

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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Public Documents of Maine:

BEING THE

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF VARIOUS

PUBLIC OFFICERS AND INSTITUTIONS

FOR THE YEAR

1868-9.

AUGUSTA:

SPRAGUE, OWEN & NASH, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1869.

REPORTS

OF THE

TRUSTEES AND SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

MAINE INSANE HOSPITAL.

DECEMBER 1, 1868.

PUBLISHED AGREEABLY TO A RESOLVE APPROVED FEBRUARY 23, 1865.

AUGUSTA:
OWEN & NASH, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1868.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

TRUSTEES.

WILLIAM B. LAPHAM, M. D., President, WOODSTOCK.

GEORGE COMSTOCK, Esq., LUBEC.

HON. GEORGE A. FROST, SPRINGVALE.

JOHN T. GILMAN, M. D., Secretary, PORTLAND.

HON. M. R. LUDWIG, M. D., THOMASTON.

HENRY M. HARLOW, M. D., *Superintendent and Physician*

BIGELOW T. SANBORN, M. D., *Assistant Physician*.

JEFFERSON PARSONS, Esq., *Steward and Treasurer*.

MARIA JOHNSON, *Matron*.

REV. CHARLES F. PENNEY, *Chaplain*.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

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

The Trustees of the Maine Insane Hospital, respectfully present their Annual Report for the year ending November 30th, 1868, that in compliance with the statute, there has been a thorough examination of the Hospital monthly by two of the trustees, who saw every patient therein, and made a record of their condition, together with the general condition of the institution, and quarterly by three, who made a similar examination and record, likewise carefully examined the books and vouchers of the Steward and Treasurer, and audited and settled his accounts; and at this annual meeting, a majority of the whole board has made a thorough examination of the Hospital, together with the farm, stock, &c., likewise settled the Steward's and Treasurer's accounts, the correctness of which does much credit to that officer.

The records made monthly and quarterly of the condition of the Hospital invariably state that the officers and attendants are diligent and attentive to their duties, cleanliness in every department, patients as comfortable as their several cases will admit, table supplies abundant and well prepared.

Whole number of patients November 30, 1867, was 303. During the year ending November 30th, 1868, there has been admitted to the Hospital 165, and 129 have been discharged. Total number at the end of the year, 339; males 156, and females 183. Thus from the crowded condition of the male department, the Trustees respectfully urge upon the attention of the Legislature the actual necessity of an appropriation for the erection of another wing to the Hospital for their accommodation, believing that the health, comfort and convenience of the patients require such an addition.

As to the support of patients, 39 are supported wholly by the State; and the State pays \$1 per week each for 236 indigent patients.

Classification of patients to, wit.:

Ordered from State Prison,	2
Sent by order of Court,	8

Foreigners, having no residence in the State,	29
Indigent, aided by the State,	236
Supported by themselves or friends,	64
Total,	<u>339</u>

The Hospital farm is annually increasing in productiveness, being an important aid in the board of patients, yet from the continued high price of provisions and wages, it is found necessary to raise the price of board 50 cents per week, so that the price of board from the 1st day of March next, will be \$4 per week.

There is a deficiency of pasturage on the Hospital farm, and with a view of extending the grounds in front of the Hospital, the Toby farm (so called,) adjoining is for sale on fair terms, it seems advisable to purchase it, as a much better arrangement and location for the barns and other out-buildings would thereby be afforded, adding greatly to the convenience of the Hospital.

From all the circumstances connected with the best interests of the Hospital the Trustees consider it incumbent upon them to ask of the Legislature the following appropriations, namely :

For building of additional wing,	\$30,000
For purchase of Tobey Farm,	6,000

In view of the former liberality of the Legislature towards the Hospital, its continuance is hopefully anticipated, to relieve the present crowded condition of its inmates.

The Hospital Libraries contain about 3,000 volumes. \$3,000, being the amount of the library fund, is invested in State of Maine bonds, yielding a six per cent. income amounting to \$180, which is annually expended in additions to the library, and for newspapers and periodicals, which are eagerly sought for and gladly received by the patients.

To the report of our worthy Superintendent, hereunto annexed, we respectfully refer, for the sanitary condition, cure and care of patients.

Also annexed hereunto are the Reports of the Treasurer and Steward, Report of the Committee on Library, Inventory of Personal Property, and Report of the Chaplain.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE COMSTOCK,	} Trustees.
GEORGE A. FROST,	
JOHN T. GILMAN,	
M. R. LUDWIG,	
WM. B. LAPHAM.	

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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

GENTLEMEN : The end of November 1868, closes another fiscal year of the Maine Insane Hospital, and with it comes the duty of the Superintendent to make known to you the result of its operations to that time.

The great work for which the Hospital was designed has moved quietly and steadily on in the even tenor of its way, and we have steadfastly endeavored to do what seemed best for the large increasing family committed to our charge.

Amid the ever varying scenes of a life peculiar to such an institution, the year just closed has been one of general prosperity ; indeed, we may say but for the accidental deaths of which the public was duly apprised at the time, our efforts to ameliorate the condition and restore to health those placed under our care, have never been more successful.

In the good providence of God, no unusual sickness has visited the household. A greater degree of physical health has prevailed among the inmates, and a larger number have been restored to their normal mental condition than has been common in previous years.

On the first of December 1867, we commenced the year with three hundred and three patients—one hundred and forty-five males and one hundred and fifty-eight females. There have been admitted since, one hundred and sixty-five—eighty nine males and seventy-six females—making a total under treatment of four hundred and sixty-eight—two hundred and thirty-four males and two hundred and thirty-four females. There have been one hundred and twenty-nine discharged during the year—seventy-eight males and fifty-one females, leaving in the Hospital at the close of the year three hundred and thirty-nine—one hundred and fifty-six males and one hundred and eighty-three females.

The condition of those discharged, appeared as follows : recovered, sixty-three—thirty-eight males and twenty-five females ;

improved, twenty-three—sixteen males and seven females; unimproved, sixteen—fourteen males and two females; died, twenty-seven—eleven males and sixteen females.

The following were the causes of death; *general paralysis*, six; *tubercular phthisis*, five; *exhaustive mania*, four; *chronic insanity*, two; *apoplexy*, two; *disease of heart*, one; *marasmus*, one; *dropsy*, one; *epilepsy*, one; *old age*, one; *violence of another inmate*, one; and two died by their own hands.

The unfortunate homicide which occurred in February was as unexpected as it was sudden. No symptom of the kind had ever exhibited itself in the patient prior to the act itself, hence no one of the friends or any one in the Institution could have anticipated such a demonstration of violence. It seemed to be a sudden development in the progress of the disease.

There have been committed to the Hospital since it has been in operation—a period of twenty-eight years, two hundred and fifty-one patients who had previously either committed a homicide or had shown homicidal symptoms, and yet no accident of the kind has ever happened by any one of them while in the Institution. And had we been forewarned by the least indication, the late accident would probably have been prevented.

Of all the patients admitted since the Institution was first opened, we find three hundred and ninety-seven have exhibited in a greater or less degree a suicidal tendency, and yet but a small per cent. have ever succeeded in carrying out their suicidal designs or wishes while under Hospital treatment.

The accidents of this kind which have happened with us have generally been with those in whom the peculiar symptoms had not previously existed, and were not suspected by any one. Such was the fact in the two cases which occurred during the year. Neither of them as we are aware had ever shown any suicidal indications either before or after they came to the Hospital till they committed the act.

The deaths during the year occurred as follows: one in December, one in January, three in February, two in April, two in May, two in June, five in August, five in September, two in October, four in November.

Of those admitted during the year, the following is the civil condition: forty-two men and forty-one women are married; forty-two men and twenty-one women are single; five are widowers and fourteen are widows.

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

Year.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Whole No. under treatment.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Greatest No. in Hospital on any day.	Least No. in Hospital on any day.	Remaining at end of year.	Daily average No. 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	125	53	17	20	10	125	98	124	108
1847-8	128	125	152	60	31	14	20	135	117	127	112
1848-9	123	110	150	65	22	19	14	139	121	139	126
1849-50	110	120	149	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	89	210	45	14	15	15	120	84	119	108
1853-4	109	114	228	49	15	18	32	140	114	115	129
1854-5	123	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
1857-8	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
1863-4	124	135	389	49	22	11	53	273	247	254	263
1864-5	142	119	396	47	25	23	24	282	254	277	272
1865-6	135	136	412	61	29	13	33	287	267	276	277
1866-7	150	123	426	54	27	11	31	303	276	303	291
1867-8	165	129	468	63	23	16	27	341	302	339	319

The following are the assigned causes of insanity in those admitted within the year: ill health, thirty-seven; domestic affliction, seventeen; epilepsy, fifteen; intemperance, thirteen; pecuniary embarrassment, six; over exertion, six; injury of head, seven; masturbation, seven; critical period of life, four; disappointed affection, four; old age, five; puerperal, four; general paralysis, three; injury of spine, two; sun stroke, two; suppressed eruption, two; spiritualism, one; gun-shot wound, one; religious excitement, one; fright, one; unknown, twenty-seven.

Of three hundred and thirty-nine patients now in the Hospital, thirty-nine are supported entirely by the State, two hundred and thirty-six being in indigent circumstances receive the State aid of one dollar per week towards their support, and sixty-four are entirely supported by themselves or friends.

Since the Hospital was opened in October 1840, three thousand three hundred and fifty-nine patients have been admitted. Three

Table showing the number of monthly admissions

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.			
	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		
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		
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		
January,	5	2	5	1	1	1	2	4	3	1	6	1	4	5	4	2	5	6	5	1	6	3	2	3	6	1		
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		
March,	7	8	1	2	4	4	2	3	3	4	5	6	3	3	6	3	3	5	5	2	4	3	2	9	4			
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		
May,	4	5	8	7	4	3	6	3	6	7	4	4	9	5	2	7	5	4	6	9	7	2	4	6	4	4		
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		
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		
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		
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		

thousand and twenty have been discharged, of whom one thousand three hundred and seventy-three recovered; five hundred and eighty-nine improved; five hundred and twenty-two unimproved; and five hundred and thirty-six died.

When the law of 1868 went into operation on the 7th of March, providing for the discharge of all patients committed to the Hospital by order of Court for observation, not called for at the next succeeding term after their commitment, there were ten patients of this class—eight men and two women in the Institution. They have all been disposed of according to law with one exception. Three were removed for trial, six not being called for were discharged, and one, a female, remains. Sec. 2 of the same act has also been complied with.

We have still to repeat that the Hospital is full—that all the available room in every department is occupied, and some further provision for the insane must be made with as little delay as possible. This subject has been so often alluded to in former reports that it hardly seems necessary to call attention to it again, as the want must be familiar to all who take an interest in this unfortunate class. But justice to their claims which are more and more

since the opening of the Hospital.

1853-4.		1854-5.		1855-6.		1856-7.		1857-8.		1858-9.		1859-60.		1860-1.		1861-2.		1862-3.		1863-4.		1864-5.		1865-6.		1866-7.		1867-8.		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.	
6	7	3	1	6	11	8	8	5	3	5	2	8	9	5	6	6	7	5	9	6	4	8	5	8	5	8	5	8	7	298
2	6	3	2	7	7	6	4	9	4	3	4	6	3	10	3	9	5	4	5	4	4	10	3	4	5	4	5	5	255	
4	4	6	5	4	2	10	3	7	4	3	2	6	3	5	1	10	3	5	5	2	4	11	5	5	2	10	3	9	4	237
6	9	2	5	6	5	7	4	3	3	6	2	9	4	4	6	2	3	2	2	9	4	6	5	5	5	8	3	7	2	226
3	5	7	4	7	3	3	5	6	3	4	4	4	3	7	4	5	1	6	4	6	3	7	2	5	4	10	3	5	4	217
7	7	3	6	8	6	8	7	6	3	6	4	9	2	6	6	6	4	7	2	5	2	9	2	8	7	4	6	4	2	269
6	4	11	2	7	7	4	7	8	5	10	8	2	4	9	7	2	8	7	3	4	2	6	2	7	3	7	5	6	4	274
2	8	7	8	4	6	6	5	11	7	5	6	10	7	6	5	9	2	4	5	5	3	8	8	2	8	10	8	11	320	
5	4	6	1	8	4	6	8	6	8	9	10	6	6	5	5	6	5	7	4	6	7	4	4	5	4	5	4	9	10	319
7	3	6	4	10	6	6	5	8	5	9	6	7	6	3	4	3	5	4	6	8	2	11	7	7	8	14	5	11	7	199
6	4	3	3	7	5	5	7	4	5	13	5	6	8	6	7	7	5	4	8	11	1	12	5	7	7	6	6	5	1	293
5	8	2	6	10	8	9	7	5	5	4	7	5	5	9	5	10	6	10	7	6	6	6	4	6	8	4	4	8	14	315

pressing every day, renders it our duty to beg again that something be done at the earliest practicable moment to relieve the crowded condition of the Hospital; and we would suggest that an appropriation be made for the erection of another wing to accommodate male patients, similar to the one recently erected for females. Such a wing was needed more than two years ago, it was needed last year, it is needed still more this year, and it will be needed in the same progressive degree next year, and so on till the demand is supplied.

There are about forty more patients in the Hospital to-day than there were a year ago, an equal proportion of whom are males, which swells the excess of this class beyond the supply of rooms to about thirty. Add to this the number of applications refused, and there would be nearly enough to fill the contemplated new wing if it was now ready for occupation.

The Hospital with its present capacity can accommodate three hundred patients comfortably, without crowding. The addition of another wing for males, similar to the one recently built for females—which seems necessary to preserve the architectural symmetry of the building, would increase its capacity to three hundred and

fifty. This would be large enough for one Institution, though some of our State Hospitals accommodate nearly twice that number.

Some may differ from us in regard to the best mode of providing for the wants of the insane, especially the *chronic* insane. Our views upon this subject were given somewhat at length in reply to a letter from Hon. J. A. Sanborn, Chairman of the Committee of your Board on the Hospital, in April last, some extracts of which it may not be improper to insert in this connection.

Few questions in social science have attracted more attention than the one relating to the best means of providing for the care and treatment of persons deprived of reason. From the period when the immortal Pinel and his contemporary Tewke began the great reform in the treatment of the insane, by removing from the maniac his clanking chains down to the present time, has the philanthropist been searching for the best method by which the greatest good can be done to the largest number of this unfortunate class. The first and paramount problem to solve has been and still is, how can these afflicted ones best be cured of their terrible malady; and second, what is the best way to provide for their comfort and happiness when found beyond the reach of recovery.

In the very infancy of our system of hospitals for the insane, the question of providing asylums exclusively for the incurable was thoroughly considered, and put at rest by those having the best interests of the insane at heart, and there it has remained through the lapse of nearly a quarter of a century. It is now being rejuvenated. It comes up again almost as good as new, but there seems to be no new light developed to show why such institutions should be established. The same reasons as then prevailed why they should not be instituted, and why they would not accomplish the object desired, are still sound and potent. And here allow me to borrow the language of an eminent alienist, the late Dr. Brigham, for a long time at the head of the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, N. Y., as it will best present my own views on this important subject. In 1844, the Doctor wrote as follows:

“Some benevolent individuals, noticing the deplorable situation of the incurable insane who are confined in poor-houses, and having seen the comfortable condition of deranged persons in well conducted lunatic asylums, have proposed that public asylums should be built on a cheap plan, solely for those supposed to be incurable. After much consideration we are constrained to oppose

such arrangements. Establishments solely for the poor and incurable would, we believe, soon become objects of but little interest to any one, and in which neglect, abuse, and all kinds of misrule would exist, and exist without detection.

“ We are opposed to them principally on these grounds :

“ 1. No one can determine with much accuracy which patients are and which are not incurable. Of those in this Asylum, we cannot say of at least one-third to which of these classes they belong. We still indulge hopes of their restoration, but probably shall be disappointed in a majority of them.

“ But the hope we have, and which encourages us in our efforts to cure them, would be destroyed by sending them to an incurable establishment. The fact that the chances of recovery would be diminished to even but a few, is enough to make us hesitate before we establish such asylums.

“ 2. Many that are incurable are monomaniacs. They are deranged but on one or two subjects, and sane on others. Such, surely, should not be deprived of any comforts that are afforded the curable class, among which the greatest is *hope* of again being restored to society, which would be destroyed if they were sent to an incurable asylum.

“ Equally or more strongly does this objection apply to cases of remission, to those numerous cases in which insanity is exhibited for a week, and followed by several weeks of sanity. Shall these be told there is no hope for them ?

“ 3. Among the incurable insane there would be no certain means of ascertaining the neglect or abuse of them. In all asylums, the fact that some are well, and soon to leave the asylum, is the greatest safeguard against abuse.

“ 4. No possible good could arise from such distinct asylums, except they might be conducted at less expense. But how so, if they are to have proper officers, physicians, &c., and if they do not, why are they better than poor-houses ?

“ There are no facts in favor of such establishments. * * *
We hope never to see such institutions in this country. On the contrary, let no asylum be established but for the curable, and to this the incurable and the rich and the poor should be admitted : let all have the same kind care, and all indulge the same hope, even if delusive to many, of ultimate recovery, but do not drive any to despair, and destroy the little mind they still possess, by

consigning them to a house over the entrance of which Dante's lines on the gates of hell might well be inscribed,

'Lasciate ogni speranza
Voi che intrate qui.'

'Leave hope behind all ye who enter here.'

This, it seems to me, embraces the whole philosophy of the subject.

Our idea of the true way to provide for the insane, is to combine the hospital and the asylum in one, on a liberal and humanitarian scale, with suitable apartments for a proper classification of all, curable and incurable, who may desire its benefits. Anything short of this would, we believe, be a step backward towards the primitive mode of caring for these unfortunate persons, which once taken, the descent would be easy and rapid.

The opinion on this subject, of Dr. Pliny Earle, Superintendent of the Northampton Lunatic Hospital, Mass., a gentleman of extensive observation and large experience in the care of the insane, is entitled to no inconsiderable weight. In an interesting paper recently read before The Massachusetts Medical Society, and published in the American Journal of Insanity, he says: "It has always appeared to me that the greatest objection to receptacles for the incurable, the objection indeed paramount not only to all others but to all arguments in favor of such receptacles, is their liability to degeneration, neglect, and, as perhaps a necessary consequence the abuse of the inmates. Pecuniary economy is not merely the point of departure, but, as it were the very germ itself of their origin. If perfect hospitals, fully officered and completely equipped cost no more than those asylums, no man would think of suggesting the construction of the latter, and the separation of the insane into the two classes mentioned. Based upon the principle of frugal if not parsimonious expenditure, they cannot command the services for officers of men of superior qualifications, and even if they could, the mass of incurable disorder within their walls would present no sufficient stimulus to retain such men. The same influences would have a similar effect upon the boards of trustees or managers, and gradually, in the nature of things, interest, if it ever existed, would flag, and neglect and abuse must almost necessarily follow. The history of such receptacles in Europe generally confirms the truth of this position."

Speaking in the same paper of the Colony or Gheelois' plan of

treatment, termed the "free air plan," instituted at Gheel in Belgium, where he visited in 1849, he says: "In my view the most important objection to it as a method, is that there is greater liability to the abuse of patients than there is in hospitals. The more the insane are segregated and scattered, the less directly can they be subjected to supervisory inspection; while on the other hand, the number of care-takers is increased, and consequently the probability of abuse correspondingly augmented; for among ten persons any where their chances of a cruel master are twice as great as among five persons."

He also says: "But a very few years before my visit, the chief officer of Gheel—the burgomaster—had been waylaid and killed by an insane man, and at some former time the life of a child had been taken by another patient. These acts of homicidal violence are not mentioned in special condemnation of the plan of colonization. The history of even the best class of hospitals is but too often checkered by similar events, and in them patients have killed not fellow patients alone, but attendants, and in one instance in Germany, the Superintendent. It is desired merely to show that the method of Gheel does not *prevent* those fatal occurrences."

Speaking of the treatment of the patients there, he says: "Of the nearly seventy hospitals, asylums, and other special receptacles, counting Gheel as but one, which it has fallen to my lot to visit, there are but two in which I saw insane persons in any way personally restrained by heavy chains. These are Gheel and the Timarhané at Constantinople. At the latter a man was chained by the neck to a wall. At the former the chains were in the form of fetters, and in one instance the large iron rings encircling the ankles had abraded nearly all the skin beneath them and rested upon a raw and bleeding surface." Of their accommodations, he says: "At one of the houses a patient slept in a place which wherever situated in the building, no New England farmer or mechanic would think fit for a lodging of any of his household other than the cat or the dog. Ascending a ladder to reach it, the patient was obliged to crawl into it upon all fours and there he found his bed of straw. Dr. Earle thinks that the "primary and principle motive of the persons who receive the insane into their families is the prospect of pecuniary profit, and that 'the Gheelois method' as it there exists has too strong a resemblance to the old practice of setting up at auction the board of the town's poor and selling it to the lowest bidder."

Dr. John E. Tyler, Superintendent of the McLean Asylum, Somerville, Mass., visited this same remarkable institution, together with other European establishments for the insane, a year ago, and in his last annual report gives an interesting account of what he saw at Gheel and elsewhere, and I cannot refrain from quoting briefly from what he says in regard to this colony :

“In Belgium is the colony of Gheel, a curious and interesting place. The town contains twenty-two hundred families, seven hundred of which have in their charge more than a thousand idiots and insane persons, and seven hundred others are ready to do the same thing. * * * The cottages in which these people live are cabins of stone or brick, with little light, and having rough stone or earth floors, and with the exception of a few in the village, are not tidy. * * * The patients appeared to be kindly treated, though some of them told me that they were ‘sometimes beaten with a stick.’ This might not have been so, but in any hospital it would be inquired about, and probably is there. * * * Gheel is a remarkable place. It is remarkable that a population of two thousand families should live with a thousand or more demented people at large about them, to whose care they are devoted, and on whom they are dependent for a portion of their living. But in no wise is it remarkable for peculiar care exercised or for results produced by the manner of life and regimen. It would be both unfair and wrong to give an impression that because a thousand people with imperfect and damaged brains range almost at will at Gheel that all the insane should be so treated, and that there is little need of hospitals.”

Dr. E. Cyon of St. Petersburg, who recently visited this colony to learn some of its practical workings, with the view of introducing the plan in his own country, was impressed with the idea that the system “works very well for the patients, but by no means to have such good results as might be wished for the natives,” and the doctor puts forth the inquiry, “is not the founding of such establishments for the cure of the mentally diseased at the same time a founding of establishments for the promotion of mental feebleness and idiocy among the community.” He was singularly impressed with the stupid, confused, narrow-mindedness of the natives of Gheel. After conversing for some time with one of the most respected burghers, he left him with the full conviction that he was one of the insane patients, and was much surprised to find the contrary to be the fact. Indeed, it is said that “the inhabi-

tants of Gheel are proverbial for miles around for a dullness of intellect, remarkable even among the Flemish peasantry." The doctor, on the whole, regards this so serious a defect in the system that he does not recommend its adoption in Russia.

It is not a little remarkable that a system of caring for the insane like the one in question, which has been in operation from time not in the memory of the "oldest inhabitant," should never have been copied by any country or people, when physicians and philanthropists have been searching for the last seventy-five years for the best method of treating the insane. Can it be that they have been groping in the dark all this time, with the radiant light of the Ghelois system in full view?

The interest of our Hospital farm under the immediate direction and faithful care of the Steward, Mr. Parsons, is fully sustained in its reputation with that of other years. We have so often spoken of the benefits of this adjunct to the Institution, especially to the patients themselves, that it seems almost supererogation to allude to it again, but it is of so much value that we cannot well refrain from urging that its interests be kept up and extended as far as practicable.

None but those connected with such an establishment can fully appreciate the importance of a good farm of sufficient area attached to a hospital of this kind, with which to meet its growing wants. It is important in a sanitary point of view, to say nothing of the comforts it affords in the way of food and nourishment. While it affords pleasant and healthful employment well calculated to invigorate the physical system by promoting the appetite and encouraging tired nature to enter the realms of sleep, which gives refreshment to both mind and body, the products which it furnishes serve to keep down the price of board and treatment within the reach of all who may desire hospital benefits. With the view of increasing our facilities in this direction, it is proposed that a piece of land containing about sixty acres joining the hospital farm on the south should be purchased and added to the present farm. This is not only needed to afford greater facilities for out of door employment and exercise for the inmates, and to increase the present resources of the farm, but it is needed because of its close proximity to the buildings, and to make the frontal area of the estate more complete and perfect. It is hoped the Legislature will render all necessary aid by granting an appropriation sufficient to make the desired purchase.

We are gratified to state that some preliminary steps have been taken by the Trustees towards a permanent improvement of the grounds in front of the buildings. G. L. Vose, Esq., of Paris, has been employed to make the necessary topographical survey for some scientific landscape gardener, who it is hoped will make ere long a working plan which when carried out as the artist designs, will put the grounds in as pleasing and attractive style as any in the country. It is obvious that some such improvement is needed, and we have long desired that it might be done and have alluded to it in former reports as necessary for the well-being and happiness of the inmates, that they might have a place where they could stroll in the open air away from the public gaze. No spot is more retired—more secluded and better adapted for such a purpose than that which lies between the Hospital and the river, and when it is well secured by a substantial fence, and ornamented artistically, it will indeed be a picturesque and lovely spot.

Considerable has been done the past year in the way of repairs and improvements about the house and on the farm. The bath-rooms and water-closets in the old north wing which had been in use for twenty-eight years having become bad or worse for the wear, have been torn out and reconstructed under a more improved plan, and they are now comfortable and convenient. All the wards in two of the wings have been repainted throughout and put in good comfortable order.

On the farm, a number of acres of land which heretofore have been untilled and comparatively waste, have been reclaimed and will the ensuing spring be ready for cultivation.

The products of the farm for the year, as will be seen by the Steward's report, have been large. The pork, the hay and grain, the milk, and garden vegetables have all been plentiful and of excellent quality.

While the male patients work out of doors, the females are encouraged to employ themselves in the house, and the following articles are the fruit of their industry the past year: 282 dresses, 163 skirts, 166 chemises, 79 pairs drawers, 14 night dresses, 6 aprons, 13 underwaists, 70 coats, 48 vests, 125 pairs pants, 129 shirts, 72 frocks, 50 overalls, 65 pairs stockings, 18 handkerchiefs, 115 bed spreads, 581 sheets, 378 pillow slips, 70 pillow ticks, 39 mattress ticks, 128 bed sacks, 2 valances, 10 curtains, 7 tablecloths, 3 stand-cloths, 488 towels, 36 napkins, 39 camisoles, 22

clothes bags, 11 rubber sheets, 5 robes, 4 rugs, 3 carpets, and 9311 garments repaired.

Religious services have been regularly held in the chapel every Sabbath evening, under the direction of our most worthy Chaplain, Rev. C. F. Penney. When prevented by the pressing duties of his parish or by ill health from performing the duties of his office, he has provided a satisfactory substitute, which has given the inmates a little variety in the exercises.

The Black and McLellan libraries, containing some three thousand volumes, together with the periodicals, daily and weekly newspapers regularly received, furnish a liberal supply of reading matter for all the inmates who have a taste for reading. The generous donors of these books yet speak in tones of benevolence and love to the stricken souls which they daily feed and nourish. The kind gratuities also sent us regularly by their various editors and proprietors, in the form of weekly journals, are, I trust, as gratefully received as they are generously given.

The following are the names of papers which make their weekly visit to our office, and are as often distributed in the wards: Kennebec Journal, Maine Farmer, Maine Standard, Gospel Banner, Augusta; Hallowell Gazette, Hallowell; Gardiner Home Journal, Kennebec Reporter, Gardiner; American Sentinel, Bath; Christian Mirror, State of Maine Press, Portland Transcript, Eastern Argus, Portland; Oxford Democrat, Paris; Maine Democrat, Saco; Rockland Free Press, Knox and Lincoln Patriot, Rockland; Ellsworth American, Ellsworth; Machias Union, Machias Republican, Machias; The Sunrise, Presque Isle; Aroostook Pioneer, Houlton; Eastport Sentinel, Eastport; Whig and Courier, Bangor; Somerset Reporter, Skowhegan; Eastern Mail, Waterville; Morning Star, Dover, N. H.

The official organization of the Hospital remains the same as it was a year ago, with the exception of a change of one of the Board of Trustees. The term of office of Rev. R. Woodhull having expired, Hon. Noah Woods of Bangor was appointed to fill his place. In the retirement of Mr. Woodhull from the Board, the Hospital has lost a faithful friend and valued servant. From his long continuance of fifteen years in office, he had come to be one of the firm pillars of the Institution. His honest purpose and Christian integrity, united with an excellent judgment, rendered him a wise and safe counsellor. Being for many years chairman of the Board, he spent much of his valuable time in observing

the operations of the Hospital, and ever took the liveliest interest in all its affairs, especially the financial department, which, like his former associate on the Board, the late Hon. Reuel Williams, he watched with a jealous eye.

It is a matter of congratulation that a gentleman so eminently qualified for the position has been selected for Mr. Woodhill's successor. With such men as now compose the Board, I am confident the interests of the Institution will not suffer for the want of care and watchfulness.

And here permit me to express my thanks to each and all the members for their advice and counsel, and for the interest they have ever manifested in promoting the welfare of the hospital.

From Hon. Lot M. Morrill, Hon. J. G. Blaine and Hon. Nathan Clifford, we have received tokens of remembrance in the form of public documents and valuable garden seeds from the Patent Office at Washington.

To those associated with me in office—Dr. Sanborn the Assistant Physician, Mr. Parsons the Steward and Treasurer, and Miss Johnson the Matron, I am under many obligations for their hearty, constant co-operation and unwearied industry. Also to the supervisors, attendants, nurses, and all the helpers in and about the Hospital, I am happy to speak commendatory of their general good behavior, of their promptness in seconding our wishes pertaining to the peace and happiness of the household, and of their efforts for the promotion of the best interests of the whole Institution.

Standing upon the threshold of another year, ready to grapple with its duties and responsibilities, we invoke the blessing of Heaven upon all that pertains to this great charity, and crave for the unfortunate who need its care and protection, the heart-felt sympathy of a benevolent and generous people.

HENRY M. HARLOW.

MAINE INSANE HOSPITAL, }
Augusta, November 30, 1868. }

APPENDIX.

REPORT OF STEWARD AND TREASURER.

To the Trustees of the Maine Insane Hospital:

GENTLEMEN :—The following report of the financial affairs of the Hospital, from November 30th, 1867, to November 30th, 1868, is respectfully submitted, viz :

PAYMENTS.		
Paid Treasurer's balance, 1867,		\$2,289 48
Paid for flour,		7,318 20
“ corn, rye and meal,		1,559 14
“ beans and peas,		684 42
“ sugar,		2,338 83
“ molasses and syrup,		1,279 58
“ tea and coffee,		1,765 03
“ butter,		6,548 92
“ meat,		10,220 41
“ fish and clams,		2,940 58
“ small groceries,		362 19
“ all other eatables,		1,486 40
“ fruits, green and dried,		395 72
“ soap,		43 67
“ furniture,		1,373 66
“ dry goods, hats, caps, boots and shoes,		3,023 42
“ hardware, crockery and glass,		601 09
“ medicines,		716 12
“ coffins and fixtures,		413 50
“ straw for beds,		204 39
“ stationery and postage,		371 86
“ repairs and improvements,		3,821 18
“ labor in hospital,		9,340 96
“ labor on farm,		1,242 67
“ fuel,		7,227 87
“ lights,		1,055 24
“ miscellaneous,		899 64
“ horses, carriages and harnesses,		784 62
“ freight, express bills, &c.,		424 12

Financial Affairs, etc., (Continued.)

" tobacco and snuff,	\$85 90
" rice,	121 87
" cheese,	185 44
	<hr/>
	\$71,521 12
RECEIPTS.	
Balance in Treasury Nov. 30, 1867,	2,289 48
From patients for board and clothing,	65,429 83
" goods and produce sold,	1,296 52
Balance due Treasurer,	2,505 29
	<hr/>
	\$71,521 12
RESOURCES.	
Debts due the Hospital,	17,071 48
Liabilities,	14,950 00
	<hr/>
Balance in favor of Hospital,	\$2,121 48
The products of the farm are as follows :	
220 tons of hay at \$12 per ton,	2,640 00
2,200 heads of cabbage at 6c each,	132 00
81 bushels of barley at \$1.50 per bushel,	121 50
524 bushels of beets at 60c per bushel,	314 40
163 bushels of turnips at 45c per bushel,	73 35
100 bushels of corn at \$1.50 per bushel,	150 00
200 bushels of apples at \$1 per bushel,	200 00
100 bushels of beans at \$3 per bushel,	300 00
1,855 bushels of potatoes at 75c per bushel,	1,391 25
6,000 pounds of squashes at 2c per pound,	120 00
50 bushels of tomatoes at 50c per bushels,	25 00
16,700 pounds of pork at 12c per pound,	2,004 00
150 pigs at \$2 each,	300 00
Milk from pasturing at 4c per quart,	1,230 00
6 tons straw at \$7 per ton,	42 00
	<hr/>
	\$9,043 50

Schedule of Stock and Personal Property belonging to Hospital, 1868.

STOCK.		
5 horses,		\$1,000 00
10 oxen,		1,375 00
28 cows,		1,400 00
2 calves,		25 00
39 hogs,		1,404 00
79 pigs,		158 00
		\$5,362 00
SLEIGHS, FARMING TOOLS AND CARRIAGES.		
1 pair hay scales,		125 00
3 ox carts,		150 00
2 ox wagons,		200 00
1 horse wagon,		75 00
1 omnibus,		150 00
1 carryall,		300 00
1 chaise,		20 00
1 express wagon,		75 00
2 buggies,		340 00
3 sleds,		100 00
4 sleighs,		260 00
Plows, harrows, yokes and chains,		447 30
		\$2,242 30
FEED FOR STOCK.		
200 tons hay at \$12,		2,400 00
5 tons straw at \$7,		35 00
600 bushels corn at \$1.40,		840 00
100 bushels barley,		130 00
		\$3,405 00
PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES.		
650 pounds fish at 7c,		45 50
4,000 pounds beef at 12c,		480 00
1,000 pounds pork at 15c,		150 00
3,500 pounds butter at 45c,		1,575 00
850 pounds granulated sugar at 16c,		136 00
1,600 pounds brown sugar at 13c,		208 00
375 gallons molasses at 55c,		206 25
216 pounds tea at \$1,		216 00
550 pounds cheese at 16c,		88 00
2 barrels rice,		51 63
30 bushels beans at \$3,		90 00
1,200 bushels potatoes at 75c,		900 00
500 bushels beets at 60c,		300 00
168 bushels turnips at 45c,		75 60
2,000 pounds squash at 2c,		40 00
1,200 cabbages at 5c,		60 00
40 barrels apples at \$3,		120 00
6 bushels cranberries at \$5,		30 00

Schedule of Personal Property, (Continued.)

90 gallons vinegar at 40c,	\$36 00
229 barrels flour at \$10,	2,290 00
Soap, starch and spices,	252 13
	<hr/>
	\$7,350 11
FUEL AND LIGHTS.	
40 cords wood at \$7,	280 00
650 tons coal at \$8.50,	5,525 00
100 bushels charcoal,	20 00
1 barrel oil,	60 00
	<hr/>
	\$5,885 00
Furniture in use,	12,000 00
Fire engine and apparatus,	1,000 00
Framed engravings,	300 00
Crockery and glass ware,	450 00
Medicines,	800 00
	<hr/>
	\$14,550 00
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.	
40 pieces print, 1800 yards, at 12½c,	225 00
4 pieces tweed, 124 yards, at 70c,	86 80
8 cottonades, 320 yards, at 33½c,	106 67
18 bed spreads at \$2,	36 00
40 yards carpeting at \$1.50,	60 00
29 pairs men's boots at \$4.75,	137 75
24 pairs ladies' shoes at \$1.20	28 80
6 pairs boots at \$2.25,	13 50
23 coats at \$4.50,	108 50
13 pairs pants at \$3.25,	42 25
2 vests at \$2.25,	4 50
200 pairs socks and mitts at 62½c,	125 00
	<hr/>
	\$974 77
	<hr/>
Total,	\$39,769 18

JEFFERSON PARSONS, *Steward and Treasurer.*

INSANE HOSPITAL, November 30, 1868.

REPORT OF LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

MAINE INSANE HOSPITAL, Nov. 30, 1868.

To the Trustees:

The Committee on Hospital Libraries for the year 1868, respectfully report as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Balance as per last Report,	\$69 48
Amount March coupons,	90 00
Refunded from funds overpaid,	1 75
Amount September coupons,	90 00
	<hr/>
	\$251 23

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for papers and periodicals,	\$101 00
“ “ Books for Library,	67 20
Balance to new account,	83 03
	<hr/>
	\$251 23

M. R. LUDWIG, } *Committee*
 WM. B. LAPHAM, } *on Libraries.*

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Maine Insane Hospital:

GENTLEMEN:—In assuming the duties of the Chaplaincy of the Hospital for the second year, I found it necessary, in consequence of my pastoral care and labor, to invite several clergymen of this city to assist me by regular supplies for the Sabbath evening service; and during the year Revs. Messrs. Ricker, King and Wood, have each conducted the Chapel exercise one fourth of the time. This arrangement was made with the consent of the Superintendent, and so far as I am informed, has been entirely satisfactory. Public religious service has thus been performed in the Hospital chapel every Sunday evening at 6 o'clock, up to the present time.

It gives me pleasure to testify again to the uniform large attendance upon the exercises of the chapel, and the quiet attention and decorum of the patients. With very few exceptions, the congregations during the hour of worship have been as quiet as most religious assemblies.

The importance of this service can only be fully appreciated by those who witness the interest it creates among the patients, and the apparent satisfaction it affords them.

I cannot forbear, as in my last report, to urge upon your attention the necessity of a larger and more convenient chapel. The room which is now used, is not only badly located, but is so poorly ventilated, that with the usually crowded congregations, it becomes almost a necessity to hurry the service to a close. With more pleasant and ample accommodations suitable for such a service, many more would be in attendance, who are now obliged to remain away for want of room. I trust this subject may be deemed worthy of your earnest recommendation, for an appropriation from the State.

In conclusion, I am happy again to bear testimony to the kind and respectful consideration I have met with in all my intercourse with patients and attendants, and also to the kind attention I have

uniformly received from the Superintendent, Steward, and indeed all connected with the government of the Institution.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Yours with respect,

C. F. PENNEY.

AUGUSTA, November, 1868.

INSANE HOSPITAL, Dec. 8, 1868.

To the Trustees of the Maine Insane Hospital:

The committee appointed at the session of the full Board in August, to take into consideration the propriety of increasing the price of board of patients in the Hospital, report that the price of board in this Hospital is much lower than in similar Institutions in other States; that with the present high rates of living, the income of the Hospital is barely sufficient to meet its current expenses; that extensive repairs are needed about the buildings which are necessarily delayed for want of funds; that a large portion of the supplies for the Hospital have to be purchased on credit, the payment for board always being one quarter in arrears. They therefore recommend that the price of board for patients in this Hospital be increased to four dollars per week, to commence on the first day of March, A. D. 1869, and express the hope that the Legislature at its next session will assume the increase herein recommended, so as not to increase the burden of those who are so unfortunate as to have friends to support in the Hospital.

WM. B. LAPHAM, }
GEO. A. FROST, } *Committee.*

INSANE HOSPITAL, Dec. 7, 1868.

To the Trustees of the Maine Insane Hospital:

The Committee to whom was referred the financial parts of the Treasurer's report, have examined the same and find it correct.

GEO. COMSTOCK, }
 GEO. A. FROST, } *Committee.*
 WM. B. LAPHAM, }

INSANE HOSPITAL, Dec. 8, 1868.

To the Trustees of the Maine Insane Hospital:

The Committee to whom was referred that portion of the Treasurer's report, relating to a schedule of stock and other personal property belonging to the Hospital, have attended to the duty assigned them, and report the same correct, and that the property therein specified is now on hand.

WM. B. LAPHAM, }
 GEO. A. FROST, } *Committee.*
 JOHN T. GILMAN, }

EXTRACT FROM THE REGULATIONS OF THE HOSPITAL.

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

Females should have at least the same quantity of under clothes, including shoes and stockings, brush and comb, 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 \$3.50 per week. Payments made quarterly, or when the patient is removed.

No person over twenty-one years of age can be received without the certificate 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 we 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, cormorant 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.

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.

Sealed 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 ? disappointment 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 ?

NAMES

OF

PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE MAINE INSANE HOSPITAL. Nov. 30, 1888.

A. B. Hodgkins, *Supervisor*.
 Fred. Gannett, *Attendant*.
 Eugène Odell, “
 Roswell Miller, “
 James C. Marson, “
 Melvin A. Merrill, “
 George A. Clark, “
 Geo. D. Simpson, “
 Geo. E. Hallowell, “
 Andrew T. Brann, “
 Amos H. Church, *Farmer*.
 Wentworth L. Sampson, *Assistant Farmer*.
 Ashford A. Sampson, “ “
 Elmer O. Percival, “ “
 George A. Crosby, *Cook*.
 Samuel Wannosky, *Baker*.
 W. N. Wilson, *Engineer*.
 Alton J. Hall, *Fireman*.
 John H. Yeaton, *Carpenter*.
 Jefferson Merrill, *Watchman*.
 Giles Sampson, *Choreman*.

Betsey K. Parsons, *Supervisor*.
 Sarah C. Harlow, *Asst.* “
 Emma F. Martin, *Attendant*.
 Kate Chadwick, “
 Carrie Sidelinger, “
 Augusta B. Wall, “
 Hortense B. Smith, “
 Hattie Dunham, “
 Lucy W. Goddard, “

*Persons employed in Hospital, (Continued.)*Lucinda P. Wood, *Attendant.*

Martha E. Jackson, “

Emma Jackson, “

Abbie B. Tibbetts, “

Caro E. Phillips, “

Amanda S. Jaquith, “

Fanny Rockwood, “

Sarah P. Hunt, *Seamstress.*

Susan Steward, “

Abby H. Greeley, “

Eliza A. Warren, *Chamberwork.*S. Frances Greeley, *Dining Room.*

Carrie F. Winter, “ “

Jennie Smith, *Kitchen.*

M. H. Getchell, “

Cynthia E. Gardner, “

Margaret N. Martin, *Laundry.*

Helen R. Gray, “

Dollie A. Hilt, “

Josephine Farnham, *Nightwatch.*S. B. Carruthers, *Clerk.*