

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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BEING THE

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE VARIOUS

PUBLIC OFFICERS AND INSTITUTIONS

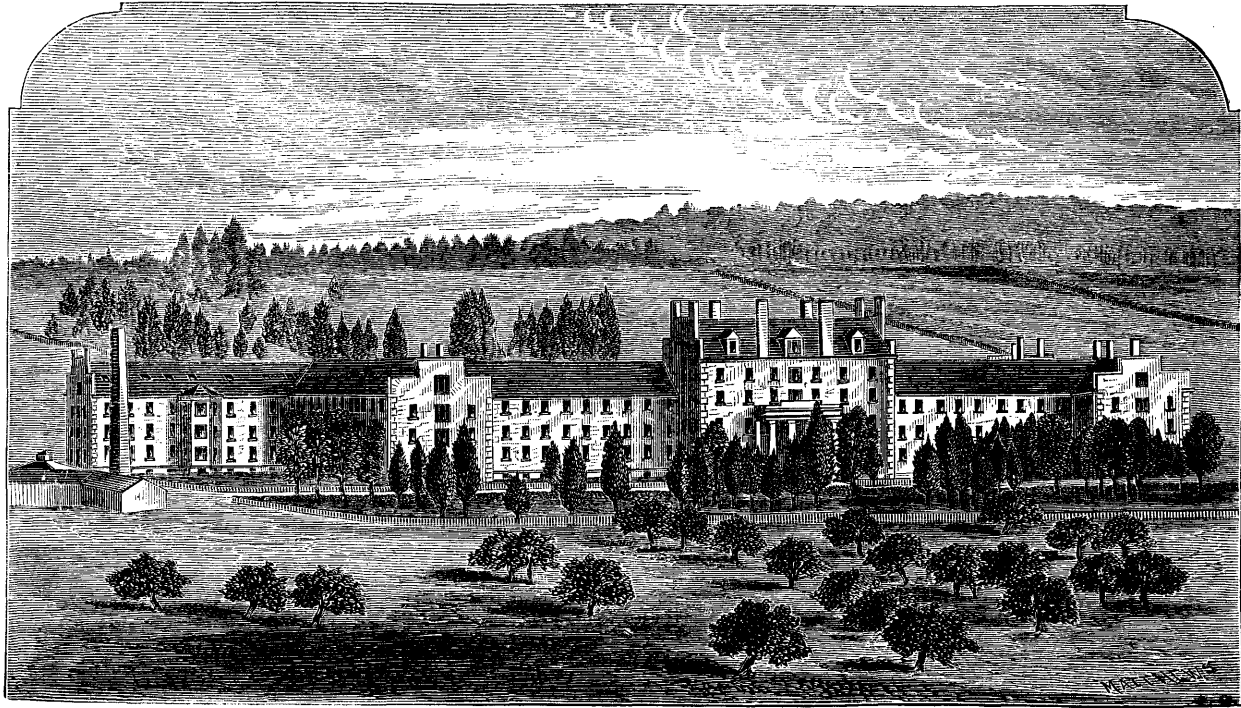
FOR THE YEARS

1871-72.

AUGUSTA:

SPRAGUE, OWEN & NASH, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1872.



MAINE INSANE HOSPITAL.

REPORTS

OF THE

TRUSTEES AND RESIDENT OFFICERS

OF THE

MAINE INSANE HOSPITAL.

DECEMBER 1, 1871.

PUBLISHED AGREEABLY TO A RESOLVE APPROVED FEBRUARY 23, 1865.

AUGUSTA:

SPRAGUE, OWEN & NASH, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1871.

OFFICERS FOR 1872.

TRUSTEES.

W. B. LAPHAM, AUGUSTA, *President*.
JOHN T. GILMAN, PORTLAND, *Secretary*.
GEORGE A. FROST, SPRINGVALE.
A. G. WAKEFIELD, BANGOR.
E. L. PATTANGALL, PEMBROKE.
N. P. MONROE, BELFAST.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

DR. H. M. HARLOW, *Superintendent*.
DR. B. T. SANBORN, *Assistant Superintendent*.
W. E. LEIGHTON, *Steward and Treasurer*.
WILLIAM McLAUHLAN, *Clerk*.
MRS. BETSEY K. PARSONS, *Matron*.
MR. A. B. HODGKINS, *Supervisor Male Wards*.
MISS EMMA MARTIN, *Supervisor Female Wards*.
AMOS H. CHURCH, *Farmer*.

REV. C. F. PENNEY, *Chaplain*.

COMMITTEES FOR 1872.

On Hospital Libraries—Lapham, Gilman.
To represent the interests of the Institution before the Legislative Committees—Lapham
Wakefield.
On Chapel—Lapham, Frost.
On improved facilities for supplying the Institution with water—Lapham, Frost.
On Ventilation—Wakefield, Monroe, Frost.
On Airing Courts—Lapham, Harlow.
On the management of the Farm—Lapham, Leighton.
Visiting Committees: January—Frost, Wakefield.
February—Pattangall, Gilman.
March—Lapham, Frost, Wakefield.
April—Gilman, Lapham.
May—Frost, Pattangall.
June—Full Board.
July—Monroe, Lapham.
August—Wakefield, Lapham.
September—Pattangall, Frost, Monroe.
October—Gilman, Wakefield.
November—Monroe, Pattangall.
December—Full Board.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To the Honorable the Governor and Council:

In presenting this, our annual report, as required by law, we desire to say that the Hospital year which has just closed has been, in most respects, like the several years preceding it, presenting no topics for special consideration.

There has been the same monotonous round of daily duty by the officers in immediate charge of the institution, and the usual monthly and quarterly visits by the Trustees. The Hospital has been well patronized during the year, the number at all times having been beyond its normal capacity.

We have given the institution all the supervision required by existing laws, and our monthly and quarterly reports on file in the office uniformly show that, so far as we have been able to judge, the resident officers have faithfully performed their respective duties, and the boarders under treatment, have at all times been humanely treated and properly cared for. We are aware that this system of visitation and inspection is somewhat superficial, and open to the charge of formality; but we have endeavored to make our visits as little formal as possible. We have visited the hospital without giving previous notice to the officers, and have availed ourselves of every source of information concerning its management during the intervals between the visits. While we would not shut our eyes against any light which may be thrown upon the subject of treating the insane, in this age of progress, our yearly experiences more and more confirm us in the opinion that the present system is by far better than any which has as yet been tried. If the Hospital in some respects fails to satisfy the people of the State, we are disposed to refer the cause to defects in carrying out the system, rather than to the system itself. The substitution of association for solitary confinement, the disuse of unnecessary restraint, and the abolition of every kind of punishment, are important improvements in the treatment

of insanity, and their adoption have been attended with the happiest results; though under the present system greater care and watchfulness are required on the part of officers and attendants.

We shall watch with deep interest the experiment about to be tried in the new hospital in course of construction at Worcester, of adopting the cottage system for the better class of patients, and shall ever be ready to recommend any changes in the management of our own, which time and experience shall demonstrate to be real improvements.

The appropriation of twelve thousand five hundred dollars, made by the last Legislature, toward erecting a chapel, has been applied to that use. For a detailed report of this expenditure you are respectfully referred to the statement of the building committee in the Appendix.

The building erected seems to have been built in a thorough and workmanlike manner, and for appropriateness of design and elegance of finish it is unsurpassed by any public building in the State. It will be ornamental as well as useful, and reflects great credit upon those who have had the immediate charge of its construction. When this appropriation was made it was understood that a similar one would be required to finish and furnish the chapel ready for use, and for this sum we respectfully ask.

In making appropriations to meet the future wants of the Hospital we trust there will be no divided responsibility, but that the duty of expending them will be wholly with the Trustees or with the Executive Council. The experience of the past two years clearly demonstrates that when there are two parties to the expenditure of an appropriation, each claiming equal jurisdiction, there will be more or less embarrassment and delay in prosecuting the work, and we believe that money can be much more economically expended under a single, competent management.

The location of the new chapel may not entirely satisfy such as look upon the hospital buildings from the standpoint of symmetry and architectural beauty. In the original plan of the buildings there was no provision made for a chapel, and the buildings were architecturally complete without it, hence it could not be built in any direction, sufficiently near to be useful and convenient, without seeming to be out of place. Situated in the square in the rear, as at first proposed, it would shut out the forenoon sun from many rooms, and we believe sunlight to be of more value to the boarders than chapel privileges. Critics should bear in mind, too,

that our boarders are exceptional, and in the arrangement of buildings for the comfort and convenience of such, beauty and symmetry must often be sacrificed.

The hospital buildings are in good condition. The rooms in the centre buildings have been painted, papered and refurnished, in accordance with the directions of the last Legislature. We have gained several convenient rooms in the centre building, by arranging for the dining halls for the males in the wings. New floors have been laid in galleries where needed, the pointing has been carefully looked after, the outbuildings have been painted in a uniform color, and the whole aspect, outside and in, is neat and tidy.

In the way of rural improvements, according to the Copeland plan, we have been able to do but little the past year. The additional labor incident to building and extensive repairing, has occupied all the time of our help, and the additional help required and the purchase of materials have absorbed all our resources. We hope to be able to accomplish more next year.

We have made telegraphic connection with the Western Union office in Augusta, and find it a matter of great convenience.

We respectfully call your attention to the abuses under the statute which provides for the part payment of board, by the State, of persons in indigent circumstances. Our records show that there are but forty-seven persons in the hospital who are entirely supported by themselves or their friends, while there are three hundred and twenty-four supported either wholly or in part by the State. One fact is clear, either insanity is pretty much confined to the poorer classes, or the hospital is grossly imposed upon by municipal officers. We believe there are many persons in the hospital who receive this aid, who are not legally entitled to it. In the absence of any other facts, the Superintendent does not feel authorized to go behind the certificates of municipal officers, and many of these are unquestionably false. We will cite a single instance. In 1869 a patient was received from a neighboring town, bringing the certificate of indigence and inability to support himself. He was received, and for that year the usual aid was furnished him by the State. The following year, under a new board of municipal officers, when the bill for his support was sent to the town, we were officially informed that this patient had five or six thousand dollars in available funds, amply sufficient to pay all his expenses. Some further legislation may be necessary as a safeguard to the treasury in this direction.

We regret that no investigation into the financial affairs of the Hospital has been made by the Governor and Council, as contemplated by an act of the last Legislature. By the act referred to, the financial management of the Hospital seemed to us to be arraigned, and at the meeting of our board in March a committee was chosen to assist in making the required investigation complete and satisfactory. But the committee of the Council expressed themselves satisfied with examining the accounts of the current year, and pursued the investigation no farther. We hope this may satisfy the public, but a more extended examination would have been more in accordance with our desires.

We beg leave to call attention to the impracticability of obeying the provisions of that portion of the act referred to, which requires the accounts of daily expenditures at the Hospital to be audited by the Governor and Council before they can be allowed. With a rigid enforcement of this act, the treasurer could not safely advance a dollar for his daily supplies, and no person could safely sell him on credit. It is only by ignoring the provisions of this act that we have passed through the year without embarrassment. It has been a dead letter on the statute books, and we believe its continuance can only be a source of embarrassment to the Trustees and to the Governor and Council. We respectfully suggest that the act be repealed, or so amended as to be rendered practicable.

We renew the suggestion made in our last report, of the propriety of so amending the statute as to require the Superintendent to make his annual report to the Trustees, in accordance with the practices of similar officers in other States. It would seem to be consistent that a subordinate officer should make his report to the power that appoints him, and in this regard the report of the Superintendent is exceptional.

In consequence of the expansion of the Hospital, and the increase of the clerical labor, the constant employment of a clerk is required. Under the statute which authorizes the trustees to appoint all officers necessary to the economical management of the Hospital, we have created the office of clerk as a permanent office. We respectfully ask that the salary of this officer may be fixed at four hundred dollars per annum, and that the same be paid from the State treasury.

We beg leave, again, to call your attention to the importance of taking initial steps toward providing farther accommodations for the insane. Our present normal capacity is about three hundred

and fifty, and our utmost limits four hundred. The probabilities are, that before the close of the coming year our number will reach four hundred.

We refer you to the report of the Committee in the Appendix, for the facts in relation to the recent unfortunate homicide at the Hospital. No institution of this kind is exempt from such accidents, and there have been as few in ours as in any Insane Hospital of equal magnitude in this country. Such measures have been adopted as we trust will prevent its recurrence in the future.

Our Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Ricker, who has faithfully and acceptably officiated at the Hospital during the past year, from personal considerations declines a re-election. We have elected Rev. C. F. Penny of Augusta, to succeed him. Mr. Penny has filled this place for several years, and has always been faithful to his charge.

For reports of Library Committee and other special committees, you are respectfully referred to the Appendix.

In conclusion, we again commend the interests of the institution to the fostering care of the State government, as an object worthy of its highest consideration. It will afford us great satisfaction to carry out any plans for its improvement which may be suggested by the wisdom of the State Legislature.

GEORGE A. FROST,
WM. B. LAPHAM,
JOHN T. GILMAN,
A. G. WAKEFIELD,
E. L. PATTANGALL,
N. P. MONROE,

} Trustees.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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

In the providence of God we have reached the close of another fiscal year, when in obedience to law we submit our Annual Report of the Maine Insane Hospital.

Bating an incident or two, nothing in the daily routine of hospital life has occurred to distinguish the year which terminates to-day from years preceding.

The work in all its multifarious details of providing for and administering to the wants of those committed to our charge has moved steadily on, and the labor of each day has been crowned with as much success as could reasonably be expected.

The ordinary peace and comfort of the household has prevailed, and we have had the usual exemption from all epidemic sickness. But we are not permitted to record the same immunity from accidents which has generally prevailed in other years at this institution.

The most serious of the kind, which occurred on the 12th inst., was the injury of one of the inmates by a fellow associate, who, following the dictates of a whispering hallucination, struck his comrade down with an instrument used in rubbing and dusting the floor. The blow caused concussion of the brain, which resulted in death on the third day following its infliction.

One less serious in its result was an attempt of another inmate to take his own life, by cutting his throat with a razor which he snatched from the attendant's table during the process of shaving. The wound soon healed and the patient now exhibits no suicidal symptoms.

In addition to the foregoing, we may mention that three old ladies over seventy years of age, one of them above ninety, have accidentally fallen and fractured the left femur at the neck of the bone, within the capsular ligament, causing them for a time considerable pain and suffering. They are now, however, comfortable

and doing well. As is well known the bones of old people are fragile and break easily, and the idea is prevalent that there exists a condition of the bones peculiar to the insane not unlike that of old people.

The whole number of patients under treatment during the year has been five hundred and nineteen—two hundred and eighty-two men, and two hundred and thirty-seven women. Of these, three hundred and forty-five—one hundred and sixty-six men and one hundred and seventy-nine women—were in charge at the commencement of the year, December 1st, 1870. One hundred and seventy-four—one hundred and sixteen men and fifty-eight women have been admitted since.

There have been discharged during the year one hundred and fifty-one—ninety-four men and fifty-seven women, leaving in the Hospital at the close of the year, November 30, 1871, three hundred and sixty-eight—one hundred and eighty-six men, and one hundred and eighty-two women.

The condition of those discharged was apparently as follows: recovered, fifty-eight—thirty-four men and twenty-four women; improved, twenty-eight—fifteen men and thirteen women; unimproved, twenty-one—sixteen men and five women; died, thirty men and fourteen women. The per cent. of recoveries on the number admitted in the year differs not materially from that of previous years.

The number of women recovered in proportion to the number admitted is larger than the number of men, owing to the fact that a very large part of the latter were in a chronic, incurable state when they entered the Hospital. The number of improved and unimproved is essentially the same as in past years.

The longest time under treatment of any one of those who recovered was one hundred and twenty weeks, the shortest time three weeks, and the average time twenty-five weeks.

The ratio of deaths to the number of patients under treatment differs not materially from that of former years. In the absence of any special or general sickness, all who died seemed to reach the end through the grave character of the disease affecting the brain and nervous system. While there were physical signs of disease in other parts of the body, affecting important organs, still they seemed to be closely linked with the great nervous centers as the primary seat of the grand malady. Some were aged,

and had been long resident in the institution ; others on the brink, ripening for the harvest, were only with us a few weeks or months. Of this class we have had an unusual number the past season. Nearly one-half of those deceased were over sixty years of age, nine were over seventy, and two were eighty-eight when their release came.

In our point of view there is no holier calling in all the realm of life, than to gently support and comfort the infirmities of an aged man or woman with reason draped in clouds of darkness, lingering on the shore waiting the Master's call. It is by no means, we apprehend, the least of God's mercies, that He permits some of His most precious fruit to ripen thus for His glory, in order that it may, like the apple fully ripe, fall without violence.

Three of the deaths during the year occurred in January, six in February, five in March, three in April, six in May, six in June, three in July, three in August, six in September, two in November, and one in December.

The causes of death were as follows : tubercular phthisis, eight ; general paralysis, six ; marasmus, five ; exhaustive mania, four ; chronic insanity, four ; decay of old age, four ; paralysis, four ; epilepsy, three ; apoplexy, two ; anasarca or dropsy, two ; disease of heart, one ; violence by a patient, one.

We find the civil condition of those admitted during the year to be as follows : forty-five men and twenty-seven women are married, sixty-one men and twenty-two women are single, nine are widowers and ten are widows.

The attributed causes of insanity in those admitted during the year are : ill health, thirty-five ; intemperance, twenty-two ; epilepsy, fourteen ; masturbation, twelve ; domestic affliction, eight ; spiritualism, seven ; disappointed affection, seven ; religious excitement, six ; over exertion, six ; decay of old age, six ; injury of head, five ; embarrassment in business, four ; critical period of life, three ; excessive use of tobacco, two ; sun stroke, two ; rheumatic fever, two ; loss of property, one ; injury from gas explosion, one ; loss of sleep, one ; paralysis, one ; unknown, twenty-nine.

It will be observed that among the causes above enumerated, six are assigned to religious excitement. On this point it may not be improper to say a word. In our observation of the manifestations of insanity in all its varied forms and types, we have noted with a good deal of care this form of disease termed *religious insanity*, or insanity caused by religious excitement. We have

been led to this more, perhaps, from the prevalent idea existing in the minds of many, especially those who are disposed to view the subject of religion lightly, that it is a cause of insanity, in order that we may judge more correctly of the relative connection which exists between the two. It is quite common for such persons to seize upon all cases of insanity which exhibit in the least degree symptoms or manifestations of a religious character, and with an off-hand slur pronounce the disease as caused by religion—victims of some religious excitement. After carefully watching and studying these cases, we are satisfied that religion has no more to do in producing insanity in those cases than gold and silver or the most precious stones have in developing the disease in those who fancy themselves immensely rich. No one would for a moment entertain the thought that the man who believes his legs are made of glass was made mad by that vitreous substance, or that the young woman who loses her identity and believes that she is a cat or a dog, exhibits some of the characteristics of those animals because of any previous influence they had exerted over her prior to the development of her insanity.

Mingled with a variety of other delusions, one of the most common with the insane, is a fear of being poisoned. They fancy arsenic or vitriol is mixed in all their food and drink—that poisonous gases pervade the air they breathe—that they are thrown into their rooms and they are forced to inhale them; and yet no one would believe that persons thus afflicted were brought into such a frame of mind by the action of any poison introduced into the system.

The man who is under the influence and control of delusions of grandeur, who believes that he is an Emperor, a King or President of a great and powerful nation, with all the weight and responsibility of government resting upon him, was never driven into such a mental state by any political excitement, however deeply he may have been engaged in the whirl of a great political campaign.

Neither is the man the victim of religious excitement, as some would unhesitatingly pronounce him, who fancies he is St. Paul, John the Baptist, or even Jesus Christ himself, sent to redeem the world from sin. Insane persons, who when sane are inattentive to religion, during the course of the disease often fix upon some religious idea, rave upon it incessantly, but it has not the least connection with the original cause of the excitement, and yet they

are pretty sure to receive the stamp of insanity from religious excitement.

We firmly believe that religion—pure, unadulterated Bible teaching, rightly applied, never injured the mind of any one, ever so deeply interested. “Never,” says Dr. Cheyne, “since it was first preached, did the Gospel, received simply, produce a single case of insanity. The admission that it has such a tendency ought never to have been made to the enemies of the Cross.”

Who believes that “the Gospel—the good news—the glad tidings of salvation—the soberest, clearest, simplest, most cheering proposition which was ever placed before the mind of man—believe and thou shalt be saved—which requires no preparation but a spiritual appetite, and is more comprehensible by the illiterate than by the learned, ever looking for some great thing,”—I say who can believe that it ever did or ever can give rise to manifestations of an unsound mind? On the contrary, we believe that but for the holy sedatives which the gospel conveys to the soul of man, many thousands would be sunk in drivelling dementia, or terminate their earthly existence by the violence of their own hands. By a more earnest heed given to the teachings of divine truth, not a few who find themselves overtaken by this great ill might escape the consequences to which sin is so sure to lead them. They would avoid the excesses of life, which, sedulously followed, always bring ruin to mind and body. Joy or sorrow hope or fear, anything which draws unduly upon the mental or physical powers, may prove disastrous. A middle course of life, with godliness, is the only sure road to health and happiness.

Forty-seven of the patients now in the Hospital are supported entirely by the State, two hundred and seventy-three receive State aid of one dollar and fifty cents per week, and fifty-one pay the whole of their expenses, or are supported by their friends, at the rate of four and seven dollars a week, according to accommodations.

On the 14th of October, 1840, the first patient was admitted to the Hospital. Since that three thousand eight hundred and thirteen have been admitted. Three thousand four hundred and forty-five have been discharged; of whom one thousand five hundred and forty-seven recovered, six hundred and sixty-four improved, three hundred and seventy-five unimproved, and six hundred and thirty-nine have died.

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	41	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.....	119	120	149	66	35	21	14	165	123	124	137
1850-1.....	75	122	199	22	28	40	52	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	127
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	29	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
1760-1.....	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
1868-9.....	150	153	489	68	28	14	42	351	332	337	342
1869-70.....	130	122	467	48	19	18	37	348	330	345	339
1870-1.....	174	151	519	58	28	21	44	376	345	368	363

The daily average of patients under treatment during the year has exceeded that of any previous year by twenty-one.

The number of changes in the household during the year has been greater than ever before. More patients have been admitted and with one exception, more have been discharged. The number of admissions has exceeded the number discharged by twenty-five, plainly indicating that the Hospital will soon be filled to its utmost limit. With the same increase another year, all of the available room will be taken up, and we shall be under the necessity of refusing applications. It is hoped that the Legislature will consider the subject and take such initial steps towards making further provision for those in the State who need hospital care and treatment, as the case requires.

Speaking in a former report of providing further accommoda-

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.		1853-4.		
	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
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	
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	
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	
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	6	9	
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	
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	
April, - - -	10	4	6	6	3	1	3	3	1	4	4	6	4	1	6	6	5	7	7	3	6	1	2	1	6	2	6	4	
May, - - -	4	5	8	7	4	3	6	3	6	7	4	4	6	5	2	7	5	4	6	9	7	2	4	6	4	4	2	8	
June, - - -	8	6	6	6	12	3	6	1	11	5	3	5	8	7	5	4	9	7	6	7	3	4	6	3	4	2	5	4	
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	
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	
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	

tions for the insane in the State, we alluded to the plan adopted in some other States of separating the sexes and treating each in different buildings. This we fully believe to be practical and to possess many advantages over that of having both men and women in one and the same building. In point of economy it would be quite an advantage over that of establishing a separate Hospital for both sexes in some other section of the State, not only in the first cost, but in the subsequent current expenses. The buildings could be located at a convenient distance from each other and be regularly organized with suitable resident officers, a corps of good assistants, and all under one general superintending head, subject to the same Board of Trustees.

In our judgment the adoption of some such plan as this would be a good one for us in Maine, by which the future wants of the insane in the State would be liberally and economically provided for. Let another building be commenced on the grounds a little north of the present hospital building for the accommodation of insane females, consisting of a centre building and two wings, each of sufficient capacity when completed to accommodate one hundred patients. Then as future necessities require other wings could be added, till the size should reach that of the present establishment, when both together would accommodate about eight hundred patients.

since the opening of the Hospital.

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.		1868-9.		1869-70.		1870-1.		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	
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	9	9	7	6	9	6	344
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	5	8	6	8	4	10	5	296
6	5	4	2	10	3	7	4	3	2	6	3	5	1	10	3	5	2	4	11	5	5	2	10	3	9	4	10	4	6	3	14	4	278	
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	7	5	8	5	12	2	265
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	3	9	3	2	9	2	245
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	16	1	2	5	10	2	289
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	5	5	2	4	8	9	307
7	8	4	6	6	5	11	7	5	6	10	7	6	5	9	2	4	5	5	5	3	8	8	2	8	10	8	11	3	4	3	7	12	8	357
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	5	12	5	10	11	8	370
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	7	7	4	5	9	6	237
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	9	7	7	4	7	4	332
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	10	4	8	7	8	9	5	350

The farm and farm buildings which are now occupied would be all that would be needed, and to the corps of officers required it would only be necessary to add two or three assistant physicians.

The Legislature last year in its commendable liberality towards this institution made an appropriation for the erection of a Chapel, which has long been needed, especially since the number of patients has so much increased. Early in April ground was broken and work on the foundation soon commenced and was steadily carried forward till the walls have been put up and the building covered with a good substantial slate roof. To complete the building ready for occupation, another appropriation of the same amount as that of last year, viz: \$12,500, will be required, and it is hoped it will be as cheerfully granted as that of last year.

Religious services have been regularly observed in the chapel room every Sabbath evening, conducted by our good Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Ricker. All who can preserve a good degree of self-control are permitted to attend, and there are always more than enough of this class to fill the room comfortably. The divine word, judiciously expounded, always produces a soothing and salutary effect upon the troubled, surging mind. The prospect of a more commodious place of worship is a source of congratulation. We trust when the next report is issued that the new Chapel, now so far advanced, will be completed and in full operation.

The inmates continue to enjoy the benefits of the Black and McLellan libraries, which, with over eighty newspapers received weekly by means of the library fund, afford an abundance of reading matter for all who feel an interest in reading.

Games of various kinds serve to beguile the weary hours of such as do not care to read. Riding or walking is enjoyed by those who do not care to work for exercise, and those who like to engage in useful employment find enough to occupy all the time they are willing to devote to it—the men on the farm, in the garden, about the house and barns; the women in the laundry, the seamstress' room, kitchen, &c. All work done by the patients is voluntary—no one is compelled to labor against his will.

The following articles have been made by the patients in the seamstress' room, under the direction of competent and excellent girls: 340 dresses, 236 skirts, 225 chemises, 81 pairs of drawers, 28 night-dresses, 14 under-waists, 75 aprons, 18 handkerchiefs, 50 camisoles, 20 hats trimmed, 28 robes, 120 napkins, 6 tablecloths, 2 valances, 14 rugs, 16 carpets, 35 curtains, 24 clothes-bags, 130 bed-sacks, 202 mattress ticks, 30 pillow-ticks, 520 sheets, 388 pillow-cases, 145 bed spreads, 277 blankets, 18 rubber sheets, 350 towels, 4 coats, 51 pairs of pants, 31 pairs of overalls, 26 frocks, 148 shirts, 34 pairs of stockings; total, 2,686, and 9,719 garments repaired.

Considerable has been done the past season in the way of improvements, alterations and repairs. The center building has been thoroughly renovated from cellar to attic. The rooms which were occupied as dining-rooms for patients have been changed to other apartments. The lower south one we have converted into a dining-room for employees, the middle one into a reception room and private office for the Superintendent, the upper one into two sleeping apartments. The lower north one has been taken for a store-room, the middle one for a seamstress' room, and the upper one has been made into a sleeping apartment and a bath-room. Room for these various purposes has long been needed, and since the addition of the two recent wings it was found that ample dining-rooms for the patients could be made out of the verandas of each story, which would be much more spacious, light and airy, and far more convenient than the old ones were, and they could be appropriated with little expense and without detriment to the wards, leaving the old dining-rooms to be used for the purposes above named.

The furniture of the center building, which was old, worn and rickety, has been replaced with new, in accordance with the appropriation made by the last Legislature for that object. The floors in four of the male wards have been relaid by means from the same appropriation. Portions of the building which required repointing to prevent the rain from penetrating through the walls, have been attended to and put in good repair. There has been considerable repainting and papering done in the main building. Painting in portions of the wings most needing it is now going on. The barns and outbuildings which were removed to their new locality have also been painted anew, so that the institution as a whole wears an air of neatness and thrift, which was comparatively otherwise before these improvements were made.

The yards connected with the barns, which in wet weather were muddy and miry, have been thoroughly underdrained and graded, rendering them dry and much more useful. A portion of the land east of the building, between it and the road, has long needed to be underdrained, in order to carry off the excess of surface water which in wet weather accumulates in large quantities. We are happy to say that the work has been commenced, and some twenty rods or more of brick drain have been laid in the region of the outbuildings, which very much improves the condition of the ground in that locality.

The shade trees in front of the Hospital, planted some twenty years ago, had grown to be so large and thick as to entirely shut off the western view from every part of the building, and it became necessary to remove them, which improves the view and will serve to carry out the Copeland plan of an open lawn in front.

The farm, which in years past has been so useful to the Hospital, has maintained its reputation, although the crops, particularly the hay and grain, have suffered from the drouth in common with other farms in Maine. This department, so useful in the management and treatment of the patients, we still hold to be most salutary as a means of cure, as well as a source of income, and we often wish that more of the inmates could be induced to engage in its work. In the dietary arrangement of a hospital family, a most important element is an abundant supply of good milk. Considering this fact, in view of the scarcity of hay, it was deemed advisable to keep the least number of cows and at the same time have a plenty of milk. This was found to be impracticable with the herd on

hand, and the Steward, Capt. William E. Leighton, wisely decided to turn one half of the poorer quality of cows into beef, and replace the number with those having larger and better milking qualities, and we now have as fine a milking dairy as need be desired. Among the number are a few choice blooded animals of the Jersey breed.

To the editors and proprietors of the various newspapers which have come regularly every week for the benefit of the patients, we are indebted for a generous reduction in the price of subscription.

We have been kindly remembered during the year by Mr. John Thomas of Portland, who contributed twenty-five dollars towards purchasing a fine reed organ for our chapel. Also by R. M. Mansur, Esq., who made a liberal discount on the price of the organ purchased of him. Hon. Nathan Clifford sent us a package of garden and flower seeds from the Patent Office at Washington. Miss D. L. Dix, who is always doing some good work, sent us for the patients a fine music-box, and a package of pictures. Miss Mary E. Cutts presented several volumes of books and pamphlets. Each of the above has our thanks for the kind expression of remembrance.

With few exceptions, those engaged in carrying on the varied work of the Hospital have acted their arduous parts with cheerfulness and commendable zeal; and I offer with true pleasure my testimony to the valuable services of my associates and co-workers in office. Each has stood faithfully at the post of duty, and cooperated in promoting the welfare and best interests of the institution.

To the Board of Trustees I am happy to express once more my obligations for their unremitting kindness and faithful support in the discharge of my official work during another year now closed.

Encouraged with the hope of Divine blessing on the work of administering to the necessities of a most unfortunate people, and craving the good will of all benevolent hearts, we enter upon the labors of another year, determined as much as in us lies to "comfort the feeble-minded, support the weak," and to "be patient toward all men."

H. M. HARLOW.

MAINE INSANE HOSPITAL, }
Augusta, November 30, 1871. }

STEWARD AND TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Maine Insane Hospital:

GENTLEMEN:—Again it becomes my duty to submit to you my report as Steward and Treasurer of the Maine Insane Hospital, for the year ending November 30, 1871.

The act of the last Legislature, authorizing the collection of interest on all bills due over thirty days, has had a desirable effect, and although quite an amount is still over due, bills are now paid more promptly than heretofore.

Owing to the necessity during the past year of expending an unusually large amount for repairs and improvements, I am obliged in my statement of receipts and disbursements to show a small balance against the Hospital.

The statement of resources and liabilities shows quite an amount in favor of the institution; but as nothing more will become due for the next three months, and a portion of this not available for present purposes, the prospect is that by the time the next quarterly bills become due this will be nearly or quite exhausted, and in view of contemplated improvements, I think we shall not lack opportunities to expend to good advantage all we can collect.

By reference to the farm statement you will notice that the products fall somewhat below that of previous years, which is of course due to the excessive drouth of the two past seasons. The affairs of the farm are so intimately connected with those of the Hospital that it is not easy to determine just what belong to each; for instance, in this case the farm is charged with the expense of keeping all the horses, while the Hospital has the use of most of them, thus reducing the income of the farm.

For further particulars you are respectfully referred to the report in detail, as follows:

Financial Affairs.

PAYMENTS.		
Paid balance due the Treasurer for 1870.....		\$2,876 36
Paid for flour.....	\$5,714 63	
“ corn, rye and meal.....	2,428 08	
“ beans and peas.....	448 55	
“ rice.....	289 11	
“ sugar.....	3,337 24	
“ molasses and syrup.....	1,806 25	
“ tea and coffee.....	1,622 62	
“ salt.....	117 39	
“ small groceries.....	306 42	
“ cheese.....	200 12	
“ butter.....	5,073 78	
“ meat.....	7,489 40	
“ fish and clams.....	1,784 99	
“ fruit, green and dried.....	677 60	
“ all other eatables.....	2,243 71	
“ soap.....	239 07	
“ furniture.....	3,495 59	
“ crockery, glass and tinware.....	610 33	
“ hardware.....	1,389 42	
“ medicines.....	647 39	
“ domestic goods, hats, caps, blankets, boots, &c.....	7,417 35	
“ coffins and robes.....	866 53	
“ straw for beds.....	642 18	
“ stationary, postage and revenue stamps and printing.....	777 64	
“ repairs and improvements.....	8,241 99	
“ labor and materials for farm.....	2,089 23	
“ labor in the hospital.....	11,157 82	
“ meal and grain.....	454 77	
“ fuel.....	8,575 38	
“ lights and lubricating oils.....	1,678 80	
“ carriages, sleighs and harnesses..	640 20	
“ tobacco and snuff... ..	156 51	
“ freight, truckage and express....	560 29	
“ express and transportation charged to patients.....	172 79	
“ moving barns and other special improvements.....	3,330 59	
“ oxen cows and pigs.....	2,075 60	
“ brooms, brushes, mops, pails and baskets.....	257 82	
“ fire extinguishers.....	356 25	
“ repairing fire engine.....	100 00	
“ balance due on organ for chapel..	105 00	
“ blacksmith tools.....	25 95	
“ building telegraph line.....	289 74	

Financial Affairs, (Continued.)

Paid for telegrams.....	\$24 44	
" costs in action against town of Littleton.....	15 00	
" cutting and hauling ice.....	36 35	
" support of Mr. Orcutt in jail.....	16 29	
" photograph of hospital grounds..	3 00	
" cash refunded to patients.....	73 22	
		90,062 42
		<u>\$92,938 78</u>
RECEIPTS.		
From State appropriation for support of patients.....	\$29,978 95	
" State appropriation for furniture, floors, &c.....	5,000 00	
" State appropriation for moving barns, and other improvements.....	3,722 22	
" towns and individuals for support of patients.....	48,506 93	
" M. S. A. Society for premium on swine	8 00	
" error in bills	28 95	
" discount on bills.....	50 33	
" house rent.....	30 00	
" shore rent.....	10 00	
" telegrams.....	2 80	
" chapel appropriation, freight bill...	2 77	
" city of Augusta for shoveling snow.	10 00	
" error in account of former treasurer.	138 60	
" sale of coal.....	1,693 64	
" " pork.....	916 87	
" " pigs	63 00	
" " calf.....	35 00	
" " hides and tallow.....	527 83	
" " potatoes	28 55	
" " barrels.....	13 75	
" " horse	25 00	
" " road scraper.....	15 20	
" " hay scale.....	50 00	
" " old iron	116 91	
" " lead and rags	354 27	
" " old carpet	13 00	
" " steam pump	50 00	
" " dry goods to the help.....	182 91	
		<u>\$91,605 48</u>
Balance due Treasurer.....		1,333 30
		<u>\$92,938 78</u>

Financial Affairs, (Continued.)

RESOURCES.		
Due from State appropriation for support of patients	\$8,041 76	
Due from towns and individuals for support of patients.	16,033 42	
Due from all other sources.....	468 92	\$24,544 10
LIABILITIES.		
Owe for butter.....	\$814 05	
“ flour.....	795 75	
“ groceries and provisions.....	2,683 50	
“ dry goods.....	255 35	
“ coal.....	413 65	
“ miscellaneous bills.....	472 92	
“ balance due Treasurer.....	1,333 30	
		6,768 52
Balance in favor of Hospital		17,775 58
		\$24,544 10

Farm Statement.

FARM DR.		
To stock on hand last inventory	\$5,074 37	
farming tools, &c., on hand last inventory.....	2,719 00	
hay and grain on hand last inventory..	2,001 60	
paid for labor.....	1,413 47	
“ oats, grass seed, &c.....	454 77	
“ oxen, cows and pigs.....	2,075 60	
“ corn meal and shorts.....	563 70	
“ farming tools, &c.....	374 25	
“ shoeing oxen, horses, repairing, &c.....	188 20	
“ potatoes, (seed).....	100 00	
“ threshing grain.....	32 15	
“ plaster.....	56 40	
“ boarding farm hands.....	978 00	
		\$16,031 51
Balance in favor of farm.....		2,293 40
		\$18,324 91

Farm Statement, (Continued.)

FARM CR.		
By stock on hand, present inventory	\$4,240 25	
farming tools, &c., on hand, present inventory	3,275 00	\$7,515 25
beef slaughtered during year	1,783 57	
pork " " " "	2,249 09	
pigs sold during year	73 00	
horse " " " "	25 00	
cow and calf sold during year	60 00	4,190 66
85 tons hay at \$30	2,550 00	
1,546 bushels potatoes at 50c	773 00	
10,214 pounds squash at 2c	204 28	
213 bushels barley at 70c	149 10	
10 tons straw at \$18	180 00	
794 bushels beets at 40c	317 60	
72 bushels beans and peas at \$1	72 00	
10 tons corn fodder at \$15	150 00	
400 pounds cabbages at 2½c	10 00	
30 barrels apples at \$4	120 00	
20 barrels pickels at \$10	200 00	
6,189 cucumbers at 2c	123 78	
8 bushels oats at 60c	4 80	
3 bushels currants at \$3	9 00	
6,000 quarts milk from pasturing	240 00	
tomatoes	64 40	
sweet corn	46 04	5,394 00
cartage and labor for Hospital		866 50
" " chapel		358 50
		\$18,324 91

Schedule of Personal Property, &c.

STOCK.		
5 horse	\$825 00	
4 oxen	480 00	
20 cows	1,145 00	
1 heifer	40 00	
1 Jersey bull	100 00	
1 yearling Jersey	50 00	
4 calves	40 00	
53 hogs	1,020 25	
120 pigs	540 00	\$4,240 25

Schedule of Personal Property, &c., (Continued.)

HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.		
60 tons hay at \$30	\$1,800 00	
18 tons straw at \$18.....	324 00	
1,000 pounds corn fodder.....	8 00	
213 bushels barley at 70c.....	149 10	
175 bushels oats at 60c.....	105 00	
16 bushels wheat at \$1.50	24 00	
800 bushels corn at 90c.....	720 00	
2,000 pounds shorts.....	38 00	
		\$3,168 10
FARMING TOOLS, SLEIGHS AND CARRIAGES.		
2 horse rakes.....	60 00	
1 hay tedder.....	75 00	
2 mowing machines	185 00	
3 ox wagons.....	325 00	
3 ox carts.....	100 00	
2 horse wagons.....	225 00	
1 express wagon.....	50 00	
1 omnibus.....	200 00	
1 top buggy.....	175 00	
2 open buggies.....	200 00	
1 chaise.....	40 00	
1 double sleigh	100 00	
4 single sleighs.....	150 00	
2 horse sleds	45 00	
1 ox sled.....	30 00	
5 horse hay forks.....	50 00	
1 hay cutter.....	15 00	
1 winnowing machine	20 00	
4 hay racks	40 00	
1 pair horse cart wheels	40 00	
2 platform scales.....	30 00	
1 hay scale.....	200 00	
Harnesses, robes and blankets.....	500 00	
All other small farming tools.....	420 00	
		3,275 00
Provisions and groceries.....		5,382 64
Dry goods and clothing.....		2,301 62
FUEL.		
650 tons coal, estimated, at \$9.....	5,850 00	
45 cords hard wood, at \$7	315 00	
		6,165 00
Crockery, glass and tin ware.....	273 77	
Crockery, glass and tin ware in use.....	850 00	
Furniture in use	11,058 50	
Bedding in use	6,305 88	
Engravings and paintings.....	475 00	
Sewing machine	60 00	

Schedule of Personal Property, &c., (Continued.)

Medicines	\$550 00	
Steam engine, washing machine, steam pump, tools in the engine house, &c....	3,010 00	
Fire engine and apparatus	650 00	
Stone derrick.....	175 00	
Steam boilers.....	3,350 00	
Stoves, cooking utensils, and boilers.....	1,000 00	
Blacksmith tools.....	25 95	
		\$27,784 10
Total		\$52,316 71

Respectfully submitted,

W. E. LEIGHTON, *Steward and Treasurer.*

MAINE INSANE HOSPITAL, }
 Augusta, November 30, 1871. }

INSANE HOSPITAL, Augusta, Dec. 6, 1871.

The undersigned, a committee of the Trustees to examine and audit so much of the Treasurer's report as relates to finances, have attended to that duty, and report that they find the same correctly kept and properly avouched.

W. B. LAPHAM,
 GEO. A. FROST.

INSANE HOSPITAL, Dec. 7, 1871.

To the Trustees of the Maine Insane Hospital:

The Committee 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.

A. G. WAKEFIELD, }
 E. L. PATTANGALL, } *Committee.*

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Maine Insane Hospital:

GENTLEMEN:—With the present month will close the second year of my official relation to the Hospital, as its Chaplain. The relation, in the main, has been pleasant to me, and not, I hope, altogether without profit to others. You will, however, be under the necessity of providing a successor for the place, from the first of January, 1872. Circumstances of a nature personal to myself, make my retirement, at that date, imperative. I shall leave the position with a grateful sense of the considerate kindness of the Superintendent and his subordinates, and with heightened convictions of the fitness of the Institution to answer the ends for which it was founded. Its management, so far as I can judge, is eminently humane and Christian. Philanthropic in its design, and beneficent in its results, it is an honor to the State, and one of the brightest jewels in her crown.

Of my labors for the year, it may, perhaps, be sufficient to say, that public religious services have been held every Sunday without exception, and have been well attended considering the character of the chapel accommodations. And this reminds me to add that my successor, and all the friends of the institution, are to be congratulated on the near prospect of a roomy and convenient place of worship. The State has done well to undertake so good a work. Hereafter none who are in a condition to attend public worship need be excluded. For this let God be thanked, and all the friends of these unfortunates take courage. Christ's gospel works beneficent results here, as elsewhere. It is listened to attentively and often tearfully, and ministers light and comfort to many burdened hearts. Hence the gratification so generally felt at seeing the new Chapel in process of building.

In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to wish you abundant success in the good work to which the State has called you. As the special guardians of many of her unfortunate children, your position is an honorable one. May the blessing of many that were ready to perish come upon you.

Respectfully submitted.

J. RICKER, *Chaplain.*

AUGUSTA, December 4, 1871.

APPENDIXES.

A.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON HOSPITAL LIBRARIES.

To the Trustees :

The Committee on Hospital Libraries respectfully report :

That we have increased our list of newspapers during the past year by the addition of those whose publication has been commenced since our last report, and of some others which have been omitted by mistake, our purpose being to take two copies of every respectable newspaper published in the State, when we can get them at half the usual price. These terms have rarely been denied us. To the proprietors of Harper's publications, and of the Atlantic Monthly, we are indebted for similar terms.

We acknowledge a donation of testaments for the use of the galleries, from the Maine Branch of the American Bible Society, through David Cargill, Esq., of Augusta.

The Black and McLellan library funds are yet invested in State of Maine Bonds, bearing interest at six per cent. in currency.

Appended is a statement of receipts and disbursements.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from last report.....	\$7 93
Interest on State Bonds	189 23
Contributions.....	7 42
	<hr/>
	\$204 58

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for papers and periodicals.....	\$121 55
“ books	53 10
Error in last account.....	2 00
	\$176 65
Balance to new account	\$27 93

Which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN T. GILMAN, } *Committee on*
 A. G. WAKEFIELD, } *Hospital Libraries.*

AUGUSTA, November 30, 1871.

B.

REPORT OF BUILDING COMMITTEE ON CHAPEL.

To the Trustees :

The Committee appointed by the Trustees to act under the direction of the Governor and Council in expending the appropriation for the erection of a Chapel for the Maine Insane Hospital, respectfully submit the following report :

In response to advertising for proposals in the spring, I received only one proposition for furnishing the materials and doing the brick work, within the time specified in my advertisement. This was from Messrs. Bicknell and Farnham of Augusta, and by direction of the Council I closed a contract with them, they binding themselves to find materials and do the brick work according to specifications furnished by George M. Harding, Architect, and have their job completed to the acceptance of myself in behalf of the Trustees, and to the acceptance of the Committee of the Council, by the 25th of September. They completed their work nearly a month earlier than the time specified, and I have accepted the same in behalf of the Trustees. They were to receive five thousand dollars. After closing the contract with Bicknell and Farnham, I received a proposal from parties in Portland, offering to do

the work less by five hundred dollars than the sum contracted to be paid to the parties who did it. I regret that I did not receive this proposition a few days sooner.

Mr. Alvan Fogg of this city organized a crew of five carpenters who have faithfully performed that department of the work.

Most of the excavating was done by boarders at the Hospital, and the material for the foundation wall was hauled and all the trucking for the building was done by hospital help and teams.

It having been understood when this appropriation was made that it was half the sum required to erect, finish and furnish a chapel, we aimed to erect such a building as could be externally finished by the expenditure of this appropriation. It will be seen by the annexed schedule of expenditures, that our estimate was very nearly correct. A similar appropriation will be amply sufficient to finish and furnish it ready for use. When completed there will be a cellar under the entire building, which will be useful for storage, &c. In the basement story there is a corridor running through the centre, with six well lighted and well ventilated rooms on each side, affording us twelve pleasant rooms, to be occupied either as rooms for private boarders, or for lodging the hospital help. The audience room will seat three hundred persons, and there will be an orchestra in one end and a chancel at the other. The seats will be movable, and rooms will be provided to pack them away, so that the audience room can be used as a hall when desired. The building is forty-four by seventy-one, and is twenty-five feet high in the walls above the underpinning. The audience room will be finished into the roof, and will present a very fine appearance when completed. It is to be regretted that this building could not have been of granite, to correspond with other hospital buildings, but we did not feel justified in commencing a granite building with this appropriation, being fully satisfied that it would not be sufficient to cover it in. If it shall hereafter be thought that the contrast in color is not pleasing, the brick work of the Chapel can easily, and without great expense, be painted in imitation of granite.

In the purchase of materials I have been fairly and liberally treated, in consequence of the charitable objects to which the materials are to be applied. I am indebted to the resident officers of the Hospital for valuable services which have always been cheerfully rendered when required. By the Governor and Council

and especially by the Committee on Insane Hospital, I have been treated with uniform kindness and courtesy.

Below is a schedule of expenditures :

Materials and brick work.....	\$5,000 00
Carpenter work.....	1,649 75
Foundation wall and other granite work.....	1,600 12
Lumber, window frames, sash, &c.....	1,660 25
Iron, nails and forging.....	477 51
Slate and slating.....	750 54
Transportation.....	46 54
Architect.....	330 00
Paint and Pointing.....	62 74
Planing.....	33 35
Carving.....	33 50
Gutters and conductors.....	233 56
Miscellaneous.....	136 82
Superintendence.....	625 00
	12,639 68

Respectfully submitted,

WM. B. LAPHAM, *Committee.*

AUGUSTA, Nov. 30, 1871.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Augusta, Me., December 6, 1871. }

I hereby certify, that I have examined the accounts of W. B. Lapham, committee on the part of the Trustees to superintend the building of a Chapel for the Mainë Insane Hospital, and find the same correctly kept and properly avouched.

JOHN R. PULSIFER, *Committee.*

C.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE HOMICIDE.

The Committee appointed to investigate the circumstances of the late homicide of Aaron Houghton by Frank Safford, in the Insane Hospital, submit the following Report :

They were both inmates of the Hospital ; had been there several months. Safford had on two or three occasions manifested acts of violence, by striking a person with his fist, and, on one occasion, with a pail. In consequence of these acts, his hands were manacled by direction of the Superintendent, in such manner that he thought Safford could not inflict any injury on any one. A strong leather belt was buckled around the lower part of his body. A strap of leather was also buckled around each wrist, and around the belt. The Superintendent supposed at the time, that his hands and wrists being so manacled, there was no danger whatever to any one. But he was mistaken. The wristers were not attached and fastened to the belt ; but in order to enable the inmate to have some freedom of his hands, they were fastened around the belt. He could, therefore, move his hands horizontally, by slipping the wristers back and forward on the belt. But he had very little up and down motion with his hands ; yet by bringing his hands near together, and taking hold of a club or instrument, he could by a combined swing or movement of his body and his hands, inflict a heavy blow. Had his body been fastened so that it could not have turned, or swayed with the movement of the hands, it is apprehended that he could not have committed the act.

He struck the blow with a utensil used for rubbing the floors. It consists of a handle, like that of a broom, with one end fastened into a piece of wood about 22 inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, and 3 inches wide. This cross piece was covered with two or three thicknesses of old blanketing, and the instrument was used for rubbing floors after they had been oiled, &c. It is used every day. At the time of the homicide, the attendant had taken it out to rub the floor, and, as the attendant in the adjoining hall had

stepped down into the yard, the attendant in this hall looked into the other, to see if everything was right, leaving this instrument in the hands of one of the inmates. Safford got hold of it, and when the deceased, with another inmate was passing him, he struck the deceased on one side of the back of his head, making a wound from two to three inches long, and cutting to the bone. An alarm was given, the Superintendent was soon in the hall and found the deceased in a comatose state. This was on the twelfth day of November, and the deceased continued till the afternoon of the fourteenth when he died. From the time of the blow to that of his death he did not appear to have any consciousness.

There does not seem to be any want of proper care on the part of the attendants. There are usually four attendants for three halls. At the time of the accident, two of the attendants in these three halls connected by doors, had gone into the yard, as it was their privilege to do. Hence there were left two attendants for three halls, and one of these had very properly stepped into the other hall to see if all was right, and had been out but a short time, a few minutes at most, when the act was committed. If there was any fault on his part, it was in leaving the hall with this instrument in the hands of one of the inmates. Though he had been in the service of the Hospital some time, he had been engaged in this department only four days. It does not appear that he had received any particular instructions as to his new duties. With more instructions, and a larger experience, he might have done different. Still the idea was, probably, in his mind, as it was in the Superintendent's, that Safford was so manacled that no one was endangered by him.

A. G. WAKEFIELD.

N. P. MONROE.

AUGUSTA, December 7, 1871.

D.

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 pants of strong woolen cloth; two pairs woolen stockings; one hat or cap; pocket handkerchiefs, brush and comb, and one pair of boots or shoes.

Females should have at least a change of under-clothes, shoes and stockings, brush and comb, decent bonnet, and two substantial dresses. The woolens 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 \$4.00 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 comorant and found in the town of — 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 surety, are held and bound unto —, Steward of the Insane Hospital at Augusta, or to his successor in 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. 187

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?



RULES AND REGULATIONS

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE

MAINE INSANE HOSPITAL.

REVISED AND ADOPTED DECEMBER 6, 1871.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees holden the 6th day of December, A. D. 1871, Voted, That the following revised rules and regulations be adopted for the government of the Maine Insane Hospital, and that the President of the Board be authorized to procure the printing of a sufficient number of copies for the use of the Institution.

JOHN T. GILMAN, *Secretary.*

The following rules are designed for the government of the Maine Insane Hospital. It is expected and directed, that every employee at the Hospital, on the day of his engagement, shall be furnished by the Superintendent with a copy of these regulations, that he may have no cause to plead ignorance of their requirements. A wilful violation of any of these rules, or a neglect to conform strictly to them, by any person employed at the Hospital, whether as officer, attendant or workman, will be followed by his speedy discharge.

It is not expected that these regulations will apply to every contingency which may arise in the management of an institution of such magnitude, but in the absence of definite rules the judgment must be exercised, while officers and attendants must ever bear in mind that their first duty is to secure in the greatest possible degree the comfort of those unfortunate persons who, for the time being are entrusted to their care.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Section 1.

TRUSTEES.

1. The Trustees shall choose, by ballot, one of their number to be President, and another to be Secretary at their annual meeting; and may fill a vacancy at any meeting of the board.

2. All resident officers shall hold their office during the pleasure of the Trustees. The Superintendent, wishing to leave, shall give three months' notice, and all other officers one month, of their intention to resign.

3. At the annual meeting a list of the quarterly and monthly visiting committees shall be made and recorded. The Secretary shall furnish a copy to each member of the board; and to any new member appointed within the year.

4. The day of holding the annual meeting shall be designated by the President, and notified by himself, or the Secretary to each member by mail, a reasonable time previous. The time of the quarterly and monthly visits shall be notified in like manner, by the first on the list for that month.

5. Monthly and quarterly visiting committees giving any special instructions to the Superintendent, or Treasurer, shall enter such instructions in a book to be kept by the Clerk of the Hospital for that purpose; such instructions to be signed by the committee giving them.

Section 2.

SUPERINTENDENT.

1. The superintendent shall be at the head of the entire establishment, grounds and farm, with their furniture, fixtures and stock. He shall have the charge of the patients, and direction of all persons acting on the premises, subject to the regulations of the Trustees.

2. He shall, under their direction, determine what attendants and assistants shall be employed; direct them in their duties and order their discharge, if deemed by him proper.

3. He shall keep a register, in which shall be recorded the number, name, occupation, residence, date of admission, sex, civil condition, age, number of admissions, time since the attack, complexion, form of disease, by whom sent, cause, (if known,) time in the Hospital, date of discharge or death, condition when discharged, or if dead, the apparent cause of death, and such remarks as he may deem useful, in every case admitted.

4. All the records, and every part of the establishment, shall be ready for inspection by the Trustees at any time, and without previous notice of such visit being given.

5. He shall cause every person employed on the premises to be furnished with a copy of these "Rules and Regulations," and give them such verbal directions as he may deem proper; and see that the resident officers perform their duties faithfully.

6. He shall be entitled to board for himself and family, to two furnished parlors, and to such number of sleeping rooms as may be necessary for the accommodation of himself and family.

Section 3.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.

1. The Assistant Superintendent shall reside in the Hospital, and be entitled to board, a furnished room, fire, lights, &c., as heretofore.

2. He shall visit all the patients and rooms every morning, and as much oftener as necessary; carefully observe their condition, wants and treatment; see that those in charge are faithful; note the state of order and cleanliness, and give such orders as to every thing, medical, physical and moral, as he shall consider conducive to comfort or recovery.

3. He shall have charge of the office, library and medicines, make up the prescriptions, and see that the Supervisors and attendants conform to the directions given them.

4. He shall keep a case book in which the history of every patient's case shall be recorded, its treatment and the result. Also a daily record of the number of inmates, male and female; and a diary of the weather, noting barometrical and themometrical changes, state of winds, clouds, amount of rain, &c.

5. He is expected to aid the Superintendent in every way in his power in promoting the best interests of the institution, and in the absence of that officer he shall take his place and perform his duties.

Section 4.

STEWARD AND TREASURER.

1. This officer, under direction of the Superintendent, in addition to the duties specified by law, shall attend to the safe keeping and proper use of every article for the Hospital, have the immediate care of all stock, horses and carriages, implements and furniture.

2. He shall keep correct accounts of all receipts and expenditures, examine and file all papers relating to admissions, make and settle all accounts for keeping and furnishing patients, forward accounts when due, submit all his accounts and vouchers to the Trustees at their annual and quarterly visits.

3. He shall see that the buildings are opened and closed at proper hours, that all persons employed rise and retire to rest in due season. It shall be his duty to check and reprove any disorderly conduct which may come to his knowledge in any person employed on the premises.

4. He shall be entitled to one furnished parlor, board and sleeping rooms sufficient for himself and family.

5. He is authorized to purchase food, clothing, and all other supplies necessary for daily use in the Hospital, attend to all repairs of buildings necessary to prevent waste, but shall erect no new building, make no material alteration in any building, make no purchases other than those specified above, nor increase the wages of any attendant or workman without permission of the Trustees. Permission of the monthly and quarterly visiting committees of the Trustees, and in the intervals between the visits, of the President of the Board of Trustees, shall be considered a compliance with this rule.

Section 5.

CLERK.

The Clerk of the Hospital shall perform such duties for the Treasurer as have heretofore been performed by the clerk of the Treasurer, and such other duties not incompatible with his office, as may be required of him by the Superintendent and Trustees. He shall be entitled to furnished room, board, fuel and lights.

Section 6.

MATRON.

1. The Matron will have the care and direction of all females employed in the Hospital, subject to the control and advice of the Superintendent. She shall have a general supervision of all female patients, see that they are kindly treated, and that every female employed, diligently and faithfully perform her prescribed duties; she will superintend the cooking, washing, ironing and mending, and will exert her influence to promote propriety and decorum in every department; she will report to the Superintendent any important delinquency.

2. She shall observe the state of the female patients' clothing, and give her attention to providing what may be needed to keep them comfortable and decent.

3. She is entitled to parlor and bed-room furnished, board, &c.

Section 7.

SUPERVISORS.

1. The male and female Supervisors will have the supervision of the services of their respective wings, and will be held accountable for their faithful performance.

2. *They form the medium of communication between officers and attendants, the centre building and the wards.* They shall attend *personally* to their respective duties, and shall never leave the Hospital without permission of the Superintendent. They shall preside at the dining table allotted to the attendants and help, and see that good order and decorum are at all times observed.

3. It will be their duty to guide and assist the attendants in their labors, and see that the directions of the officers are faithfully performed. They will see that the patients are prepared to go to walk, ride, or to be out for other purposes, and will endeavor to keep the attendants employed about their galleries or in occupying the attention of their patients in every way likely to benefit them.

4. They will take the place of any attendant who may be absent on permission, or see the absence properly supplied.

5. They will report any attendant who shall be absent from duty without leave.

6. They will carry the medicines and special diet to the galleries and return the cups to the office.

7. They will mark and register all clothing of the patients, see that it is safely kept, cleansed, repaired and distributed weekly, and as much oftener as special cases may require. They shall account for and deliver all clothing to patients when discharged.

8. They shall cause all property, which is injured or destroyed, to be charged to the person doing the mischief.

9. They will be very watchful to see that all patients are carefully and kindly treated.

Section 8.

ATTENDANTS AND ASSISTANTS.

1. Self-respect is enjoined on all.

2. Their dress shall be neat and clean; and they shall avoid all vulgar habits. The men shall not wear hats or caps in the galleries, nor go in shirt-sleeves. They must be uniformly affable and courteous to each other and the patients; must never use improper language, nor indulge in unbecoming mirth; nor play at any games with each other, or the patients, without permission of the Superintendent.

3. They are never to talk with patients about their insane fancies or delusions, nor suffer others to do it.

4. No attendant shall be allowed to leave the hall of which he or she is in charge without permission from the Supervisor, and not until he or she is relieved either by the Supervisor or by some other attendant appointed by him, who shall be held responsible for the charge until the attendant shall return.

5. Attendants will under no circumstances allow utensils or implements for cleansing the galleries, in the hands of violent patients. None but the most inoffensive should ever be allowed to engage in such work, and these should be closely watched while thus employed.

6. The attendants shall treat patients with uniform attention and respect; greet them with friendly salutations and exhibit such marks of kindness and good-will, as evince interest and sympathy. They shall speak in a mild, persuasive tone of voice, and never address a patient coarsely or by a nick-name.

7. Patients are to be soothed and calmed when irritated; encouraged and cheered when melancholy and depressed. They shall never be rudely handled, nor more force used in any case than is necessary to prevent injury. When mild and persuasive means fail to produce compliance, a superior will be called. No

provocation can justify violence in word or action. *Striking a patient shall be followed by the immediate discharge of the person who gave the blow.*

8. No restraining apparatus shall be applied or removed but by order of a superior. All patients are to be bathed once a week, unless otherwise ordered; and as much oftener as a medical officer directs; always in presence of the attendant or other trusty person, who will see that they are well rubbed and wiped dry.

9. The attendant will always wait on the table at meals, preserve order and strive to gratify every reasonable wish.

10. The attendant is to call on the supervisor for any clothing needed by patients, for their beds or persons.

11. All sheets and bed sacks wet with urine shall be rinsed in hot water and dried, and clean straw substituted for that which is wet or soiled.

12. Offensive feet are to be washed every day, the socks rinsed in hot water and a dry pair put on.

13. Medicines must never be left where patients can get them. The attendant must see the whole swallowed; if the *whole* or any *part* is refused or wasted, immediate notice is to be given to the Supervisor. *This rule admits of no discretionary action.*

14. Patients shall not be permitted to sit or lie on the damp ground, nor out of the shade in very warm weather.

15. No man employed on the premises shall hold conversation with any female at the waiter-closets, nor with female patients at the windows, nor allow strangers to do it. No female, employed, shall hold any conversation with the men at the waiter-closets, nor with the male patients at the windows; when accosted by the latter they must not answer.

16. Attendants are to secure perfect cleanliness and neatness in the house, furniture and patients, as far as possible; nothing is to be considered *clean* which can be made more so. This rule is to extend to all persons having charge of any portion of the premises, to the removal of every kind of filth, both in the buildings and around them, in the most speedy and least offensive manner. Water-closets, urinals and chamber vessels will require very frequent attention.

17. In the morning attendants will see that every patient is washed, as far as perfect neatness requires; their hair combed, their clothes put on and in perfect order; the rooms and galleries are to be swept, the beds made, and as many doors locked as is

necessary to prevent improper use of the beds in the day time. Persons who require indulgence in this respect, will have their beds and rooms put in order whenever they rise. Everything must be in order for a *complete* inspection at nine o'clock, in the summer, and at ten o'clock in the winter season.

18. Attention shall be given to the person and dress of the patients during the day, to preserve neatness and good order.

Section 9.

WATCH.

1. When a watchman shall be employed, he shall commence his rounds at nine o'clock in the evening and continue them until the morning bell is rung;—he shall, with a lighted lantern, as quietly as possible, visit every male gallery at least once an hour, administer to any patient whatever is directed, attend to any call;—see that all fires are kept, which may be required;—he must not sleep in the hours of duty, and will be required to labor till seven o'clock A. M., when he will be at liberty until nine o'clock P. M. Should any fire be discovered, out of place, he will notify the officers and attendants, but not give a general alarm.

2. The watchwoman shall perform the same duties as to time and otherwise, except building fires, as are required of the watchman.

Section 10.

CELLAR ATTENDANT.

It is expected that he will attend strictly to warming the wings; he will manage the furnaces, boilers and steam for all its uses, see that the cisterns are supplied with cold and hot water; that the basement, dust-flues, and grounds about the wings and center buildings are kept clean and in order. All patients assisting him will be carefully watched, that they neither give nor receive injury. In summer he will be expected to assist in any other way his time permits, where he may be needed.

Section 11.

FARM SUPERINTENDENT.

This officer, under the direction of the Steward, shall look after the interests of the farm; and in order to do this he must be constantly on the premises, never engaging in any labor which will take him away from his special duties.

GENERAL RULES.

Section 12.

1. All persons employed are expected to conform in every respect to the terms of their engagements, one article of which shall be conformity with these "Rules and Regulations." They are never to leave the service without giving the notice to the Steward agreed on at the time of their engagement.

2. They shall not do any work for others, nor receive any compensation for services except their regular pay. No presents from patients or their friends shall be accepted, but by approval of the Superintendent; nor shall any person about the Hospital sell anything to, nor buy anything of, a patient.

3. They are never to be absent from the Institution, nor their charge, by day or night, without permission of a supervisor, nor at night after nine o'clock, nor for more than half a day, without leave from the Superintendent.

4. They shall never give up a KEY, nor admit any person into the hall, not even the persons employed about the premises, without permission of a superior.

5. They shall never permit any cutting instrument in the hands of any patient, except in the guard-room and in their presence. Persons disposed to injure themselves or others, are in *no case* to be so permitted. No weapon, nor material for one, shall be allowed in the possession of any patient. If suspected to have them, immediate search shall be made. All beds, flues and convenient hiding places shall be often examined. All table and carving knives and forks shall be counted after every meal, and as soon as cleaned shall be locked up in the closets. They must never be carried out of the dining-rooms to be cleaned.

6. All shaving must be done in the guard-room, and the doors of that room are never to be open when thus in use. No patient, suspected of suicidal intentions, shall be permitted to shave himself, nor to be present where others are undergoing that operation.

7. They are not to permit writing materials in the possession of patients, without leave from an officer; all letters are to be sent

to the Superintendent, and all remaining paper and ink, put in the attendants' room, into which no patient is to be admitted.

8. No lamp shall be left in a sleeping room without orders, nor matches be left where patients can obtain them.

9. At bed time, every patient must be *seen* in bed, their day clothes removed from the room, and every door leading to, or from the gallery, securely locked and bolted.

10. Every gallery shall have a light, in a lantern, burning during the night.

11. Every person shall be accountable for the safe keeping of every patient, entrusted to his or her care, whether in the building, or elsewhere, until placed in the custody of another person authorized to receive them.

12. Attendants are not to spend their time in their own rooms, in reading, writing or private employment, during hours of duty; when not engaged in labor or in amusing the patients, they should be in the gallery or guard-room, that they may *see* every thing which takes place.

13. It is not enough that the attendant *supposes* a patient is in his or her place; they must *know* it.

14. No officer or other person shall take a patient from a gallery without giving notice to the attendant. Therefore any person missing, without such notice, is to be supposed eloped, and alarm instantly given.

15. No attendant shall use himself, nor give to any patient tobacco, or any intoxicating drink. Any tobacco, money, or other property found with a patient will be taken by the Supervisor, and be handed to the Steward to be entered on his book.

16. When out to ride or walk, patients shall not be allowed to separate, either at the door or elsewhere, and must not be considered as returned until seen within the hall door. If patients escape when out for exercise, it will be considered proof of carelessness in their conductors.

17. Patients are not to be permitted to go into any house, nor have any private conversation with those they meet; nor to converse on any subject connected with the hospital, or those employed in it; they must not deliver letters, nor be allowed to procure tobacco, nor anything improper to be in their possession. Patients, troublesome in these respects, will only go out when a single attendant can devote his time to them.

18. Patients will not be required to retire before 9 o'clock P. M.

nor rise before 7 o'clock A. M., from September to March, and 6 o'clock from March to September.

19. Patients who are in a condition to ride, shall be taken out in alphabetical order, and alternately from the male and female wards, and when the weather and travelling are suitable, at least two carriage loads shall be taken out every week day during the year. They shall always be accompanied by some responsible person.

20. No patient shall be compelled to labor. The Superintendent may direct the supervisors to make up working parties of such as are able and willing to work, and such parties shall be placed in charge of suitable persons, who shall be held responsible for their safety, treat them kindly, and return them to their halls at least half an hour before meal time. The use of profane or coarse and brutal language by any person having the charge of patients, shall be cause for immediate discharge.

21. *Under no circumstances will patients be required or allowed to labor except on the hospital premises, and for the benefit of the Institution.*

22. No person will be allowed to have keys to the galleries, except officers and attendants; and no patient shall ever be taken from the halls but by the direction of the Superintendent.

23. As a rule, no patient can be received into the hospital without being accompanied by the proper commitment papers; and in no instance must a patient be kept more than one week without such papers being received at the hospital.

24. The horses and carriages belonging to the hospital are never to be used except on business connected with it. They are under the immediate care of the Steward, and are never to be used except by his direction, or in his absence that of the Superintendent.

25. One horse and carriage may be set apart for the use of the Superintendent, his family, and the Assistant Superintendent, but when the Superintendent keeps his own horse at the expense of the hospital, this rule shall not apply; nor shall anything in this Section prevent the use of horses and carriages by officers of the Institution for the purpose of attending church on the Sabbath; nor their use by such officers at proper times, when the horses are not otherwise overworked, for purposes of recreation. Application for horses, in all such cases, must be made to the Steward.

26. The whole time and services of the officers and assistants belong to the Institution; and it is expected that all persons employed here, in charge of patients or otherwise, will cheerfully

perform the duties required of them by the Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, Steward or Matron; and that the attendants will execute the directions of the Supervisors of their respective wards with the same alacrity as if given by an officer.

27. All persons employed are expected to cooperate with the officers by endeavoring to inspire confidence in the patients towards them, and in the means in use for their recovery.

28. No resident officer shall be directly or indirectly interested in any contract for the supply of any article to the Hospital for its use, or for any inmate; nor shall he receive any profit thereon, nor any present or gratuity from any person dealing with the Hospital, nor from any visitor, patient or friend of any patient.

29. No resident officer or person regularly employed at the Hospital shall be allowed to hold any municipal or city office.

30. No resident officer shall try to influence any legislation which in any manner affects the Maine Insane Hospital, unless he is requested to do so by the Committee of the Trustees who have that matter in charge.

Section 13.

S A B B A T H .

1. This day shall be observed *as such* at the Hospital.

2. Visitors are not to be admitted to any part of the premises on that day, except on errands of mercy, to relatives, &c.

3. A service with or without a clergyman will be held in the evening, *statedly*.

4. As many patients, accompanied by attendants, will go to church, as the officers think proper.

5. Attendants will share this duty as equally as possible.

6. Officers and attendants are reminded, that such is the nature and character of their duties, that no relaxation from care and watchfulness can be allowed on the Sabbath. There is no safety but in constant and unremitting vigilance.