

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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THE LEGISLATURE

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE.

1864.



AUGUSTA:
STEVENS & SAYWARD, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1864.

REPORTS

OF THE

TRUSTEES AND SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

MAINE INSANE HOSPITAL,

DECEMBER, 1863.

Published agreeably to a Resolve approved March 16, 1855.

AUGUSTA:

STEVENS & SAYWARD, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1863.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

RICHARD WOODHULL, Bangor,	ALCANDER BURBANK, Lewiston,
JOSEPH BARRETT, Canaan,	GEO. A. FROST, Spring Vale,
JOHN L. CUTLER, Augusta,	GEORGE COMSTOCK, Lubec.

HENRY M. HARLOW, SUPERINTENDENT AND PHYSICIAN.
SAMUEL EMERY, ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.

THEODORE C. ALLAN, STEWARD AND TREASURER.

MARIA JOHNSON, MATRON.

REV. J. H. INGRAHAM, CHAPLAIN.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To the Honorable the Governor and Council of Maine :

The Trustees of the Maine Insane Hospital, in presenting their Report for the year ending November 30th, 1863, are happy to state that the condition of this Institution continues to be eminently satisfactory. Through another year the good providence of God has preserved it from the visitations of epidemic disease, and has rendered it successful in promoting the objects for which it was established. Of the whole number of persons who have here come under medical treatment, as large a proportion as usual has been restored to health, and many others have been so far benefitted as to furnish hope of ultimate cure; and even those who give no signs of improvement have been rendered more comfortable than they probably could have been at their several homes.

The Hospital has been visited monthly by committees of the Trustees, as the law requires. The records made by these several committees furnish data for ascertaining the condition of the Institution from month to month throughout the year. These records show that the officers have uniformly been faithful in their several stations; that the attendants have been diligent and attentive in the performance of their duties; and that every part of the establishment has been well managed. The halls and dormitories, with the furniture and bedding, have been kept clean and neat; the food has been wholesome, abundant, and well prepared; the entire building, in all its apartments, has been properly warmed and ventilated; and all the patients have received every benefit and comfort that could be expected from careful watchfulness, constant attention, and cheerful kindness.

The number of patients in the Hospital at the beginning of the year was 258. Since that time 118 have been admitted and 111 have been removed, leaving 265 still remaining. The average number during the year has been 254. Thus the full capacity of existing accommodations has generally been filled. Hence the inquiry, suggested in former annual reports, still urges itself upon us, as to what should be done for increasing hospital accommodations. It might be sufficient for a few years to come, to enlarge the present building by erecting in the rear of the central hall, a structure similar to one of the wings, with suitable accommodations for fifty more patients. Such an addition might be made without interfering with the convenience of other parts of the building, and would perhaps be the most economical arrangement for securing the additional accommodations needed. We much desire that this or some other plan will be entered upon for this purpose as soon as circumstances will permit.

The farm of the Hospital is under a fine state of cultivation, and is increasing in productiveness annually. A large part of the land is excellent for tillage; and, by underdraining, many acres of low ground, having a deep and rich soil, have become scarcely inferior to the best parts of the farm. In order to provide sufficient additional room for the storage of agricultural productions, the Trustees, at the last annual meeting of the Board, decided to build another barn, of similar style and dimensions to that which was built two years ago. This was erected and completed early in the summer, and constitutes a valuable addition to the convenience and comfort, as well as to the economy of the establishment.

In the various departments of manual labor connected with farming operations, many of the male patients in the Hospital have had almost constant opportunity for healthful exertion, and several of them have contributed largely in helping forward the work from day to day, thus combining usefulness with recreation, and securing to themselves the benefit of pleasant exercise in the open air.

The Library established through the munificence of the late Col. Black of Ellsworth, already contains about eleven hundred volumes, and will be increasing in size and value from year to year.

The McLellan Library also embraces a large assortment of interesting and profitable reading, and receives a small increase annually by means of the income derived from its fund.

The Vaughan Library consists chiefly of medical works, the value of which can be best appreciated by men belonging to the medical profession. As however there is no fund connected with this Library, no increase to its shelves is anticipated.

In addition to the bound volumes contained in these several libraries, the trustees cause to be furnished for the use of the patients a large variety of newspapers and of monthly and quarterly journals, all of which contribute much to the entertainment and satisfaction of such as are disposed to read.

It has been the constant aim of the Trustees to limit the price of board for patients to its actual cost, and to secure as great economy in actual expenditures for this purpose as would be most consistent with the best welfare and comfort of all. And great credit is due to our excellent Steward for his care and forecast in so managing the farm, and so purchasing, at wholesale, supplies of West India and other goods, as to save to the Hospital hundreds of dollars annually, and thus enable the Trustees to keep the price of board so low. Hitherto we have not been much embarrassed in keeping up the necessary amount of supplies by means of the income from board at existing rates. But as prices of all commodities have recently much increased, justice and necessity seem to require some increase in the price of board, as otherwise the resources of the Hospital will be inadequate for meeting the necessary current expenses. We have therefore decided to add twenty-five cents a week to the price of board hitherto charged, and have given instructions to the treasurer accordingly. So that from and after the first day of December, 1863, all patients will be charged two dollars and seventy-five cents (\$2.75) a week, except such as occupy private parlors, who will, as usual, be charged an additional sum.

For the details of information pertaining to the sanitary condition of the Hospital, and to the internal management of its daily affairs, we respectfully refer to the report of our highly esteemed Superintendent.

Relying on the favor of God, from whom all blessings flow, we pass on in our trust into another year; hoping that in the future, not less than it has been in the past, this Institution will be instrumental of great good to all whose mental maladies require its benefits.

Appended hereunto are the Report of the Treasurer and Stew-

ard, Appendix A ; a Schedule of Personal Property, Appendix B ; the Report of Library Committee, Appendix C ; and the Report of the Chaplain, Appendix D.

All which is respectfully submitted.

RICHARD WOODHULL,
JOSEPH BARRETT,
JOHN L. CUTLER,
ALCANDER BURBANK,
GEORGE A. FROST,
GEORGE COMSTOCK.

INSANE HOSPITAL, Augusta, Dec. 4th, 1863.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Governor of Maine, and to the Honorable Council:

GENTLEMEN:—We have again arrived at that period when in conformity to the law regulating the Maine Insane Hospital, it devolves upon us to lay before you our annual report of this Institution.

By the blessing of Divine Providence, the year just closed has been one of prosperity. The same immunity from serious accidents and epidemic disease which has so long marked the course of the Institution, has continued through another year, and our labors in behalf of those placed under our care, have been crowned with results quite as successful as at any time previous.

On the first of December, 1862, we commenced the year with two hundred and fifty-eight patients—one hundred and twenty-nine males, and one hundred and twenty-nine females. There have been received since one hundred and eighteen—sixty-six males and fifty-two females, making a total under treatment of three hundred and seventy-six—one hundred and ninety-five males, and one hundred and eighty-one females.

One hundred and eleven have been discharged during the year—sixty-seven males and forty-four females; leaving two hundred and sixty-five patients at the close of the year—one hundred and twenty-eight males, and one hundred and thirty-seven females.

The following was the apparent condition of those discharged: recovered, fifty-two—twenty-four males and twenty-eight females; improved, twenty-one—seventeen males and four females; unimproved, fourteen—eight males and six females; died, twenty-four—eighteen males and six females.

Our bill of mortality has not varied essentially from that of other years. Those who have deceased during the year had all been sufferers a long time, some for several years in succession.

Life to them had ceased to flow along its accustomed channel, in the light of day beneath the open sky, but ran

“Through caverns measureless to man,
Down to the sunless sea.”

Often had the troubled soul striven to emerge from the “briny tide,” till faint and weary of the strife, it gushed through the “font of death,” rising above cankered disease—the saddest of mysteries, and passed to the realm of eternal rest.

The causes of death in those deceased were: consumption, six; general paralysis, three; exhaustive mania, two; senile gangrene, two; congestion of brain, one; disease of heart, one; inflammation of bowels, one; inflammatory sore throat, one; erysipelas, one; pleurisy, one; old age and chronic insanity, one.

Four died in December, one in January, one in February, two in March, three in April, two in May, three in June, one in July, three in August, two in September, one in October, and one in November.

The civil condition of those admitted during the year was as follows: twenty-three males and twenty-eight females were married; forty males and twenty females were single; three were widowers and four were widows.

The causes assigned for insanity in those admitted during the year, are: ill-health, thirty-five; masturbation, ten; intemperance, seven; over-exertion, six; pecuniary trouble, four; domestic affliction, five; turn of life, four; decay of old age, three; spiritualism, three; puerperal, three; military excitement, two; religious excitement, two; epilepsy, two; disappointed ambition, one; disappointed affection, one; injury of head, one; injury of spine, one; excessive use of opium, one; unknown, twenty-seven.

Since the Hospital was first opened for the reception of patients in October, 1840, two thousand six hundred and forty-one unfortunates have enjoyed its benefits. Of these, two thousand three hundred and seventy-six have been discharged in the following conditions: recovered, one thousand and ninety-eight; improved, four hundred and sixty-one; unimproved, four hundred and forty-nine; died, three hundred and sixty-eight.

The following Table gives a view of the operations of the Hospital from its commencement to the present time.

Year.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Whole number under treatment.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Greatest number in Hospital on any day.	Least number in Hospital on any day.	Remaining at end of year.	Daily average number for the year.
1840-1	120	80	129	36	14	24	5	70	1	52	48
1841-2	89	72	141	32	16	19	5	73	50	65	59
1842-3	86	84	151	32	16	31	5	72	58	68	65
1843-4	83	75	151	30	16	23	3	79	55	76	70
1844-5	99	90	175	39	21	26	7	89	71	85	80
1845-6	102	87	187	46	22	14	5	107	80	101	93
1846-7	124	100	225	53	17	20	10	125	98	124	108
1847-8	128	125	252	60	31	14	20	135	117	127	112
1848-9	123	110	250	55	22	19	14	139	121	139	126
1849-50	110	120	249	66	25	21	14	155	123	124	137
1850-1	75	122	199	22	28	40	32	125	30	76	75
1851-2	48	42	124	23	4	8	7	34	76	84	79
1852-3	126	189	210	45	14	15	15	120	84	119	109
1853-4	109	114	228	49	15	18	32	140	114	115	129
1854-5	128	88	243	41	14	14	19	155	114	155	134
1855-6	149	114	304	54	22	19	19	194	151	190	167
1856-7	144	126	334	69	24	19	14	215	190	208	204
1857-7	126	126	334	59	25	18	24	225	205	208	213
1858-9	149	120	357	58	22	23	17	240	205	237	222
1859-60	136	133	373	63	22	17	31	246	227	240	236
1860-1	135	123	375	55	25	16	27	255	239	252	248
1861-2	125	119	377	57	24	19	19	263	244	258	254
1862-3	118	111	376	52	21	14	24	266	242	265	254

Table showing the number of Monthly Admissions since the opening of the Hospital.

Admitted.	1840-1.		1841-2.		1842-3.		1843-4.		1844-5.		1845-6.		1846-7.		1847-8.		1848-9.		1849-50.		1850-1.		1851-2.		1852-3.		1853-4.		1854-5.		1855-6.		1856-7.		1857-8.		1858-9.		1859-60.		1860-1.		1861-2.		1862-3.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
October,	5	3	7	4	5	3	5	2	3	5	5	6	3	1	10	10	5	3	5	5	8	3	2	3	1	2	6	7	3	1	6	11	8	5	3	5	2	8	9	5	6	6	7	5	9	234	
November,	9	4	2	1	1	2	5	4	4	4	2	1	2	8	3	5	5	11	2	9	2	4	6	2	4	1	2	6	3	2	7	7	6	4	9	4	3	4	6	3	10	3	9	5	4	5	206
December,	8	1	3	3	4	0	4	3	3	6	5	2	3	4	5	2	2	2	7	4	0	2	2	3	11	3	4	4	6	5	4	2	10	3	7	4	3	2	6	3	5	1	10	3	5	3	182
January,	5	2	5	1	1	1	2	4	3	1	6	1	4	4	4	2	5	6	5	1	6	3	2	3	6	1	6	9	2	5	6	5	7	4	3	3	6	2	9	4	4	6	2	3	2	2	174
February,	7	4	4	0	5	2	2	5	2	0	1	2	2	4	7	4	4	3	2	2	4	3	2	0	6	3	3	5	7	4	7	3	3	5	6	3	4	4	4	3	7	4	5	1	6	4	168
March,	7	8	1	2	4	4	2	3	3	4	5	6	3	3	6	3	3	3	5	5	2	4	3	2	9	4	7	7	3	6	8	6	8	7	6	3	6	4	9	2	6	6	6	4	7	2	218
April,	10	4	6	6	3	1	3	3	1	4	4	6	4	1	5	6	5	7	7	3	6	1	2	1	6	2	6	4	11	2	7	7	4	7	8	5	10	8	2	4	9	7	2	8	7	3	228
May,	4	5	8	7	4	3	6	3	6	7	4	4	9	5	2	7	5	4	6	9	7	2	4	0	4	4	2	8	7	8	4	6	6	5	11	7	5	6	10	7	6	5	9	2	4	5	252
June,	8	6	6	6	12	3	6	1	11	5	3	5	8	7	5	4	9	7	6	2	3	4	6	3	4	2	5	4	6	1	8	4	6	8	6	8	9	10	6	6	5	5	6	5	7	4	261
July,	4	1	5	3	3	2	2	2	3	4	4	7	7	6	8	5	5	7	6	6	2	3	0	0	4	7	7	3	6	4	10	6	6	5	8	5	9	6	7	6	3	4	3	5	4	6	219
August,	2	3	1	3	3	7	3	2	7	4	5	5	9	2	9	6	5	7	4	6	4	4	1	0	6	6	6	4	3	3	7	5	5	7	4	5	13	5	6	8	6	7	7	5	4	8	232
September,	3	2	2	5	6	2	6	5	4	7	4	10	9	2	7	7	8	5	5	2	2	1	5	1	2	4	5	8	2	6	10	8	9	7	5	5	4	7	5	5	9	5	10	6	10	7	249

It is a fact somewhat significant that the number of patients admitted into the Hospital the past two years has been less than that of any corresponding period within the last ten years, which may be owing in part to the new and unusual occupation which has so thoroughly possessed the American mind since 1861. The awakening by the great rebellion of that wholesome principle in man—love of country, which was slumbering in the heart, has seemed to check for a time the onward flow of insanity.

Notwithstanding the number of admissions the past year has been somewhat smaller, the daily average of patients in the Hospital has exceeded that of any previous year of its history save that of 1862, which was the same.

The crowded state of our wards has rendered it necessary to discharge a number of those who were quiet and harmless, in order to make room for such as seemed to need the accommodations more. In this way we have been able to receive all who have sought admission.

It scarcely seems necessary to say anything in this report relative to making further provision for the insane in our State, as the subject has been repeatedly alluded to heretofore. The lapse of another year has in no manner lessened the need. The reasons for extending the accommodations for this class of human sufferers are even more potent than ever before. Every year quite a number have to be sent away from the Institution for want of room, who would be better cared for to remain under its gentle, restraining influence. We can but hope that the Legislature will take the subject into consideration, and make full provision for the wants of this needy portion of the community.

A glance at the assigned causes of insanity in those who have been admitted during the year, shows that the most prominent one is ill health; and I am persuaded that whoever will take the trouble to examine the annual reports of any hospital for the insane, in this or other countries, will find by far the larger number of cases treated are set down as having been induced by the same cause. Our own observation has long since convinced us that if some means could be devised by which the tone of physical health could be elevated, the wards of our lunatic asylums would soon become comparatively vacant, and our labor in this speciality lightened in no small degree. It must be apparent to all, that any one of the many moral causes of insanity falling upon a constitution de-

prived by physical degeneration or otherwise, of one-half or three-fourths of its vital power, must act with proportionate force, and eventually result in the overthrow of the individual attacked.

The higher the tone of physical health, the greater the power of resistance to all kinds of disease, especially that of insanity. It is not surprising that there should be so much insanity when we consider the great amount of physical impairment that exists, and as a proof of the latter, we have only to look at the astounding results recently developed by the examining surgeons in their work connected with the late draft, ordered by the United States Government, and here we find only the physical condition of the male portion of the community between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-five, a period in the life of man when we should expect to find the most vigorous health—the highest tone of physical vitality. If the result of those examinations is a fair sample of physical soundness in the remaining portion of the population—and I fear, if tried by a similar test, the other sex would fall somewhat below in the scale, we are, certainly, as a race, in an alarming condition.

To the errors of life may be traced its ills. In ministering to his wants and desires, man passes through three successive stages. First—that in which his physical necessities are provided for—the nourishing and sustaining of the body, by the use of such articles of food as furnish the requisite amount of gluten, starch and fat. Then, in the second stage, he begins to cast about for something that will assuage or alleviate his cares, his anxieties and mental sufferings, and he calls to his aid the great intoxicating principle, found so abundantly in all fermented liquors. Finally, to enhance both mental and physical enjoyment, he flies to the family of narcotics, foremost in which stand tobacco and opium. No error in life is so fruitful of evil to mind and body, as the free indulgence in these two great classes of nature's productions, alcoholic stimulants and narcotics.

Few are aware of the extent in which these are indulged by a very large class of our people, especially narcotics, and of all narcotics, tobacco is most extensively used, and by far the largest number of people on the globe. Opium follows next. The effect of these substances, when taken into the system, is too well understood to require a description. That they are deleterious, all are ready to admit, but all are not willing to refrain from their use. The right is known, but the wrong pursued.

Insanity is produced by a combination of causes, and we believe that the popular narcotics so liberally indulged in at the present day, play no unimportant part in the great work of mental destruction going on about us. They certainly impair the physical functions—they weaken the vital forces of the body, and render it less impregnable and less resistive to the attacks of disease, thereby paving the way to insanity.

It is not unfrequent to find users of tobacco uniting with it the use of alcoholic liquors, and to both, opium is sometimes added, making a battery of no ordinary power, which will rapidly reduce the most formidable breast-work of nerve formation, and hurl from the very citadel of man, all that makes him noble and God-like.

Rarely do we see one who is intemperate in the use of ardent spirits, who does not indulge in the use of one or the other of these narcotics, generally tobacco in some of its forms. When once the habit is fixed, it requires more moral power to break from the use of a narcotic than from an alcoholic stimulant, and he who would abstain from drinking, can do it with greater ease when he first gets rid of his narcotic. Tobacco most assuredly whets the appetite for liquor.

In the moral treatment of those who come under our care, the law of kindness is kept continually in view. The fettered mind, bound by physical disease, needs the most gentle touch that the finger of sympathy can impart to light the veil and win it back to its normal wonted channel, where the streams of thought may flow unlogged to the ocean of reason.

Every portal leading to the inner soul, prostrated by disease, should be draped with all that is delicate and fine, that each reporter may convey nought that will irritate or harm a single fibril of that which makes us rational and immortal.

In former reports, we have alluded to the value of pictures hung upon the walls of apartments for the insane, and we cannot forbear repeating once more the desire that the walls of our Hospital may be better supplied with these useful ornaments.

The moral effect of a cheerful home-like apartment upon the insane, is most salutary, and we know of nothing which contributes so much to make a room cheerful and pleasant, as works of art, like paintings and engravings tastefully arranged. People who visit similar institutions in other States, after visiting this, do not fail to observe our unpleasant deficiency in this respect. We flat-

ter ourselves, that the friends of this Hospital, who have so liberally fostered its growth to the present time, will not allow it to lack anything which will conduce to the comfort and happiness of the unfortunate inmates.

In years that have passed since the Hospital was established, something has been done by way of improving and ornamenting the grounds about the buildings, such as could be attended to without interfering with other important objects; but there remains much more that could and ought to be done, in order to carry out fully the benevolent designs of the Institution. The desire has long been in our heart, that the spacious ground in front, extending to the river-side, might be scientifically laid out and ornamented with trees and shrubs, walks and drive-ways, terraces and hedges. It could be made, with little expense, one of the most picturesque and lovely spots to be found in all the land, where the inmates could resort for amusement and recreation, and the morbid sensitive mind could delight itself in the beauties of nature and art.

Pleasure grounds, beautified as these could so easily be, would give us an advantage in the moral treatment of the patients which we do not now possess, and it would relieve the highways of an encumbrance which is liable to prove troublesome.

We fully believe that a more worthy object could not be found on which to bestow the exercise of a discriminating benevolence, and it would be a source of gratification if some sympathising friend of the insane, would establish a small fund, the income of which could be appropriated annually for this important purpose. Every dollar thus invested, would prove morally remunerative in a degree not easily estimated, to all "minds diseased" that might, in after years, become associated with the fruits of the expenditure.

We refer with pleasure to the increasing value of the farm and its great importance to the Institution. The growing interest manifested in this department is shared by all who observe its healthful influence upon the inmates. The effect of a few hours of moderate exercise in the open air, upon the farm, in the garden, or about the buildings, is of incalculable good to all persons deprived of reason who can be induced to engage in it. While the male patients, in large numbers, are employed out of doors, the females who are able and willing, find abundance of employ-

ment and amusement in doors. All of the clothing and bedding required in the Institution is made by them.

Since the enlargement of the farm, by purchases alluded to in former reports, it has been found necessary to have additional barn accommodations, and in accordance with instructions from the Trustees, a fine, commodious barn has been built the past season, similar to the one erected two years ago. The farm buildings are now ample and sufficient for all necessary purposes, and they are so arranged as to make easy and convenient the management of this important department of the Hospital.

The substantial wharf that was built a year ago, proves to be a very convenient and valuable piece of property. It furnishes a new place of resort for the patients, where they go with attendants in the summer season, and beguile many a weary hour in the pleasing sport of fishing.

Religious worship, in our chapel, has been regularly attended every Sabbath evening, by such of our household as are able and feel an interest in the exercises. The happy effect of this stated weekly service, upon minds diseased, as conducted by our good Chaplain, Rev. J. H. Ingraham, is, we believe, what the benevolent founders of the Institution designed. Many a sorrowing heart here finds words of comfort and consolation, which no other treatment, medical or moral, could bestow.

We have been highly favored the past year in having an excellent corps of attendants and assistants. No institution of the kind can boast of a better class of young men and young women, than are now in our employ. They are kind, faithful and obliging to all with whom they have to do, and the utmost harmony prevails throughout the household. It is a well established fact, and understood by all who seek employment here, that the law of kindness is the fundamental principle which is to be employed in managing all of the unfortunate who are placed here for treatment, and any one who departs from it, soon learns that he is in an uncongenial atmosphere, and either corrects his course or goes elsewhere for employment.

Two changes in the office of Assistant Physician have been made since our last report. On the 5th of December last, Dr. R. L. Cook, who had performed with commendable fidelity the duties of the office for more than two years, having received an appointment of Assistant Surgeon in the volunteer army, resigned his post here.

On the 15th of the same month, Dr. Thomas H. Emery came, and performed the duties of the office in a very satisfactory manner, for a period of seven months, when receiving an appointment in the army similar to that of his predecessor, he felt it his duty to vacate the situation, much to our regret. Since that time the duties of the office have been well performed by Dr. Samuel Emery, who bids fair to make an efficient and faithful officer.

It is our pleasure to acknowledge once more the receipt of the following newspapers, from the generous editors and proprietors. They are distributed among the inmates every week, and afford them much pleasure and satisfaction: The Age, Kennebec Journal, Maine Farmer, Gospel Bannër, Augusta; Hallowell Gazette, Hallowell; Gardiner Home Journal, Gardiner; American Sentinel, Bath; Christian Mirror, Portland Transcript, Maine Teacher, Portland; Maine Democrat, Saco; Democrat and Free Press, Rockland; Republican Journal, Belfast; Ellsworth American, Ellsworth; Machias Union, Machias Republican, Machias; Eastport Sentinel, Eastport; Whig and Courier, Bangor; Republican Clarion, Skowhegan; Eastern Mail, Waterville; Lewiston Falls Journal, Lewiston; and the Morning Star, Dover, N. H.

For their confidence and kind counsel, we are very grateful to the Board of Trustees, who ever manifest a deep interest in all its affairs, and seek to promote the best good of all connected with the entire establishment.

To those immediately associated with me in the official duties of the Hospital, I am under many obligations, for their unremitting faithfulness and fidelity.

We are indebted to Hon. Lot M. Morrill, for several volumes of valuable public documents, to Hon. George A. Frost, for several interesting pictures, and to Rev. J. H. Ingraham, for pamphlets and papers.

Entering upon the duties of another Hospital year, we renewedly commend the interests of this great charity to Him who sees the end from the beginning, praying that such divine aid may be given as shall result in the greatest good to all who may be placed here for treatment.

HENRY M. HARLOW.

MAINE INSANE HOSPITAL, Nov. 30, 1863.

APPENDIX.

EXTRACT FROM THE REGULATIONS OF THE HOSPITAL.

Male patients admitted into the Institution, should come provided with at least two strong cotton shirts; coat, vest and pantaloons of strong woolen cloth; two pairs woolen socks or stockings; one neck cravat, or stock; one hat or cap; and one pair of boots or shoes.

Females should have at least the same quantity of under clothes, including shoes and stockings, decent bonnet, and two substantial dresses. The woollens should be of dark color. It is quite desirable also, that a Bible or Testament should not be forgotten in the outfit. The price of board, washing, medicine and attendance is fixed at \$2.50 per week. Payments made quarterly, or when the patient is removed.

No person over twenty-one years of age can be received without the certificates required by the act regulating the Hospital in the Revised Statutes.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE AND ORDER FOR ADMISSION.

STATE OF MAINE.

To the Superintendent of the Maine Insane Hospital:

WHEREAS, the undersigned, Selectmen (or Mayor and Aldermen) of —, in the county of —, this day, on complaint to us made in writing, of — of —, in said county, — of —, of said —, who therein says that said — is insane, and is a proper subject for said Hospital, made due inquiry into the condition of said —, and called before us such testimony as was necessary to a full understanding of the case; whereupon it appeared to us that said — was insane, and were of opinion that the safety and

comfort of said — and others interested, would be promoted by a residence in said Hospital, and accordingly determine that said — be sent forthwith to said Institution.

We therefore certify that said — is insane, and that — was residing, commorant and found in the town of, — aforesaid, at the time of arrest and examination aforesaid; and you, the said Superintendent, are hereby ordered and required to receive said — into said Hospital, and detain — in your care until — shall become of sound mind, or be otherwise discharged by order of law, or by the Superintendent or Trustees.

Given under our hands, at said —, this — day of —, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and —.

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, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, firmly by these presents.

Scaled with our seals, and dated at —, this — day of —, A. D. 186—.

The condition of this obligation is such, That whereas — — of —, in the county of —, is about to be admitted as a boarder and patient at the Institution aforesaid: Now if the said — — shall pay to said — —, or his successor, and remove the said — —, and for reasonable charges that may be incurred in case of the elopement of said — —; payment to be made quarterly, 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.

Witness.

[L. S.]

[L. S.]

QUESTIONS

TO BE ANSWERED 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 any, what?
14. If former attacks, how many, and how long did they continue?
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 the 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 cause or causes are supposed to have induced the attack?
18. What curative means have been tried? State if blood-letting has been resorted to? if so, to what extent?

(A.)

To the Trustees of the Maine Insane Hospital:

GENTLEMEN:—The following report of the financial affairs of the Hospital, for the year ending November 30, 1863, is respectfully submitted, viz:

PAYMENTS.	
Balance due the Treasurer, in last account,	\$2,973 23
Cash paid for provisions,	18,917 81
“ “ “ labor,	8,057 23
“ “ “ fuel and lights,	3,386 07
“ “ “ clothing,	2,712 32
“ “ “ medicine,	409 40
“ “ “ furniture,	387 08
“ “ “ coffins and fixtures,	145 25
“ “ “ repairs and improvements,	2,922 59
“ “ “ stationery and postage,	238 80
“ “ “ soap,	336 41
Miscellaneous,	930 48
	\$41,416 67
RECEIPTS.	
Cash from patients, for board, clothing, &c.,	37,058 16
Balance due the Treasurer,	4,358 51
	\$41,416 67
RESOURCES.	
Debts due the Hospital,	9,927 81
Liabilities against the Hospital,	7,457 54
	\$2,480 27
The products of the Farm are as follows:	
110 tons of hay at \$18 per ton,	\$1,980 00
12 tons of straw, at \$6 per ton,	72 00
61 bushels of oats, at 75c. per bushel,	45 75
61 bushels of barley, at \$1.20 per bushel,	73 20
1,000 bushels of beets, at 35c. per bushel,	350 00
100 bushels of turnips, at 40c. per bushel,	40 00
80 bushels of corn, at \$1 per bushel,	80 00
300 bushels of apples, at 40c. per bushel,	120 00
25 bushels of beans, at \$2 per bushel,	50 00
1,400 bushels of potatoes, at 45c. per bushel,	630 00
11,000 pounds of squashes, at 1c. per pound,	110 00
15,750 pounds of pork, at 8c. per lb.,	1,260 00

Products of the Farm, (Continued.)

1,200 heads of cabbage, at 6c. per head,	\$72 00
Milk (from pasturing), at 3c. per quart,	600 00
Stock and produce sold,	597 54
	\$6,080 49

T. C. ALLAN, *Treasurer and Steward.*

INSANE HOSPITAL, NOV. 30, 1863.

(B.)

SCHEDULE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

4 horses at \$100 each,	\$400 00
1 yoke oxen,	125 00
17 cows at \$25 each,	425 00
45 pigs at \$3.50 each,	157 50
75 cords wood at \$4.50 per cord,	337 50
325 tons coal, cost \$9 per ton,	2,925 00
12,000 pounds pork at 8c. per pound,	960 00
4,000 pounds beef at 7c. per pound,	280 00
3,240 pounds butter, at 25c. per pound,	810 00
150 pounds of tallow, at 10c. per pound,	15 00
3,500 pounds sugar, cost 13½c. per pound,	472 50
250 pounds tea, cost 80c. per pound,	200 00
50 pounds coffee, cost 40c. per pound,	20 00
350 pounds of rice, cost 7c. per pound,	24 50
25 pounds raisins, cost 17c. per pound,	4 25
600 pounds dried apples, cost 6c. per pound,	36 00
250 gallons molasses, cost 42c. per gallon,	105 00
80 gallons syrup, cost 52c. per gallon,	41 60
10 bushels beans, cost \$2 per bushel,	20 00
600 bushels beets, at 40c. per bushel,	240 00
900 bushels potatoes, at 45c. per bushel,	405 00
25 bushels onions, at \$1.25 per bushel,	31 25
6 bushels cranberries, at \$2 per bushel,	12 00
500 bushels corn, at 83c. per bushel,	415 00
90 bushels apples, at \$1 per bushel,	90 00
75 cords wood, at \$4.50 per cord,	337 50
325 tons coal, cost \$9 per ton,	2,925 00
1 ton squashes, at 1½c. per pound,	30 00
50 gallons apple-sauce, at 55c. per gallon,	27 50
6 pairs boots, at \$4 per pair,	24 00
24 pairs shoes, at \$1.58 per pair,	37 92
24 pairs socks, at 50c. per pair,	12 00
75 brooms, at 27c. each,	20 25

Schedule of Personal Property, (Continued.)

Crockery and glass ware, new and in store,	\$175 00
Medicine on hand,	125 00
Dry fish,	100 00
Soap, starch and spices,	50 00
100 barrels flour, at \$7.75 per barrel,	775 00
70 tons hay, at \$18 per ton,	1,260 00
4 tons straw, at \$7 per ton,	28 00
1 ton shorts, at \$42 per ton,	42 00
300 cabbages, at 6c. each,	18 00
60 bushels salt, at 50c. per bushel,	30 00
10 bushels rye, at \$1.25 per bushel,	12 50
1,400 pounds cheese, at 13c. per pound,	182 00
Furniture in use,	6,700 00
Carriages and farming tools,	1,200 00
Fire engine and apparatus,	1,000 00
McLellan library,	400 00
McLellan library fund,	500 00
Vaughan library,	300 00
Col. Black library,	1,000 00
Col. Black library fund,	2,500 00
Total,	\$28,363 77

(C)

INSANE HOSPITAL, December 4, 1863.

To the Trustees:

The undersigned, Committee on Libraries, have purchased 107 volumes of books, and have procured an extensive assortment of newspapers and other periodicals for the use of patients.

The sums disbursed, in payment of the above, amount to \$250 77.

An additional quantity of books have been recently ordered, but are not yet received.

The Libraries now contain about two thousand and four hundred volumes.

The Library Funds, amounting to \$3,000, remain invested in State of Maine bonds, at six per cent.

Respectfully submitted.

R. WOODHULL, }
J. L. CUTLER, } *Committee.*

(D.)

To the Trustees of the Maine Insane Hospital :

GENTLEMEN—In making my report for the Hospital year just closed, I would record the goodness of God in affording me health and strength to attend to the duties devolving upon me as the Chaplain of the Institution.

It has been such a season of comparative health to the inmates, that but few deaths have occurred, and the most of those deceased, have been conveyed home, to be interred by the side of kindred and friends ; so that I have been called to attend but few funerals during the past year.

Attention at the Chapel on Sabbath evenings, and when funeral services have occurred there, has been good, and the quietness of the congregation has been such as to give satisfaction.

It is pleasant, and gratifies me much, to have many of the inmates come near me at the close of the services at the Chapel, and manifest their pleasure in being present, by the shake of hands and their smiling faces.

Whenever I pass through the galleries, I am saluted by many, who approach me as one whom they seem to recognize as a friend.

I endeavor, in my services, to leave the impression that I deeply sympathize with them in all their burdens and sorrows, and that the great object of all connected with the Hospital, is, to make their situation as comfortable as the nature of the case will admit.

I have continued, as heretofore, to receive the same kind offices of respect and assistance from our faithful and excellent Superintendent and his Assistant, from the efficient and well qualified Steward, from the kind and discreet Matron, and from all, in fact, who are connected with the internal government of the Institution.

The services at the Chapel have continued to be promoted in interest by our choir, led by Dr. Harlow and his amiable wife.

All which is respectfully submitted,

By yours, with esteem,

JOHN H. INGRAHAM.

AUGUSTA, November, 1863.