

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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DOCUMENTS

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THE LEGISLATURE

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE,

DURING ITS SESSIONS

A. D. 1851--2.

Augusta:

WILLIAM T. JOHNSON, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

1852.

REPORTS
OF THE
TRUSTEES, STEWARD AND TREASURER,
AND
SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE
INSANE HOSPITAL.
1851.

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Published agreeably to Resolve of March 22, 1836.  
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Augusta:
WILLIAM T. JOHNSON, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

1851.



OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

GILMAN L. BENNETT, PARSONSFIELD ;
REUEL WILLIAMS, AUGUSTA ;
ISAAC REED, WALDOBOROUGH ;
EBENEZER KNOWLTON, SOUTH MONTVILLE ;
WILLIAM OAKES, jr., SANGERVILLE ;
ROBERT H. GARDINER, GARDINER.

SUPERINTENDENT.

JOSHUA S. TURNER, STEWARD AND TREASURER.

HENRY M. HARLOW, M. D., ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN,
AND ACTING SUPERINTENDENT.

MARIA JOHNSON, MATRON.



REPORT

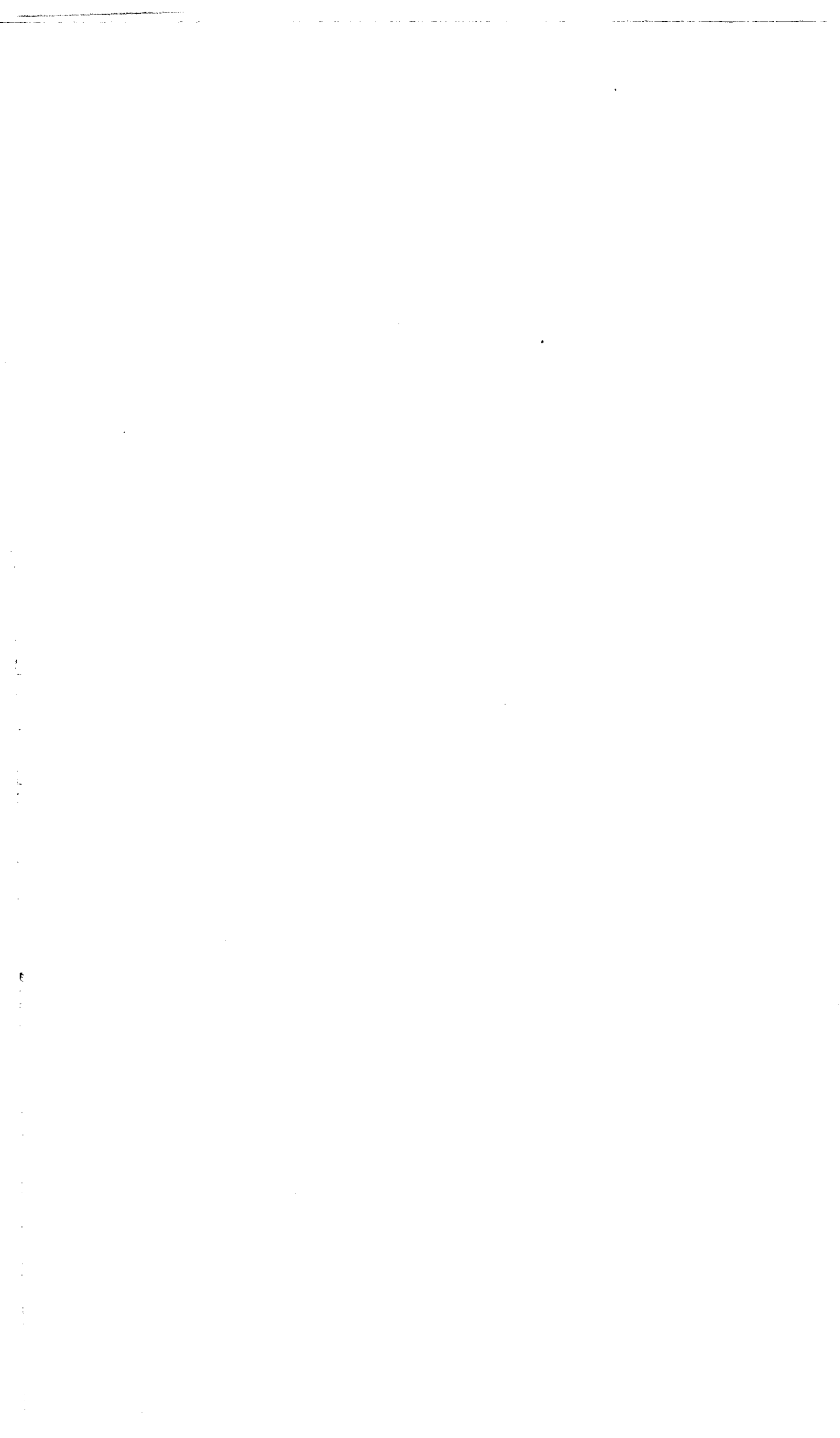
OF THE

T R U S T E E S

OF THE

INSANE HOSPITAL.

1851.



REPORT.

To the honorable the Governor and Council:

THE Trustees of the Maine Insane Hospital make the following report to the Governor and Council in compliance with the provisions of the act of August 2, 1847.

Since the last annual report of the trustees, the two south wings and most of the main building of the Insane Hospital, have been burnt. This noble edifice, the pride of our state, consecrated by public and private munificence to the most noble purposes of humanity, has been destroyed by fire, and melancholy to relate, twenty-seven of the inmates perished in the conflagration. One of the attendants, Mr. H. D. JONES, while nobly exerting himself to rescue the patients, shared the same fate.

This catastrophe occurred between three and four o'clock on the morning of the fourth of December last—a period when all was quiet and supposed to be secure from any casualty of this sort. The fire originated in the hot air chamber under the old south wing, probably from some defect in the arrangement of the smoke-pipe connected with the warming apparatus, and spread with great rapidity. The flues leading from the hot air chamber, affording a direct communication, very quickly filled the galleries with smoke, gas and heat incompatible with human life, rendering it more than probable that those who perished were suffocated long before the fire reached them.

Soon as the fire was discovered, every effort was made for

the rescue of the inmates ; first by opening their dormitories, and when the smoke and gas rendered that impracticable, recourse was had to the windows on the outside of the building by means of ladders, by which several were removed.

The progress of the fire was checked before it reached the north wing, consequently the female patients were all safely removed.

Every thing combustible in the construction of the two south wings and part of the main building, was destroyed. The brick partitions of the old south wing have fallen or have been so much injured as to render their removal necessary. The external walls, and brick partitions of the new south wing remain, having sustained but little injury.

The libraries, books and papers belonging to the Hospital, were safely removed ; also, part of the furniture, though much injured and broken by hasty removal.

The officers, without much difficulty, succeeded in procuring good temporary accommodations for the inmates, in private dwellings, in the Augusta House, and, for some of the most furious, in the county jail, under the immediate supervision of the attendants, until they could be removed by their friends or otherwise provided for.

The Trustees held a meeting as soon after the fire as practicable—saw the patients who had not been removed—found them comfortable, quiet and as well provided for, under the immediate supervision and care of the officers and attendants of the Hospital, as their conditions and circumstances would admit of.

A competent mechanic was employed under the direction of a committee of the board of Trustees, to make such temporary repairs as was deemed necessary to protect the property of the state, fit up the remaining part of the Hospital for the accommodation of the officers, the reception of patients who were supported by the state and uncalled for by their friends, or of such as might be desirous to avail themselves of the advantages of hospital treatment. These repairs were all effected with commendable

dispatch—the north wing was entirely restored at an expense in the whole of \$1,013, and again occupied by the last of December.

Up to the time of the conflagration the affairs of the Hospital had been conducted in the usual manner and with the usual success. The visits of the Trustees have been made monthly and quarterly, as provided by law—the accounts of the Steward and Treasurer settled quarterly—his vouchers carefully examined, and a rigid scrutiny exercised in every department. The Superintendent and other officers and attendants appeared zealous to study the character of insanity—to familiarize themselves with its various states and conditions—to learn the best remedies and their most successful mode of application. We have been satisfied that the most appropriate treatment for the improvement and cure of the patients was applied—that they have been well provided for and treated with suitable kindness and attention.

In January last, Dr. BATES, having been appointed by the Governor and Council to visit the insane hospitals in other states with a view of learning what improvements might be made in rebuilding the Insane Hospital whenever the Legislature may see fit to make an appropriation for that purpose, resigned the office of Superintendent. Since that time the office has remained vacant, its duties having been acceptably performed by the Assistant Physician, Dr. H. M. HARLOW, without any increase of salary. The number of attendants has been reduced to compare with the reduced number of patients, and every reduction made in the current expenses of the Hospital rendered necessary by the change of circumstances and accommodations arising from the loss of the buildings.

For information relative to the number of patients and the details of the Hospital during the past year, before and since the fire, we refer to the reports of Drs. BATES and HARLOW.

The report of the Steward and Treasurer, which is herewith submitted, exhibits the financial condition of the Hospital.

We believe that no axiom in medical science is better estab-

lished than that, under ordinary circumstances and with suitable appliances and treatment, insanity, when recent, may be as effectually cured as any other acute or important disease. But when the system, from long continuance of the disease, has become assimilated to morbid changes or organic lesions having taken place in the brain and nervous system, the ratio of cures is diminished in an inverse proportion. The statistics of our own as well as other institutions of the same kind that have fallen under our observation confirm these positions.

The Maine Insane Hospital was opened for the reception of patients in October, 1840. Up to October, 1850, a period of ten years, there had been 1,060 admissions,—embracing almost every grade and stage of insanity, from the most acute mania to the most abject and confirmed dementia and idiocy, varying from one week to more than thirty years' duration before admission. Of this number 448 have recovered and been restored to their friends and to society—being 40.70 per cent. of recoveries on the whole number of admissions. Of the 1,060 admissions, 772 were recent cases, that is, cases less than one year's duration before admission. Of this class 392 have been discharged cured—being 54.3 per cent. of cures; 216 have been improved. During this period of ten years 212 have been admitted who had manifested either suicidal or homicidal propensities, only two of whom committed suicide while in the Hospital, while 102 have recovered and are enabled to mingle in the busy concerns of life with perfect safety.

When we take this brief review of the history of the Maine Insane Hospital for the last ten years, it is apparent that it has accomplished the great and paramount object of such institutions—*the cure of the curable insane*. But this is not the only benefit that the institution has conferred on its inmates. The suicidal, the homicidal, and those madly disposed to inflict other injuries on society, have been held under suitable restraints—the public protected against their dangerous propensities—the incurable rendered more comfortable—in short, we believe all the

inmates have been to some extent restrained in their madness, improved in their condition and treated with all the care and kindness that their unfortunate circumstances most urgently demanded. Contrast these results with the stalls, cells, cages, chains, filth and neglect—the appliances in the treatment of insanity but recently, and we have too much reason to believe now in operation in many private families, poor-houses and jails, administered by persons unacquainted with the true nature and treatment of insanity and consequently incapable of judging of its wants and necessities—and what is the result? Can any person of sane mind and understanding hesitate in the choice? Cold and sordid must be that heart and lost to all feelings of humanity, that would prefer the chains and hobbles, cells and filth, neglect and unkindness, to the mild, salutary and tranquilizing treatment pursued in the Insane Hospital.

It is supposed there are in this state more than fifteen hundred insane persons fast sinking into irremediable mental prostration, with no appropriate treatment—with no adequate care—exposed to the changeful vicissitudes of the seasons and the more changeful caprices of friends and unfeeling attendants; a majority of whom, it is believed, might be restored to health and to society, and all improved under a judicious treatment with suitable appliances.

Here an important question presents itself: what are proper appliances—what is a suitable treatment? We have only time to say briefly, that the united opinion of medical philosophers and christian philanthropists is—first: seclusion or separation from society in general under a proper classification, with kind and humane treatment by constant medical and other attendants in suitable buildings for the purpose; appropriate moral influences that will tend to excite a change of thought, of action, and arouse the inert faculties of the mind. Secondly: such therapeutic agents as tend to restore the functions and maintain the integrity of the different organs that make up the sum total of the human system.

Entertaining no doubt of the truth of the preceding views of the nature and treatment of insanity; of the large and increasing number of the insane, of the demands of the public for protection against their dangerous propensities; we believe we should be recreant to the trust confided to us, deaf to the dictates of humanity, if we did not invoke the aid of the legislature in behalf of this suffering class of the community—if we did not urgently and yet most respectfully ask for an appropriation sufficient to rebuild the Insane Hospital and reinstate it in its former usefulness.

GILMAN L. BENNETT,
REUEL WILLIAMS,
ISAAC REED,
EBENEZER KNOWLTON,
WILLIAM OAKES, JR.,
R. H. GARDINER.

INSANE HOSPITAL, April 16, 1851.

REPORT

OF THE

STEWARD AND TREASURER

OF THE

INSANE HOSPITAL.

1851.



R E P O R T .

To the Trustees of the Maine Insane Hospital :

The Steward and Treasurer respectfully presents his annual report of the receipts and expenditures of the institution from April 1, 1850, to March 31, 1851.

The expenditures have been as follows, viz :

To balance account of last year in favor of treasurer,	1,289 94
To paid into state treasury, money advanced to me on account of state paupers,	1,200 00
To paid for 18,266 3-4 lbs. beef,	926 80
" " 5,757 3-4 lbs. veal, mutton and lamb,	253 28
" " 2,300 3-4 " pork, sausages and hams,	235 97
" " 7,653 1-2 " butter,	1,093 65
" " fish, of different kinds,	270 36
" " 7,108 lbs. brown sugar,	471 83
" " 210 " crushed "	22 26
" " 273 1-4 bushels of potatoes,	134 70
" " 196 barrels flour,	1,056 80
" " 46 bushels beans and peas,	57 68
" " 476 3-4 " corn and rye,	361 79
" " 219 1-2 doz. eggs,	25 72
" " 2,548 lbs. rice,	101 41
" " 511 1-2 lbs. cheese,	41 00
" " 291 galls. oil,	185 70
" " 515 lbs. lard,	41 44
" " soap,	90 95
" " hard coal,	172 74
" " 241 1-4 cords wood, 615 27, (less for oxen sold, 110 00,)	505 27

STEWARD AND TREASURER'S ACCOUNT, (*continued.*)

To paid for 692 lbs. tea,	210 61
“ “ 2,467 “ coffee,	251 36
“ “ labor, 3,122 94, (less for articles sold, 110 23,)	3,012 71
“ “ fruit and fruit trees,	56 55
“ “ 1,201 galls. molasses,	279 29
“ “ mustard and spices,	39 15
“ “ 141 1-2 lbs. dried apples,	10 28
“ “ cedar,	50 69
“ “ clothing for patients,	893 72
“ “ 55 barrels of crackers,	136 94
“ “ brown earthen ware,	1 87
“ “ beeswax,	17
“ “ furnace and setting the same,	41 58
“ “ salt,	23 43
“ “ printing,	51 00
“ “ 6 barrels sea sand,	6 00
To cash refunded to patients and to pay ex- penses home,	125 37
To paid for dressing hogs,	16 00
“ “ toll,	63 60
“ “ blacksmithing,	98 34
“ “ office chairs,	2 00
“ “ crockery ware,	108 05
“ “ pails,	3 91
“ “ surveying wood,	14 26
“ “ postage,	46 23
“ “ buffalo robes,	10 00
“ “ coffins and sexton's bills,	73 25
“ “ express service,	1 75
“ “ lumber,	34 24
“ “ onions,	6 60
“ “ cranberries,	5 50
“ “ quinces,	1 00
“ “ repairing boiler,	1 07
“ “ oxen,	106 25
“ “ repairing cooking range,	7 12
“ “ medical supplies,	173 31
“ “ oat straw,	61 32
“ “ cordage,	9 97

STEWARD AND TREASURER'S ACCOUNT, (*continued.*)

To paid for pointing ashler,	59 93
“ “ stop cock,	10 25
“ “ patent bee hive,	5 00
“ “ salæratus,	27 16
“ “ baskets,	2 89
“ “ one-half dozen hoes,	3 00
“ “ grass-seed and garden seeds,	12 51
“ “ books and stationery,	38 86
“ “ brooms and mops,	51 02
“ “ vinegar,	16 89
“ “ expenses to Boston,	9 00
“ “ matrasses, bedsteads and bedding,	372 37
“ “ table linen,	14 53
“ “ shoes and boots,	241 78
“ “ repairing chaise,	7 50
“ “ seed potatoes,	5 50
“ “ insurance on goods from Boston,	5 62
“ “ ice,	10 00
“ “ 2 cows, 47 50, (less for wheat and pig, 10 00,)	37 50
“ “ castings, tin ware and plumbing, 135 32—deduct for old iron 99 36,	35 96
“ “ white lead,	6 88
“ “ neats' foot oil,	1 25
“ “ ox work,	3 73
“ “ horse hire,	4 00
“ “ putting up steam pipe,	38 85
“ “ repairing oven,	13 45
“ “ brushes, paint, oil, &c.,	32 88
“ “ lime,	4 55
“ “ hard ware and cutlery,	104 12
“ “ for freight,	21 61
“ “ starch,	9 28
“ “ scythes, rifles and stones,	3 86
“ “ wicking,	1 17
“ “ berries,	2 00
“ “ repairing harnesses,	8 15
“ “ hops, hair combs and rotten stone,	2 53
“ “ manure,	18 42
“ “ fork and axe handles,	95
2*	

STEWARD AND TREASURER'S ACCOUNT, (*continued.*)

To paid for oats and barrel,	1 80
“ “ use of Pettengill lot,	5 00
“ “ matches, tubs and trays,	7 02
“ “ stable cellar wall,	7 50
“ “ repairing clock, &c.,	3 00
“ “ sawing wood,	2 80
“ “ 252 quarts of milk,	10 08
“ “ board, taking care of patients and other extra expenses on account of fire,	493 09
“ “ temporary repairs of buildings,	1,013 33
	<hr/>
	17,362 35
The receipts into the treasury from all sources,	16,322 31
	<hr/>
Leaving a balance in favor of the treasurer of	\$1,040 04
The resources of the Hospital are as follows:	
Due for board of patients, &c., from towns and individuals, including bad and doubtful debts,	8,370 94
There is also a balance of unexpended money in my hands, appropriated by the legislature for several specific purposes, of	611 48
	<hr/>
	9,182 42
From which sum deduct the above indebtedness,	1,040 04
	<hr/>
Leaving a balance due the Hospital,	\$8,142 38

The farm has been as productive the past year as usual, yielding a sufficient supply of hay for the stock and vegetables for the family except potatoes, which crop proved almost an entire failure.

We have quite a surplus of hay which has not been disposed of, and considering the unusual low price for which we should be obliged to sell, I submit for your consideration the propriety of building another barn to receive the crops of the present year.

I think the condition of our finances would warrant the expenditure of money for an object so desirable as the one contemplated, and there would be no necessity of resorting to the state for means.

Our farm stock consists of three horses, ten cows and twenty swine, with a good supply of carriages, farming tools, &c.

J. S. TURNER.

March 31, 1851.

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

INSANE HOSPITAL.

1851.



REPORT.

*To the Honorable, the Governor and Council
of the State of Maine :*

GENTLEMEN :—Although my connection with the Maine Insane Hospital, as its superintending officer, terminated on the thirty-first day of January last, I am advised that it is expected of me to report to you “the condition and prospects” of the institution, up to that time.

Formerly, this annual duty was one of gratification and pleasure ; but now, of sadness and sorrow.

Up to the night of December the third, our affairs were as prosperous, our prospect as cheering, and our expectations of successful labor as strong, as at any period of our lives.

Alas ! how soon were we admonished that “we know not what a day may bring forth,” and that “in the midst of life we are in death.”

Before the dawn of another day, our beautiful edifice, the pride of our State and the admiration of strangers, was enveloped in flames, and in a few short hours the larger portion was reduced to a heap of smouldering ruins ; and sadder still, and and what cast a shade of gloom and sorrow over our whole community, twenty-seven of our inmates, and a most amiable and excellent young man, the pride of his parents and relatives, fell victims to the devouring element.

The subject was investigated by an inquest of the country,

consisting of twelve of our most respectable and intelligent citizens, selected from several towns in the county, on account of their peculiar fitness for the duty.

The examination was lengthy, patient and careful. The testimony and their verdict is before the public; and I believe every person concerned, heartily acquiesces in the conclusions to which they came. Since then, I know not that any fact has thrown any additional light on the "proximate cause" of the conflagration.

To those who merely speculate on such matters, it may be easy to conjecture how fire should be communicated from a funnel sixty feet from the fire-grate, when no fire had been placed in the furnace for more than nine hours; but to those who spent ten days in the inquiry, it remained a matter of uncertainty.

The stove pipe, near where the fire was first discovered, had been put up under the Steward's directions, within six weeks of the time of the fire; and though I never examined that portion of the pipe, I had every reason to believe it occupied precisely the same position it did during the whole of the winter previous.

Much has been said about the fire being set by an incendiary; some undoubtedly believe it now. It may not be improper for me to say, I have never entertained such an idea for a moment.

Temporary repairs were promptly ordered by the Trustees, so far as to permit the occupation of the north wing and cottage for patients, and some rooms in the main building for the partial accommodation of such officers and assistants as were immediately necessary for the care of the limited number of inmates which could be received.

When we and our people were houseless, individuals and towns came promptly to our aid—and even those cities which had sent here persons chargeable to the state, without stopping to inquire about *legal* liabilities, kindly took and cared for those persons until we could receive them, and then conveyed them

back to us. Before the first of February, twenty, chargeable to the state, and thirty-two others, were with us.

The diminished state of our accommodations and number of inmates, indicated a corresponding reduction of expense, and in the number of those in charge. There seemed no way of doing this so readily and effectually, as to resign my office as superintendent, and to make other reductions in number, and in compensation, to meet the case. This has been done in a manner, it is hoped and believed, to preserve the kindest feelings to all concerned.

However severe may be the dealings of Divine Providence, it is our duty to submit, and to trust to the wisdom and benevolence of the future with unwavering confidence.

Having room for no more than two classes of each sex, it was impossible to make the condition of the inmates as comfortable, or so favorable to their recovery, as in our former situation; still I am decidedly of opinion that the class of patients with us can be better taken care of here than in private dwellings or poorhouses. The wealthy, who can provide separate apartments and special attendants for their insane friends, who are tolerably quiet, may do as well for them as to send them here. If, however, they are furious or noisy, they can nowhere be so well cared for at home as here, notwithstanding the limited and imperfect state of the accommodations.

Lest an impression should prevail that additional charges would result from our having room for only a few, and the relative expense probably increased, the trustees gave public notice that the charge would be uniform for board, attendance, &c., at two dollars per week. This excellent arrangement will free the person acting as superintendent from an onerous duty, as most persons and corporations think there are good and sufficient reasons why they should be favored as to price.

Brief Statement.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
The number of patients remaining 31st March, 1850, were	86	58	144
Admitted in ten months, to 31st January, 1851,	50	40	90
Under care,	136	98	234
Discharged—Recovered,	30	21	51
Improved,	12	28	40
Unimproved,	27	25	52
Died,	35	4	39
Remaining 31st January, 1851,	32	20	234

The first eight months before the fire our account stood as follows :

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number remaining 31st March, 1850,	86	58	144
Admitted to 30th November,	44	35	79
Under care,	130	93	223
Discharged—Recovered,	28	20	48
Improved,	6	15	21
Unimproved,	10	9	19
Died,	7	4	11
Remained 1st December, 1850,	79	45	124
	130	93	223
Highest number,	-	-	155
Lowest number,	-	-	123
Average for eight months,	-	-	143.3
Average the year previous,	-	-	137

By the above it will appear that the first eight months of the year compared well with any former period. The highest and average numbers were greater, and the recoveries at the rate of seventy-two for the year, is a considerable advance on usual proportions.

[No. 1.] Showing the disposal and state of 144 patients remaining March 31, 1850.

No.	Time of admission.	Sex.	Civil state.	Age when admitted.	Age at first attack.	By whom committed.	Duration of attack before admission.	Time in Hospital.	Discharged, dead, or remain.	In what condition.	Remarks.
15	14 Nov., 1840.	F	S	44	24	Friends.	20 years.	529 weeks.	Discharged.	Unimproved.	Now by city.
28	30 Dec., "	M	S	37	25	do.	12 do.	9 yrs. 5 mos.	do.	do.	By town—homicidal.
48	25 Feb., 1841.	M	S	53	23	Town.	30 do.	9 yrs. 9 mos.	Died.	Suffocation.	Chained 28 years—homicidal.
70	8 April, "	M	S	28	25	do.	3 do.	502 weeks.	do.	do.	Suicidal.
74	21 April, "	M	S	18	16	Friends.	2 do.	498 do.	do.	do.	
118	14 Oct., "	M	S	17	16	do.	1 do.	472 do.	do.	do.	
126	29 Oct., "	M	S	37	29	do.	8 do.	470 do.	Discharged.	Improved.	
131	13 Dec., "	F	S	27	23	Town.	4 do.	464 do.	do.	Unimproved.	
139	14 Jan., 1842.	M	S	48	33	Court.	15 do.	468 do.	Remains.	do.	Homicidal—state charge.
167	11 May, "	M	S	20	18	Friends.	2 do.	442 do.	Died.	Suffocation.	
215	2 Nov., "	M	M	70	66	do.	4 do.	395 do.	do.	Old age.	
229	23 Feb., 1843.	M	S	43	25	do.	18 do.	403 do.	do.	Suffocation.	
300	17 Nov., "	M	S	25	21	do.	4 do.	368 do.	Discharged.	Unimproved.	Massachusetts.
304	29 Nov., "	M	M	36	35	Town.	8 months.	365 do.	Died.	Suffocation.	
321	22 Feb., 1844.	F	M	37	34	do.	3 years.	364 do.	Remains.	Unimproved.	Irish—state charge.
350	26 June, "	M	W	57	27	Court.	4 do.	6 yrs. 7 mos.	do.	Improved.	Committed homicide—state charge.
366	12 Sept., "	F	M	42	39	Friends.	3 do.	323 weeks.	Discharged.	do.	
367	17 Sept., "	M	S	48	28	do.	20 do.	321 do.	Died.	Suffocation.	
427	31 May, 1845.	M	S	37	36	Town.	1 do.	5 yrs. 8 mos.	Remains.	Unimproved.	Irish—state charge.
443	27 June, "	M	S	27	25	do.	1 yr. 6 mos.	5 yrs. 7 mos.	do.	do.	
446	8 July, "	M	M	40	36	do.	9 weeks.	281 weeks.	Died.	Suffocation.	Homicidal.
465	10 Sept., "	M	M	45	30	Court.	15 years.	5 yrs. 4 mos.	Remains.	Unimproved.	State charge.
493	30 Dec., "	M	S	32	31	City.	6 months.	256 weeks.	Died.	Suffocation.	
500	24 Jan., 1846.	M	M	37	29	Friends.	8 years.	239 do.	Discharged.	Recovered.	
502	19 Feb., "	M	S	34	30	Town.	3 do.	250 do.	do.	Improved.	
503	23 Feb., "	F	S	46	27	Friends.	19 do.	249 do.	do.	Unimproved.	
514	29 March, "	M	S	29	22	Town.	7 do.	244 do.	do.	do.	

Table No. 1—(Continued.)

No.	Time of admission.	Sex.	Civil state.	Age when admitted.	Age at first attack.	By whom committed.	Duration of attack before admission.	Time in Hospital.	Discharged, dead, or remain.	In what condition.	Remarks.
528	15 May, 1846.	M	M	38	36	Town.	1 year 2 mos.	237 weeks.	Died.	Suffocation.	Epileptic.
559	22 Aug., "	F	M	42	37	do.	4 months.	194 do.	Discharged.	Improved.	
568	16 Sept., "	F	M	51	30	Friends.	6 weeks.	189 do.	do.	do.	Returned.
589	4 Dec., "	M	S	40	39	Town.	7 years.	4 yrs. 2 mos.	Remains.	Unimproved.	State charge—seven years in jail.
604	4 Feb., 1847.	F	M	30	23	do.	2 do.	4 years.	do.	Improved.	Irish—state charge. [mission.
605	17 Feb., "	M	M	52	40	do.	12 do.	199 weeks.	Discharged.	Unimproved.	Homicidal—chained 3 years—2d ad-
611	9 March, "	M	S	42	40	Court.	1 year 3 mos.	195 do.	do.	do.	Homicidal—2d admission.
613	12 March, "	F	M	36	33	Friends.	3 years.	3 ys. 10 mos.	Remains.	do.	Epileptic.
616	11 April, "	M	S	40	35	do.	1 year 3 mos.	3 yrs. 9 mos.	do.	do.	
630	20 May, "	M	M	33	33	do.	2 weeks.	184 weeks.	Discharged.	do.	Homicidal—by town.
660	20 July, "	M	S	55	27	Town.	1 year 3 mos.	159 do.	do.	Improved.	5th admission.
676	9 Sept., "	M	S	40	37	City.	3 years.	3 yrs. 4 mos.	Remains.	Unimproved.	Colored—state charge.
677	9 Sept., "	M	S	35	34	do.	1 year 2 mos.	168 weeks.	Died.	Suffocation.	State charge—Irish.
678	9 Sept., "	M	M	51	18	do.	33 years.	168 do.	do.	do.	2d admission.
679	9 Sept., "	F	S	38	25	do.	13 do.	3 yrs. 4 mos.	Remains.	Unimproved.	Irish—state charge—2d admission.
685	1 Oct., "	M	S	33	28	Town.	1 year 6 mos.	3 yrs. 4 mos.	do.	do.	
688	4 Oct., "	F	S	42	26	do.	16 years.	164 weeks.	Discharged.	do.	Chained 5 years.
693	19 Oct., "	M	M	42	40	do.	2 do.	162 do.	Died.	Suffocation.	
704	30 Oct., "	F	M	53	18	do.	35 do.	161 do.	Discharged.	Unimproved.	Homicidal.
712	26 Nov., "	M	S	28	29	Court.	8 do.	3 yrs. 2 mos.	Remains.	do.	
721	7 Jan., 1848.	M	M	28	26	Town.	2 years 3 mos.	3 years.	do.	do.	State charge—Canadian.
728	14 Feb., "	F	M	46	43	do.	3 years.	148 weeks.	Discharged.	do.	
731	18 Feb., "	M	M	55	52	do.	3 do.	145 do.	Died.	Suffocation.	
733	19 Feb., "	M	S	35	25	do.	2 weeks.	145 do.	Discharged.	Unimproved.	Colored—homicidal.
745	24 March, "	F	M	47	26	Friends.	10 years.	140 do.	do.	Improved.	2d admission.
752	24 April, "	F	S	29	26	do.	3 do.	136 do.	do.	do.	2d admission.
763	18 May, "	F	S	42	27	Town.	15 do.	124 do.	do.	do.	Deaf and dumb.

769	13 June, 1848.	M S	26 19	Friends.	2 months.	129 weeks.	Died.	Suffocation.	2d admission.
788	5 Aug., "	F M	35 31	do.	4 years.	113 do.	Discharged.	Unimproved.	2d admission.
793	15 Aug., "	M M	33 28	City.	5 do.	105 do.	do.	Recovered.	2d admission—returned.
797	17 Aug., "	M S	19 19	do.	2 weeks.	128 do.	Remains.	Unimproved.	Irish—state charge.
798	21 Aug., "	M W	60 52	Town.	8 years.	127 do.	do.	do.	
895	5 Sept., "	M S	35 27	do.	8 do.	125 do.	do.	do.	5th admission.
810	19 Sept., "	F S	19 16	do.	3 do.	118 do.	Discharged.	do.	
823	28 Oct., "	M S	33 24	Court.	9 do.	117 do.	Remains.	do.	State charge—committed homicide.
836	22 Nov., "	F M	41 25	Town.	1 year 8 mos.	114 do.	do.	Improved.	2d admission.
837	22 Nov., "	F S	31 30	City.	6 months.	113 do.	do.	Unimproved.	Irish—state charge.
838	22 Nov., "	M S	38 30	Town.	6 weeks.	72 do.	Discharged.	Improved.	
842	12 Dec., "	F M	30 29	do.	2 do.	96 do.	do.	Recovered.	
844	29 Dec., "	M S	25 22	do.	4 do.	74 do.	do.	do.	2d admission.
857	14 Feb., 1849.	M S	18 2	do.	16 years.	65 do.	do.	Unimproved.	Imbecile.
864	7 March, "	M S	50 47	do.	3 do.	99 do.	Remains.	do.	Irish—state charge—homicidal.
871	10 April, "	M M	47 40	do.	2 months.	86 do.	Died.	Suffocation.	
875	12 April, "	F W	58 49	Friends.	8 do.	93 do.	Remains.	Unimproved.	2d admission.
877	14 April, "	M M	49 38	Town.	1 year 3 mos.	85 do.	Discharged.	do.	
879	18 April, "	F M	48 48	do.	3 months.	85 do.	do.	do.	Now widow.
880	25 April, "	F S	31 23	do.	4 do.	65 do.	do.	Improved.	6th admission.
881	1 May, "	M S	27 26	Friends.	6 do.	72 do.	do.	Unimproved.	
882	2 May, "	M S	29 28	do.	8 do.	63 do.	do.	do.	
883	8 May, "	M M	65 64	do.	9 do.	56 do.	do.	Recovered.	
884	12 May, "	M M	59 37	Town.	2 weeks.	89 do.	Remains.	Unimproved.	2d admission.
889	28 May, "	M S	25 18	do.	1 year.	87 do.	do.	do.	Suicidal.
890	2 June, "	M M	40 37	do.	3 years.	86 do.	do.	do.	Irish—state charge.
891	4 June, "	M M	55 52	Friends.	1 year.	55 do.	Discharged.	do.	Suicidal.
892	6 June, "	F S	21 18	Town.	3 years 6 mos.	79 do.	do.	Improved.	2d admission.
902	18 June, "	F M	50 30	do.	6 months.	52 do.	do.	Recovered.	2d admission—Irish—state charge.
904	30 June, "	F M	45 30	do.	2 do.	82 do.	Remains.	Unimproved.	Irish—state charge.
906	1 July, "	F M	31 30	City.	3 do.	63 do.	Discharged.	Recovered.	2d admission—Irish—state charge.
907	3 July, "	M S	28 26	Friends.	3 years.	74 do.	do.	Unimproved.	
910	14 July, "	F M	38 38	do.	4 months.	69 do.	do.	do.	
916	30 July, "	F W	53 31	do.	13 do.	77 do.	Remains.	do.	2d admission.
920	11 Aug., "	F S	18 18	City.	2 do.	39 do.	Discharged.	Recovered.	
922	15 Aug., "	F M	44 44	Friends.	2 years.	59 do.	do.	Improved.	
924	20 Aug., "	M M	55 38	Town.	2 weeks.	75 do.	Remains.	Unimproved.	2d admission.
925	24 Aug., "	M S	24 17	do.	3 days.	67 do.	Died.	Suffocation.	4th admission.
927	27 Aug., "	M S	26 26	do.	1 month.	59 do.	Discharged.	Improved.	2d admission.
928	27 Aug., "	F S	49 48	do.	13 months.	47 do.	do.	Unimproved.	

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Table No. 1—(Continued.)

No.	Time of admission.	Sex.	Civil state.	Age when admitted. Age at first attack.	By whom committed.	Duration of attack before admission.	Time in Hospital.	Discharged, dead, or remain.	In what condition.	Remarks.
929	28 Aug., 1849.	F S	26 26	City.		3 months.	49 weeks.	Died.	Infl. of bowels.	Irish—state charge.
933	7 Sept., "	M M	48 48	Town.		6 weeks.	38 do.	Discharged.	Recovered.	
935	10 Sept., "	M M	32 32	do.		3 days.	64 do.	do.	Improved.	Irish—state charge—2d admission.
936	11 Sept., "	F S	44 44	Friends.		3 months.	59 do.	do.	do.	Suicidal.
940	17 Sept., "	F M	30 22	Town.		1 month.	63 do.	do.	do.	
941	20 Sept., "	M S	51 50	Friends.		16 months.	70 do.	Remains.	Recovered.	
942	29 Sept., "	M M	39 32	do.		6 do.	59 do.	Discharged.	do.	Committed homicide—suicidal.
944	4 Oct., "	F S	34 29	Town.		14 years.	29 do.	do.	Improved.	
945	8 Oct., "	M S	18 16	Friends.		3 months.	43 do.	do.	Unimproved.	
946	9 Oct., "	F M	39 30	do.		4 years 6 mos.	68 do.	Remains.	do.	2d admission.
948	10 Oct., "	M M	58 54	Court.		4 years.	28 do.	Died.	Apoplexy.	Paralytic.
950	17 Oct., "	M S	29 20	Town.		6 months.	29 do.	Discharged.	Recovered.	Homicidal.
951	25 Oct., "	M S	22 22	Friends.		3 do.	28 do.	do.	do.	
952	30 Oct., "	F W	48 26	Town.		4 years.	57 do.	do.	Unimproved.	Suicidal.
954	5 Nov., "	M S	49 16	do.		3 months.	35 do.	do.	Recovered.	3d admission—returned.
955	10 Nov., "	F W	51 36	Friends.		3 do.	27 do.	do.	do.	
956	10 Nov., "	F M	46 35	do.		3 weeks.	44 do.	do.	do.	4th admission.
957	16 Nov., "	F M	39 29	Town.		1 year.	37 do.	do.	do.	
958	21 Nov., "	M S	36 34	Friends.		18 months.	36 do.	do.	Improved.	Suicidal.
959	22 Nov., "	F S	40 39	Town.		15 do.	61 do.	Remains.	Unimproved.	
960	23 Nov., "	F M	42 15	do.		2 years.	61 do.	do.	do.	
962	28 Nov., "	F S	37 21	Friends.		6 months.	27 do.	Discharged.	Improved.	
963	30 Nov., "	F W	33 16	Town.		4 do.	26 do.	do.	Recovered.	
964	1 Dec., "	M M	47 47	Friends.		6 do.	26 do.	do.	Unimproved.	Suicidal.
965	5 Dec., "	M M	39 29	Town.		1 week.	52 do.	Died.	Suffocation.	State charge.
967	8 Dec., "	F S	24 23	do.		1 year.	37 do.	Discharged.	Recovered.	Suicidal.
968	13 Dec., "	F W	49 37	do.		1 month.	17 do.	Died.	Marasmus.	

969	21 Dec.,	1849.	F	S	52 51	Friends.	2 months.	22 weeks.	Discharged.	Recovered.	
970	21 Dec.,	"	M	S	40 38	Town.	2 years.	57 do.	Remains.	Unimproved.	Irish—state charge.
971	22 Dec.,	"	F	W	56 56	do.	6 months.	41 do.	Died.	Marasmus.	
972	27 Dec.,	"	M	M	57 42	do.	18 do.	49 do.	Discharged.	Unimproved.	Homicidal.
973	27 Dec.,	"	M	M	40 39	do.	6 weeks.	26 do.	do.	Recovered.	Suicidal.
974	27 Dec.,	"	M	S	33 26	do.	7 years.	35 do.	do.	do.	
975	4 Jan.,	1850.	M	S	15 12	do.	3 do.	36 do.	do.	Unimproved.	Epileptic.
976	15 Jan.,	"	M	S	23 23	Friends.	5 weeks.	29 do.	do.	Recovered.	
977	17 Jan.,	"	M	S	19 11	Court.	8 years.	54 do.	Remains.	Unimproved.	2d admission.
979	23 Jan.,	"	F	S	15 11	Friends.	4 do.	31 do.	Discharged.	do.	
980	28 Jan.,	"	M	S	39 38	do.	6 months.	44 do.	do.	do.	
981	4 Feb.,	"	M	M	51 25	Town.	3 do.	43 do.	Died.	Suffocation.	
982	5 Feb.,	"	F	S	22 21	do.	16 do.	26 do.	Discharged.	Improved.	Returned.
984	28 Feb.,	"	F	M	37 24	Friends.	3 years.	34 do.	do.	Unimproved.	Suicidal.
985	11 March,	"	M	M	49 49	Town.	4 weeks.	9 do.	do.	Recovered.	
986	12 March,	"	F	W	33 30	do.	4 do.	46 do.	Remains.	Unimproved.	Irish—state charge.
987	13 March,	"	F	M	25 25	City.	3 months.	46 do.	do.	do.	Irish—state charge.
988	19 March,	"	M	M	49 32	do.	6 weeks.	45 do.	do.	do.	
989	19 March,	"	F	W	74 59	Town.	2 months.	7 do.	Discharged.	Recovered.	3d admission.
991	22 March,	"	M	M	47 44	do.	3 years.	36 do.	do.	Unimproved.	2d admission.
992	25 March,	"	F	W	33 32	do.	5 months.	36 do.	do.	Improved.	Suicidal.
993	25 March,	"	M	M	30 39	Friends.	2 weeks.	19 do.	do.	Recovered.	
994	25 March,	"	F	M	40 39	Town.	9 months.	37 do.	do.	Unimproved.	

[No. 2.] Showing the disposal and state of ninety patients received during ten months.

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No.	Time of admission.	Sex.	Civil state.	Age when admitted.		By whom committed.	Duration of attack before admission.	When discharged or died.	In what condition.	Discharged, died, or remain.	Remarks.
				Age at first attack.							
995	3 April, 1850.	F	W	55	33	Friends.	3 weeks.	29 Oct., 1850.	Improved.	Discharged.	Homicidal.
996	8 April, "	F	W	32	29	do.	2 years 9 mos.	11 Dec., "	Unimproved.	do.	2d admission.
997	9 April, "	M	M	49	49	do.	2 weeks.	19 April, "	Phrenitis.	Died.	
998	10 April, "	M	M	35	35	Town.	5 do.	29 May, "	Recovered.	Discharged.	From N. B.—state charge.
999	17 April, "	F	S	51	35	Friends.	2 do.	3 July, "	Improved.	do.	
1000	24 April, "	M	S	24	16	do.	8 years.	9 Sept., "	Unimproved.	do.	
1001	25 April, "	M	S	31	25	Town.	3 weeks.	14 May, "	do.	Absconded.	
1002	27 April, "	M	M	50	50	Friends.	4 do.	27 June, "	Recovered.	Discharged.	
1003	30 April, "	M	S	35	25	Town.	2 do.	3 June, "	do.	do.	Colored.
1004	30 April, "	M	S	25	18	do.	10 days.	15 Oct., "	do.	do.	4th admission.
1005	1 May, "	M	M	50	24	do.	3 months.	11 Nov., "	do.	do.	2d admission.
1006	2 May, "	F	M	36	33	Friends.	6 weeks.	24 Sept., "	do.	do.	2d admission.
1007	4 May, "	F	S	34	30	City.	2 years.	4 Dec., "	Unimproved.	do.	
1008	4 May, "	F	M	21	20	Town.	6 months.	22 July, "	Recovered.	do.	
1009	6 May, "	M	M	54	33	City.	3 weeks.	4 Nov., "	do.	do.	
1010	7 May, "	M	S	25	23	Town.	2 years.	21 Nov., "	Improved.	do.	
1011	7 May, "	F	M	56	52	Friends.	6 weeks.	24 Oct., "	Unimproved.	do.	2d admission.
1012	9 May, "	F	S	49	23	Town.	6 do.	13 Nov., "	Improved.	do.	2d admission.
1013	10 May, "	M	S	20	14	Friends.	4 do.	27 July, "	Recovered.	do.	
1014	12 May, "	F	M	55	30	do.	4 years.		Unimproved.	Remains.	2d admission.
1015	21 May, "	F	M	54	37	Town.	17 do.	12 Nov., "	do.	Discharged.	3d admission.
1016	21 May, "	M	M	37	37	Friends.	3 months.	10 Dec., "	do.	do.	Suicidal.
1017	23 May, "	F	S	35	22	do.	12 years.	4 Dec., "	do.	do.	
1018	24 May, "	M	M	40	40	Town.	2 months.	30 Sept., "	Improved.	do.	Returned.
1019	30 May, "	F	M	46	33	Friends.	2 weeks.	29 Nov., "	do.	do.	
1020	3 June, "	M	M	35	35	Town.	4 days.	22 Dec., "	Marasmus.	Died.	Irish—state charge.
1021	7 June, "	M	S	35	31	Gov.&C.	4 years.	10 Dec., "	Unimproved.	Discharged.	sent back—State prison.

INSANE HOSPITAL.

1022	8 June,	1850.	M M	40 38	Town.	18 months.	18 Nov.,	1850.	Infl. of bowels.	Died.	
1023	8 June,	"	M W	57 37	do.	6 weeks.	14 Sept.,	"	Starvation.	do.	
1024	21 June,	"	M W	66 41	do.	6 years.	6 Dec.,	"	Unimproved.	Discharged.	3d admission.
1025	26 June,	"	F S	21 21	Friends.	3 months.			do.	Remains.	
1026	26 June,	"	F M	58 58	do.	4 do.	26 Oct.,	"	do.	Discharged.	Suicidal.
1027	29 June,	"	M S	29 29	do.	2 do.	10 Dec.,	"	do.	do.	
1028	1 July,	"	M M	34 31	Town.	2 do.	7 Dec.,	"	Recovered.	do.	2d admission.
1029	3 July,	"	F M	48 42	Friends.	4 do.	5 Dec.,	"	Improved.	do.	
1030	5 July,	"	M M	50 40	Town.	4 do.	24 July,	"	Recovered.	do.	Homicidal.
1031	8 July,	"	F M	43 35	Friends.	1 do.	16 Sept.,	"	do.	do.	
1032	10 July,	"	M M	57 38	Town.	5 weeks.	30 Sept.,	"	do.	do.	5th admission.
1033	13 July,	"	F M	43 43	Friends.	2 months.	11 Dec.,	"	Improved.	do.	
1034	15 July,	"	F M	48 48	do.	6 do.	10 Sept.,	"	Recovered.	do.	
1035	18 July,	"	F S	18 17	Town.	1 year.	26 Oct.,	"	do.	do.	
1036	22 July,	"	M M	29 25	Friends.	18 months.	5 Dec.,	"	Unimproved.	do.	
1037	20 July,	"	F W	65 65	do.	3 do.	11 Dec.,	"	do.	do.	Suicidal.
1038	23 July,	"	M S	20 20	Town.	2 do.	10 Oct.,	"	Recovered.	do.	
1039	27 July,	"	M M	40 37	Friends.	3 years.	4 Dec.,	"	Suffocation.	Died.	Paralytic.
1040	2 Aug.,	"	F M	38 29	do.	10 days.	18 Oct.,	"	Recovered.	Discharged.	5th admission.
1041	6 Aug.,	"	F S	25 25	Town.	2 months.	12 Sept.,	"	do.	do.	Irish—state charge.
1042	9 Aug.,	"	F M	49 24	Friends.	6 do.	2 Oct.,	"	Unimproved.	do.	9th admission—homicidal.
1043	11 Aug.,	"	F M	35 35	Town.	1 month.	19 Sept.,	"	Recovered.	do.	Suicidal.
1044	21 Aug.,	"	M S	24 22	Friends.	2 years.	28 Oct.,	"	do.	do.	
1045	21 Aug.,	"	M M	69 43	Town.	6 do.	8 Oct.,	"	do. [lysis.	do.	2d admission.
1046	28 Aug.,	"	F W	65 50	Friends.	15 do.	15 Oct.,	"	General para-	Died.	
1047	28 Aug.,	"	M S	18 16	City.	2 do.	4 Dec.,	"	Suffocation.	do.	Irish—state charge.
1048	30 Aug.,	"	M M	48 48	Town.	6 months.	6 Nov.,	"	Gen. paralysis.	do.	
1049	31 Aug.,	"	F S	19 19	do.	3 weeks.	18 Oct.,	"	Improved.	Discharged.	
1050	6 Sept.,	"	M S	49 34	do.	4 months.	4 Dec.,	"	Recovered.	do.	
1051	7 Sept.,	"	M M	66 66	do.	6 weeks.	20 Sept.,	"	Exhaustion.	Died.	Irish—state charge.
1052	9 Sept.,	"	F S	38 37	do.	10 months.	28 Oct.,	"	Recovered.	Discharged.	
1053	10 Sept.,	"	M W	63 41	do.	22 years.	5 Dec.,	"	Unimproved.	do.	
1054	10 Sept.,	"	F S	26 26	Friends.	5 months.	10 Dec.,	"	Improved.	do.	
1055	17 Sept.,	"	M S	24 20	do.	4 years.	4 Dec.,	"	Suffocated.	Died.	
1056	18 Sept.,	"	M M	30 29	Town.	1 year.	17 Dec.,	"	Improved.	Discharged.	Opium eater—state charge.
1057	1 Oct.,	"	M S	22 18	do.	6 months.	8 Dec.,	"	do.	do.	
1058	7 Oct.,	"	F M	57 51	Friends.	6 years.	17 Dec.,	"	do.	do.	
1059	11 Oct.,	"	M S	20 20	do.	4 months.	4 Dec.,	"	Suffocated.	Died.	
1060	17 Oct.,	"	M M	35 35	Town.	4 weeks.			Unimproved.	Remains.	
1061	20 Oct.,	"	M M	49 49	do.	1 week.	12 Nov.,	"	Recovered.	Discharged.	

Table No. 2—(Continued.)

No.	Time of admission.	Sex.	Civil state.	Age when admitted.	Age at first attack.	By whom committed.	Duration of attack before admission.	When discharged or died.	In what condition.	Discharged, died, or remain.	Remarks.
1062	21 Oct., 1850.	M	S	14	14		2 weeks.	22 Nov., 1850.	Recovered.	Discharged.	Irish—state charge.
1063	22 Oct., "	M	M	40	49	City.	7 months.	4 Dec., "	Suffocation.	Died.	2d admission.
1064	23 Oct., "	F	S	36	22	Town.	6 do.	11 Dec., "	Improved.	Discharged.	2d admission.
1065	24 Oct., "	M	S	30	28	do.	2 years.		Unimproved.	Remains.	2d admission.
1066	28 Oct., "	F	S	35	18	Friends.	17 do.	23 Nov., "	do.	Discharged.	2d admission.
1067	29 Oct., "	M	M	36	35	City.	8 months.	5 Dec., "	Suffocation.	Died.	
1068	7 Nov., "	F	S	23	21	Town.	25 do.	10 Dec., "	Unimproved.	Discharged.	2d admission.
1069	8 Nov., "	F	S	23	18	Friends.	2 weeks.	9 Dec., "	Improved.	do.	Returned.
1070	9 Nov., "	F	M	30	30	Town.	3 days.	3 Dec., "	Recovered.	do.	
1071	23 Nov., "	M	W	62	44	do.	4 months.	4 Dec., "	Improved.	do.	3d admission—returned.
1072	26 Nov., "	F	S	57	36	do.	2 weeks.	12 Dec., "	do.	do.	2d admission.
1073	26 Nov., "	M	M	55	50	Friends.	5 years.	4 Dec., "	Suffocation.	Died.	
1074	3 Dec., "	F	S	52	51	do.	14 months.	4 Dec., "	Unimproved.	Discharged.	2d admission.
1075	25 Dec., "	F	W	61	30	do.	3 months.		Improved.	Remains.	2d admission.
1076	1 Jan., 1851.	M	M	38	38	Town.	3 do.		Unimproved.	do.	
1077	7 Jan., "	F	M	52	34	Friends.	10 days.		do.	do.	3d admission.
1078	8 Jan., "	M	M	56	37	Town.	5 weeks.		Improved.	do.	5th admission.
1079	9 Jan., "	M	M	47	43	do.	3 months.		do.	do.	
1080	3 Jan., "	F	M	45	29	do.	10 days.		Unimproved.	do.	2d admission.
1081	16 Jan., "	M	W	62	44	do.	6 months.		do.	do.	4th admission.
1082	20 Jan., "	M	M	36	28	City.	2 do.		do.	do.	3d admission.
1083	24 Jan., "	M	S	29	18	Town.	2 weeks.		do.	do.	4th admission.
1084	28 Jan., "	F	S	23	18	do.	3 months.		do.	do.	2d admission.

By the foregoing tables it will appear, that of the two hundred and thirty-four cases therein contained, seventy-eight were committed by their friends, one hundred and ten by towns, and thirty-two were chargeable to the State, directly or indirectly.

It is not proper to infer in all cases, that those citizens of the State who are committed by towns are always chargeable to the towns eventually, as there is frequently an understanding between the friends and town officers, to save the trouble of filing a bond with the Treasurer of the Hospital.

The civil condition of the inmates has been as follows:—

MALES.....Married,	. . . . .	60
Single, . . . . .	. . . . .	69
Widowers, . . . . .	. . . . .	7
		<hr/>
		136
FEMALES.....Married,	. . . . .	44
Single, . . . . .	. . . . .	39
Widows, . . . . .	. . . . .	15
		<hr/>
		98

Here we see, as heretofore, the sad disproportion of single men, and the greater proportion of widowed females than males. Single men form more than half of the number of males.

The proportion of widows to widowers is nearly three to one on the relative numbers of the two sexes.

Of the deaths—

There were suffocated at the burning of the Hospital,	. . . . .	27
Died of pulmonary consumption, . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Prostration from violence of mania, . . . . .	. . . . .	2
General palsy, . . . . .	. . . . .	3
Old age, . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Chronic—abdominal inflammation, . . . . .	. . . . .	1
General wasting from disease of the brain, . . . . .	. . . . .	3
Acute abdominal inflammation, . . . . .	. . . . .	1
		<hr/>
		39

The numerous attempts to commit suicide have in no case fully succeeded. The case of homicide and suicidal cases mentioned in my last report *have been discharged by order of the selectmen*. I submit the question if some higher tribunal should not be required to commit the former, or to discharge either class?

I submit also, for the consideration of the Legislature, the subject of a penal act, making it the duty of any person who shall know of any cruelty or abuse to an insane person in the Insane Hospital or elsewhere in this state, to give information thereof to a magistrate or to the Superintendent (if at the hospital) within —— days.

Having shown something of the "condition" of the Institution, it remains to speak of "its prospects"—a report of *both* being required by the statute.

Few things could give more sincere gratification than to be able to speak with certainty of a long and prosperous future, commensurate with the wishes of those who best know the value of the Institution, to the cause of suffering humanity.

So intimately have its concerns and benefits been identified with my own feelings and interests for the past six years, that I cannot hope to inspire the same convictions in others, as have been daily gaining strength in my own mind, of its importance to the best interests of our state.

Could I do this, a few weeks would witness our dilapidated walls recovering their former position, strength and beauty, and the hearts of its friends made glad by the introduction of such improvements for convenience and usefulness as have been proved and approved by others, and which may now be adopted with little, if any, additional expense.

From some cause, unknown to me, the subject of *ample* provision for the insane has not received all that commendation and action in our state as in some others; though we may have done all we felt able, or ought to be asked to do, heretofore.

An unexpected contingency has happened, and we are now ●

to ask ourselves if the subject is less worthy of being sustained on account of that contingency? If the object was a good one and worthy public support before, it is not less so now.

True, our losses have been great, and large outlays will be required to restore that which has been destroyed, here and elsewhere; and if the expenditure involved the question of depriving any citizen of Maine of any one necessary of life, any curtailment of food and clothing, it would be well to ponder and contrast these evils with the benefits to be realized by action.

Happily, no such sacrifice is required, and the plea of personal comfort and necessity, is all in the other scale, and that in relation to a class of persons unable to care for themselves.

We know there are persons who not only doubt the utility of public provision for the insane, but oppose it with all their influence; whatever we may think of the motives of this class, we know the day has gone by for the use of arguments with such, for if the facts published from this Hospital for ten years past have not convinced them of its utility and necessity, neither would they believe "if one rose from the dead."

It may not be without interest to state what has been done by a few of our sister states in our immediate neighborhood, where there would seem to exist much the same interests to be promoted as with us.

In the State Hospital in Vermont, I saw, a few days since, three hundred and thirty-three inmates, and they are about to add another wing to the buildings.

Rhode Island has in it an institution in which are about one hundred and seventeen insane persons.

Massachusetts has four hundred and fifty-five at Worcester, and in other public and private institutions more than six hundred more; making in that state about eleven hundred under care, and the legislature is now considering the report of their commissioners, recommending the construction of another large asylum.

Shall we say these communities have done too much ; or that they have acted on defective information ? The fact is, they are now acting from necessity ; the people have filled four of these institutions to their utmost capacity, and many applications have been rejected. The citizens of these states have long enjoyed the blessings of these institutions and know their value for their insane friends. This is peculiarly a subject for calm and deliberate consideration. Every prejudice, if any unfortunately exists, should be laid aside, and the question asked and decided on its true merits, should be, what do the safe keeping, comfort and cure of the insane require at our hands ?

Should the answer be in favor of action, let it be commenced immediately ; let not the coming season be permitted to glide away without securing the exposed walls from the effects of water and frost, and such other repairs, as to give additional room and comfort to inmates and those in charge.

It remains for me gratefully to acknowledge my obligations to all the Trustees who have directed the affairs of the Hospital since my connexion with it, for the uniform kindness they have extended to me ; particularly is this due to the present board, for their sympathy and support in our late distressing affliction.

Accept for yourselves, gentlemen, my most heartfelt thanks for the kind manner in which you were pleased, on a recent occasion, to assure me of your confidence and approbation of my conduct at this Institution. However cheerless and barren may be my future course, these recollections will be, to my saddened soul, as an oasis on the desert to a weary traveler. I must not forget the numerous good citizens who proffered us their best accommodations, when we had neither house nor where to lay our head. May God bless them all. To many editors for papers, and to Mr. Fenno for valuable books, our thanks are due.

I would not close this communication, probably the last

am to make in relation to the affairs of this Institution, without bearing honorable testimony to the efficient aid and general kind deportment of the officers and employees who have been under my direction. In an Institution like this, where frequent changes of our assistants must necessarily take place, we cannot always secure unexceptionable services. It has ever been our aim to employ none but the trustworthy; if we have not always succeeded, ours is the common lot of humanity in this respect.

If there be those who believe any officer of this Institution would, knowingly, countenance a wrong act in any person employed here, I shall not attempt to deprive them of any satisfaction the opinion may give them.

I am, gentlemen,

With much respect,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES BATES.

MAINE INSANE HOSPITAL, }
Augusta, April 9, 1851. }



REPORT
OF THE
ACTING SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE
INSANE HOSPITAL.
1851.



REPORT.

*To His Excellency the Governor of Maine,
and to the Honorable Council:*

GENTLEMEN:—To complete the twelve months' report of the Maine Insane Hospital, required by the statute, it devolves on me to inform you of its condition from the 1st of February, 1851, to the 31st March of the same year, inclusive, a period of two months not embraced in the report of Doctor James Bates, late Superintendent.

Signal as has been the destiny of this noble monumental structure of christian benevolence and philanthropy, we have great reason to be thankful to Almighty God, for bringing us safely through the unparalleled vicissitudes of the past year of Hospital life.

Taking into account the embarrassments and inconveniences of the dilapidated buildings and all the adverse circumstances connected with the Hospital affairs, the past two months have been as successful and prosperous as could reasonably be expected. Indeed our hopes and expectations have been more than realized, in the comfort and happiness we have been able, through the blessing of a benignant Providence, to bestow on the unfortunate persons under our care.

Owing to the crowded condition of the north wing, the increasing number of patients, and the furious and maniacal state many of them are in, we have been obliged, contrary to our wishes as it has been, to occupy the detached brick building

called the cottage, or refuse to receive patients. As it is, we have not been able to admit all the applicants. In one instance we were under the necessity of refusing a patient on account of not having a convenient and proper place to put him.

Our classification, which we consider one of the most important considerations in the management of the insane, has been so limited, that it will appear obvious to every one that our successful operations must have been seriously checked by it. It has been impossible to prevent the quiet and convalescent patients from being annoyed by the more excited and noisy ones. We have been obliged to content ourselves with making only two classes of each sex. The middle and lower galleries of the north wing are occupied by male patients and the upper gallery and cottage are occupied by females.

There were remaining in the Hospital on the 1st of February, 1851, fifty-two patients—thirty-two males and twenty females. There have been received since, thirteen—six males and seven females, making a total of sixty-five patients who have been under treatment.

Of these, nine have been discharged—six males and three females, of whom four appeared sane—three males and one female; two were improved—one male and one female; one female was unimproved, and two males have died. Leaving in the Hospital on the 31st of March, fifty-eight patients—thirty-four males and twenty-four females.

Of the two deaths, one died of serous apoplexy, after a residence of a little more than two months with us. The other of pulmonary consumption, from which he was seriously suffering before he came to the Hospital, and was apparently in the last stages of the disease when he arrived here.

The civil condition of the patients we have treated is as follows:—Twelve males and fifteen females are married; twenty-three males and eight females are single; three are widowers and four are widows. Their ages are between fourteen and eighty-six. And the largest proportion belong to the

laboring class. Twenty-one of them—thirteen males and eight females—have no legal residence in this state, and are receiving their support from the state's treasury. All but three of these are *foreigners*, and we may safely give the opinion that, with the exception of two or three, there is little or no probability that any of them will ever be any better, either in body or mind, than they now are. Consequently their sad and unfortunate condition will have to be provided for by the state so long as they continue the rounds of this "mortal coil."

It may not be deemed improper to add to this brief statement, a few words of a general character on the causes of mental derangement, its treatment, and the rebuilding of the Hospital.

The causes of insanity may properly be divided into the remote and immediate. Under the former will be found that peculiarity in the structure of the brain, transmitted from parent to child, called hereditary predisposition; and this is the source of the most important and by far the largest number of cases arising from any one cause. There is no other one thing in the study of insanity, deserving more attention than this undeniable fact. Although it never of itself produces the disease, when it strongly exists, the most trivial circumstance will develop it, while the same cause brought to bear on others not possessing this inherent constitutional tendency, will pass, leaving them unscathed by the shafts of this worst of human ills.

We not unfrequently find the germ of the disease hidden in its lair, dormantly reposing in some of the "countless chambers of the brain," through a long life of insane parents' children, peering up perhaps now and then, in the form of some oddity or eccentricity, and arousing from its silent slumbers in the succeeding generation, to perform its work of misery and woe.

It is undoubtedly a fact that the mother is more likely to transmit the predisposition than the father and a good deal more likely to transmit it to daughters than to sons, while the father most frequently transmits it to the sons.

In looking over our records we find, of the eight hundred and forty-nine persons who have enjoyed the benefits of the Hospital since it was first opened, three hundred and ninety-two were hereditarily predisposed to insanity.

The various exciting or immediate causes which were supposed to have developed the disease in these three hundred and ninety-two cases, were ill health, intemperance, domestic trouble, loss of property, death and sickness of friends, religious excitement, over exertion, too close application to study, masturbation, disappointed affection, ungoverned passion, repelled eruption of the skin, puerperal state, epilepsy, fright, loss of sleep, paralysis, mesmerism, novel reading, and many others so obscure as to be unascertained.

To all of these and the following causes were attributed the remaining four hundred and fifty-seven cases:—Blows on the head, *coup de soleil* or direct rays of the sun, catarrh in the head, fear of future punishment, Aroostook war, excitement of law suit, desertion and Fourierism.

What were the circumstances during the life of the four hundred fifty-seven persons not insanely predisposed by hereditary formation of the brain, which rendered them peculiarly susceptible to mental derangement, we are not able to say. But that there were in each person's life, circumstances and causes operating, covertly, perhaps, on the mind or brain, up to the time insanity burst forth in all its dreadful scenes, cannot be doubted.

Errors in the early training and education of children, such as unduly tasking the young intellect, encouraging and pushing the precocious for the praise and honor of great efforts of mind and memory, too free indulgence and too much liberty, omitting the principles of virtue and permitting them to follow in the paths of vice, in fine, neglecting all those rules of education which are most conducive to the well-being of the human mind, predispose it to insanity.

When a choice of profession is made for a son, or if he makes it himself, it is not unreasonable to pay some attention

to the qualities of his head in relation to mental disease. The current of life is not unfrequently ruffled and disturbed by the want of adaptation of professional pursuits to the state of the mind at the time at which they are entered upon. The necessary educational preparations are made and the time fixed for entering on the professional race, as if the development of adequate power and the sobering of antagonist tendencies took place at the same time with all; whereas these chapters of human life open at very different pages with different persons. Meantime the potent voice of public opinion sits in judgment and determines his reputation according to the presentation which he makes at whatever time his course is thus arbitrarily opened. The disappointments occasioned by a false start in the great arena of life, spread their influence through its whole course. Unwelcome as is the thought, the period at which these irretrievable errors occur is that in which they are in truth most pardonable.

Among the assigned exciting causes of insanity enumerated above, is *religious excitement*.

Religion, unalloyed, when brought rightly and wisely before the human mind, especially in early life and during the process of education, but rarely, if ever, induces insanity. On the contrary, it is one of the best safeguards against the invasion of this terrible disease. It strengthens the tendency to hope, removes doubts and distractions, supercedes all regrets calculated to unsettle the influence of the will, explains our doubts and reconciles us to them, calms every rising storm of passion, and thus not only guides but supports us as we travel through the "weary maze of life."

Intemperance is a fruitful source of insanity. Many, very many cases are brought on, not only directly but indirectly, by this pernicious habit. Could we believe that none were driven to madness but those on whom the poisonous cup operates directly, the subject would need, comparatively, but a passing notice. But when we see the fond and dutiful wife, who en-

tered the "holy alliance" of wedlock with high hopes and expectations of a long and happy life, crushed and bowed to the earth, and reason dethroned by the cruelty and beastliness of a drunken husband, by poverty, disappointment and all the attending evils—when we see the kind and doting parent, the mother, by continued anxiety and sleepless nights on account of a dissipated son, driven to despair and melancholy, dark as the noon of night—when we see the increased liability to insanity and idiocy which children of intemperate parents possess over others by inheriting a degenerated brain and nervous system,—it makes us shrink and tremble with horror, and we can but lift the warning voice against an evil so fraught with its almost numberless ills.

The treatment we have had recourse to in the management of those committed to our trust, is in all essential points the same as that adopted in similar institutions in this and other countries. It may properly be considered under two heads, the medical and the mental treatment.

The medical treatment consists in the judicious and proper application of those remedial agents which each particular case seems at the time to require—our aim being to assist nature in repairing the physical health and restoring "functional harmony."

Depletion is but seldom required in this disease—more especially is this true of those who come to the Hospital, the acute and more active stage of the disease having previously passed. Blood-letting is very rarely resorted to. In the incipient stage, topical bleeding may be employed in some cases with marked benefit, and sometimes general bleeding proves salutary, but as a general rule it is more pernicious in its effects than productive of good.

Drastic cathartics, we find, are generally objectionable on account of the debility and nervous irritability of the system, which they serve to increase, rather than lessen. Laxatives, and the milder cathartics, we use more freely, as they serve

better to regulate the stomach and bowels. An emetic, given occasionally, renders valuable aid in bringing about this important result.

Blisters, seatons, and other counter irritants, are valuable and efficient agents in certain cases, and are not lost sight of by us in the treatment of this malady. But our main reliance is on those articles of the materia medica which come under the head of *tonics, sedatives, narcotics and revolutionists*.

Particular attention is paid to the skin, which is usually in a dry and husky condition with the insane. Warm or cold bathing, as the case seems to indicate, and thorough friction, are potent means in use to restore this great emunctory to its natural and healthy functions.

We allow our patients a plain, generous and nutritious diet, prescribing in all cases requiring it, a particular regimen.

In order to arrive at definite conclusions in the treatment, it is important and proper that we understand all the known facts and circumstances connected with the rise and progress of the disease—that we be made acquainted with the former history of the patient, his previous pursuits, his domestic and social relations, and his civil condition—that we examine the various organs of the body and their functions, to learn, if possible, how far and in what respects the disease is produced by physical, mental or moral causes, whether singly or combined, and what are the particular indications in each case.

We often find some difficulty in obtaining a full and accurate history of those brought to us for treatment. They come to the Hospital, often, not with their nearest relatives, who know all the facts and circumstances connected with the derangement, but with a neighbor or some stranger, who can best display his tact and power of deception in decoying the unfortunate sufferer to his new abode, and who can give us but a meagre account of the case in charge; or if the friends come with him, from some cause or other, either they consider them of little moment, or from some delicacy or false pride, keep back part of the facts

connected with the case. Sometimes, "the assurance that there is no insanity in a given family is made with more earnestness than that there is no consumption in it. People do not like to consider themselves obnoxious to this disease." Then we have a large number of foreigners, of whose history we can learn nothing satisfactorily. Having thoroughly investigated the case, and discriminated the particular indications, the same general principles will apply in the application of remedies, as in other diseases.

Next in consequence, if not equally important, is the mental or moral treatment, as it is usually termed. This, as Jacobi remarks, "may be summed up in two words, *kindness* and *employment*." It consists in all the curative influences brought to bear on the deranged mind—allowing all the liberty and indulgence compatible with the well-being of the patients—classification and amusements—stated religious services—encouraging selfrespect and selfcontrol—direct appeals to the affections by means of kindness and sympathy—conversation and social intercourse—scrupulously regarding all those little nameless, every day details, which affect personal comfort.

Some useful employment is by far the most salutary means yet devised to win back the light of reason. It gives the patient an appetite to relish his food and by the fatigue attending it promotes repose and refreshing sleep.

All our patients whose health will permit, are solicited to take part in some useful physical labor. They are never compelled to labor. The men work on the farm, about the house, in the garden, &c. Those who are mechanics work in the shop with the carpenter. The women employ themselves in some of the household duties, in knitting or sewing; some spend their time in reading newspapers and books from the Hospital library others engage in the various amusements of the ward. In pleasant weather they go to walk or take a drive. The males who are not able and do not choose to labor, walk and take exercise in the open air every fair day. When in the wards

they amuse themselves in reading, writing and the different games with which the apartments are supplied. They also find much amusement and healthful exercise in our new bowling saloon where they spend several hours each day.

Our inmates suffer more in winter for the want of exercise and employment than in summer. They are necessarily more confined to the house in the winter and as they have less outdoor exercise, much skill and ingenuity are requisite on the part of officers and attendants to keep their minds pleasantly and healthfully employed.

Religious exercises are held every evening in the dining hall of the main building, where the inmates congregate at the ringing of the bell. These exercises have a benignant and salutary influence on the minds of the patients. Sabbath evening a practical sermon is read in addition to the week-day service.

It is obvious to every one who has had any degree of experience in a Hospital for the insane, that the most judicious parental government and the best mode of management required for the mind diseased, differ in no essential points. The same motives and feelings which actuate a kind father in the good government of his children will prove equally applicable and efficient in the care of the insane.

In every well regulated institution of this kind there must be a code of discipline based upon kindness and protected by firmness. To sustain such a code none but a corps of intelligent, kind, philanthropic attendants must be employed—attendants who will make insanity their study—who will devote all their time and all their energies to ameliorate the condition and promote the comfort and happiness of the unfortunate fellow beings, placed in their immediate trust and who look for a higher remuneration for their labor than the paltry sum of a few dollars and cents.

We are happy to say we have secured attendants of the first order, some of whom have been employed as school teachers. We would by no means have it understood that they are infal-

lible—that they *never* become irritated and vexed,—*never* give an unkind look or speak an unpleasant word to a patient, under *any circumstances*. But we would have it *generally* understood that they share with the rest of mankind, the “imperfections and short comings” incident to human nature. Neither is there any thing peculiar in our Hospitals which mysteriously changes those who engage in this particular branch of employment “from men and women into angels,” or “on the other hand,” as some would fain believe, transforms them into tyrants and demons.

Says a distinguished Superintendent of one of our best New England Institutions for the insane, on this subject:—“Imperfection and short coming are incident to every thing human, and if, occasionally, an attendant should so far forget or disregard his obligations as to utter a harsh word or use unnecessary force, no sensible man would consider the fact as enough to outweigh the numberless benefits conferred by these institutions. To expect that a young person without any extraordinary moral endowments or any special preparation for the duty, can bear day after day and hour after hour, week in and week out, the incessant and systematic efforts of one whose power for mischief is only heightened by disease to tease and irritate him and never lose his patience, is to expect a phenomenon not often witnessed in any other department of life.”

Our attendants are young men and women from respectable and intelligent families in the community, and possess as big hearts and as sound morals as any of the hard working yeomanry of Maine.

In relation to the re-erection of the Maine Insane Hospital, little need be said by me, as the subject will be elaborately presented by the Trustees and others. Suffice it for me to say briefly, that the indispensibleness of a *home* for this suffering class of community, is obvious and undoubted—the wants of the public demand it—the reputation of the commonwealth asks it—humanity cries aloud for it—our friends and fellow citizens

bereft of reason call loudly for it. And where shall we find a better object, a nobler charity, more "heavenly and divine," on which we can "cast our bread and find it after many days?"

It is conceded by all who have investigated the subject, that insanity is fearfully on the increase in our land; especially is this true in the northern and New England States. We hazard the opinion that could an accurate census be taken of the insane and idiots who are incapable of taking care of themselves in Maine, the proportion would be found to be one in every three hundred of its inhabitants. And the same melancholy fact we believe would obtain in all the other New England states. No station or condition in life seems to present an entire immunity from the shafts of this dire disease. The old and young, the rich and poor, the high and low, the ignorant and the man of letters, are all liable to be seized with insanity. And there is not a man, woman or child in this peaceful and happy state, who may not need the quiet abode of this or some other retreat for mind diseased. Says an eminent Superintendent of a Lunatic Asylum in a neighboring State:—"Every year some of our best minds become deranged and a retreat from the cares and troubles of life is sought for them in the Hospitals of the country, which shield them from many sources of affliction and afford them increased chances of recovery."

Maine has done much for its citizens, not only in this department of benevolence, but in all the benevolent enterprises of the day. Her treasury has ever been freely and bountifully opened to all the calls of her unfortunate and suffering sons and daughters. Private beneficence has not been slow in opening its munificent hands in this channel of good. Let us not be weary in well doing. Though misfortune has overtaken us and crippled the benevolent designs of the noblest Institution in the State, let it be rebuilt, let not its dilapidated and crumbling walls remain a memento of unprosperousness. The resources of the State are ample and the good sense of the people, I am

persuaded, will consider this heaven-born charity in a favorable light and provide a home for the poor lunatic.

Do any doubt the feasibility and benefits of such an institution? We can only refer them to the four hundred and fifty two citizens of Maine who have left this Hospital restored, through the blessing of God, to reason and usefulness, during the ten years it has been in operation, as the strongest evidence in favor of its practicability.

This I doubt not is sufficient of itself to convince any reasonable mind without alluding to the amount of suffering, misery and woe which has been mitigated in the incurable insane, and the relief and comfort conferred on their friends.

In conclusion, permit me, through you, to express my thanks in behalf of the inmates of the Hospital, to all those *editors* who have continued to send us their newspapers. The amount of good these printed sheets confer on the patients is by no means inconsiderable. Many will read a newspaper who will not read a book, especially if the paper is from the vicinity of their homes. Could the *editors* see how many weary hours of the inmates time their papers serve to beguile, they would be more than compensated for all their trouble.

I would express sentiments of gratitude to Edward Fenno, Esq., of Augusta, for frequent packages of papers, and a volume of "The District School as it was." Also to J. Burton, post master of the same place, for bundles of papers and pamphlets.

To the board of Trustees I would make my most grateful acknowledgments for the confidence they have reposed in me by leaving so important and responsible a trust in the care of a servant so unworthy.

The Steward and Matron who have faithfully and indefatigably performed their respective duties and heartily co-operated with me in the arduous duties of the Hospital, have my warmest thanks.

We are under great obligations to the attendants and assist-

ants for their faithfulness and vigilance in their respective departments of duty and for their respect and kindness to us.

Cheered with the hope of a blessing from Heaven and the good will of men, we commence another year with the onerous duties of administering to the wants of the poor unfortunate persons deprived of their reason.

HENRY M. HARLOW.

INSANE HOSPITAL, }
March 31, 1851. }



A P P E N D I X .

The following persons are employed at the Insane Hospital :

JAMES P. WEEKS, *Attendant.*
WILLIAM ORBITON, “
PETER BARROWS, “
ROBERT JONES, *Farmer.*
Assistant Farmer.
WELCOME WILSON, *Watchman.*
JOHN M. POND, *Carpenter.*
AMBROSE WHITNEY, *Baker.*
ABBY WEEKS, *Attendant.*
MARGARET MARTIN, “
ELIZA JONES, “
JOSEPHINE TAYLOR, *Cook.*
REBECCA WEEKS, *Seamstress.*
ANN CONNER, *Chamber Girl.*
KEZIAH SANBORN, *Wash Girl.*

EXTRACT FROM THE REGULATIONS OF THE HOSPITAL.

Male patients admitted to the Institution, must come provided with at least two strong cotton shirts; coat, vest and pantaloons, of strong woollen cloth; two pairs of woollen socks or stockings—one black stock—a hat or cap—and one pair of shoes or boots.

Females must have at least the same quantity of underclothes, including shoes and stockings; a decent bonnet and two substantial dresses. In both cases the articles must be new and in good condition. The woollens must be of dark color.

The price of boarding, washing, medicines and attendance, is fixed at two dollars per week, for all indiscriminately.

No person over twenty-one years of age can be received without the certificates required by the act of second August, 1847.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE AND ORDER FOR ADMISSION.

To the Superintendent of the Maine Insane Hospital :

On complaint of ———, of ———, that ———, of ———, is insane, and is a proper subject for the Insane Hospital, we have made due inquiry into the facts, as required by law, and are of opinion that said ——— is insane, and that the comfort and safety of said ——— and others would be promoted by a residence therein: We therefore certify that said ——— is insane, and you are hereby ordered to receive and detain ——— in your care, until ——— shall become of sound mind, or be otherwise discharged by order of law. We also find that ——— was residing, commorant, or found in the town of ——— at the time of the arrest or examination.

Dated at ———, the ——— day of ———, A. D. 18—.

—————,	}	<i>Selectmen of the town of ———, (Justices, &c., as the case may be.)</i>
—————,		
—————,		

FORM OF BOND FOR SUPPORT.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That we — of —, in the county of —, as principal, and — of —, in the county of —, as surety, are held and bound unto — —, Steward of the Insane Hospital, at Augusta, or to his successor in said office, in the sum of two hundred dollars, to the payment of which sum, well and truly to be made to him the said — —, or to his executors and administrators, firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our seals, and dated at —, this — day of —, A. D. 185—.

The condition of this obligation is such, That whereas — of —, in the county of —, is about to be admitted as a boarder and patient to the institution aforesaid :

Now if the said — — shall pay to said — —, or to his successor in office, two dollars per week for board, washing, medicine and attendance, and pay for such necessary articles of clothing as shall be furnished to the said — — by the said — —, or his successor, and remove the said — — ; and for reasonable charges that may be incurred in case of the elopement of said —. Payments to be made semi annually, and at the time of removal, with interest on the amount after it becomes due as aforesaid : then this obligation to be null and void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

[L. S.]

Witness.

[L. S.]

QUESTIONS

To be answered in writing by the patient's family or physician.

1. Age ?
2. Married or single ?
3. Occupation ?
4. How old at first attack ?
5. Date of present attack ? What appearances ?
6. What changes since ?
7. On what subjects ?
8. Any rational intervals ?
9. Any relations ever insane, and who were they ?
10. Ever attempted suicide or homicide ? and in what manner ?
11. Destructive to clothes or property ?
12. Disposed to filthiness of person or habits ?
13. Any restraint or confinement been applied ? If so, what ?
14. If former attacks, how many, and how long ?
15. What natural peculiarities ? power of self control ? temper ? disposition ? predominant passion ? disappointments as to property, affections, wounded pride, loss of friends, family troubles ; intemperance in use of ardent spirits, tobacco, &c.
16. History of any bodily disease, especially suppressions of evacuations, eruptions, sores, &c. Injuries, Epilepsy, Palsy, &c.
17. What are supposed to have caused the attack ?
18. What curative means have been tried ? state particularly if blood-letting has been resorted to ; if so, to what extent ?