there is hereditary tendency, and ganja is only exciting cause.
3. Moti Ram; Kunbi; Dooly-bearer; Rai Bareilly; 26.	Ganja smoking.	Mania ...	...	The Form C shows that this man had been ill for two months and was "homicidal occasionally." The attack was insidious and preceded by moroseness and tendency to wander. The medical certificate of 6th November 1891 shows that he "is of stupid appearance, talks incessantly and mutters a great deal to himself. Only violent once since his admission into Civil Hospital [Aden] when he threw his <i>lota</i> violently 6 or 7 times. Has been violent several times during the time he was kept under observation at the Native Military General Hospital. The Military Hospital history shows that, on 7th September 1891 when admitted, the "patient was talking incoherently and shouting out..... passed very restless night. He answers questions sometimes coherently and then breaks off into nonsense. Pupils equal; normal. Patient has a vacant smile on being addressed by me. 9th September 1891, last night very violent; ran away to cattle lines....10th September 1891. He	Admitted here on 1st February 1892. On 11th March 1892 "he is improved and fairly quiet, but mutters to himself and solitary in his habits. Sleeps and eats well." 29th November "discharged yesterday by order of the Deputy Commissioner of Rai Bareilly. The Asylum authorities have diagnosed the case as "Toxic Insanity," owing to inquiry after his admission here. The Superintendent thinks that the previous hospital history points to ganja, the violent excitement, the running about, the delusions, &c. All these would be in acute mania and this cannot be differentiated from toxic mania unless there is narcotic effect. What ganja generally produces is acute mania. Toxic insanity is only differentiated by its cause. It is not a separate type.

Hemp Drug cases admitted during 1892--contd.

Name, race, occupation, district, age and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity (Statement VII).	Type of insanity (Statement VI).	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from Asylum registers and from inquiry from Superintendent.
Moti Ram.— <i>contd.</i> ...	Ganja smoking.	Mania ...	...	has a dazed look and answers some questions correctly but then wanders off...11th September 1891: Passed quiet night, crying this morning; said his father had died...12th September 1891: Quiet, answers rationally occasionally...14th September 1891: Troublesome, talking nonsense. sleepless. 21st September 1891: Is quiet, but talks incoherently, 22nd September 1891: Vomited twice; has to be forced to take food. 23rd September 1891, vomited again, complains of thirst. Bowels regular, more rational. 25th September 1891, condition much the same; smiles when talked to and occasionally answers correctly.....dated 23rd October 1891: For the last month has been quiet but foolish, ready to weep or laugh at the slightest thing. To-day he was again restless and troublesome, but for no particular reason... dated 26th October 1891: Violent. Got away from attending men and picked up large stones in Hospital compound and threatened any one near.....28th October 1891: Violent again; ran to bazar. When seen by me was quiet. Answers questions sensibly." Admitted, 1st February 1892. Discharged improved, 28th November 1892.	
4. Damodhar; Brahman; occupation unknown; Kutich; 25; I.B.—122.	Bhang drinking.	Toxic insanity.	Good...	Form C shows this as a "first attack, sudden, and due to the drinking of bhang and of nine months' duration." The medical certificate of 21st April 1892 says, "He is constantly talking, bawling out, uses abusive language, tears up his clothes, refuses food, does not sleep. At times he gets violent and is quite unmanageable. Is cleanly in his habits." Admitted, 21st April 1892. Discharged cured, 28th March 1893.	On 7th May 1892, "He is a little better, but is still rather excitable and noisy. Sleeps and eats well and does not tear his clothes." On 24th March 1893, "He seems to have quite recovered and seems to be rational in every way. Discharged. Between 7th May 1892 and 24th March 1893, his improvement had been steady. This seems, in the Superintendent's opinion to be a case of insanity due to hemp drugs. The improvement began soon and went on steadily.
5. Moti; Hemraj; Hindu; Shroff; Bombay; 52; I.B.—108.	Ganja smoking.	Toxic insanity.	Good	Form C shows that this is "a first attack; duration one month; came on suddenly; preceded by fever; due to excessive ganja smoking. Suicidal, has a desire to throw himself from a height, violent at times, rushing at people to assault them; cleanly in habits." The medical certificate of 14th March 1892, says. "He is incessantly talking to imaginary persons, does not reply to questions put to him, spits at those around him; does not sleep, when excited uses abusive language and is unmanageable. Admitted, 14th March 1892. Died, 11th December 1892.	On 29th April 1892. "He is not improved since admission. Always talking to himself and waving his hands about. Is melancholy and dirty in habits. Died on 11th December 1892, from dropsy and old age. There was no <i>post-mortem</i>. The "Toxic insanity" is diagnosed from the alleged cause. The absence of improvement seems against the purely ganja causation of the insanity.

Hemp Drug cases admitted during 1892—contd.

Name, race, occupation, district, age and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity (Statement VII).	Type of insanity (Statement VI).	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from Asylum registers and from inquiry from Superintendent.
6. Mahomed Safdar ; Mussalman ; Fakir ; Bombay ; 22 I-b.—134.	Ganja smoking.	Toxic insanity.	Good	Form C shows that nothing is known of this man. The medical certificate merely says that "he will not answer questions put to him, goes about naked, does not sleep, laughs without cause, uses abusive language, at times is very excited when he becomes quite unmanageable." Admitted, 26th May 1892.	On 22nd August 1892. "He is not improved much. He laughs to himself and talks nonsense." He is still in the same state without improvement. The case has been diagnosed and the cause entered on the examination of his friends. But there is no entry of this examination in any way except the mere entry of the cause in the form. There is no differentiating symptom. The man denies the use of ganja. He smiles at the name of charas and says he knows what it is quite well ; but he denies its use also.
7. Chintamon ; Brahman ; Student ; Bombay ; 25, I-b.—1.	Ganja smoking.	Toxic insanity.	Good	Form C shows that the man was not addicted to drugs ; that this is a first attack, that it came on suddenly and has lasted three months, and that the supposed cause is unknown. There is no hereditary predisposition. Medical certificate of 16th June 1892, says, "He will not reply to any questions put to him, howls out, tears off his clothes, goes about naked, refuses food, and when given to him tramples it under his feet. At times is violent and unmanageable." Admitted, 16th June 1892. Discharged, 21st February 1893.	Admitted 16th June 1892. On 13th September 1892. "No improvement. Noisy. Refuses food. Sleepless and goes naked." 21st February 1893. Discharged without improvement on security of his friends. The "Ganja smoking" in the Asylum record is said to be based on inquiry from friends ; and the Superintendent thinks further inquiry advisable.
8. Vithu ; Hindu ; Labourer ; Ahmednagar ; 25, I-b.—7.	Ganja smoking.	Toxic insanity.	Fair ...	In Form C. the cause is first entered as "unknown" and then "ganja smoking" is added. Nothing is known of the case except that the man is homicidal and dirty in his habits. The "Appendix I" or medical history sheet shows that the man "is charged with having assaulted a strange woman without provocation or previous knowledge on 17th June 1892 under the belief she was an evil spirit." The medical certificate of 14th July 1893 says he "is incoherent occasionally, has delusions, that he is haunted by ghosts. He says he looked on the women he stabbed before he was sent here as an evil spirit. Is restless at nights. He is quiet during the day, but when the night comes on he says devils haunt him. Dirty in his habits." Admitted, 21st July 1892; discharged recovered, 28th September 1892.	Admitted 21st July 1892. On 26th September it is said : "He has shown no signs of insanity since his admission. He has been quiet and well behaved and has worked as a carpenter." Discharged accordingly. This man's was no doubt really a case of intoxication rather than insanity, the Superintendent thinks. He was entered as Toxic insanity from the police record, but was quite "sane" before he reached the Asylum.
9. Gurudatt ; Hindu ; Labourer ; Rai Bareilly ; 38 ; I.—13.	Bhang and ganja.	Toxic insanity.	Good	Form C shows under "character :—" Given to excessive ganja smoking, drank bhang only occasionally. "He suffers from "chronic mania, a first attack, of 1½ years' duration. It began with a headache and giddiness and gradually he began to say everything belonged to himself, until at last he broke out into open violence.	11th November 1892 (three months after admission) "No change since his admission ; is very melancholic. Refuses food. Refuses to speak and is sleepless at night. He is in the same state still, he is fairly rational, and freely admits the use of ganja. He thinks the admixture of charas improves ganja. He says dhatura seeds

Hemp Drug cases admitted during 1892—contd.

Name, race, occupation, district, age, and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity (Statement VII).	Type of insanity (Statement VI).	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from Asylum registers and from inquiry from Superintendent.
Gurudatt— <i>contd.</i>	Bhang and ganja.	Toxic insanity.	Good	Has high notions about himself. Had frequently attacks of fever (malaria) in the Tansa Valley, during which delirium was a marked symptom. No injury to head or sun-stroke." (This comes opposite "supposed cause.") "No hereditary predisposition. No suicidal impulses. Is noisy and dangerous occasionally." Appendix I shows as the "probable cause" "drinking bhang and smoking ganja coupled with exposure to strong sun and malaria." The medical certificate, dated 27th July 1892, says "He is violent without provocation, abusive, restless, sleepiness at night, refuses food, incoherent; often does not answer when spoken to. Not particularly dirty in his habits, often laughs without reason. Constantly mutters to himself." Admitted, 4th August 1892.	are bad as producing too much intoxication, but that the dry leaves are useful against fever and rheumatism. He has taken dhatura leaves for this purpose. It is noteworthy that this man has a scar on the wrist and two on the temples from "firing." This was done by his friends for insanity, one scar when he was a boy, the other more recently. This man was employed in the Tansa Water Works as mukaddam. He has been apparently insane for 24 years now and is no better. The symptoms are compatible with ganja, and this may have been a ganja case. He may have been taking ganja for the year and half and so keeping up the insanity which may thus have become chronic, the Superintendent thinks the fever, &c., are causes that would probably be ephemeral in their action.
10. Birji Makji; Hindu; Priest; Bombay; 45; 1-B-18.	Ganja smoking.	Melan-cholia.	Very weak.	Form B shows that the attack has lasted three months and is supposed to be due to ganja smoking. The man is suicidal, but not dangerous to others. The medical certificate of 6th September 1892 shows that he "is sad and listless, takes no notice of what goes on around him and is irrational in his replies, and very difficult to get him to speak. Has a dazed stupid look." Admitted, 6th September 1892. Died, 8th September 1892.	This man died two days after admission of fatty degeneration of the heart. Nothing is really known of his mental history in the Asylum. The cause "ganja smoking" was entered after inquiry from friends. There was no <i>post-mortem</i> examination.
11. Deolo; Hindu; Labourer; Guzarath; 25; 1-E. 95.	Ganja smoking.	Toxic insanity.	Fair.	Form C shows the cause of insanity as "unknown," but under "character" "given to indulgence in ganja smoking." The type is entered as mania, nothing else is known. The medical certificate, dated 11th October 1892, shows that he "has a peculiar maniacal gait, does not answer questions rationally, talks incoherently, laughs and smiles without any cause." He was charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt. Admitted, 15th September 1892.	On 21st December 1892 (three months after admission) "he is a little better since his admission, but is solitary in his habits and laughs and talks to himself, clean in habits. Eats and sleeps well ("improving"). On 28th June 1893: He is improving, but very slowly, is sad and melancholic, mutters to himself, eats and sleeps well and works as a wheat grinder (appears better). He is still improving, but slowly. This may be a ganja case. He admits the use of the drug, and says he would certainly use it again if released.
12. Vishnu Laxman; Brahman; Priest; Konkan; 36, 1-B.—30.	Ganja	Toxic insanity.	...	Form C shows under "character" that the lunatic "eats tobacco, smokes ganja sometimes." He suffers from "General mania," of which this is the third attack. It has lasted 25 days, and was insidious, preceded by sleeplessness and refusal of food. The man says "he had syphilis." The supposed cause is "moral disappointment." The father is an epileptic. The medical certificate, dated 2nd November 1892, says "Expression of countenance wild, frowning. Gets excited, gesticulates, and speaks fast, loud, and incoherently. Uses	In this case we have, the Superintendent says, a distinct epileptic history; and epilepsy and insanity go hand in hand. The children or grand children of epileptics are often insane. Here then there is distinct evidence of hereditary tendency. He was admitted on 19th November 1892, and on 7th March 1893 there was "no improvement in his condition. Very noisy and sleepless at nights. Throws away his clothes and goes naked. Mutters to himself and is incoherent." He is in the same state still. This

Hemp Drug cases admitted during 1892—contd.

Name, race, occupation, district, age and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity (Statement VII).	Type of insanity (Statement VI).	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from registers and from inquiry from the Superintendent.
Vishnu Laxman—contd.	Ganja	Toxic insanity.	...	obscene language, sings religious, amorous or lewd songs. Is sleepless and restless. Eases in his room on the floor instead of using pans. Draws obscene pictures on walls. Has a delusion that his wife is unfaithful to him. Says that he beat her because she served good food to Rama Telang and quite plain to him. Has a delusion of one Radha Poone Karim being in love with him, that she gave him syphilis and therefore he turned gray. Has a delusion that he ought to have been long since promoted from the Rs. 15 to Rs. 18 as a Talati, and that no notice has been taken of his three applications for the same. Says he ate tobacco and smokes ganja sometimes. Was forwarded to Colaba Asylum with certificate No. 114, dated 2nd May 1887. His brother, Rambhat Laxman Pardhit, says that he has been subject to fits of insanity for 17 years past.....eats a good deal of tobacco. He was sleepless for 12 days and refused food previous to the onset of the paroxysm. His father was an epileptic. He was treated for insanity in David Sasson's Hospital in 1884 and at Colaba Asylum in 1887." He was arrested at his brother's request. He was pelting people with stones. Admitted, 19th November 1892.	does not seem to be a ganja case, though possibly the ganja may have excited this particular outbreak. The man says there is no harm in ganja in respect to religion: therefore he took ganja. It is a good thing to take for those who have not too much to eat or who are ill or growing old,
13. Nevel Singh; Hindu; Sepoy; Rohtak; 20; 1-b.—36.	Ganja smoking.	Toxic insanity.	Good.	This man's papers have been sent with him to Delhi. सत्यमेव जयते	The Asylum Register shows the cause as "ganja smoking," and that this is a second attack, having lasted six months. "He incessantly talks, uses the most abusive language, tears up his clothes, does not sleep, is filthy in his habits, spits at those around him At times becomes violent and unmanageable." He was formerly discharged from the army on account of insanity when he re-enlisted. He did not improve during his stay in the Asylum.

NOTE.—The total number of admissions into the Colaba Asylum for 1892 was—

Criminal	{	Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
		Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Non-criminal	{	Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125
		Females...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
TOTAL									162

Of these, the above thirteen were attributed to hemp drugs in Statement VII, and were classed under Toxic insanity in Statement VI.
The 30th September 1893.

Report of the Superintendent, Colaba Lunatic Asylum, Bombay, on the Hemp Drug Cases of 1892.

With reference to letter No. 149, dated 16th October 1893, paragraph 2, from the Secretary, Indian Hemp Drugs Commission, and ^{G.R.}_{G.D.} No. 4107 of the 16th November 1893, I have the honour to submit a further report on the 13 cases admitted during the year 1892 as follows:—

CASE NO. 1.—NAMA ANANTA.

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, in his letter No. 7849—3, dated 4th December 1893, states that no information can be obtained, as neither he nor his relations can be traced. This is a case in my opinion of acute ephemeral mania due to hemp drugs. I think the outbreak of the 26th July was simply anger and had nothing to do with the mental condition. The information, I believe, was obtained from his friends.

CASE NO. 2.—YESU RAGHO.

The Civil Surgeon, Thana, in his statement forwarded with letter No. 169 of the 15th November 1893, from the first class Magistrate of that district, states that there is no past personal and family history in his hospital relating to this case. This is not in my opinion a ganja case. The partial paraplegia shows that brain disease is the cause and melancholia is the natural form for the disease to take in that case. I reject this as a ganja case.

CASE NO. 3.—MOTI RAM KUNBI.

The Staff Surgeon at Aden, in his letter No. 59, dated 15th November 1893, to the first class Magistrate, Aden, states that his friends deny that he ever used ganja. I think myself that though a case of acute mania it was not due to ganja, because it came on in a very insidious way which is unusual in ganja and was preceded by moroseness and a tendency to wander. Besides, the long period under treatment is against the theory of hemp origin.

CASE NO. 4.—DAMODHAR BRAHMAN.

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, in his letter No. 7849—3, dated 4th December 1893, states that he was addicted to ganja, bhang and majum, but nothing was noticed until the death of his wife and child, when he changed his habits and was found to have taken to drugs. There is no hereditary tendency, and I think that the history and symptoms both point to hemp drugs, though the bereavements may have had to do with it. I should therefore say that this is a case of acute mania due to hemp drugs.

CASE NO. 5.—MOTI HEMRAJ.

The Commissioner of Police, in his letter No. 784—3, dated 4th December 1893, states that he commenced smoking ganja in his native country, Kathiawar, before he came to Bombay, at the age of fourteen years. His sons and brothers, who are living in Bombay, are not addicted to ganja-smoking; his parents died of natural causes. I do not however believe ganja was the cause in this case. This was a case of melancholia with excitement, and not mania. He died from dropsy and old age, showing disease of the kidneys, and possibly consequent disease of the brain; this would be sufficient cause as shown by the prolonged absence of improvement.

CASE NO. 6.—MAHOMED SAFDAR.

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, states that none of the relations of this man can be traced. Said to have lived by begging and was given to ganja-smoking. This is a doubtful case. The man is still in the Asylum and not much improved, and denies the use of ganja; but probably as a beggar he did use the drug, and that may have been the exciting cause, but that is only a probability though the symptoms are those of mania due to toxic causes. I regarded it as a doubtful case.

CASE NO. 7.—CHINTAMON.

It is stated by the Commissioner of Police in his letter No. 7849—3, dated 4th December 1893, that he had been in the habit of smoking ganja from childhood. About 3 years ago he showed signs of insanity but recovered soon. In June 1892 he was found wandering in the streets, was violent and noisy. He was arrested by the Police, sent to the Asylum under a certificate from the Police Surgeon. Since his discharge from the Asylum he has not exhibited any signs of insanity.

I think ganja was the exciting cause in this case—the exciting cause only—because there was no improvement. But after his discharge he suddenly recovered and has not had another attack up to now. This is another reason for thinking it not a ganja case. If addicted to hemp drugs, he would probably indulge and have a relapse. It is a case with maniacal symptoms, but I regarded it as a doubtful case. It may therefore be allowed to remain under toxic insanity.

CASE NO. 8.—VITHU, HINDU.

The Civil Surgeon, Thana, in his statement forwarded by the first class Magistrate of that District, states that no family history is available as the man is not a native of that town. It is stated that in the hospital he was quiet during the day, but always excited at night. He was incoherent, unmindful of his person, dirty in his habits and inclined to assault without provocation. The man was however sane whilst in the Asylum, but had to be shown in the books. His friends who visited him here said that he was addicted to ganja. The symptoms, as described by the Civil Surgeon, Thana, are those of acute mania and look like a case of toxic insanity due to hemp drugs.

CASE NO. 9.—GURUDATT, HINDU.

The Civil Surgeon, Thana, states that his family history cannot be ascertained as he is not a native of Thana. The information obtained from his wife is that he gave himself up to the immoderate use of ganja some time before he was taken ill. Three or four *chillums* used to be his allowance. Three or four years ago he was taken ill when he used to be violent even to his friends and relations without provocation. This is not a ganja case. Ganja may have been the exciting cause, but not the predisposing cause. There is a previous history of insanity in this case. The symptoms are those of acute mania, but not due to hemp drugs.

CASE NO. 10.—BIRJI MAKJI.

This is undoubtedly not a ganja case. The man died from anæmia and fatty degeneration of the heart. This was a case of melancholia due to causes stated above. The information recorded about ganja was obtained from his friends on admission, but none of his relations can now be traced in Bombay. This insane was admitted here as a private patient.

CASE NO. 11.—DEALO.

The District Magistrate, Surat, in his letter No. 1062-M., dated 16th November 1893, states that on enquiry no adult male member of the lunatic's family can be found from whom the information required can be ascertained. This is a doubtful case. I do not believe the insanity was primarily due to ganja, though that may have been the exciting cause. This is a case of mania, but not due to hemp drugs. It is a doubtful case.

CASE NO. 12.—VISHNU LAXMAN.

The Assistant Surgeon in charge Alibag states in his letter No. 295, dated 14th November 1893, to the 1st class Magistrate of that District, that Vishnu was subject to occasional attacks of acute mania caused probably by ganja smoking. In this case there is distinct epileptic history in his family. His father was epileptic. Ganja may have been the exciting cause where there was predisposition, but it is not a ganja case. I would class this case under epileptic insanity, though ganja may have been the immediate exciting cause.

CASE NO. 13.—NEVEL SINGH.

There is no further information about this case. The fact of want of improvement is against ganja. I should not put the case down to hemp drugs. This man made no improvement during his stay in this Asylum. He suffered from symptoms of acute mania, but it is doubtful about the cause being ganja. He was transferred to the Asylum at Delhi after his stay in this Asylum for about two and a half months. The Commissioner of Police in his letter states that he was found to be a dangerous lunatic and was sent to him by the military authorities for an order to be placed in the Asylum.



POONA LUNATIC ASYLUM.

(SUPERINTENDENT, DR. MCCONAGHY.)

Hemp Drug cases admitted in 1892.

Name, race, occupation, district, age and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity (Statement VII).	Type of insanity (Statement VI).	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from Asylum registers and from inquiry from Superintendent.
1. Guljarsha Gula-bsha; Mussalman; Fakir; Bombay; 75-97.	Ganja smoking.	Acute mania.		FORM C SHOWS— 6. He has been a ganja smoker. 7. Form of mental disorder, acute mania (religious). 8. First attack. 9. Duration of attack unknown. 12. Supposed causes "the above mentioned ganja smoking and religion and isolated habits." 13. Hereditary predisposition "unknown." Certificate of Medical Officer, dated 7th July 1892, shows "he talks incessantly. Labours under delusions. Says he lives on earth and leaves." He is stated by his attendants to talk incoherently, and he is suffering "from religious mania." Admitted, 13th July 1892. Discharged "cured," 6th October 1892.	He showed no symptoms of insanity after admission. He was quiet and harmless, eating well. He remained thus during August and was then reported to the visitors for discharge. In the Sassoon General Hospital on 7th July 1892 this man stated that he had "suffered from the effects of ganja some four or five years ago for which he took native medicines and got cured. He was noisy, spoke incoherently, slept well till 4 A.M. and afterwards began to rave."
2. Rang Nath Trimback Moodliar; Hindu; occupation not known; Madras; 25-96.	Bhang drinking.	Acute mania.		FORM C SHOWS— 6. Drinks bhang. 7. Acute mania. 8. First attack. 9. Duration of attack one year. 10. Attack insidious. 12. Supposed cause "unknown." 13. Hereditary predisposition "unknown." Medical certificate Form A shows—"He has a wild expression of countenance. He talks at random. Refuses his food. His brother states that he assaults persons without cause." Admitted, 12th July 1893.	The Asylum history shows that "he has a wild expression, is very troublesome to his relatives. He looks always angry and never talks with any body, lives in a very clean state, eats well and sleeps well. "Conjunctiva red" on admission. From that time forward the entry is "No change" every month. He has not improved at all. He tells us he does not smoke ganja, but drinks bhang for five or six years which he calls the leaves of ganja. He took two pice worth a day. He liked it after labour to refresh him. He used also to take liquor. In the Sassoon General Hospital papers it is recorded that "the police say that the patient sleeps well. He is not restless or noisy, when questioned answers well. He states that his brother has sent him here purposely" (5th July 1892). "Patient has a wild expression of countenance, talks at random and refuses food." (7th July 1892).
3. Trimbak Vinayak; Hindu Brahmin; Foreman; Railway; Ahmednagar; 20-90.	Ganja.	Acute mania.		FORM C SHOWS— 6. He is a ganja smoker. 7. Acute mania. 8. First attack.	The Asylum history shows on admission "he talks incoherently, is restless and excitable. He tears his clothes, is very dirty in his habits. On 15th July. "By application of blister on nape of neck, patient became a little sane."

Hemp Drug cases admitted during 1892—contd.

Name, race, occupation, district, age and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity (Statement VII).	Type of insanity (Statement VI).	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from Asylum registers and from inquiry from Superintendent.
Trimbak Vinayak— <i>contd.</i>	Ganja.	Acute mania.		9. Duration of attack one month. 10. Attack sudden. 12. Supposed causes "ganja smoking and abstinence from food." 13. No hereditary predisposition. 16. Subject to homicidal impulses. Medical certificate dated 11th June 1892 shows "He talks nonsense and labours under delusions. He is violent, beating those around him." His father states that he assaults people: tears his clothes and abuses his relatives: destroys walls, &c." Admitted, 14th June 1892. Discharged, 31st August 1892.	On 15th August "improving," 31st August "much improved and handed over to his friends." The Sassoon General Hospital papers show that "the exciting cause given by the father is that he quarrelled with him for not giving him money and on that account he remained without food for three days. Since that day he is behaving in this [violent] manner. On observation the patient is found well. He is habituated to smoke ganja and eat majoom. Does not sleep soundly." (10th June 1892).
4. Laxman Nand Ram; Purdesi; Hindu; (sweetmeat) Shop-keeper; Poona; 24—89.	Ganja and liquor.	Chronic mania.		FORM C SHOWS— 6 It is stated that he drinks country liquor and ganja. 7. Chronic mania. 8. First attack. 9. Duration 2½ years. 12. Supposed causes unknown. 13. No hereditary predisposition. Medical certificate shows. I.—He has apathetic restless look. II.—He labours under delusions, imagining himself a rajah, he is single; but says he has two or three wives and four children. His brother states that he is violent and irascible without cause and labours under delusions. Admitted, 1st June 1892.	The Asylum Register shows that on admission "he talks incoherently, his expression and general behaviour is that of one of unsound mind, eats little, restless at night and eyes red. He is ganja smoker." There is "no change" until 30th November, when "he is now quiet and obedient, sometimes speaks to himself." On 1st January 1893, "he is slightly improving, working in the garden and remains quiet." After that, there is no change. He tells us he smokes ganja occasionally, but not regularly. He has smoked for ten years. He never took dhatura, though many others do, with the ganja. He once drank bhang. He drank liquor frequently for years. He made majum with bhang and sold it. The Sassoon General Hospital papers show nothing new.
5. Paras Ram; Hindu; occupation unknown; Jalgaon; 32—80.	Ganja.	Toxic insanity.		The Form shows that the man "smokes ganja, and is afflicted with delusional insanity. It is his first attack and has lasted 7 years. He says he had an illness seven years ago, but does not give a clear account." The "supposed cause" is not entered. The medical certificate dated 19th January 1892 says "he says he is a barrister practising at Bharswal, Akola, and other places. That he is jailor at Bharswal. That he is Raja of Khandeish. In talking he strings together words such as European Magistrate promotion, &c., without apparent connection." He is said to have entered several offices (by the window) without business and refused to leave. Admitted, 17th February 1892.	The Asylum History shows that on admission "he is noisy, irritable, refuses to take his food, has a vacant and excitable look, is dirty in his habits, incoherent in his speech." There is "no change" until 15th August 1892, whence "sometimes speaks rationally." On 15th November 1892 he "is slightly improving, gives answers rationally." Then "no change" until 31st May 1892, when he is "sometimes quarrelsome for food, otherwise speaks rationally." He says he used to smoke ganja, but gave it up five or ten years ago. He does not seem to know anything of any old illness. He gave up ganja because his relatives objected. He only took bhang on Shivaratri and never took liquor. He never took dhatura, but he mixed opium and nut-meg and sugar cane juice with ganja sometimes.

Hemp Drug cases admitted during 1892—contd.

Name, race, occupation, district, age and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity (Statement VII).	Type of insanity (Statement VI).	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from Asylum registers and from inquiry from Superintendent.
6. Hari Trimbak Rana; Brahman; occupation unknown; Satara 22—77.	Ganja.	Mania (ganja.)		The Statement shows that he is "in the habit of smoking ganja and suffers from mania. It is his first attack and has lasted 4 or 5 months. It is stated to have been coming on for about a year, said to have been preceded by an attack of cholera." The "supposed cause" is "unknown beyond his habit of smoking ganja." The medical certificate of 11th January 1892 says that he "presents a vacant wandering appearance, is very noisy and excited, persistently refused for a time after admission to take his food, tears the hospital clothing to pieces, is abusive, stands in extraordinary attitudes, is dirty in his habits and declines to wash himself." He is said to sleep badly and to be quarrelsome. Admitted, 17th January 1892. Discharged "cured," August 4th, 1892.	The Asylum History shows that on admission he "is sleepless, refuses his food, spits on his clothes, talks incoherently. He was ganja smoker. Is dirty in his habits." No change till 15th February 1892, when it is said, "since application of the blister to the nape of the neck, he commenced sometimes to talk in sense and sometimes nonsense, asking for food, remains quiet." On 1st March he "is improving, eats and sleeps well and answers rationally." He goes on improving, and on 15th July he is entered as "quite sane."

NOTES.—(1) The total number of admissions in 1892 was—

Criminal	{ Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
	{ Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Non-criminal	{ Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
	{ Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
						TOTAL	...	36

Of these the above six are attributed in Statement VII to hemp drugs.

(2) Statement VII shows—

- 5 cases due to ganja.
- 1 case " bhang.
- 1 case " spirit drinking.

Statement VI shows—

- 5 cases of Toxic insanity due to ganja.
- 1 case " " " " to spirit drinking.

The Registers of the Asylum show—

- 5 cases due to ganja alone.
- 1 case " ganja and liquor.
- 1 case " bhang.
- No cases due to liquor alone.

Statement VII therefore agrees with the Registers except that it puts under "spirit drinking" the case ascribed to "ganja and liquor" in the Registers. Statement VI agrees with neither the Registers nor Statement VII. The discrepancy cannot be explained by the Asylum authorities.

(3) It is to be remarked that the type of insanity is entered in the Asylum Registers from the medical certificate received with the lunatic. There is no diagnosis in the Asylum.

15th September 1893.

Report of the Superintendent, Poona Lunatic Asylum, on the Hemp Drug cases of 1892.

With reference to your letter No. 149, dated Simla, 16th October 1893, and accompaniments, I have the honour to state I have communicated by letter with the different Magistrates under whose warrants lunatics suffering from the effects of hemp drugs were admitted into this Asylum in 1892 and up to 16th September 1893, the date of inspection of Asylum by two members of your Committee. Information regarding the previous history of all the lunatics has not yet been furnished, if any facts of importance are subsequently received they will be communicated.

2. The discrepancy referred to in notes appended to "Hemp drug cases admitted in 1892" is explained as follows :—

Case No. 4, LAXMAN NAND RAM, is returned separately under two headings, *viz.* ganja and spirit-drinking. This is incorrect, as both headings refer to the same lunatic.

The correct statement should be—

	4	due to ganja.
	1	due to ganja and spirit-drinking.
	1	due to bhang.
Total ...	6	

The following additional information has been received :—

Case 1, GULJARSHA GULABSHA.—The city Magistrate, Poona, reports that no friends or relations of this man can be traced, hence no information regarding him is forthcoming. It is believed the acute mania from which Guljarsha Gulabsha suffered was due to the excessive use of ganja.

Case 2, RANG NATH TRIMBACK MOODLIAR.—This man is reported in vernacular Yadi received with letter, dated 2nd December 1893, from City Magistrate, Poona, to have been in a good state of health (presumably mentally and bodily) for a year previous to admission. He did no work and drank one or two pice worth of bhang daily at noon but never smoked ganja. When under the influence of bhang, he became violent. The acute mania, for which he was admitted, is said to be the first attack, and I am of opinion it was induced by the excessive use of bhang for a long period.

Case 3, TRIMBAK VINAYAK.—The City Magistrate reports that no friends or relations of this man have as yet been found.

Case 4, LAXMAN NAND RAM.—The City Magistrate reports Laxman Nand Ram was in good health previous to present attack. He had been addicted to ganja-smoking (one or two pice worth daily) for a long time. I am of opinion the continuous use of ganja slowly affected his nervous system and produced the attack of chronic mania, which necessitated his admission.

Case 5, PARAS RAM.—The first class Magistrate, Bhusaval, reports in his letter, dated 6th December 1893, that nothing reliable can be ascertained regarding the early history of this man. His father died at Nasirabad some twenty years ago, and Paras Ram was not afterwards heard of until three years ago, when he was considered a lunatic and remained as such until transferred to this Asylum. The Magistrate further states that, except the report of the Medical Officer, nothing is known in the district as to his having been addicted to the use of ganja or alcohol. From the facts adduced it is difficult to decide whether the insanity is due to the excessive use of hemp drugs or otherwise, but from appearance of patient I am inclined to believe that the use of hemp drugs was the most likely cause.

Case 6, HARI TRIMBAK RANADE.—The Huzur Deputy Collector and Magistrate, Satara, reports that Hari Trimbak Ranade was an excessive smoker of ganja for a long time, but continued in good health until he was seized with cholera four or five months before getting insane. His nervous system was probably impaired by excessive ganja-smoking before the cholera seizure, therefore the latter disease, though it may have hastened the mania, can scarcely be considered a predisposing cause. I am of opinion that the ganja habit would eventually have led to mania, though neither cholera nor other disease supervened.

AHMEDABAD LUNATIC ASYLUM (BOMBAY).

[SUPERINTENDENT (TEMPORARILY), DR. MCCLOGHRV.]

Hemp Drugs cases admitted in 1892.

Name, race, occupation, district, age, and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity (Statement VII).	Type of insanity (Statement VI).	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained by inquiry from Superintendent and from the Asylum registers.
1. Shariz Hamid Gul; Musalman; trader; Surat, 35, No. 101.	Ganja.	Toxic insanity.	Fairly good.	This man is shown in the papers as "intemperate, given to indulgence in liquor, toddy and ganja." He is said to suffer from 'mania.' The cause is not mentioned; but it is merely stated that he "never suffered from concussion, &c." "His elder brother is given to drink and is somewhat eccentric." He "talks incoherently, speaks in whispers, does not answer questions rationally, does not take his food properly, sometimes mutters words without any meaning. He was sent up for examination as to the state of his mind in 1888 to the civil hospital as he was found violent and making mischief in Rander. He was kept under observation for about a month, and his mother having undertaken to look after him, he was handed over to her by the 1st class Magistrate of Surat. From the police report it appears that he is charged with committing sexual intercourse with a she-goat. He is married but does not live with his wife. Indulges in ganja, liquor and toddy." He was admitted into the Asylum on 1st July 1891, released as cured on 27th June 1892, and re-admitted on 1st October 1892 under Rule 2 of Appendix I to Government Resolution No. 1803, dated 3rd April 1889, which requires a criminal lunatic charged with a crime against the person (the cause of insanity being ganja or other intoxicant) to be confined for three years after all signs of insanity have disappeared.	This man was first admitted on 1st July 1891. The first entry in his Asylum history is 16th December 1891. "This patient has shown some improvement in his mental state, but has not been sufficiently long in the Asylum and is not fit to appear for his trial, June 21st, 1892. Has been steadily improving since last report and is now fit to make his defence." He was released accordingly but re-admitted from Jail under the orders of Government. He has never since then shown any sign of insanity whatsoever. He denies the use of ganja and also the crime with which he was charged. He went to Mauritius in 1873 and returned in 1885. He talks much.
2. Chhotu Singh; Hindu; no occupation; Surat; 22 No. 91.	Ganja.	Toxic insanity.	Strong.	This man's character is "sober. At present sometimes smokes ganja." The supposed cause of of his insanity is "constant headache." The attack was "sudden" and had lasted for "six years." He talks incoherently, wanders about all day. Has illusions and delusions. Talking to himself at times. Constantly singing. Goes about naked at times. Threatens to beat members of his family, though has not done so. Habits clean and takes his food well. Admitted, 1st January 1892.	The Asylum case book shows that this man "continues unchanged since admission." This man is not rational, but he says he used to smoke ganja regularly. The Deputy Superintendent (H. A. Joseph Solomon) says that his father states that he has smoked since boyhood in bad company of Ghosains, &c.

Hemp Drug cases admitted during 1892—contd.

Name, race, occupation, district, age, and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity (Statement VII).	Type of insanity (Statement VI).	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained by inquiry from Superintendent and from the Asylum registers.
3. Mohandas Tulsidas; Hindu; Mendicant; North country, 30, No. 92.	Ganja.	Toxic insanity.	Moderate.	This man "does not seem to be given to any indulgence." "Acts rudely with the female sex in the temple of Shree Ranchhodji Maharaj at Dakor. Is unable to take care of himself. Seems to be insane from the time he came to Dakor." Nothing is known of the cause or duration of his attack. "He does not answer questions in a coherent manner, laughing and singing. Does not sleep at nights. Has been violent on one occasion." Admitted, 10th January 1892.	This man was discharged on 29th June 1892 "cured." He had only been five months in the Asylum. There is no record of his Asylum history. This is a regular route for mendicants. This man was wandering. He had no friends here.
4. Mahomed Bhai; Musalman; Petty trader; Surat; 35, No. 95.	Ganja.	Toxic insanity.	Good.	This man is "given to indulgence in ganja." This is his first attack and of two or three months' duration. It was preceded by fever. The supposed cause is that he "suffered from injury to the head about 17 years ago." There is no hereditary predisposition. His demeanour is like that of a mad man. At times he is "violent and abusive. Does not answer questions rationally. Talks incoherently and gets very noisy. At times he talks rationally."	Admitted, 17th March 1892. In August 1892, "he continues the same. At times he is violent and even dangerous. Frequently abusive. Subject to epileptic fits which recur at intervals of about two months and last for about 15 minutes." In June 1893, "subject to frequent fits of epilepsy and continues perfectly insane." He admits the use of ganja and asked for it. He is irrational still. The insanity may be due to epilepsy. The only suggestion of ganja is in the history. The entry of the cause is made when the man comes into the Asylum with his papers if it is shown in the papers, otherwise it is ascertained from friends if possible.
5. Jetha Manji; Brahman; Mendicant; Ahmedabad, 30, No. 96.	Ganja.	Toxic insanity.	Good.	"This is the first attack, but it took place about a year ago." "He was not treated regularly, but went wandering about." Cause not known. No hereditary predisposition. "Inclined to be violent." Talks incoherently, behaves like a madman; was found wandering.	Admitted on 1st May 1892 and discharged on 29th July 1892 "cured." There is no record of his Asylum history. He was practically sane when he came into the Asylum. He and his friends both stated that he smoked ganja. He said he would never do it again. He said it had injured him.
6. Ravishankar; Brahman; Beggar; Broach; 23, No. 99.	Ganja.	Toxic insanity.	Weak.	This man was "given to indulgence in liquor and ganja." This is his first attack, but of three years' duration. It was sudden. He had "suffered from malarial fever." The supposed cause is "moral," no hereditary predisposition. He was in the Civil Hospital for fever. He had a "vacant look, dirty habits. Sits for the whole day and night without uttering a word. Does not speak when spoken to, not even asking for food. Ran away from the hospital twice. Sometimes passes sleepless nights. His father states that he ran away from home and sat near Ramkund for 2 or 3 days without food. Tried to kill a boy of unsound mind. He cut the tail of a buffalo, donkey and goat. Once brought a fowl and killed it in the house: used to beat his parents sometimes." Admitted, 25th August 1892.	On 1st October 1892, it is recorded that this man "has recently made some improvement, takes his food regularly and works in the garden, but he is still silly in his manner." In June 1893, "has made some improvement during the past six months; but still he is silly in his manner." He is said to have much improved in health. He looks strong. He is silly but no more. He admits the use of ganja daily as he wandered about with Sadhus. He denies liquor.

Hemp Drug cases admitted during 1892—contd.

Name, race, occupation, district, age, and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity (Statement VII).	Type of insanity (Statement VI).	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained by inquiry from Superintendent and from the Asylum registers.
7. Gulab Khan ; Musalman ; Constable ; Broach ; 42, No. 8.	Ganja.	Toxic insanity.	Pretty fair.	This man was "given to indulgence in liquor and opium" (and added in pencil) "said to be smoking ganja also." This is the first attack, of 15 day's duration, sudden. The supposed cause is "moral." No hereditary predisposition. "Is violent, noisy, uses abusive language, utters constantly the name of Allah and Hazrat Pir. Is dirty in his habits, sometimes does not take his food, Tries to escape, sometimes tries to beat others, wants opium or a knife to commit suicide, passes sleepless nights, throws away his clothes and sits naked. Eyes suffused, pulse rapid. While serving at Balka he pulled out the tongue of a goat and bit it off. This act of his has led him to believe that the village people have used some charms against him.	Admitted, 24th November 1892. The pencil entry was made by the Deputy Superintendent, when the man admitted ganja. He says to us that he drank a great deal of liquor and also opium both as opium and as madak. He also smoked charas as well as ganja. He has never been excited since his admission ; but he is generally incoherent and silly though sometimes rational. He has not much improved, but is not at all dirty in habits. No relatives have come to see him.
8. Raja Josa ; Hindu ; Cultivator ; Broach ; 35, No. 10.	Ganja.	Toxic insanity.	Fair.	This man was "given to indulgence in ganja and liquor." This was a second attack, sudden, and of about 6 months' duration. The first attack was in 1877. "No history of his having suffered from concussion, sunstroke or injury of the head. Supposed cause, 'moral.' No hereditary predisposition. Vacant look, sleeplessness, use of abusive language, occasionally trying to beat or bite the persons going near him. Dirty habits. Meaningless muttering. Irrational answers to questions. Tries to run away. Sometimes tries to eat voraciously. Sometimes does not eat at all."	He was never in this Asylum before. In the case book it is recorded on his admission. "Has been quiet since admission ; but he appears silly and weak-minded. Has a vacant look, occasionally muttering to himself, and does not sleep at nights." June 1893, "continues the same as stated above." He is certainly silly and scarcely of sound mind but he answers fairly rationally. He admits to both ganja and liquor.
9. Ashraf Chhitan ; Musalman ; teacher ; Broach ; 31, No. 105.	Ganja.	Toxic insanity.	Fair.	This man "smokes tobacco, sometimes ganja in excess." This is his third attack, sudden, of 8 months' duration. Preceded by "strong fever before the present attack." Supposed cause, "moral." No hereditary predisposition. "Answers questions irrationally, sometimes in Guzarthi, sometimes in Urdu, sometimes in Persian. Abuses other patients. Tries to beat occasionally those who go near him. Once tried to run away. Wants pay for the number of days he has been in hospital. Wants a high post in the police department. His friends say that he was given to reading religious books and reciting hymns and singing sometimes the whole day and night."	The Asylum history shows that this man is generally quiet, though moody, and that he is occasionally excited and violent and even dangerous. No friends come to see him. He is intelligent. He says he has smoked ganja for seven years and has been insane for a year. He got the ganja from friends and never spent his own money on it. He drank bhang in the hot weather. He got it in the bazaar. He denies ever having used dhatura. He was never in this Asylum before. He asks for ganja still.

NOTE.—The total number of admissions in 1892 was—

Criminal	Male	...	...	...	...	1
	Female	...	...	...	...	...
Non-criminal	Males	...	...	...	...	14
	Females	...	...	...	...	4
TOTAL						19

Of these the above nine cases are ascribed to hemp drugs.

3rd October 1893.

Report of the Superintendent, Ahmedabad Lunatic Asylum, on the Hemp Drug cases of 1892.

Case No. 1.—Shariz-Hamid Gul (Surat).—Letter No. 346, dated 30th March 1894, and its accompaniments, from the District Magistrate, Surat, do not furnish any additional information; hence nothing more remains to be said regarding this insane than what was stated in my letter No. 9 of 24th January 1894, *viz.* that the predisposing cause of insanity was ganja-smoking.

Note.—The statement here referred to was based solely on the following report from a chief constable :—

1. **Name.**—Shariz Hamid Gul.
2. **Caste.**—Sunī, Mahomedan, Sayad.
3. **Age.**—About 34 years.
4. **When did he go mad?**—About six years.
5. **Was he ever in his senses?**—Sometimes he was and sometimes not. When he was not in his senses, he cried out loudly. At his meal times he was always in his senses.
6. **Did he ever abuse?**—He did not.
7. **Birthplace.**—Rander.
8. **Heir.**—His brother, Abasb in Moulvi Hamid Gul; his wife, Fatma Begum; and his daughter, Nurjah Begum, live in Rander, and his mother, Asmad Bibi, now in Mecca. His brother's, wife's, daughter's and mother's ages are 42, 27, 10, and 70 years respectively.
9. **Is he married?**—Yes; he has one wife.
10. **Did he take any intoxicating drugs?**—He did not, but he sometimes used to smoke ganja.
11. **Is his madness attributed to sickness?**—No, but he went mad owing to his wife's bad character and starvation, on account of constant quarrels between him and his wife.
12. **Did he ever receive any injury by a fall; and if so, how and when?**—No.
13. **Is there any one mad related to him?**—No.
14. **Does he know to read and write?**—Yes, he knows Gujrati.
15. **Occupation.**—He was dealing in cloth in Mauritius.
16. **Did he ever get fits?**—No.
17. **Character.**—Good, and he used to say his prayers.
18. **Was this the first time that he went mad, or did he go mad any time before; if so, how and when?**—This was the first time that he went mad.
19. **Did he show any signs of madness besides this; if so, when and what sorts, and what are the reasons?**—No.
20. **Did he ever smoke ganja or other drugs?**—He used to smoke ganja sometimes.
21. **Further particulars.**—This person used to go to Mauritius for mercantile business. He did not go to Mauritius for the last six or seven years. He appeared mad after six months from the date of his arrival at Rander. He was always in his senses at meal times. He never used to beat any one, but only used to sit like an insane person and to rave loudly. He was not given any kind of medicine for cure. He never injured any one, but if he got any money, he gave it to beggars, etc., in charity.

CHORASI;

(Signed) CHHANGLAL,

and December 1893.

Chief Constable.

Case No. 2.—Chhotu Singh Shibram Singh (dementia).—From further observation of the habits of Chotu Singh in the Asylum, I am inclined to believe that the cause of his insanity was ganja-smoking. He occasionally requests for ganja; if he was not previously habituated to the use of ganja-smoking it is not likely that he would ask for it. But on the other hand, the information forwarded by the Cantonment Magistrate, Baroda, does not corroborate this, and therefore this must be considered as a doubtful case.

Case No. 3.—Mohandass, Tulsidas (mania).—The District Magistrate, Kaira, reports that the history of this lunatic cannot be traced as he is a wandering mendicant.

Case No. 4.—Mahomed Bhai Haji Bhai (mania).—Further particulars furnished by the District Magistrate, Surat, do not confirm the previous report in the Asylum records as regards ganja-smoking having been the cause of insanity. This case of insanity is associated with epilepsy and is probably due to organic changes in the brain.

Case No. 5.—Jetha Manji (Ahmedabad).—The proceedings of the investigations made by the Assistant Collector at the request of the District Magistrate are enclosed. These further investigations confirm the previous report that the cause of insanity was ganja-smoking. There was apparently no hereditary taint of insanity in this case.

Case No. 6.—Ravishankar Ganpat Ram had been, except for occasional attacks of malarial fever, in good health previous to his becoming insane. He had been of a fairly cheerful disposition, and was not inclined to be quarrelsome. He was a widower, having lost his wife some nine years ago, and was unable to remarry on account of want of means. His father states that he brooded over the loss of his wife and fretted because he was unable to marry again. At the age of 20 he commenced to smoke ganja and continued in the habit till he became insane, consuming one chillum two or three times a day. Both his parents state that he was not in the habit of using spirits, opium, or tobacco. They also say that none of their relations suffered from insanity or any nervous disorder. Both of them are healthy.

Case No. 7.—Gulab Khan Rehemu.—Family history is not obtainable, as nothing is known of him before serving in the Broach police. He has a nephew said to reside at Jambusar, but I have been unable to obtain his attendance. He is said to be healthy. Gulab Khan was in the habit of drinking spirits frequently to excess, eating opium, and drinking kusumba, and smoking ganja. It seems also from the evidence that he associated with prostitutes in a promiscuous manner. He was a widower. A constable who lived with him in the same chowki for nine months states that he did not smoke ganja every day.

Case No. 8.—Raja Josa, who lived with his only surviving brother, commenced the habit of smoking ganja at the age of 16, two or three chillums a day. His brother, who gives evidence, also smokes ganja to about the same extent and commenced at about the same age. Neither of them indulged in any other intoxicant. Both were married and both divorced their wives. Raja's health before becoming insane was good. He was good-tempered. None of his family suffered from insanity, convulsions, or epilepsy. The brother stammers.

Case No. 9.—Ashraf Chhitan.—Had been in good health before becoming insane. He was of a cheerful disposition, good-tempered, and fond of his family. He never indulged in ganja, spirits, opium, or even tobacco. For two or three years before his becoming insane he was in the habit of reading the Koran night and day, and during this time he slept very little—only one or two hours at night. None of his relations, according to the statement of his wife and stepmother, who are the only surviving members of his family capable of giving information, suffered from any brain disease.

RATNAGIRI LUNATIC ASYLUM (BOMBAY).

(SUPERINTENDENT, DR. JENNINGS.)

Hemp Drug cases admitted in 1892.

Name, race, occupation, district, age and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity (Statement VII).	Type of insanity (Statement VI).	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from Asylum registers and from inquiry from Superintendent.
1. Sidram bin Rama ; Hindu ; Beggar ; Belgaum ; 30, No. 142.	Ganja...	Toxic insanity.	Good...	Form C shows that this man is "said to have been addicted to ganja smoking and drinking." He suffers from "mania" of "about ten years' duration." It was preceded by "Fever of four months' duration." The cause is "unknown." History of concussion, sunstroke or injury to the head cannot be traced. No heredity and no epilepsy. Form A (medical certificate) mentions "constant muttering to himself, answers questions incoherently, sometimes restless, occasionally violent, throws stones at passers-by. Is dirty in his person and habits. Wanders about the streets without any settled place of abode. His mother states that he has been insane for about ten years." Admitted 1st March 1892.	The Hospital Assistant entered the word "ganja" under "cause" (with mark of interrogation) because the use of ganja was admitted. There has been as far as the case book shows "no improvement" in this case. The man is sad and melancholic in appearance with puckered forehead and shifty expression.
2. Gobind Wasadeo Paik ; Brahman ; Shopkeeper ; Karwar ; 32, No. 146.	Ganja...	Toxic insanity.	Fair ...	Form C shows that the man was "addicted to smoking ganja to a great extent." He had suffered from "mania" for "two months," which was alleged to be "due to smoking ganja to a great extent." No hereditary predisposition and no epilepsy. Form A shows "noisy, quarrelsome, tears his clothes, does not sleep well at nights, filthy in his habits." Admitted, 27th March 1892. Discharged cured, 30th October 1893.	This man was "dirty and destructive and required separate confinement, incoherent and disconnected in his talk" on 14th July 1892. There seems to have been no change until 10th February 1893, when he "seems rapidly improving and speaks coherently and rationally." On 27th July 1893 he "is free from signs of insanity and is fit to be discharged. He will be observed for one or two months further."
3. Dinkar Gopal Saul ; Brahman ; Cultivator ; Ratnagiri ; 22, No. 148.	Ganja...	Toxic insanity.	Good...	Form C shows that this man's relatives all live in Kapre. He has been "addicted to the use of tobacco these two years and to that of ganja these six months, since which time he is insane." The duration of the attack is put down as "about six months." It was "sudden." It is ascribed to the "use of ganja." There is no heredity and no epilepsy. Form A records, "Has delusions. Imagines he has seen persons who have died long ago. Is not dirty nor dangerous to himself or others, but is desirous of obtaining treatment for his mental condition. Said by the Police Patel of his village to be abusive and destructive." Admitted, 4th April 1892.	The first entry in the Case Book is on 15th July 1892. "Since his admission he has been quiet and well conducted. He is coherent and rational in his conversation. Gives no trouble. Occasionally reserved in his manner and habits." January 11th, 1893, "is improving but occasionally gets excited. Has frequent seminal emissions at night. 27th July 1893 answers rationally. Occasionally gets excited. Emissions much less frequent." 13th December 1893 "has improved much. Does not complain of frequent emissions." This man has naturally a somewhat imbecile appearance.

Hemp Drug cases admitted in 1892—contd.

Name, race, occupation, district, age and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity (statement VII).	Type of insanity (Statement VI).	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from Asylum registers and from inquiry from Superintendent.
4. Nanachandra Dudhan; Maratha; Labourer; Tbara; 48, No. 154.	Ganja...	Toxic insanity.	...	Form C shows that the man is "intemperate, given to smoking ganja," and that the cause is "probably ganja smoking." Otherwise there is nothing known about the history of the case. The Thana authorities think that "he appears to be from Satara." Form A records, "he is violent, dangerous, abusive. Went to the Session Judge's house some days ago and said he wanted to murder the Judge. Has delusions. Is dirty in his habits, incoherent in speech, sleepless, refuses food, cries and laughs without reason. Is unmanageable. Sent by the Chief Constable, Salsette, for being a public nuisance. Admitted, 25th April 1892. Discharged cured, 13th April 1893.	The entry of cause is merely "ganja" in the case-book. He was admitted on 25th April, and the first entry is 19th July 1892. "Is recovering from the effects of the toxic agent, which caused his insanity. Talks fairly coherently. Is not dirty nor troublesome; works well and is inoffensive." September 5th, 1892: "Is now quite rational; but on account of the cause of his insanity is retained for further observation." He remained sane, and was discharged on 14th April 1893.
5. Rama Pillai Shindu; Maratha; Cultivator; Ratnagiri; 30, No. 159.	Ganja	Toxic insanity.	...	Form C is in Marathi. It states that "he takes liquor when he can get it. He takes toddy. He also takes bhang and ganja." It is his first attack and occurred "three months ago." It came slowly. It was preceded by fever, "in the cold stage of which his belly and legs swelled." Then under entry No. 12 regarding cause, we have "he was ill and having become exposed to the sun he became insane; this was the cause." No heredity and no epilepsy. Form A records "He is disconnected in speech. His attention wanders. He imagines he is too ill to work, and has supported himself by begging. Is restless at night. Inclined to wander and talk to himself a good deal." He is reported mischievous and troublesome. Admitted, 3rd September 1892. Discharged cured, 24th September 1893.	The cause "Ganja and drink" is filled in by Dr. McCalman's own hand. The Hospital Assistant says that it was when the lunatic was admitted on the statement of friends and police. On 24th February 1893 "slight improvement in mental condition. Is quicker; works willingly and is cleanly in habits." 27th July 1893, "much improved. Answers rationally; works regularly; is cleanly."

The register of lunatics is written up by the Hospital Assistant Ramchandar Ganpat Rao. It is written at the time that the patient is received in the Asylum. All the information regarding the facts and history of the case previous to admission and also date of admission are filled up by him at the time of the patient's admission. All the entries prior to the date of admission are copied from the papers received with the patient. It is a purely clerical piece of work, and would not (the Superintendent says) be checked in any way. The entry of "alleged cause" is always made at that time; and the present Superintendent says he has never had occasion to alter the cause subsequently to the patient's admission. If two causes were mentioned in the papers the general rule is to enter only one, the Hospital Assistant says; but occasionally the second cause is entered within brackets. If the papers showed "probably ganja," only the word "Ganja" would be entered in the register.

In the case of Sidram bin Rama (No. 142) the papers show cause 'unknown,' but the Hospital Assistant says he entered 'ganja' because the use of ganja as well as liquor was suggested in the papers under the entry about 'character.'

In the case of Nanachandra Dudhan (No. 154), the papers show 'probably ganja smoking' in the cause entry; and the register shows 'ganja.'

In the case of Rama Pillai Shindu (No. 159), the entry under cause in the papers (in Marathi) is "he was ill, and having become exposed to the sun became insane." In the register it is 'ganja.' In the case book Dr. McCalman (then Superintendent) had entered 'ganja and drink' in his own handwriting. The Hospital Assistant says that this was done at the time of admission as the brother, who accompanied the patient, said he had taken the drugs. Dr. McCalman was the Civil Surgeon who had the man under examination also as this was a Ratnagiri case.

It may be useful to record that in the case of Ramchandra Krishnashet (No. 140), there is no entry in the papers as to cause, but there is an entry under character that the man is "addicted to the use of liquor and ganja." The Hospital Assistant says he entered 'spirits (and ganja)' as the cause, "because the entry of cause had been made in the wrong place, and people who knew the man said he took liquor and ganja."

This register prepared as above is, the Hospital Assistant says, the only source from which the entries as to cause in statement VII of the annual returns are taken.

The case book is also written up at the same time ; and all the entries (except those from Form A) contained in the papers received with the Magistrate's order are made at that time as a rule, wholly by the Hospital Assistant in the case book the same day or the morning after (if the man is received in the afternoon). Only in cases where the Hospital Assistant has doubt are any blanks left for the Superintendent to fill up. In the case of Rama Pillai Shindu referred to above, Dr. McCalman saw the patient's brother. The Hospital Assistant says he had copied all the entries except the two as to 'Cause' and 'Form of insanity.' These are found alone to be in Dr. McCalman's handwriting. The Hospital Assistant does not think that he read the vernacular papers to Dr. McCalman, but told him that the brother said the man had used ganja and drink ; and Dr. McCalman asked the brother and then made the entry. The Hospital Assistant says he did not draw Dr. McCalman's attention to the vernacular entry of cause, because he himself thought it a less reasonable explanation of the insanity than 'ganja and liquor' ; and also because he did not know whether Dr. McCalman might not have seen the entry when the man was under observation in the Civil Hospital.

If the cause is given clearly in the Magistrate's papers (*e.g.*, 'ganja'), the Hospital Assistant says he would never keep the books for the Superintendent to see. He would send them away. Neither would he keep them if the cause were shown as 'ganja and drink,' nor ganja with any other cause.

The total admissions for 1892 were—

								No.
Criminal	{	Males	...	...	...	...	...	4
		Females	...	...	...	...	...	2
Non-criminal	{	Males	...	...	...	...	...	15
		Females	...	...	...	...	...	5
TOTAL								26

Of these, the five shown above were attributed to hemp drugs.

22nd December 1893.



*Report of Surgeon-Major Lyons, Superintendent, Ratnagiri Lunatic Asylum, on the
Hemp Drug cases of 1892.*

Name.	Cause of insanity from recent inquiry.
1. Sidram bin Rama ...	The Civil Surgeon, Belgaum, states that he smoked ganja for many years.
2. Gobind Wasadeo ...	The Civil Surgeon, Karwar, states that the cause was ganja.
3. Dinkar Gopal ...	Lunatic's uncle, Jairam Bhikaji, states that he does not know the cause of insanity of his nephew. The 1st class Magistrate, Ratnagiri, states that the information given in Form C may be presumed to be correct.
4. Nanachandra Dudhan ...	The Civil Surgeon, Thana, states that the case was clearly the result of ganja smoking.
5. Rama Pillai ...	Lunatic's relatives do not give the cause of insanity. The cause given by the Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of the Asylum should be taken.

The 1st May 1894.



DHARWAR LUNATIC ASYLUM (BOMBAY).

(SUPERINTENDENT, DR. MCCALMAN.)

One Hemp Drug case admitted in 1892.

Name, race, occupation, district, age and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity (Statement VII).	Type of insanity (Statement VI).	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from Asylum registers and from inquiry from Superintendent.
Dariappa ; Hindu ; Cultivator ; Bijapur ; 25.	Smoking ganja.	Mania ...	Good...	This man was arrested for damaging telegraph posts. Form C under "character" says "Temperate. Previous to this illness he took to ganja smoking." He has suffered from "Mania" for three months. The attack was "insidious. Mutters to himself, uses bad language to everyone who comes near. Sometimes violent, dirty in the habit. Gradually becomes worse." The supposed cause is "smoking to excess tobacco and ganja and to some extent drinking. No hereditary predisposition. The medical certificate (dated 30th October 1892) shows that he is very violent and has destroyed some of the bolts and fastenings of his cell. He is very dirty in his habits, speaks incoherently, very noisy and has tried to attack his guard, mutters to himself and is abusive when spoken to." In a "history" of the lunatic, drawn up by the Deputy Collector and forwarded by the Magistrate on 25th January 1893, the above facts are recapitulated; but under "character," it is written "Intemperate. Smokes ganja and bhang, drinks country liquor and sindi (toddy) to intoxication, is not however an habitual offender." Admitted, 11th November 1892.	The Asylum registers show that on admission "he is dirty and extremely destructive. He has pulled down the masonry moorah of his cell and with the stones threatened to attack the warders. He will not wear any clothing, gives a great deal of trouble and is very abusive. Takes his food well ; is noisy, singing, laughing." 7th December—"Very much quieter." 17th January 1893—"His improvement continues. He remains quiet and gives no trouble. Is now cleanly and answers coherently, but is dull and apathetic." 8th May 1893—"Completely recovered. States he has no recollection of the circumstances connected with his being sent to the Asylum or of his coming here." 27th June 1893—Sent to stand trial. The Superintendent is of opinion that this was a ganja case. The quick improvement is one clear sign of that. The ganja history mainly determines the "Toxic" character of the insanity.

NOTE.—The total number of admissions in 1892 was—

Criminal	{ Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	{ Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-criminal	{ Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	{ Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL											7

Of these, only the case shown above is ascribed to hemp drugs in statement VII.

*Report received through the Superintendent, Dharwar Asylum, on the Hemp
Drug case of 1892.*

RETURNED to the District Magistrate, with a statement of one Laxumi, mother of lunatic Dariappa, in original as required. The wife of Dariappa was present, but she could not give any information on the points required to be cleared, and consequently her statement was not taken down.

Evidence by Laxumi.

My name is Laxumi. My husband's name is Shidda. My age is about 45 years. My caste is Uppur. I reside at Mhasali, Taluka Indi of Bijapur District. I support myself on manual labour.

I am mother of the lunatic Dariappa bin Shidappa. He is my only son. I have got a daughter, who is married and who now lives with her husband. My husband died in or about 1876. My husband died a natural death. He was not addicted to "ganja." He never took any intoxicant—neither "ganja," nor liquor nor opium. I never used any of these things. I had given some "ganja" to my son Dariappa as a medicine while he was six months old. I washed a little of "ganja" in milk and gave the milk to him two or three times. Ever since no "ganja" or any other hemp drug was either given by me to him as medicine or taken by Dariappa for medicinal purposes. I did not see my son smoke "ganja" ever. If he had ever done so I did not come to know of it. He may or he may not have taken "ganja" smoke previous to his being insane. He was given "ganja" smoke by one of his friends once or twice about a couple of months previous to his becoming insane, but when I came to know of it I gave him a beating, and consequently he left smoking since that day. He did not again take to "ganja" smoking. I cannot state how he then became insane. Dariappa worked as a labourer in my village. He sometimes drove carts. "Ganja" is sold at the village Tamba, which is about six miles from my village. When I gave a beating to Dariappa I had learnt that he was smoking "ganja" and not drinking "bhang."

BIJAPUR;

The 18th December 1893.

A. R. CHITRE,

Magistrate.

C. T. PETERS, M.D.,

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel,

Civil Surgeon, Bijapur.



LUNATIC ASYLUM, HYDERABAD (SIND).

(SUPERINTENDENT, DR. KEITH.)

Hemp Drug Cases admitted during 1892.

Name, race, occupation, district, age, and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity (Statement VII).	Type of insanity (Statement VI).	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from Asylum registers and from inquiry from Superintendent.
1. Mulchand Waliram; Hindu; Nil; Hyderabad; 30—849.	Bhang	Toxic insanity.	.....	The medical officer shews the supposed cause to be bhang and the duration of the attack three months. There is no history of epilepsy or heredity. "He seems under the influence of some narcotic and talks nonsense. He says his father's name is Angrez." His people and the police say he is dangerous to himself and others. Admitted, 4th February 1892.	6th February 1892. "He talks nonsense and laughs without cause. A few questions he answers rationally and then lapses into incoherence. When alone he mutters to himself." He is "just the same" up to 1st September 1893. On 1st October 1893, "he is still unsteady in the replies to questions put to him; but he is much improved. He wants hair oil for his head; tobacco, opium and bhang to drink. During the examination he got rather excited, but did not become violent." The registers show the type as "mania." Toxic insanity, the Superintendent says, is diagnosed from the cause, not from the symptoms. There are no special symptoms of toxic insanity.
2. Lachhman Walji; Hindu; Fakir; Katiawar; 30—851.	Bhang	Toxic insanity.	...	The medical officer shows that the attack had lasted about a month and was ascribed to bhang. The man is not epileptic or suicidal, but is dangerous to others. His family history is unknown. "He talks quite rationally but seems foolish from bhang drinking, in which he confesses to have indulged without stint. He was in the habit, according to the police, of wandering into people's houses and considering them his own property and ordering the owners about. Was also in the habit of throwing stones at people in the bazar." Admitted, 8th April 1892.	On his admission, after recounting several senseless remarks of the patient, the Superintendent says "he is much worse than he was before his admission into the Asylum." There is no change for months. On 1st July 1893, "he mutters to himself and talks all nonsense, is dirty in his habits, does not take care of his clothes." There seems to be no improvement. On 1st October 1893 it is stated:—"He has a peculiar way of staring sometimes, and during the day he continually wags his right hand like a fan before his face." The type is entered as "Toxic Insanity—mania."
3 Parto, Mussalman; Fakir; Hyderabad; 30—858.	Bhang	Toxic insanity.	...	The papers in this case were returned to the District Magistrate with letter No. 108, dated 13th July 1892, after the man's death.	The Asylum papers show the type as "Dementia," and ascribe the insanity to "bhanga, ganja, charas and spirit drinking. He was in Jail under Dr. Keith's observation. He certified that the man was insane and unable to make his defence (on a charge of theft). "He was insane then and not able to answer questions rationally, but during the time he was in Jail he got much better and is still improving, but he still mutters to himself when no one is talking to him." On 1st July 1892, "he is suffering from acute dysentery. Before his admission into the Asylum, he was for a long time suffering from enlargement of spleen and liver." He died on 12th July 1892; there was no <i>post-mortem</i> examination.

Hemp Drug cases admitted during 1892—contd.

Name, race, occupation, district, age, and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity (Statement VII).	Type of insanity (Statement VI).	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from Asylum registers and from inquiry from Superintendent.
4. Hiramson, Hindu; Mendicant (Ghosain); Cawnpore; 40-859.	Ganja smoking.	Toxic insanity.	...	The papers show that it is not known whether this is a first attack. It is ascribed to "use of <i>Cannabis indica</i> and religious fanaticism." There is no history of epilepsy; it is doubtful whether the man is dangerous to others; he is not suicidal; his family history is unknown. "He is noisy, incoherent in speech, very talkative to himself, excitable, dirty, and indecent; tears his clothes; sleeps irregularly." Admitted, 4th June 1892.	On 27th June 1892, he "is very noisy, talks almost continuously night and day, and always incoherently. He answers a few questions correctly at the beginning, but rapidly becomes incoherent. He wanders about, never at rest night nor day, is dirty in his habits, goes into the bath, has a bath, and then comes out and rolls in the compound of the fort." There is "no change" until 1st April 1893, when "he is now quiet and answers a few questions rationally and others incoherently. He keeps himself clean, wears a langoti, but does not keep clothes on." He continues to improve steadily until on 1st August 1893, he is said to be "almost quite sane." The visitors directed that he should be detained for another month. They passed the same order on 1st September 1893, and on 10th September he had "a relapse, talks nonsense, walks about naked, is very abusive and filthy in his habits." He is still in this state. Dr. Keith thinks that the injury to the brain becomes permanent at a certain age after a long course of the drug. So this relapse is not contrary to the ganja theory of the case. The type is shown as mania in the register.
5. Soba, Hindu; Mendicant; Kurrachee; 24-860.	Ganja smoking.	Toxic insanity.	...	The papers show the supposed cause as "<i>Cannabis Indica</i>." It is not known whether this is the first attack. The man is not suicidal, but is dangerous to others. He is not epileptic. His family history is unknown. "He is sullen, morose and silent, but liable to fits of excitement. Is extremely dirty in his habits and exposes his person. He tears his clothes." Admitted, 4th June 1892.	On admission, "he wanders about and talks incoherently to himself." On 2nd August 1892, he "is quiet in his habits and harmless, does not take care of his clothes, mutters to himself, and does no work, talks incoherently." There is no change until 1st October 1893, when, after recording some incoherent remarks of the patient's, the Superintendent says:—"He has no idea of time nor space, but he is a good deal improved; for he now understands and speaks the Hindustani language, while formerly no one could understand a word he said." He says now that he comes from Madanpur. He says he smoked ganja and explains how it is prepared and smoked.
6. Metho; Hindu; Fruit-seller; Kurrachee; 25-862.	Ganja smoking.	Toxic insanity.	...	This is not the first attack. He was formerly treated in the Hyderabad Lunatic Asylum. He has been ill about one month. The supposed cause is "Indian hemp." He is not suicidal or dangerous to others; not epileptic. Family history unknown. "He is sullen and morose in his manner and dirty in his habits." He is also destructive and averse to answering questions. Admitted, 26th June 1892.	The old record shows that on 12th September 1890, "he answers short questions rationally, but in long answers he relapses into incoherence; is quiet in his habits. When alone, he mutters to himself; does little work at the Persian wheel." There is no improvement until 12th September 1891, when "he works well in the garden, and behaves rationally, keeps himself clean, but mutters to himself when alone." He goes on improving until 14th November 1891, when he appears "to be sane."

Hemp Drug cases admitted during 1892—contd.

Name, race, occupation, district, age, and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity (Statement VII).	Type of insanity (Statement VI).	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from Asylum registers and from inquiry from Superintendent.
Metho— <i>contd.</i>	Ganja smoking.	Toxic insanity.	...		He is discharged on 1st February 1892. In the present case, he is admitted on 26th June 1892. On 27th June:—"He is very slow in answering questions, and then he gives incorrect answers to them. He sits all day in one place and never speaks unless he is spoken to. He is clean in his habits." His state is little changed, but he is "gradually improving," though he is not yet "cured." He denies now the use of ganja. He knows how it is prepared, but denies the use. He pleads in a quiet sensible way to be released.
7. Dholu; Hindu; Munshi; Kurrachee; 20—870.	Bhang.	Toxic insanity.	...	The papers show the duration of this attack as about four months, and the supposed cause as "financial difficulties." The man is not epileptic, not suicidal, but dangerous to others. No history of heredity. "He behaves exactly as if he were under the influence of some narcotic, continually talks incoherent nonsense." Admitted, 20th August 1892.	20th August 1892. "Talks incoherently, is very noisy, abuses everyone, tears his clothes, runs about naked, signs and laughs without cause, and in a moment cries without reason." 4th September 1892, "he is quiet and talks rationally to a certain extent, does little work of sweeping the wards and carrying water, &c." 15th October 1892—"Improving in every respect." Discharged, 5th November. Dr. Keith says that the diagnosis of toxic insanity is based on the statement that this man acted "as if he were under the influence of a narcotic." He behaved similarly in the Asylum. He also admitted the use of bhang, and his father said he took it. "Financial difficulties" might lead to excess in bhang here, as they might lead to excess in liquor in other countries.
8. Matadin; Hindu; Labourer; Lucknow; 25—871.	Ganja.	Toxic insanity.	...	It is unknown whether this is the first attack, or how long it has lasted. The supposed cause is bhang. It is not known whether the man is epileptic. He is not suicidal but dangerous to others. There is no heredity. "He gives incoherent answers to questions and talks nonsense. He was brought up by the police as dangerous to other people, gets angry and throws stones at them." Admitted, 21st August 1892.	On admission "he talks loudly and incoherently; he is very quarrelsome, abusive, talks continually to himself, tears his clothes, and is dirty in his habits, does no work." There is no change till 1st December 1892, when "he is now quiet, takes care of his clothes, keeps himself clean, does some work in the garden." He goes on improving until 4th March 1893, when "he seems quite well for the last month" and is discharged cured. The type is shown as "mania."
9. Shikro; Musalman; Salt maker; Hyderabad; 35—875.	Bhang	Toxic insanity.	...	This is a second attack. The first was about five years before, when he "got well at home." The present attack has lasted about two years. The police say that the man is epileptic. He is suicidal and dangerous to others. There is no heredity. He does not answer questions put to him rationally, struggles as if he were drunk, and talks incoherently." Admitted, 13th September 1892.	"Since his admission yesterday he has been running about all over the place, throws dust and stones at other lunatics." There is no change till 1st February 1893, when "he is now quiet and gives answers rationally, takes care of his clothes, keeps himself clean." He continued to improve till 10th March 1893, when he was handed over to the care of his relations "improved." The type is shown as "mania."

Hemp Drug cases admitted during 1892—contd.

Name, race, occupation, district, age, and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity (Statement VII).	Type of insanity (Statement VI).	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from Asylum registers and from inquiry from Superintendent.
10. Baxali; Musalman; Blacksmith; Hyderabad; 25—874.	Bhang.	Toxic insanity.	...	This is the first attack, duration unknown. The supposed cause is bhang. The man is not epileptic; he is suicidal and dangerous to others. There is no heredity. He "will not answer questions put to him and talks incoherently. Seems under the influence of some narcotic. Twists his mouth and turns up his eyes and cries without reason." Admitted, 13th September 1892.	On admission, he "talks incoherently and incessantly, laughs without reason, mutters to himself when alone, keeps himself naked, is abusive and quarrelsome." 1st November 1892—"Talks rationally to a certain extent, keeps himself clean, is quiet, and does some work." He continued to improve until 4th January 1893, when he was discharged "cured." The type is shown as "mania."
11. Sevo; Hindu; Mason; Hyderabad; 40—877.	Charas.	Toxic insanity.	...	This is the first attack and of four days' duration. The supposed cause is "narcotics." The man is not epileptic. He is suicidal and dangerous to others. There is no heredity. "He is addicted to drinking, smoking charas, and eating opium; and his symptoms show poisoning of the brain by narcotics. Unable to answer questions. Incoherence. He is brought by the police as he is sometimes dangerous to himself and to others." Admitted, 25th September 1892.	On admission "he is very abusive and quarrelsome, talks incoherently, goes about naked." On 10th October, "he is quiet, works a little at the Persian wheel and takes care of his clothes." On 1st December 1892:—"Is slow in answering questions, sits in one place in a melancholy state, sometimes refuses food, does no work." On 9th January 1893, he was handed over to the care of his relations though not improved. The type is shown as "mania." Dr. Keith says the relatives told him of the use of all the drugs named by this man. Charas is mentioned as the cause because it is worse than bhang.
12. Gulazim; Pathan; Labourer; Yagistan; 30—881.	Charas.	Toxic insanity.	...	This man was convicted on 4th July 1892 of robbery, with violence, and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. While in Jail at Shikarpur he developed symptoms of insanity about 1st August 1892. The supposed cause is shown as "used to indulge in charas and bhang before." He is not suicidal but "dangerous when told to work." His family history is not known. He "has a wild look, refuses work, and comes to fight when told to work. He is otherwise quiet and morose. His habits are filthy. He covers up his body with dust, was observed to make a big hole in the cell wall with his hands. Once tore his blanket into pieces. Sits naked. Passes water in his clothes. Once was observed to throw vegetables in other cells. He sits quiet the whole day, and when asked as to why he applies dust to his body, refuses to reply." Admitted, 9th November 1892.	On admission he "sits quiet and morose, filthy in his habits, tears his clothes, does not speak with anyone." Continues much the same; but on the 16th June 1893 he is said to be "almost an imbecile." There is no change until 1st October 1893, when it is recorded that "he has no idea of space or time; is easily excited and gets violent, but is much improved." The type is shown as "mania."

Final Report of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Keith, Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Hyderabad (Sind), on the Hemp Drug cases of 1892 (submitted on 4th February 1894).

I have the honour to forward herewith the reports on previous histories of patients admitted in 1892, and to request you to be good enough to substitute them for the previous ones, as I am not pleased with them.

NO. 1. MULCHAND WALIRAM—HINDU.

There is no history of heredity. His father gives a history of sunstroke when he was in Bombay. This might have been the predisposing cause, and the use of bhang afterwards proving the exciting cause. There is only the father's statement that he had sunstroke at Bombay; there is no medical evidence. But that he indulged freely in the use of hemp drugs is shown by the history as recorded by the Magistrate and Civil Surgeon; and there being direct proof of his indulging freely in hemp drugs, and as he confesses himself that he indulged freely in their use, is always asking for them, and ready to indulge in them, his case is classified as toxic insanity (mania).

NO. 2. LACHHMAN WALJI—HINDU.

There is no further history obtainable in this case. The man has no relations in Hyderabad. He is a mendicant and came from Katiawar; but he cannot give the address of any relation from whom his previous history can be obtained; but he confesses to the habitual use of hemp drugs, knows how to prepare them, and is ready to indulge in them without stint; his case is classified therefore as toxic insanity (mania).

NO. 3. PARTO—MUSULMAN FAKIR.

This man was a mendicant about whom no previous history could be obtained. He came from Marwar. During his residence in the Asylum he was continually asking for hemp drugs or opium, knew how bhang, ganja and charas were prepared, and was ready to indulge to any extent if given these drugs. His type was classified as toxic insanity (dementia).

NO. 4. HIRAMON—HINDU FAKIR.

There is no further history obtainable in this case. He was a mendicant, and these mendicants, as a rule, freely indulge in hemp drugs; and as in the Asylum he is always asking for them, knows how to prepare bhang, ganja and charas, and is ready to indulge in them to intoxication, his case is classified as toxic insanity (mania).

NO. 5. SOBA—HINDU.

There is no further history obtainable in this case. He was also before his admission into the Asylum a mendicant; and as he is continually asking for hemp drugs, knows how to prepare bhang, ganja and charas, and is ready to indulge to intoxication in their use, the inference is that his insanity is of a toxic nature (toxic insanity, dementia).

NO. 6. METHO DETORAM—HINDU.

The history given before the Magistrate and Civil Surgeon shows that Metho was not addicted to the use of hemp drugs, and that it was not hereditary. He himself at first denied the use of them, but at the same time he knew how bhang, ganja and charas were prepared, and was always ready to indulge in them to intoxication; and he now confesses the use of hemp drugs to excess. The diagnosis and classification would appear therefore to be correct, hemp drugs forming the exciting cause of the insanity. The Asylum history of his case also shows it to be temporary and re-induced by the use of the drug (melancholia).

NO. 7. DHOLU *walad* JETHMAL—HINDU.

In the history given before the Magistrate and Civil Surgeon of Karachi the father and friend deny that Dholu indulged in hemp drugs. His father, when he brought him to the Asylum, and when he took him away, said that his son indulged in bhang, but the extent of indulgence was not ascertained. In the Asylum he was continually asking for hemp drugs, and was always ready to indulge to intoxication if hemp drugs were offered to him; and he knew how to prepare bhang, ganja and charas. The classification would therefore seem the correct one, *viz.*, toxic insanity (mania).

NO. 8. MATADIN—HINDU.

The previous history shows that hemp drugs were the exciting cause of Matadin's insanity, and that it was temporary, as he is now employed in a garden close to the asylum, is doing well, and has given over the use of hemp drugs. He confessed all along to the use of the drug, and attributed his insanity to its use. His case was therefore one of toxic insanity (mania).

NO. 9. SHIKRO FAKIR—MUSULMAN.

The history taken before the Magistrate and Civil Surgeon shows that he was in the habit of taking bhang from his infancy, and that there was no heredity. In the Asylum he was continually asking for it, and ready to indulge to intoxication. The classification toxic insanity would therefore appear to be the correct one, and that hemp drugs were the exciting cause (type mania).

NO. 10. BAXALI—MUSULMAN.

The history taken before the Magistrate and Civil Surgeon shows that Baxali indulged in bhang, ganja and charas, and that his insanity was not hereditary. He is now quite well, and testifies that he was formerly in the habit of taking bhang and smoking charas every day, and that charas smoking was the cause of his insanity. His case was therefore classified as toxic insanity (mania).

NO. 11. SEVO—HINDU.

The history taken before the Magistrate and Civil Surgeon shows that Sevo indulged in bhang, ganja and charas, chandu-smoking and opium-eating. When in the Asylum he often asked for the drugs, knew how to prepare bhang, ganja and charas, and was ready to indulge to intoxication. His case was therefore classified as toxic insanity (mania).

NO. 12. GULAZIM—PATHAN.

No previous history can be obtained except that the prisoners in the Shikarpur Jail said that he was a charas-smoker. He now confesses to its excessive use, is always asking for it, and is ready to indulge to intoxication. The diagnosis recorded, *viz.*, toxic insanity, seems therefore correct (mania).

NO. 13. DULSINGAR SINGH—HINDU.

He was a wandering mendicant, and no previous history was obtainable. In the Asylum he was constantly asking for hemp drugs and opium, and ready to indulge at any moment to the degree of intoxication. The inference is that the diagnosis of toxic insanity was the correct one (type mania).

J. F. KEITH, *Brigade-Surg.-Lieut-Col.*,
Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Hyderabad.

First Report of the Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Hyderabad (Sind), on the Hemp Drug cases of 1892 (submitted on 1st December 1893).

CASE NO. 1 OF MULCHAND.

I state that my name is Waliram, my father's name Sangatram, my age about 55 years, my religion Hindu, my caste Lohano, my calling Hawker, my residence Hyderabad town.

Mulchand (in Asylum register the name is put down as Bulchand), who is now in the Asylum for the last two years, is my son. I have five sons besides Mulchand. One of them is dead. So two are employed and two are in school. None of them is addicted to narcotics; so far as I remember none in our family has become insane. My father used to drink *bhang* every evening at a Dharamsala in a moderate quantity. I drink *bhang*, but occasionally, when I go out in the Bazar. I take a small quantity of *bhang* as a cooling stuff. My son, who is now in the Asylum, went to Bombay ten years ago and got mad. The insanity continued for nearly six months. I don't know what was the cause, but he himself told me that he used to go out in the sun to sell cloth and his head was affected by intense heat. Before he went to Bombay, he did not drink *bhang* or smoke *charas* or *ganja*. He was brought to Hyderabad and was all right for about five years; then all of a sudden he complained of pain in his head, and became insane. So far as I know he never took narcotics; but he might have done so in my absence. He was confined in the Asylum for six months and then discharged as all right. He fell in bad company, and commenced drinking *bhang* daily and smoking *charas* and *ganja* at Kali on every Tuesday for nearly five years (Temple of Goddess near Hyderabad town). I don't know what quantity of narcotics he indulged in, because he never used these things in my presence. He became gradually insane, and he was getting troublesome; he was confined in the Asylum. So far as I knew he was not dangerous to society, nor did he beat any one. He, however, used to beat me and his mother sometimes when excited. This is the third time that he has become insane in his lifetime. The insanity appears to be due to constant use of narcotics, such as *bhang*, *ganja* and *charas*. It is not hereditary. I had two brothers. They never indulged in *bhang*, etc.

J. KEITH,

Civil Surgeon, Hyderabad

THATTUMAL,

Magistrate, Second Class.

The 22nd November 1893.

NOTE.

The result of the local inquiry made in the neighbourhood of the lunatic is that he was always seen smoking *ganja* and *charas* and drinking *bhang* for the last ten or twelve years. The insanity is ascribed to use of narcotics. It is self-acquired and not hereditary. He was not epileptic, but was dangerous to society. He talked nonsense and spoke incoherently. He has become insane on three occasions. There was and is no insane person in his family. His grandfather drank a small quantity of *bhang*. His father also drinks *bhang* in a small quantity. No *ganja* or *charas* has been used by any of his family members except the lunatic.

J. KEITH,

Civil Surgeon, Hyderabad.

THATTUMAL,

Magistrate, Second Class.

The 22nd November 1893.

CASE NO. 2.—LACHHMAO

No history can be obtained as he is unable to say where his relations live.

J. KEITH.

CASE NO. 3.—PARTO.

This man died in the Asylum. He was a native of Marwar, a mendicant with no known relations or friends in Hyderabad.

J. KEITH.

CASES NOS. 4 AND 5.—HIRAMON AND SOBA.

These men were wandering mendicants and have no friends or relatives in Karachi. The police have also made searching inquiry but to no purpose.

G. BAINBRIDGE, *Civil Surgeon, Karachi,*
(Illegible) *First Class Magistrate, Karachi.*

CASE OF METHO, SON OF DETARAM, NO. 6.

Statement of Oodernomal, son of Detaram, aged 29 years, Hindu Lohana, servant, residing at Karachi.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. Do you know Metho Detaram who is now an inmate in the Lunatic Asylum at Hyderabad?</p> <p>2. How many times has he been in the Asylum?</p> <p>3. At what age he first showed symptoms of insanity?</p> <p>4. Did he follow any occupation at the time he became insane, and what symptoms of insanity did he show?</p> | <p>1. Yes, I know him; he is my younger brother.</p> <p>2. This is his second time. He was first sent to the Asylum some three years ago, when he was kept there for seven or eight months; he was then declared to be well and released. He remained well for three months after he came out of the Asylum and then again became insane. He was again sent to the hospital (Asylum) 16 months ago.</p> <p>3. He was about 18 years old when he first became insane, and he is now 21.</p> <p>4. He was employed as a servant in the shop of one Chello Mulchand, who has a coffee shop at the Ghizri Sanitarium. He was employed by Chello for three or three and a half years, and suddenly left his service and came to live in my house; there he showed symptoms of insanity. Was very abusive; used to talk nonsense; ate like a glutton; committed mischief; became violent and troublesome. I then placed him under the treatment of a native hakim (quack), but it did him no good. I then took him to the civil hospital, but there too no good was done. About this time I had to go to Hyderabad for my marriage, so I took Metho with me to Hyderabad; he became worse, so I placed him under the treatment of Dr. Tarachand for a month, but finding no change, I sent him to the Asylum through the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Hyderabad. This was the first time; second time he was sent by the Civil Surgeon of Karachi to the Asylum.</p> |
|--|--|

5. Did Metho indulge in any kind of intoxicating drug; if so, of what kind? 5. I have never seen him drink bhang or indulge in any kind of intoxicating drug, such as ganja or charas, and not even liquor.

6. Can you assign any reason for his insanity; was he in any financial or other difficulties? 6. I cannot assign any reason. He had had no difficulties.

7. Can you tell me whether there were any cases of insanity either in your father's or mother's family? 7. No; none.

8. How long after his first return from the Asylum that he kept well? 8. For a few days he was perfectly well and calm; then he began to give trouble; committed mischief; abused people. These things went on for two or two and a half months, when he was made over to the police.

9. Are you or any member of your family in the habit of taking intoxicating drug? 9. No.

Statement of Durrian, son of Detaram, aged 24 years, Hindu Lohana, residing at Karachi.

1. Do you know Metho Detaram, who is now an inmate in the Lunatic Asylum at Hyderabad, and what is he to you? 1. Yes, I know Metho, he is my younger brother.

2. When did he first show symptoms of insanity, and what was this age then? 2. He first showed symptoms of insanity little over three years ago, he was then about 17 years old.

3. How many times has he been sent to the Asylum? 3. Twice.

4. What symptoms of insanity did he first exhibit? 4. He was talking nonsense, used to eat much, commit mischief, break things, use violence. At first we put him under the treatment of native hakims, then under European doctors, but without any good result. The first time he was sent to the asylum by the Divisional Magistrate, Hyderabad, he remained there for a year and was then released; soon afterwards he again showed signs of insanity and was worse than before; we were then obliged to hand him over to the police, who sent him to the Civil Surgeon and then again to the asylum.

5. Can you tell me whether your brother Metho indulged in any kind of hemp drug, which form of the drug? 5. Metho, to the best of my knowledge, never indulged in any kind of intoxicating drug. He very seldom used to take a little liquor.

6. Can you tell me whether the medicine prescribed to him contained any hemp drug? 6. No; I cannot say that.

7. What occupation did your brother Metho follow when he first became insane, and what did he do the second time? 7. He was employed by one Chello Mulchand, coffee shopkeeper at Ghizri, and the second time he did nothing. He was with Chello for two or two and a half years.

8. Can you say whether during the two or two and a half years that he was employed at Chello's he took to intoxicating drug. Had you any means of knowing that?

8. He used very often to come to us, and I have never seen him using any kind of hemp drug, nor have I ever seen him intoxicated.

9. Was he married or unmarried when he became insane?

9. He was unmarried and has not married as yet.

10. Has there been any insanity in your father's or your mother's family?

10. No; not that I am aware of.

11. To what cause do you then assign Metho's insanity?

11. I cannot say.

12. Had he any difficulties?

12. Not that I am aware of.

Statement of Tevo, son of Jetho, aged 54 years, Hindu Lohana, residing at Karachi.

1. Do you know Metho, son of Detaram, and where he is now?

1. I know Metho. He is now in the Lunatic Asylum at Hyderabad.

2. How many times has he been sent to the Asylum and when?

2. He was first sent to the Asylum some 3½ years ago and remained there for 12 or 14 months, got all right and came to Karachi, where he did well for two or three months, and then again showed symptoms of insanity. He was therefore sent back to the Asylum.

3. To what cause do you assign his insanity. Did he indulge in any kind of hemp drug or any other intoxicating drug?

3. No; he did not. I am married to his sister this last 12 years, and I know the boy ever since. I cannot assign any cause for his insanity.

4. What occupation Metho followed when he became insane?

4. He was employed as a servant at one Chello Mulchand's at Ghizri, where he had a coffee shop; he became insane there and came to live with us. He was very troublesome, given to acts of violence, was very abusive, used to eat much, go about naked and talk nonsense. He was first placed under the treatment of a native hakim, then that of a European doctor, and finding no change he was sent to the Asylum.

5. Can you tell me what medicine the native hakim gave Metho and whether there was any hemp drug in it?

5. I can't say what medicine the native hakim gave him. It was for drinking, but I can't say whether it contained any hemp drug or whether it caused any intoxication.

6. Has there been any insanity in his father's or mother's family?

6. Not to my knowledge.

7. Was Metho in any difficulties?

7. No.

8. Is he married or unmarried?

8. Unmarried.

Statement of Chello, son of Mulchand, aged 43 years, Hindu Lohana, shopkeeper, Ghizri Sanitarium, Karachi.

1. Do you know Metho, son of Detaram, and how have you become acquainted with him?

1. I know Metho Detaram. He was my servant. I used to pay him Rs. 3 a month and food.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>2. How long did he serve with you, and why did he leave your service?</p> <p>3. When did he leave your service?</p> <p>4. Can you tell me whether Metho was in the habit of taking hemp or other intoxicating drug during the time he was in your service?</p> <p>5. Can you tell me whether he took bhang even in the hot weather?</p> <p>6. Was he in any financial or other difficulties?</p> <p>7. Can you assign any cause for his insanity?</p> | <p>2. He was with me for about two and a half or three years and left my service as subsequently his mind was little unhinged. He left my service of his own accord.</p> <p>3. About three years ago.</p> <p>4. No; I have never seen him take hemp drug of any kind, nor any other intoxicating drug. Very seldom he used to take a little liquor and only when I offered him.</p> <p>5. No; I have never seen him.</p> <p>6. No; not to the best of my knowledge.</p> <p>7. No; I cannot.</p> |
|--|---|

G. BAINBRIDGE, M.D.,
Civil Surgeon, Karachi.
 Illegible,
Magistrate, F. C.,
Karachi.

Metho has always denied the use of bhang, but knew how it was prepared and smoked. I tried an experiment one afternoon and got bhang, ganja and charas; and Sarandas (who is now discharged cured) acted as host. All the Mawalees (Sobo, Heeramona, Luximon, Gulazim, Metho and others) were attracted; and Metho, in his quiet sensible way was the most eager to join and help in their preparation and to assist in their consumption. He is now almost well, and he confesses to having used 1 pice bhang, 2 pice ganja and 2 pice charas every day, and he says moreover that his brothers and employer, Chello, knew all about it.



J. KEITH,
Superintendent, Hyderabad Asylum.

CASE OF DHOLU, SON OF JETHANAND.

No. 7.

Statement of Jethanand, son of Lahorimal, aged 50 years. Hindu Lohana, trader, resident of Manjhond in the Karachi district.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. Do you know Dholu, and what is he to you?</p> <p>2. Did he become insane; and, if so, when and what were the symptoms; what was his age when he first showed symptoms of insanity?</p> | <p>1. Yes, I know him; he is my son.</p> <p>2. My son Dholu showed symptoms of insanity 16 months ago; he was then 16 years old. At first he became abusive, speaking incoherently and nonsense; used to quarrel with members of the family and used to eat much. For a few days we confined him in a room; there he one day tore his clothes and became naked; he also became dirty in his habits. After three weeks of this state I took him to the Civil Surgeon of Hyderabad for treatment, and he advised me to send him to the lunatic Asylum there. I did so; he was kept in the Asylum for three months and was then released perfectly cured. He is now nearly 18 years of age.</p> |
|--|--|

3. Was this his first time in the Asylum, or has he been sent before ?

4. Can you say whether your son Dholu indulged in any intoxicating drug ; if so, of what kind ?

5. To what cause do you then assign his insanity ?

6. Can you tell me what was the medicine given by the native hakim ; was it for external or internal use ? If used internally, can you say whether it contained any intoxicating or narcotic ingredients ?

7. Has there been any kind of insanity in your or your wife's family ?

8. Did your son again show symptoms of insanity after he was brought from the Asylum, and did he ever afterwards become troublesome ?

9. Had he any financial or other difficulties ?

10. Is he married ; if so, before or after the insanity ?

11. What was he doing before he became insane ?

12. Did you tell the Superintendent of the Asylum at Gidu Bundar that your son indulged in bhang ?

3. This was his first time.

4. To the best of my knowledge, my son did not indulge in or make use of any kind of intoxicating drug before or after his insanity. During the summer when the weather was very hot he used, on very rare occasions, to drink bhang, but in a very moderate form and in a very small quantity.

5. Before becoming insane Dholu was suffering from piles and passed good deal of blood ; he was consequently placed under the treatment of a native hakim (quack), who almost cured him of his piles. A month after that he showed symptoms of insanity.

6. To the best of my recollection the medicine given was for external use ; he may probably have given something to drink, but I am not positive of that.

7. No. None.

8. No. Nor did he become troublesome ; on the contrary for two or three months after his release from the Asylum he did not go out of the house through shame.

9. None whatever.

10. He is married and was married before the insanity.

11. He was employed in the shop of his maternal uncle at Schwan.

12. No. I don't recollect having said so. If I have told him, I must have said that he occasionally took bhang in the hot weather.

EVIDENCE OF DHOLU, SON OF JETHANAND

No. 7, Lunatic Dholu, son of Jethanand.

1. Were you admitted into the Asylum at Gidu Bundar ?

2. Did you ever indulge in bhang or any intoxicating drug ?

3. What is your age now and what was your age when you became insane ?

1. Yes, I was.

2. No, I did not indulge in any intoxicating drugs ; occasionally in the summer when it was very hot I used to take a little bhang in a liquid state and in a very mild form. I did not take any other drug but that occasionally I used to take a little liquor, but that was on very rare occasions.

3. I am now 18 years old. I was little over 16 years when I became insane.

4. Can you assign any reason for your insanity?

4. I was suffering from piles and I lost good deal of blood for three or four months and was in very great pain. I was under the treatment of a native hakim (quack) who cured me. He gave me both medicines to drink as well as to apply externally. I am not entirely cured of the disease, but I don't lose any blood now. I took the internal medicine for one or two days. I think he gave me some opening medicines. I can't say whether there was any intoxicating drug in them, but I did not get any intoxication.

Hiranand, son of Gyanchand, aged 35 years, Hindu, Lobana, Merchant, resident of Manjhand, and now of Karachi States.

1. Do you know Dholu, son of Jethanand?

1. Yes, I know Dholu; his father Jethanand is a partner of ours.

2. Do you know them intimately?

2. Yes, I know the whole family intimately. They are all residents of our village Manjhand.

3. Do you know that Dholu had become insane and was sent to the Lunatic Asylum at Hyderabad?

3. Yes, I know that.

4. Do you know whether Dholu indulged in any kind of intoxicating drug?

4. To the best of my knowledge I have never seen him indulge in any kind of drugs, such as bhang, charas or ganja. He used occasionally to take bhang in the hot weather in a very mild form. On rare occasions he used to take a little liquor. I have never seen him intoxicated.

5. Can you then assign any reason for his insanity?

5. No, I cannot.

6. Can you tell me whether Dholu's father or his relatives are in the habit of indulging in bhang or any other intoxicating drug?

6. To the best of my knowledge I have never seen any member of his family indulging in intoxicating drugs. I know his father used to drink a little bhang now and then during the hot weather.

7. Can you tell me whether any member of Dholu's family or any relatives of his mother were or are affected with insanity?

7. No, none.

G. BAINBRIDGE, M.D.,
Civil Surgeon, Karachi.

Illegible,
Magistrate, F.C.,
Karachi.

Dholu, when he was in the Asylum, confessed all along to the use of hemp drugs.

J. KEITH,
Superintendent, Hyderabad Asylum.

CASE NO. 8.

Statement of Matadin.

I state that my name is Matadin, my father's name is Minbi, my age is 30 years, my religion is Hindu, my caste Kahir, my calling Mali, my residence now Hyderabad, but inhabitant of village Gadeya, Zilla Nawab Ganj, Bara Banki, North-Western Provinces.

I have been in Hyderabad since five years. Before that I was in my native place. Since coming to Hyderabad I have been employed in the Municipal garden as a *chota* Mali. For a short time I was Dewan Chandasing's servant. I was confined in the Lunatic Asylum for six months and seven days after I became insane. It is now nearly eight months since I have been discharged from the Asylum. The cause of insanity is that I smoke *ganja* and *charas* daily. I contracted this habit since my infancy. I know my

NOTE.
One pice worth.
Charas $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a tola.
Ganja $\frac{1}{4}$ th do.
Bhang $\frac{1}{4}$ th do.

charas is a common thing among our caste people. While I was at home I used to smoke *charas* and *ganja* twice a day, about one pice worth at a time (morning and evening).

One pice worth.
Charas $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a tola.
Ganja $\frac{1}{4}$ th do.
Bhang $\frac{1}{4}$ th do.

One day I purchased one tola of *charas*, and smoked it in company of ten persons and became insane at once because my head was affected by it. The effect of *charas* is stronger than that of *ganja*. It produces intoxication at once and lasts for about 2 or 3 hours, while *ganja* produces intoxication after 2 or 3 minutes and remains for about an hour and a half. I do not drink *bhang* often, but only on big religious days, say three or four times in a year. Since I have been discharged from the Asylum, I never had any fits of insanity. The reason is that I keep away from drinking narcotics. I have no relations here, but Maju, Head Mali in the Municipal Garden, is my countryman and knows me since I have come here. It is he who found me lying near the Fuleli Bridge and took me to the Police Chowki, whence I was sent to the Asylum. This is the first time that I have become insane.

J. KEITH,

Civil Surgeon, Hyderabad.

THATTUMAL.

The 22nd November 1893.

Magistrate, Second Class.

Statement of Maju.

I state that my name is Maju, my father's name is Sahibdin, my age is 40, my religion is Hindu, my caste is Mali, my calling Gardener, my residence Jeypore, Zilla Nawab Gunj Bara Banki, North-Western Provinces.

I know Matadin since he has come to Hyderabad, say about five years. He was employed as a *chota* mali for about two years, and after that for a short time as a servant to Dewan Chandasing; while in his service he became insane. I know Matadin used to smoke *ganja* and *charas* three times a day, one pice worth each time. One day I found him lying near the Fuleli Bridge near the town. I took him to the Police Chowki with a view to his being sent to the Lunatic Asylum for treatment. He appeared dangerous

then and talked nonsense and spoke incoherently. I am not acquainted with his family, but my village is at a distance of five miles from that of his. He is now again employed in the Municipal Garden. I take particular care of him. He has not smoked *charas* and *ganja* since his discharge from the Asylum. The result is that he is all right and has had no fits of insanity. So far as I know this was the first time that he became insane.

J. KEITH,

Civil Surgeon, Hyderabad.

THATTUMAL,

The 22nd November 1893.

Magistrate, Second Class.

NOTE.

Matadin has no relations here. He belongs to North-Western Provinces. Maju knows him for about five years, and states that Matadin was in the habit of smoking *charas* and *ganja*, and his insanity is ascribed to the use of narcotics. It cannot be ascertained whether it is hereditary or not; but the statement of Matadin shows that it is not.

J. KEITH,

Civil Surgeon, Hyderabad.

THATTUMAL,

The 22nd November 1893.

Magistrate, Second Class.

CASE NO. 9 OF SHIKRO.

I state that my name is Mahomed, my father's name Gahno, my age about 30 years, my religion Mahomedan, my caste Chano, my calling Labourer, my residence Gote Lalleno Nunari, Taluka Hyderabad.

Shikro, fakir, was my only brother. He was in the Lunatic Asylum for about two months, and died at our village about ten months ago. Before he became insane, he used to drink *bhang* daily, once in the evening, worth one pice. This habit he contracted since infancy. He did not smoke *charas* or *ganja*. My father was also a fakir, and used to drink *bhang* every morning and evening. That was also about one pice worth, and sometimes a little more. My father died about 29 years ago. Shikro was my elder brother by two or three years. No one was and is insane in our family and was and is addicted to using narcotics excepting my father and brother. My uncle is alive, and does not use narcotics. My brother became mad once before he was sent to the Asylum. The duration was about two years. When he became mad the second time, he was caught by the Police and sent to the Asylum for treatment. He was discharged, and died at home after seventeen or eighteen days. I live at a distance of six miles from Hyderabad town. He was not epileptic, but was considered dangerous to others.

J. KEITH,

Civil Surgeon, Hyderabad.

THATTUMAL,

The 22nd November 1893.

Magistrate, Second Class.

CASE NO. 10, BAXALI.

I state that my name is Baxali, my father's name Imambux, my age about 25 years, my religion Mahomedan, my caste Babar, my calling Blacksmith, my residence Hyderabad town.

I was about five months in the Lunatic Asylum. It is about eleven months since I have been discharged from it. I drink *bhang* now daily in the evening, about one pice worth, since my discharge from the Asylum. I have not lost my senses. Before I became insane, I used to smoke *charas* occasionally in company with others; sometimes I purchased *charas* with my own money, worth one pice (note one twenty-fourth part of a tola), and smoked alone. But I was not a daily smoker of *charas*. I also drank *bhang* (morning and evening), worth one pice at a time (*viz.*, $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of a tola). My father and uncle are dead. I have no relatives in the house excepting my wife. My father used to drink *bhang* daily twice (morning and evening), worth one pice at a time. My uncle also drank *bhang* twice, worth one pice at a time. None of my family members used *ganja* or *charas*. We work near fire, and therefore some of us to cool ourselves drink *bhang*. I got into the habit of smoking *charas* about six years ago. Before I got mad, I had gone out for fifteen days, so I had not tasted *bhang* or smoked *charas* during the interval. On the day I returned to Hyderabad I drank a cup of *bhang*, worth one pice, and on the same day I lost my senses. I was taken to the Lunatic Asylum about four months after I became insane. This is the first time that I have become mad; so far as I know and hear there was no insane person in our family.

J. KEITH,

Civil Surgeon, Hyderabad.

THATTUMAL,

Magistrate, Second Class.

The 22nd November 1893.

I state that my name is Butchal, my father's name Mahomed Hussain, my age about 60 years, my religion Mahomedan, my caste Battu, my calling Blacksmith, my residence Hyderabad town.

I know Baxali, son of Imambux. He is not my relative, but a neighbour. His house is near mine. I know him from his infancy. His parents are dead. There is no other relation in his house except his wife. He drinks *bhang* daily in the evening, worth one pice (note 1lb of *bhang* is sold for Re 0-6-6) to cool himself after day's work near fire. I know he occasionally smoked *charas* and drank *bhang* daily. His father was not insane. He used to drink *bhang* also both morning and evening, worth one pice at a time. His father had a brother also. He used to drink *bhang* too. In fact we all Lohars (Blacksmiths) indulge in a small quantity of *bhang* daily in the evening to cool ourselves because we work near fire. Baxali was five months in the Lunatic Asylum. I cannot say why he became mad; but I think smoking of *charas* is the cause of it. It is now eleven months since he has been discharged from the Asylum. He is all right now, and has had no fit of insanity since then. When he became insane he talked nonsense, and spoke incoherently. He was not epileptic, but was dangerous to society. People were afraid of him. He was confined in his house by his brother-in-law. This is the first time that he got mad. There was no person insane in his family and none smoked *charas* or *ganja*.

J. KEITH,

Civil Surgeon, Hyderabad.

THATTUMAL,

Magistrate, Second Class.

The 22nd November 1893.

NOTE.

It appears from local inquiry made, besides the above statements, that before Baxali became insane he was in the habit of smoking *charas* and drinking *bhang* daily in company

of other persons. There was no insane person in his family, and none smoked *charas* or *ganja*. He became mad because he freely indulged in *charas*-smoking. When he became insane, he was confined in his house, as he was considered dangerous to society. His insanity lasted for about ten months. He was not epileptic, but talked nonsense. The insanity is not hereditary. This is the first time that he has become insane. His male family members used to drink a small quantity of *bhang* daily.

J. KEITH,

Civil Surgeon, Hyderabad.

THATTUMAL,

Magistrate, Second Class.

The 22nd November 1893.

CASE NO. 11 OF SEVO.

I state that my name is Ailmal, my father's name Tanumal, my age about 30 years, my religion Hindu, my caste Lohano, my calling Curd-seller, my residence Hyderabad town.

Sevo, who was in the Lunatic Asylum for about one month and a half, was my only brother. He died fifteen days after his discharge from the Asylum. This occurred about nine months ago. My parents are dead. I have no other relations. So far as I know there was no other insane person in our family. My brother was addicted to drinking *bhang* and smoking *charas* and *ganja* and also eating and smoking opium since his infancy. He was my elder brother, and was 35 years of age when he died. He drank *bhang* morning and evening, about one pice worth. He was fond of smoking *charas* twice a day, worth one pice at a time. *Ganja* he sometimes smoked. That was also one pice worth. When he ate opium he did not smoke opium (*chandul*), but when he smoked he did not eat opium. That was also one pice worth. I have been seeing him use these narcotics since I have come to maturity. He was a mason, and used to earn about one rupee a day. He became insane soon after the death of my mother. It appears that he took her death to heart, and coupled with the fact of his affected brains caused by constant use of the above drugs he lost his head. He was not dangerous to society, but people were afraid of him. He talked nonsense and spoke incoherently. My father was not in the habit of drinking *bhang* or smoking *charas* or *ganja*. My uncle is also dead. He also did not indulge in narcotics. In fact so far as I know none of our family members was in the habit of drinking *bhang* or smoking *charas* or *ganja*.

J. KEITH,

Civil Surgeon, Hyderabad.

THATTUMAL,

Magistrate, Second Class.

The 22nd November 1893.

NOTE.

The enquiry made on the spot from several persons in the neighbourhood shows that Sevo was addicted to the use of *charas*, *ganja*, *bhang*, and opium from his infancy. He was always seen with a *chelum* in his hand (pipe), in which *ganja*, etc.; is smoked. This shows to what extent he was wedded to the habit of using narcotic drugs. There has been no insane person in his family. His head was doubtless affected by constant use of narcotics. He was not epileptic, but was dangerous to others. He got insane for the first time. His family members did not indulge in narcotics.

J. KEITH,

Civil Surgeon, Hyderabad.

THATTUMAL,

Magistrate, Second Class.

The 22nd November 1893.

FURTHER ENQUIRIES REGARDING THE ALLEGED HEMP DRUG CASES OF 1892. 195

CASE NO. 12 GULAZIM.

From Lieutenant A. F. Bruce, Assistant Political Agent, Quetta, to the Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Hyderabad (Sind), dated Quetta, the 30th November 1893, No. 1907.

In reply to your endorsement No. 126, dated 20th November 1893, I have the honour to inform you that the family of the Lunatic Gulazim, son of Zalmir, resides outside British territory. I am, therefore, unable to conduct the necessary inquiry into his past, personal and family history.

From the Superintendent District Jail Shikarpur to the Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Hyderabad, dated Shikarpur, 15th November 1893, No. 1134.

With reference to paragraph 2 of the Secretary, Indian Hemp Drugs Commission's No. 149 of 16th October last, conveyed in your endorsement No. 123 of 10th instant, I have the honour to forward herewith true extract from Vital No. 8, which contains observations of the then Medical Officer as to the demeanour, &c., of Gulazim, son of Zalmir, and to state that the information as regards his indulgence in hemp drugs was obtained from the prisoner.

2. As regards his previous history before admission into this Jail, no information can be had locally, as the prisoner belongs to one of the tribes wandering over Yakhistani hills.

Register of prisoners, convicted and under-trial, under Medical observation as to mental condition and to be reported on.

Register No.—1197.	Prisoner's name— Gulazim Zalmir.	Age—30 years.	Offence—394, I.P.C.	Sentence and date of conviction—1 year, 4th July 1892.	Date of arrival in Jail— 7th July 1892.
Date of admission into Hospital or on which came under observation.	Observations of Medical officer as to demeanour, conduct and general health of prisoner (to be recorded weekly or oftener if there is anything special to record).				Result.
3rd Aug. 1892.	Prisoner has not been working well for the past week or so. He works for a short time and then stops. When ordered to resume his work he comes to blows with the warders. When ordered by me to go and do his work he said he was ready, but after doing the work for half an hour he quietly sat down and refused to get up and work. He eats and sleeps well. He does not fight with any one unless told to work. He has a sort of wild look.				
7th ...	Prisoner continues in the same state. Does no work. Was seen throwing vegetable into other cells. His habits are also occasionally dirty.				
10th ...	The prisoner refuses to work. He made a big hole in the wall of his cell and tore his blanket into pieces. Habits are filthy.				
15th ...	Continues in the same state. Sits quiet. Takes his food.				
20th ...	Continues the same; when told to work he fights. Occasionally he works for half an hour or so and then stops.				
21st ...	Prisoner was sitting quite naked. He had applied dry earth all over his body. Had a wild look. Does not reply as to why he did so.				
26th ...	Continues in the same state. Refuses to work. Sits quiet the whole day. Sleeps for 4 or 5 hours in 24 hours.				
30th ...	Has applied dust over his face and legs. His habits are filthy.				
Sept. 5th	Continues in the same state.				
10th ...	Certified as insane.				

MULCHAND GANGARAM,
Superintendent and Medical Officer,
District Jail, Shikarpur.

LUNATIC ASYLUM, RANGOON.

(SUPERINTENDENT, DR. BAKER.)

Hemp Drug cases admitted in 1892.

Name, race, occupation, district, age and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity (Statement VII).	Type of insanity (Statement VI).	State of health on admission.	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from Asylum registers and from inquiry from Superintendent.
1. Zinulabdin; Mussulman; Tailor; Rangoon; 20, No. 262.	Ganja-smoking.	Toxic. ...	Fair ..	The medical certificate merely refers to the "History" which shows— Causation { Previous attacks. Not known. Hereditary history. Not known. Predisposing Ganja-smoking. Exciting. Ganja-smoking. Duration of disease.—One month. "Is not conscious of his condition power of attention. Most restless. Talks to himself, Dirty in his habits." Not suicidal or dangerous. Nervous system. Normal. Reflex action. Ditto. Special senses. Ditto. Pupils. Ditto.	Admitted 3rd February 1892. No improvement until 6th June, when he "answers questions to the point." On 26th June "very much improved." On 15th July "Sane." Discharged cured on 31st August 1892.
2. Jung Bahadur; Hindu; Jail peon; Rangoon; 25, No. 267.	Ganja-smoking.	Toxic ...	Fair ...	The medical certificate shows the man to be dangerous, suicidal and destructive, queer for three weeks, talking to himself and behaving strangely; finally he became excited and violent. He is sleepless. The history shows— Causation { Previous attacks. Not known. Hereditary history. Not known. Predisposing. ? Exciting. Ganja. Nervous system. Normal. Reflex action. Ditto. Special senses. Ditto. Pupils. Natural.	Admitted 26th February 1892. He began to show symptoms of improvement from the first and was discharged cured on 13th May 1892.
3. Narada; Hindu; Bhisty; Khaira; 28, No. 330.	Bhang	Toxic ...	Fair ...	The Medical Officer of Shwebo says, "About three months ago he was brought to me in a semi-comatose state apparently from bhang. He recovered, but his mind has been deranged ever since. He was quite demented.	Admitted 19th September 1892. No improvement until 3rd December, when the entry is "Improving." On 19th December he is "Sane," and on 31st March 1893, he is discharged cured.

Hemp Drug cases admitted in 1892.

Name, race, occupation, district, age and register number of lunatic.	Alleged cause of insanity (Statement VII).	Type of insanity (Statement VI).	State of health on admission	Facts ascertained from the papers.	Asylum history and facts ascertained from Asylum registers and from inquiry from Superintendent.
Narada—contd.	Bhang	Toxic ...	Fair ...	Saw visions of animals and devils crawling about him and had to be kept in close custody as he attempted to throw himself off the roof of the hospital. He is now suffering from dementia and is feeble-minded and childish in his manners and speech." The history shows— Causation { Previous attacks. None, so far known. Hereditary history. Had a brother insane. Predisposing. None. Exciting. Bhang. First attack. Not subject to epilepsy. Duration. Three months. Nervous system. Normal. Reflex action. Ditto. Special senses. Ditto. Pupils. Ditto.	

Notes.

1. The form devised apparently by Dr. Griffith when Superintendent deserves notice for certain detailed information it contains in the "history."
2. The total number of admissions from all causes in 1892 was—

Criminal	{ Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
	{ Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Non-criminal	{ Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
	{ Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
TOTAL										102

- Of these, the above three cases were the only cases ascribed in Statement VII to hemp drugs.
3. Only two ganja cases are shown under toxic insanity in Statement VI. The bhang case is not so shown.

8th February 1894.

Report of the Superintendent, Rangoon Lunatic Asylum, on the Hemp Drug cases of 1892.

With reference to your letter No. 106-Camp, dated the 6th March 1894, I have the honour to forward correspondence,* and to state that as the three men in question cannot be found, I am precluded from making any further inquiries into the

circumstances dealt with in your letter under reply.

* Not printed.



सत्यमेव जयते