

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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# Public Documents of Maine :

BEING THE

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE VARIOUS

PUBLIC OFFICERS AND INSTITUTIONS

FOR THE YEARS

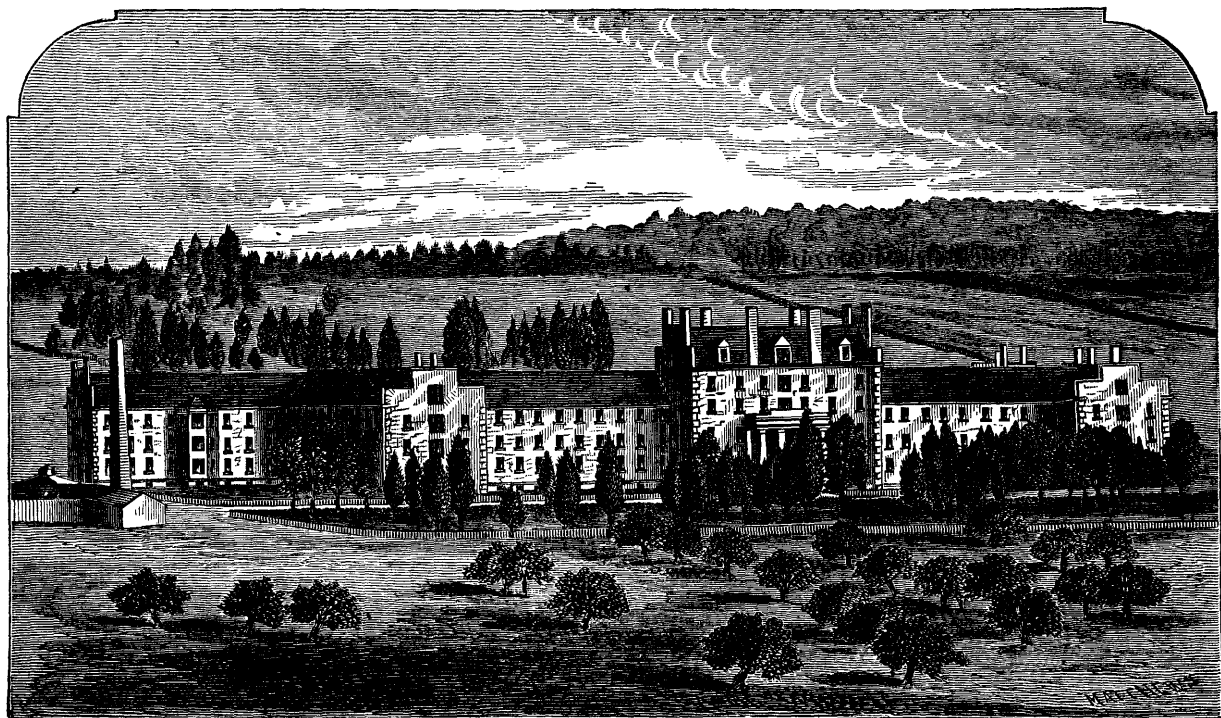
1872-73.

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AUGUSTA :

SPRAGUE, OWEN & NASH, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1873.



Maine Insane Hospital.

# REPORTS

OF THE

TRUSTEES AND RESIDENT OFFICERS

OF THE

# MAINE INSANE HOSPITAL.

DECEMBER 1, 1872.

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PUBLISHED AGREEABLY TO A RESOLVE APPROVED FEBRUARY 25, 1871.

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AUGUSTA:

SPRAGUE, OWEN & NASH, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1872.

## OFFICERS FOR 1873.

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### TRUSTEES.

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

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### RESIDENT OFFICERS.

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

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### STANDING COMMITTEES FOR 1873.

*On Hospital Libraries*—Lapham, Gilman.  
*To represent the interests of the Institution before Legislative Committees*—Pattangall, Wakefield.  
*On improved facilities for supplying the Institution with water*—Lapham, Pattangall.  
*On Ventilation*—Wakefield, Monroe, Lapham.  
*On Airing Courts*—Lapham, Harlow, Leighton.  
*On the management of the Farm*—Lapham, Leighton.

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### VISITING COMMITTEES FOR 1873.

January—Pattangall, Wakefield.  
February—Gilman, Lapham.  
March—Lapham, Wakefield, ———.\*  
April—Gilman, Pattangall.  
May—Wakefield, ———.\*  
June—The Full Board.  
July—Monroe, Pattangall.  
August————,\* Gilman.  
September—Pattangall, Monroe, Lapham.  
October—Wakefield, Monroe.  
November—Lapham, Gilman.  
December—The Full Board.

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\*Vacancy.

## REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

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*To the Honorable the Governor and the Executive Council:*

The Revised Statutes of Maine make it the duty of the Trustees of the Maine Insane Hospital, annually on the first day of December, to make a full and detailed report, containing a particular statement of the condition, concerns and wants of the Hospital, and lay the same before the Governor and Council for the use of the government. In obedience to this requirement, we respectfully present the following as our annual report for the Hospital year, which closed on the 30th of November, ult :

The Hospital has been visited monthly and quarterly as required by law, except in one or two instances, when the monthly visit was made by one instead of two of our number, by reason of a vacancy in our Board which has existed since June last. Our visits are arranged for the year, at the annual meeting in December, and when a vacancy occurs in the Board, and is not immediately filled, our arrangement is interfered with, there being no one designated to supply the place. In most cases during the past year, the vacancies in the visiting committee have been filled by the substitution of some other member, and when this was not practicable, the inspection has been made by one. We think the Hospital has received no detriment for lack of proper visitation. Quarterly, the Hospital accounts have been audited and settled and laid before the Council agreeably to law. Reports of each inspection and settlement have been made and duly signed by the committees and placed on the books at the Hospital, where they are always open for inspection.

At each inspection, every patient is seen and all cases which seem to require it, are investigated ; the entire hospital buildings are examined with reference to cleanliness, ventilation and comfort, the food is examined with regard to its quality and the quantity furnished, and the general treatment of the patients and management of the institution are made matters of inquiry and thorough investigation. In the several reports which visiting

committees have made, the past year, they have represented the hospital in good condition, the officers and attendants in the faithful discharge of their several duties, and the patients as comfortable as could reasonably be expected.

As a matter of paramount importance, we again respectfully, yet earnestly, call your attention to the crowded condition of the Hospital and the necessity of immediately providing for its relief. The Hospital was built to accommodate comfortably three hundred and fifty patients, but during the entire year just closed, the number has been largely in excess of that, sometimes reaching four hundred and upwards, and even then not accommodating all who required and needed its benefits. The public prejudice which has sometimes existed against Insane Hospitals and their management seems to be fast passing away, and more enlightened and intelligent views prevail. There is scarcely any one, at the present time, who has friends or near relatives so unfortunate as to lose their reason, who do not seek for the benefits of the Hospital. And since the State has, in common with other States, taken upon itself the burden of providing accommodations for this unfortunate class, it would seem no more than reasonable that all should be treated alike, and that the accommodations should be adequate to the wants of the State. The method for relieving the Hospital provided in the statute, by apportioning the number of patients that can be accommodated in the Hospital among the towns according to their population, seems to us to be entirely impracticable, and has never been resorted to.

The crowded condition of the Hospital can be relieved by enlarging our accommodations on the present hospital farm, or by establishing a new institution, in some other section of the State, and to build in the vicinity of the present one, would be by far the most economical. The farm is large enough and the outbuildings sufficient for the use of an Institution twice the size of the present one. The officers of the present Institution could manage both with the addition of two or three assistant physicians, and the expenses in all respects would be much less than what would be required to support two similar Institutions in different parts of the State. In case another Hospital should be erected near the present one, it may be thought best to still farther separate the sexes.

Another method of relief for the Hospital consists in selecting from the number of those now there, such as are inoffensive, which

would embrace probably about one-fourth of the whole number, and providing for them in a separate Institution. We should then have two Institutions, one for the excited, the violent and dangerous, and the other for the demented, the inoffensive and the hopeless cases. The latter would require neither bolts nor bars to restrain them, and a building of much less cost would accommodate them, than is required for the former. We are not aware that this method has been fully tested in any State and therefore we cannot speak with certainty of its merits or unhesitatingly recommend it. In New Hampshire this class is provided for in the several counties, the county Institutions being under the supervision of the county commissioners—but there, this method has only been recently adopted and as yet has furnished no reliable tests. For various reasons we have but little confidence in its success. Should the Legislature determine to erect new buildings, either near the site of the present hospital or elsewhere—a centre building and one wing will be all that need be provided for at present as other wings can be added as the needs of the State may require.

In our last Report we called attention to the abuses under that provision of the statute which allows the treasurer to charge the State with one dollar and fifty cents per week, in part support of such as are without means and whose relatives are not liable for their expenses. The Governor in his last annual message called the attention of the Legislature to the matter, but no action was had thereon. We repeat all that we stated in our last report, and further, that these abuses are still carried on. We have reason to believe, and do believe, that certificates filed by municipal officers avouching for the poverty of persons who are committed to the Hospital have come to be regarded as mere formal matters, and that in very many cases, they are entirely unreliable. We have no doubt that men who are truthful and honest in their general practices, sign these certificates when they know they do not represent facts, without attaching to the act any special importance. It is a subject over which the Trustees have no control, the adjudication of all such cases being placed by the statute in the hands of the Superintendent. We believe that these abuses may be corrected by additional legislation.

The location of the chapel whose erection was provided for by the Legislature of 1870, was objectionable to the legislative committee at the last session, and near the close an order was passed



through both branches, directing the Trustees and Superintendent to ascertain the practicability and expense of moving the chapel to the rear of the Hospital. In order fully to carry out the provisions of this order it seemed necessary for us either to advertise for proposals for moving the building, or send for persons experienced in such work and get their opinion as to the feasibility and cost of the proposed removal. Either of these methods would have involved considerable expense, and as no provision was made for defraying such expenses, we did not feel ourselves justified in incurring them. The Superintendent has obtained such information on the subject as he was able without incurring expenses, and the same is contained in his report, which is herewith transmitted. We did not construe the order as directing separate action by the Trustees and Superintendent.

The present location of the chapel was fixed, after careful deliberation, by the Governor and Council and Board of Trustees. All were fully aware, at the time, that its location did not comport with the rules of symmetry and architectural proportions, but there were other and weightier considerations which had to be taken into account in coming to a decision. These had reference to the purposes for which the building was to be used and the exceptional character and condition of the persons for whose benefit it was to be erected. It was felt that it must not be located on the east front where it would shut out the cheerful sunlight from so many rooms of patients, and if placed far enough away to remove this objection, it would require all the help that the Hospital employs to conduct the boarders to and from the chapel. Where it now stands, a short covered way will connect it with one of the principal wings, and chapel privileges can be enjoyed as well in stormy as in pleasant weather. When the building is painted in imitation of granite, it will not stand out in such bold relief as it now does, but will blend with the other hospital buildings and many of the objections which have been made to it will be removed. We still adhere to the opinion that the present location of this building, all things considered, is the most convenient and therefore the best that could have been made. If, in the judgment of the Legislature, it shall be deemed best to finish the building for chapel purposes according to the original design, we respectfully ask for an appropriation sufficient to accomplish it.

The building committee on the part of the Trustees, with the advice and consent of the chairman of the committee of the Coun-

cil, made a verbal contract with a party in Boston to manufacture windows of stained glass for the chapel which were to be delivered in November, 1871. The contract was not fulfilled until after the adjournment of the last Legislature and no provisions were made for paying for them. It is hoped that the Legislature will make provisions for the payment of this bill, at an early day in the session.

In the present condition of the Hospital, the use of the twelve rooms which have been provided for in the basement of the chapel, would afford great relief. These rooms fitted up for the accommodation of private patients, besides relieving the Hospital, would be a source of great profit, as a sum can properly be charged for the board of this class of patients, in excess of the cost. The net profit of these rooms in two years would amount to a sum sufficient to finish them, and this sum is lost to the Institution and therefore to the State by reason of the failure of the Legislature to make the necessary appropriation. If the Legislature should not deem it advisable to finish the building for chapel purposes, we respectfully suggest the propriety of dividing it into rooms for the accommodation of private boarders. The friends of many of this unfortunate class desire better accommodations than can now be furnished in the Hospital and are able and willing to pay for them, and because they cannot be provided here, they seek them in Institutions in other States.

We submit the whole question of the future of the chapel building to the action of the Legislature, where it properly belongs, and will cheerfully carry out any plans which their wisdom may devise for our guidance.

The Revised Statutes provide that the Trustees and Superintendent shall appoint a Steward and all other officers necessary for the efficient and economical management of the business of the Institution. Acting under this provision something over a year ago, we appointed a clerk to the Hospital, as a permanent officer, fixing his salary at four hundred dollars per annum, and in our last annual report, we notified the Governor and Council of our action, and respectfully asked that it might be approved. We are not aware that the Honorable Governor and Council have taken any action in the matter and we again respectfully renew the request of last year.

We now have, on an average, four hundred patients in the Hospital, and a large proportion of these require daily medical

treatment and care. The executive duties and correspondence of the Superintendent occupy much of his time, and he has never had but one assistant. We believe it would be better for the Institution, and especially for the patients, for us to increase the medical staff of the Hospital. Acting upon this conviction, we have voted to employ another assistant physician at a salary not exceeding five hundred dollars per annum, and have chosen a committee, consisting of two of our number and the Superintendent of the Hospital, to carry our purpose into effect. The statutes provide that the Trustees shall appoint the resident officers of the Hospital and fix their salaries, but that the latter must be approved by the Governor and Council, before it can have the effect of law. We respectfully ask your approval of our act in fixing the salary of another assistant physician yet to be appointed, at five hundred dollars per annum.

The report of the Superintendent is so ample in all its details, not only in matters pertaining to his own sphere of duty, but in everything relating to the Hospital, that there is scarcely any unoccupied ground for other reports. We have heretofore made the suggestion, and we renew it, that the statute should be so changed as to require the Superintendent to make his annual report to the Trustees, from whom he receives his appointment and to whom he is alone responsible for the faithful discharge of his duties. Of the statutes relating to similar Institutions in the United States, that of Maine alone presents the anomaly of requiring the Superintendent to make his report to a body which has no control over his official acts. The change we have suggested is not only consistent with the relation the Superintendent bears to the Trustees in all other respects, but it would enable each officer in making his report, to confine himself to topics connected with his particular line of duty, and that constant repetition which, in years past, has been a just subject of criticism, would be avoided.

We will briefly state that during the past year considerable improvement has been made in the way of beautifying the grounds around the Hospital. Under our direction a portion of the grove in front of the Hospital, which had grown so thick as to shut out the sunlight and made the basement rooms damp and unhealthy, has been cut away and an open lawn has taken its place; concrete walks have been substituted for plank, which had become decayed and unsafe; the picket fences around the Hospital which offered

no real obstruction to any who wished to escape, and whose sharp points were constantly suggestive of impalement, have been taken away; flower beds have been made in front of the wings on each side of the principal entrance to the Hospital and several other adornments of minor importance have been added, all of which we think have greatly improved the exterior aspect of the Hospital. Our aim has been to remove as far as practicable, that prison like aspect which it has heretofore exhibited, and make it appear more like an asylum. All this ornamentation has been noticed and greatly appreciated by the inmates of the Hospital.

The hospital wharf has been raised above high water and is nearly completed. Several important drains have been laid, and considerable cellar room has been gained by laying walls under the outbuildings. A henery has been built of sufficient capacity to admit of keeping conveniently an hundred hens. All these and other improvements, directed by the Trustees, have been faithfully carried out by the Steward of the Hospital. The buildings are in excellent repair, and some changes have been made in the internal arrangement of the main buildings which have materially added to their convenience.

From the Treasurer's Report it will be seen that the finances of the Hospital are in a very satisfactory condition. We have a cash surplus on hand of twelve thousand five hundred dollars and seventeen thousand dollars due the Hospital over its liabilities. This will enable the Steward to pay cash in advance for his supplies, a consummation for which the Trustees have long labored, and have only reached during the past year. The income of the Hospital has exceeded its expenses during the past year by about eleven thousand dollars.

In consequence of the surplus on hand and in order to relieve as much as possible the burdens of the patrons of the Hospital, we have decided to reduce the price of support from four dollars to three dollars and seventy-five cents per week. Provided the number of boarders remain the same as at present, the above reduction will diminish the receipts of the Hospital five thousand dollars annually. This reduction will not apply to private boarders whose expenses will be the same as heretofore.

The necessary annual repairs on the Hospital buildings amount to no inconsiderable sum. Then there are improvements constantly suggesting themselves, which add greatly to the convenience of its management and the comfort of its inmates. During

the next year the wharf should be finished, and in order for the Hospital to use it profitably, a road must be graded from the wharf to the Hospital. According to the Copeland plan, this road is so laid out as to overcome most of the abrupt rise between these two points. Several cisterns should be built early next season to insure a constant supply of water. We have also had in contemplation the erection of airing courts, in order to obviate the necessity of taking the patients upon the highway for air and exercise. We need a more extended system of sewerage or drainage, to guard against malaria and to render some of our wet and heavy land more productive. All these require the expenditure of money, which, if the improvements are made, must come through the income of the Hospital for the support of patients or from special appropriations by the State.

After making these needed improvements, concerning the necessity of which, we think there can be no difference of opinion, we may be able, still farther to reduce the price of board. Or if the Legislature shall prefer to provide for them in another way, we can make a further reduction at once.

We respectfully refer you to the Reports of the Steward and Treasurer for an account of the financial affairs of the Hospital in detail, and to the Report of the Chaplain for details of labor in his department. To the Report of the Superintendent which is herewith transmitted, we respectfully refer you for facts relating to the condition and internal management of the Institution and the general subject of insanity, all of which come within the scope of his legitimate duties.

The Col. Black and McLellan Library funds, amounting to \$3,000, are yet invested in State of Maine bonds, bearing interest at six per cent. in currency.

For statement of receipts and disbursements on account of the Library, reference is made to the Report of the Committee on Hospital Libraries, which is herewith transmitted.

Which is respectfully submitted.

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

AUGUSTA, Dec. 1, 1872.

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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

GENTLEMEN :—The time has arrived once again for the Superintendent of this Institution to lay before you his annual report of the Maine Insane Hospital.

A retrospective view of the labor and events connected with this great and noble charity for the year now closed, presents results quite as satisfactory as those found in any annual exhibit of the Hospital which has hitherto been submitted for your consideration.

Officers and employees have each stood faithfully at the post of duty, grappling with events of the hour as they have followed each other in quick succession, and we can now say, peace and prosperity have been heard in all our borders.

In the good providence of God our household has been exempt from serious accidents and extraordinary sickness, and a goodly number of the inmates have been restored to health and usefulness and are now mingling in society and with loved ones at home.

Some who were here at the opening year, who had with us on the stream of life drifted past many a mile-stone along the shadowy shore, have found rest from their long, weary days. Their outward-bound barks have made, we trust, the port of Heaven. Others linger, waiting for the light of reason, which, God grant, may quickly beam upon their benighted minds ere they go hence.

There have been admitted during the year two hundred and two patients—one hundred and thirteen males and eighty-nine females, which added to the number remaining in the Hospital at the close of the last fiscal year, 30th Nov., 1871, viz:—three hundred and sixty-eight—one hundred and eighty-six males and one hundred and eighty-two females, will make the whole number under treatment five hundred and seventy—two hundred and ninety-nine males and two hundred and seventy-one females.

Of these there have been discharged during the year one hundred and seventy-seven—one hundred males and seventy-seven females.

The condition of those discharged was as follows:—recovered, seventy-nine—forty-six males and thirty-three females; improved, thirty-four—twenty-two males and twelve females; unimproved, nineteen—ten males and nine females; died—twenty-two males and twenty-three females.

Never have there been so many changes in our household in any one year, so many admissions, and so many discharged as during the year under review.

The number admitted exceeds that of last year (which was greater than ever before) by twenty-eight.

The per cent. of recoveries on the number admitted is considerably greater than last year, reaching nearly thirty-nine per cent., and above forty-five per cent. on the number discharged.

Of those who recovered, the longest time any one was under treatment was two hundred and fifty-eight weeks, the shortest time two weeks, and the average time a few days over twenty-six weeks.

The ratio of deaths to the number of patients under treatment is considerably less than one per cent., and a little more than nine per cent. on the daily average.

Only a small number of recent cases have died. Four of the deaths occurring in the year were in January, two in February, ten in March, four in April, four in May, five in June, three in July, three in August, three in September, four in October, and three in November.

The causes of death were as follows:—consumption, eight; epilepsy, six; exhaustion of chronic insanity, six; general paralysis, four; paralysis, three; manical exhaustion, three; insanity of old age, three; apoplexy, two; gangrene, two; paralysis of heart, one; congestion of lungs, one; inflammation of the liver, one; general dropsy, one; diarrhœa, one; marasmus, one; suicide; one; inflammation of the stomach, one.

There is a general impression that those who die insane have a lighting up of reason just before death—that the process of separation of the soul from the body dispels the mists of disease from the mind and gives place to clear and rational thoughts. We are often asked if such is not the fact with those who die at the Hospital. There is not anything, as I am aware, in the course of the “last enemy” from the time of invasion till the work is accomplished, calculated to give rise to such a change, and we have often watched the dying insane with the view of detecting

such phenomena if they existed. Says the eminent Superintendent of the Friends' Retreat, near York, England, on this point: "The insane die of or with diseases involving the material organ through which both mind and soul manifest themselves, and the resultant insanity covers all the faculties with its dark and confusing pall. This dark pall remains to the end, and is only removed when the spirit emerges from the trammels and infirmities of the flesh into the light of eternity. The death beds of the insane are not therefore scenes where returning reason and spiritual clearness can be witnessed. And I have never seen an instance among hundreds of deaths of this supposed 'lighting up.'"

"It is not in fact reasonable to expect such an occurrence. Death from causes not seated in the brain is very often attended by delirium or cerebral disturbance, which confuses the mind, and it is therefore much more probable that death from a disease which in its origin destroys the reason, and as it advances towards the final issue increases in severity and often becomes associated with complications fatal also in themselves, so far from being preceded by renewed power and brilliance in the functions of the brain, should rather be marked by thicker darkness and more inextricable confusion, and experience shows this to be so."

The civil condition of those admitted during the year we find to be as follows:—fifty-two men and fifty women are married; fifty-nine men and twenty-nine women are single; three are widowers and nine are widows.

The various causes of insanity assigned in those admitted during the year are as follows: ill health, thirty-six; intemperance, twenty-six; domestic affliction, fifteen; puerperal state, thirteen; masturbation, twelve; over exertion, nine; critical period of life, eight; decay of old age, seven; disappointed affection, seven; epilepsy, seven; injury of head, six; religious excitement, six; spiritualism, four; loss of property, four; embarrassment in business, three; sun stroke, two; apoplexy, one; fright, one; jealousy, one; suppressed eruption, one; unknown, thirty-three.

It may not be out of place in this connection to say a few words touching the standard of mental and physical health of the present age.

Standing here in the nineteenth century and glancing back to the primeval history of the race, it is lamentable as we come back over the ages to see what physical degeneration has fallen



upon the sons of men, and looking at the world of mind as it is, can we say there is no degeneration there?

When we know the physical condition of a people we may infer something of what might be the mental status.

A weak body cannot well sustain a strong mind. Looking at mind variously distributed as it is, the question arises, How can it be better preserved and kept in a healthy position, or how can a sound mind be preserved in a sound body?

When we reflect upon the vast ocean of human happiness on the one hand, and of human misery on the other, which underlies this great problem, and consider how few there are who give the subject a passing thought, we are constrained to raise a warning voice—to sound the alarm, and to beg of every man, woman and child to leave all else and search persistently for the hid treasure until it is found.

Wisdom and knowledge are within the sphere of every intelligent being and he who will may partake.

First, let every one by precept and example teach his neighbor how to obey the laws of God, how to glorify him in their bodies—a pre-requisite or an accompaniment to glorifying Him in spirit.

It is a sad thought that the polluted streams of God's broken laws, taking their rise far back in primeval times, and flowing on with a relentless force down to the present, which have so sapped the vital forces of the race, so shortened human life, reducing the average age of man from centuries of years till it now reaches scarcely a score and a half, and that only through pain and sorrow, should have received apparently only now and then a check, even with the light of the Son of Righteousness, who came with healing in His wings.

But when we look at the blackness of those streams, when we look for instance at the institution of polygamy opened but a few generations after Adam, when we look at the intermarriages, the basest harlotry among the patriarchs, at nations like the Moabites and the Ammonites, direct offspring from the seeds of drunkenness and incest, it is not surprising that there were "great plagues and of long continuance, and of sore sicknesses and of long continuance." Coming down to the days of our Saviour and judging from the scores flocking to him to be healed, it is evident that diseases became general, and some were of the gravest character, as epilepsy and insanity.

Said one of New England's best educators,\* more than twenty years ago, since gone to his reward, "Man came from the hand of God so perfect in his bodily organs, so defiant of cold and heat, of drought and humidity, so surcharged with vital force, that it took more than two thousand years of the combined abominations of appetite and ignorance; it took successive ages of outrageous excesses and debauchery to drive off his electric energies and make him even accessible to disease, and then it took ages more to breed all these vile distempers which now nestle like vermin in every organ and fibre of our bodies."

To our own age I need not allude, with its poor enervated humanity, heir to ills not easily computed. Through what streams of physical corruption, yea and mental, is the blood of man now flowing, and how are the foul streams widening and deepening, how are the conduits multiplying as generation after generation passes.

Is there a doubt on this point? Look at the annual consumption of intoxicating liquors, look at the tons on tons of tobacco snuffed, chewed and smoked, the cigars alone costing more than is expended for all the educational purposes in the land, look at the vast quantities of opium, chloral and other narcotics daily consumed, look at the intermarriages of blood relatives, broken marriages through unwise legislation, look at the vile harlotry of large cities, yea, of small ones, look at the covert abortionist kneeling at the shrine of mammon and prowling in the purlicues of hades, thwarting nature's laws, destroying the noblest works of God, and is it believed that the effect of all this is not degenerating, that the blood of man, already corrupted through ages of dark sin, that the present abnormal, depleted humanity is not receiving fresh contributions from such swollen tributaries of vice? It cannot be denied that posterity suffers from ancestral sins. We suffer for the sins of our fathers, and our descendants will suffer for ours. The parent, for instance, in self-justification, may flatter himself that his good dinners, followed with wine and cigars, do him no harm, but in the third generation following, an insane great grand-child may be heard shrieking a denial. How many children come into the world every year from parents with brains diluted with alcohol and the narcotine of tobacco.

Whoever will survey these solemn truths with carefulness, may

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\* Horace Mann.

see the length and breadth, the height and depth of this momentous subject.

Then let every one who feels glowing in his bosom a spark of love for his fellow man, rise in his might and do by precept and example what he can to elevate the moral and physical tone of health. Let at least as much thought be turned in this direction as the agriculturist gives to the improvement of the lower animals or of the vegetable kingdom.

To elevate mankind physically and morally ought to be the grand theme of life. Taking men as they are, there is a world of work for the iconoclast to do before the race can be elevated to a higher moral and physical plane.

The conventionalisms of the day must be changed, even razed to the ground, in order that a new foundation, broad and deep, may be laid, upon which to build the superstructure. Habits must be changed, habits of eating and drinking, habits of sleeping and dressing, habits of working or exercising, habits of reading, thinking, acting; in fine, the whole habit of life must be changed if we would have strong minds in strong bodies. All stimulants, all narcotics, must be discarded, excesses of every kind and description should be turned aside without harbor or lodgment. All aliment for the body should be plain, simple and nutritious; the aliment for the mind should be truth, washed from all impurities and served in the choicest style.

Do you ask how all this is to be done, how, in view of men and things as we find them, are these great changes to be brought about, which will result in the elevation of the race to a standard so much desired? I answer, simply by correct education all along from the cradle to the grave. The first step to be taken is, I believe, to bring into the mental storehouse of every individual the active, living principles of human physiology, that they may be available in every place and at all times. Let the work begin in the family and in the common school, especially the latter. Should a thorough, practical knowledge of physiology be made a necessity in the education of our children and youth, could there be some wise legislation providing by enactment for the universal dissemination of such knowledge by means of common schools, colleges and all seminaries of learning throughout the length and breadth of the land, it would result in the greatest good ever conferred upon the human race.

It would prove a power greater than any other that could possi-

bly be applied—a mighty lever, that would surely, if put in full practice, raise to an astonishing height the moral and physical organization of the race. It would prove a power that could be distinctly seen in resisting and overcoming the progress of the fearful malady in all its forms which is spreading its dark mantle over so many of our best minds, to say nothing of its effects in warding off the numberless other ills to which flesh is heir.

Arrest vice and wickedness, disseminate a knowledge of human physiology, and the tributaries of degeneration would be cut off, “the debilities of ill health and the ferocities of animal passion” would cease, and there would be purer blood, less enervated brains to transmit to posterity. More of the spirit of holiness is needed, more “christian bodies,” more godliness and more knowledge of physiology, before the tide of degeneration will begin to ebb back to the strength and vigor of the pristine race. Then would we see a large increase of healthy bodies, directed by stronger and sounder minds. Then our hospitals and asylums would sigh for occupants, and the physicians would go mourning about the streets.

Forty-nine of the patients now in the Hospital are supported entirely by the State, three hundred and four receive State aid of one dollar and fifty cents per week, and forty 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.

In October, 1840, the Hospital was first opened for the reception of patients. Since that four thousand and fifteen have been admitted. Three thousand, six hundred and twenty-two have been discharged; of whom one thousand six hundred and twenty-six recovered, six hundred and ninety-eight improved, five hundred and ninety-four unimproved, and seven hundred and four have died.

In the treatment of the patients, we hold on steadfastly to the law of kindness, which is the watchword in all the wards and in all departments of the institution.

The young man or woman in charge of the insane soon learns that a spirit of gentleness mingled with firmness and void of all guile, is the most potent in controlling their varied freaks and whims, and seems best to inspire them with confidence and self-control.

While we introduce what seems best for moral treatment in the way of amusements and employment, we endeavor also to keep

*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.....	110	120	149	66	35	21	14	165	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	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
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
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
1871-2.....	202	177	570	79	34	19	45	404	368	393	385

pace with such medical appliances as are brought forward from time to time and appear adapted to this special disease. Anything in the line of diet or medicine that will give tone to the nervous system, is seized and brought into requisition, as thereby we hope and expect to see reason return again upon the normal track.

A well selected library and a generous supply of newspapers, procured with funds donated by the late Col. Black and the late Brice McLellan, Esq., furnish an excellent privilege for reading to all who desire it.

The privilege of attending religious services in the chapel room, conducted by our good Chaplain, Rev. C. F. Penney, is offered every Sabbath afternoon to as many of the household as can comfortably be seated. The inmates have manifested their usual

*Table showing the number of monthly admissions since the opening of the Hospital.*

ADMITTED.	1840-1		1841-2.		1842-3.		1843-4.		1844-5.		1845-6.		1846-7.		1847-8.		1848-9.		1849-50		1850-1.	
	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
November.....	9	4	2	1	1	2	5	4	4	4	2	1	2	8	3	5	5	11	2	9	2	4
December.....	8	1	3	3	4	0	4	3	3	6	5	2	3	4	5	2	2	7	4	0	2	
January.....	5	2	5	1	1	1	2	4	3	1	6	1	4	5	4	2	5	6	5	1	6	3
February.....	7	4	4	0	5	2	2	5	2	0	1	2	2	4	7	4	4	3	2	2	4	3
March.....	7	8	1	2	4	4	2	3	3	4	5	6	3	3	6	3	3	5	5	2	4	
April.....	10	4	6	6	3	1	3	3	1	4	4	6	4	1	6	6	5	7	7	3	6	1
May.....	4	5	8	7	4	3	6	3	6	7	4	4	6	5	2	7	5	4	6	9	7	2
June.....	8	6	6	6	12	3	6	1	11	5	3	5	8	7	5	4	9	7	6	7	3	4
July.....	4	1	5	3	3	2	2	2	3	4	4	7	7	6	8	5	5	7	6	6	2	3
August.....	2	3	1	3	3	7	3	2	7	4	5	5	9	2	9	6	5	7	4	6	4	4
September.....	3	2	2	5	6	2	6	5	4	7	4	10	9	2	7	7	8	5	5	2	2	1

*Table of monthly admissions—Continued.*

ADMITTED.	1851-2.		1852-3.		1853-4.		1854-5.		1855-6.		1856-7.		1857-8.		1858-9.		1859-60.		1860-1.		1861-2.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
October.....	2	3	1	2	6	7	3	1	6	4	8	8	5	3	5	2	8	9	5	6	6	7
November.....	6	2	4	1	2	6	3	2	7	7	6	4	9	4	3	4	6	3	10	3	9	5
December.....	2	3	11	3	4	4	6	5	4	2	10	3	7	4	3	2	6	3	5	1	10	3
January.....	2	3	6	1	6	9	2	5	6	5	7	4	3	3	6	2	9	4	4	6	2	3
February.....	2	0	6	3	3	5	7	4	7	3	3	5	6	3	4	4	4	3	7	4	5	1
March.....	3	2	9	4	7	7	3	6	8	6	8	7	6	3	6	4	9	2	6	6	6	4
April.....	2	1	6	2	6	4	11	2	7	7	4	7	8	5	10	8	2	4	9	7	2	8
May.....	4	6	4	4	2	8	7	8	4	6	6	5	11	7	5	6	10	7	6	5	9	2
June.....	6	3	4	2	5	4	6	1	8	4	6	8	6	8	9	10	6	6	5	5	6	5
July.....	0	0	4	7	7	3	6	4	10	6	6	5	8	5	9	6	7	6	3	4	3	5
August.....	1	0	6	6	6	4	3	3	7	5	5	7	4	5	13	5	6	8	6	7	7	5
September.....	5	1	2	4	5	8	2	6	10	8	9	7	5	5	4	7	5	5	9	5	10	6

*Table of monthly admissions—Concluded.*

ADMITTED.	1862-3.		1863-4.		1864-5.		1865-6.		1866-7.		1867-8.		1868-9.		1869-70.		1870-1.		1871-2.		Total.
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
October.....	5	9	6	4	8	5	8	5	8	5	8	7	9	9	7	6	9	6	11	6	361
November.....	4	5	4	4	10	3	4	5	4	5	5	5	8	6	8	4	10	5	5	1	302
December.....	5	5	2	4	11	5	5	2	10	3	9	4	10	4	6	3	14	4	4	3	285
January.....	2	2	9	4	6	5	5	5	8	3	7	2	7	5	8	5	12	2	15	4	284
February.....	6	4	6	3	7	2	5	4	10	3	5	4	3	9	3	2	9	2	7	3	255
March.....	7	2	5	2	9	2	8	7	4	6	4	2	16	1	2	5	10	2	10	7	306
April.....	7	3	4	2	6	2	7	3	7	5	6	4	5	5	2	4	8	9	12	10	329
May.....	4	5	5	5	3	8	8	2	8	10	8	11	3	4	3	7	12	8	15	9	381
June.....	7	4	6	7	4	4	5	4	5	4	9	10	5	12	5	10	11	8	7	7	384
July.....	4	6	8	2	11	7	7	8	14	5	11	7	7	7	4	5	9	6	11	14	262
August.....	4	8	11	1	12	5	7	7	6	6	5	1	9	7	7	4	7	4	11	12	355
September.....	10	7	6	6	6	4	6	8	4	4	8	10	4	8	7	8	9	5	7	9	366

interest in the exercises. They look forward to the occasion with fond expectation, and are disappointed if anything prevents their attendance, and our hope is that nothing may ever occur to deprive them of the salutary influence and comfort of these Sunday lessons, which in the hands of a judicious chaplain act most kindly on the wounded spirits of those who listen to his teachings.

Soon after the adjournment of the last Legislature, I received the following through the post office :

#### STATE OF MAINE.

IN SENATE, February 29, 1872.

Order from the House—

That the Superintendent and Trustees of the Insane Hospital be directed to ascertain the expense of removing the unfinished chapel building to the rear of the main hospital building, and report to the next legislature.

Was read and passed in concurrence.

A true extract from the Journal of the Senate.

Attest :

SAMUEL W. LANE, *Secretary.*

In accordance with the above, the Superintendent at an early day opened a correspondence with three different parties, each of whom are competent and responsible in the art of moving buildings, with the view of obtaining the information contemplated in the Order, but for some reason unknown to us we have not been able to get from either party any estimated cost or expense for removing the chapel.

Under the care of our excellent Steward and Treasurer, Capt. Leighton, the farm is kept in a high state of cultivation, and on it many improvements are made every year. By reference to his report you will observe that the farm for the year past shows no diminution in its value to the hospital. Its products have been quite large, exceeding those of any previous year except in the article of hay, and this is a third larger than last year, and more than an average yearly product.

While the value to the institution in dollars and cents is no inconsiderable sum, the benefit which inures to the inmates while aiding in obtaining its products is beyond calculation. Here many have found the boon of health.

At the close of the last year it was apparent that with the same increase of patients for the year ensuing as during the one just

past, the hospital would be filled in every available part, and we urged that some preliminary steps be taken by the Legislature with the view of making further provision for those in the State who need care and treatment in a hospital. Since that the number of admissions has exceeded our expectation. On the first of October the number of patients reached over four hundred, and there are in the hospital to-day three hundred and ninety-three, as before stated.

It must therefore be obvious that with the nominal capacity of the hospital for three hundred and fifty and an actual number of three hundred and ninety-three to-day, there can be but few admissions during the next year, except as rooms are vacated by discharges or removals. We would therefore respectfully call your attention to the subject and urge the importance of early action upon the matter.

We took occasion to express, in the report of last year, our views of what seemed to us the most economical and feasible plan for increasing hospital accommodations. We suggested the erection of another building on the hospital farm, at a convenient distance from the present building, for the purpose of separating the sexes. This is entirely practicable, and would possess advantages over the present arrangement.

Quite an improvement has been made during the past summer in front of the hospital by removing the fences, graveling the drive-way, constructing a nice concrete walk, erecting a lamp-post with gas fixture and laying out and constructing beautiful flower plats. In the progress of this kind of work the inmates look on with deep interest and often assist in carrying it forward. Much credit is due the Steward, Capt. Leighton, for his skill and good taste in making these special improvements.

None but those who live in a similar institution can understand fully the amount of work required to keep up repairs, attend to needed renewals and make the necessary progress in improvement.

During the ensuing year there will be needed considerable repainting and renewing of furniture for the wards. In procuring the latter, it would be economy to purchase the most substantial, such as is made specially for hospitals, even if the first cost is greater than ordinary furniture.

We are happy to acknowledge the receipt of a very fine portrait of the late Benjamin Brown, Esq., of Vassalboro', executed by the artist Hardy of Bangor. Mr. Brown, with the late Hon.



Reuel Williams, was one of the founders of the hospital, and it is fitting and proper that the memory of these benevolent gentlemen should be preserved to the institution. Their portraits, with that of the late Col. Black of Ellsworth, are placed in the public parlor of the hospital.

On behalf of the patients we acknowledge several kind remembrances during the year. To Miss S. B. Carruthers we are indebted for a pleasing entertainment given last Christmas to all those female patients who had at any time during the year worked in the laundry or in the sewing room, at which each individual was presented with a gift from a tastefully arranged Christmas tree.

Mrs. Julia Field of Biddeford made glad the hearts of all female patients in the upper third ward by sending them last summer a well-filled basket of excellent fruit and other eatables.

Miss Patten of Bangor also sent a box of nice oranges and lemons for the upper first ward.

Mr. John McLaughlin of Augusta presented to the library some seventeen volumes of miscellaneous books, valued at over \$20.

E. C. Allen, Esq., through Mr. P. R. Vickery, sent us several bundles of newspapers.

The above persons have our gratitude for each of their kind acts.

We are again under obligations to the Trustees for their kind support and encouragement, which have enabled us the better to carry the increasing care of the responsible position in which they have permitted us to remain another year.

At the close of last year our Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Ricker, having decided to engage in a new field of labor, resigned his office, which he had so faithfully and acceptably filled for two years, and Rev. C. F. Penney, who had previously held the position, was re-appointed to fill the vacancy.

No change has been made in any of the resident officers during the year.

I here take pleasure in acknowledging my indebtedness to Capt. William E. Leighton, Steward and Treasurer, Dr. B. T. Sanborn, Assistant Physician, Mrs. Parsons, the Matron, Mr. Hodgkins and Mrs. Sanborn, Supervisors, my associates in office, for their uniform and personal kindness and for their hearty co-operation in the important work we are called to perform.

I am also grateful for the courtesy and kind respect manifested

by the Attendants and all other Assistants in and about the Hospital and for the faithful manner in which they have generally attended to the duties of their varied positions.

Now closing the duties of the year, we begin the work of another invoking the smiles of Heaven upon this Institution and begging for strength to withstand temptation, to endure trials, to carry care, to do our duty to God, to our fellow-beings and to ourselves.

HENRY M. HARLOW.

MAINE INSANE HOSPITAL, }  
Augusta, November 30, 1872. } •

## STEWARD AND TREASURER'S REPORT.

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*To the Trustees of the Maine Insane Hospital.:*

GENTLEMEN:—In conformity with usage and the requirements of law, I submit to you my annual report of the financial condition of the Maine Insane Hospital for the year ending November 30, 1872.

The receipts for the year have been ninety thousand one hundred and sixteen dollars and twenty-four cents.

We have expended seventy-seven thousand six hundred and twelve dollars and eighty-five cents, including one thousand, three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty cents due the Treasurer for 1871, leaving a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of twelve thousand, five hundred and three dollars and thirty-nine cents.

There is due the institution twenty-seven thousand, two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and eighty-two cents. Of this sum, five thousand, one hundred and twenty-five dollars and forty-one cents was due from the quarter ending August 31st, and may be considered as unavailable for present purposes.

The Hospital owes ten thousand, five-hundred and twenty-one dollars and seventy-seven cents, leaving a balance of assets over liabilities of twenty-nine thousand two hundred and thirty-nine dollars and forty-four cents.

There was on hand at the last report provisions, medicines, dry-goods, etc., which went into the consumption of the last year, the sum of eight thousand five hundred and seven dollars and sixty-seven cents. There is now on hand in corresponding articles, eight thousand, five hundred and forty-one dollars and eighty-two cents.

The farm account shows the balance in its favor to be three thousand, fifty-five dollars and fifty-five cents over that of last year. This is due partly to increased production and partly to the advance in the price of beef and stock.

The almost entire failure of the potato crop reduced the produc-

tion somewhat, being one of our principal crops. We had taken extra precaution to secure a sufficient quantity for the wants of the institution, but the crop being not more than one third of what we could have reasonably expected, we shall be obliged to purchase in considerable quantities for the coming year.

For further particulars you are respectfully referred to the following details :

*Financial Affairs.*

PAYMENTS.		
Paid balance due Treasurer for 1871.....		\$1,333 30
Paid for flour.....	\$5,673 55	
“ corn, rye and meal.....	749 11	
“ sugar.....	2,582 45	
“ molasses and syrup.....	1,541 40	
“ tea and coffee.....	2,296 25	
“ rice.....	314 31	
“ butter.....	6,369 18	
“ cheese.....	141 88	
“ meats.....	7,047 80	
“ turkey and chicken.....	168 72	
“ fish and clams.....	1,602 89	
“ oysters and milk.....	426 15	
“ crackers and pilot bread.....	330 16	
“ eggs.....	324 65	
“ potatoes.....	250 33	
“ sweet potatoes and onions.....	105 03	
“ lard.....	234 08	
“ beans.....	517 51	
“ salt.....	122 70	
“ small groceries.....	557 24	
“ berries.....	142 00	
“ fruit, green and dry.....	664 93	
“ all other eatables.....	158 25	
“ soap.....	285 91	
“ crockery, glass and tin ware, and cutlery.....	938 86	
“ furniture, carpets and pictures...	519 88	
“ dry goods and clothing.....	4,974 73	
“ stationery, postage and revenue stamps.....	756 00	
“ boots and shoes.....	1,209 35	
“ brooms, brushes, pails and baskets	254 83	
“ fuel.....	4,912 69	
“ illuminating gas.....	1,490 99	
“ oils for lanterns and lubricating..	289 88	
“ tobacco and snuff.....	288 52	
“ straw for beds.....	726 37	
“ steam and gas pipe and fittings...	527 28	

*Financial Affairs, (Continued.)*

Paid for lead, oils, japan and varnish.....	\$208 02	
“ express and transportat’n charged to patients .....	58 60	
“ cash refunded to patients.....	410 74	
“ travelling expenses Steward and Treasurer .....	142 95	
“ coffins and robes.....	645 50	
“ telegrams and materials for battery .....	42 35	
“ medicines.....	611 45	
“ hardware and stoves.....	366 28	
“ storing ice.....	62 77	
“ labor in hospital.....	9,832 11	
“ labor for farm.....	1,330 43	
“ fertilizers .....	108 55	
“ seeds.....	244 90	
“ farming tools.....	168 90	
“ stock.....	1,647 50	
“ carriages and harnesses.....	275 00	
“ shoeing oxen, horses, and iron work.....	265 69	
“ repairs.....	3,814 69	
“ gate, bars and castings.....	85 44	
“ lumber.....	1,081 75	
“ lime and cement.....	104 40	
“ bricks and drain pipe.....	138 20	
“ making concrete walks.....	209 20	
“ building wharf.....	840 41	
“ freight and wharfage.....	3,296 33	
“ truckage and express.....	685 03	
“ insurance.....	56 50	
“ damage to James Folsom’s horse..	50 00	
Balance due Hospital.....		77,612 85
		12,503 39
		<u>\$ 90,116 24.</u>
RECEIPTS.		
From State for support of patients.....	\$32,301 94	
“ towns and individuals for support of patients .....	53,267 80	
“ discount on bills.....	227 16	
“ error in bills.....	25 26	
“ merchandise returned.....	16 35	
“ telegrams .....	11 78	
“ George R. Belden.....	60 00	
“ sale of coal.....	2,042 27	
“ “ pork .....	756 21	
“ “ pigs.....	137 50	
“ “ hides and tallow.....	615 81	

*Financial Affairs, (Continued.)*

From sale of barrels .....	\$27 68	
“ “ lead and rags.....	37 33	
“ “ sleigh.....	20 00	
“ “ dry goods to help.....	569 15	
		\$90,116 24
RESOURCES.		
Due from State for support of patients....	\$8,262 44	
“ “ towns and individuals for sup- port of patients.....	18,673 71	
“ “ other sources.....	321 67	
		27,257 82
Due from Treasurer .....		12,503 39
		\$39,761 21
LIABILITIES.		
Owe help for last quarter.....	\$3,249 59	
Owe for provisions and groceries.....	1,927 43	
“ “ flour .....	624 00	
“ “ butter.....	549 73	
“ “ medicines.....	171 60	
“ “ dry goods and clothing.....	1,632 22	
“ “ gate bars, castings, &c.....	882 82	
“ “ other bills.....	1,484 38	
		10,521 77
Balance in favor of Hospital .....		29,239 44
		\$39,761 21

*Table showing the cost of supporting patients, including only necessary expenditures for daily supplies and ordinary repairs.*

	Cost per week to each patient.	Cost per year to each patient.	Whole cost for the year.
Provisions .....	\$1 84.4	\$95 87.6	\$36,912 20
Attendance and labor .....	65 3	33 97.8	13,081 70
Medicines.....	03.4	1 77.4	683 05
Fuel and Lights.....	49.2	25 60.7	9,858 56
Repairs and furnishing .....	19.7	10 24.4	3,943 75
All other expenses.....	29.4	15 31.3	5,895 34
	\$3 51.5	\$182 79.1	\$70,374 60

*Schedule of Personal Property.*

STOCK.		
5 horses.....	\$875 00	
2 oxen.....	300 00	
22 cows, (grades).....	1,100 00	
2 cows, (Jersey).....	400 00	
3 heifers, (grades).....	75 00	
1 heifer, (Jersey).....	100 00	
1 calf, (Jersey).....	75 00	
1 calf, (grade).....	10 00	
1 bull, (Jersey).....	100 00	
74 hogs.....	1,831 50	
128 pigs.....	512 00	
		\$5,378 50
HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.		
90 tons hay at \$20.....	1,800 00	
10 tons corn fodder at \$10.....	100 00	
20 tons straw at \$10.....	200 00	
411 bushels barley at 80c.....	328 80	
70 bushels oats at 75c.....	52 50	
2,000 pounds shorts.....	38 00	
		2,519 30
FARMING TOOLS, SLEIGHS AND CARRIAGES.		
2 horse rakes.....	45 00	
1 hay tedder.....	75 00	
2 mowing machines.....	185 00	
3 ox wagons.....	300 00	
3 ox carts.....	100 00	
2 horse wagons.....	225 00	
1 pair horse cart wheels.....	40 00	
3 horse sleds.....	63 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 horse hoe.....	12 00	
6 harrows.....	40 00	
2 cultivators.....	15 00	
1 cultivator and seed sower.....	15 35	
6 plows.....	68 00	
7 ox yokes.....	60 00	
2 stone drags.....	10 00	
1 road scraper.....	5 00	
8 ox chains.....	32 00	
2 hand carts.....	50 00	
6 wheelbarrows.....	20 00	
1 grindstone.....	8 00	
1 double sleigh.....	250 00	

*Schedule of Personal Property, (Continued.)*

4 single sleighs .....	\$325 00	
1 omnibus.....	250 00	
1 express wagon.....	40 00	
1 top buggy .....	100 00	
2 open carriages .....	150 00	
1 chaise.....	25 00	
6 single harnesses.....	180 00	
3 double harnesses .....	180 00	
8 sleigh robes.....	85 00	
11 horse blankets.....	40 00	
1 hay scale.....	200 00	
2 platform scales.....	30 00	
All other small farming tools .....	84 50	
		\$3,462 85
Medicines .....	650 00	
Provisions and groceries .....	3,892 17	
Vegetables .....	911 25	
Dry goods and clothing .....	2,459 06	
Crockery, glass and tin ware .....	351 08	
Crockery, glass and tin ware in use .....	1,000 00	
Furniture in use.....	11,306 40	
Bedding in use.....	6,605 00	
Engravings and paintings.....	694 50	
Sewing machine .....	55 00	
Stoves, cooking utensils and boilers. ....	1,350 00	
Refrigerator.....	125 00	
Lawn mower.....	25 00	
Force pump .....	20 00	
Paints and oils.....	225 00	
Drum caustic soda .....	53 26	
		29,722 72
FUEL.		
700 tons coal at \$7.50 .....	5,250 00	
8 cords wood.....	72 00	
		5,322 00
Steam engine, pumps, washing machines, tools, &c.....	3,275 00	
Steam boilers.....	3,350 00	
Fire engine and apparatus.....	705 00	
Blacksmith tools.....	28 00	
Stone derrick.....	150 00	
		7,508 00
Total .....		\$53,913 37



*Statement of Farm operations.*

FARM DR.			
To stock on hand last report.....	\$4,240 25		
farming tools, &c., on hand last report.	3,275 00		
hay and grain on hand last report.....	2,124 10		
paid for labor .....	1,728 43		
“ stock .....	1,647 50		
“ farming tools, harnesses, &c..	467 05		
“ seeds.....	303 40		
“ meal and corn.....	197 42		
“ blacksmithing .....	160 05		
“ fertilizers.....	108 55		
“ threshing grain.....	29 55		
boarding farm hands at \$3 per week...	840 00		
		\$15,121 30	
Balance in favor of farm.....		5,348 95	
		\$20,470 25	
FARM CR.			
By stock on hand present inventory.....	5,378 50		
farming tools, &c., on hand present inventory.....	3,503 85		
		8,882 35	
beef slaughtered.....	1,813 13		
pork slaughtered.....	1,336 26		
pigs sold.....	148 96		
bull sold .....	40 00		
		3,338 35	
130 tons hay	produced	2,600 00	
20 tons straw	“	200 00	
15 tons corn fodder	“	150 00	
410 bushels barley	“	328 80	
70 bushels oats	“	52 50	
1,084 bushels potatoes	“	810 13	
536 bushels beets	“	333 85	
60 bushels turnips	“	34 80	
105 bushels carrots	“	68 25	
105 bushels beans and peas	“	98 50	
5,279 pounds squash	“	105 58	
2,242 pounds cabbage	“	67 26	
100 barrels apples	“	200 00	
25 barrels pickles	“	250 00	
green cucumbers	“	68 34	
tomatoes	“	55 54	
sweet corn	“	71 20	
parsnips	“	13 60	

*Statement of Farm operations, (Concluded.)*

By rhubarb produced.....	\$1 80	
12,900 quarts milk from pasturing....	903 00	
		\$6,413 15
cartage and labor for Hospital.....		1,836 40
		\$20,470 25

Respectfully submitted,

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

INSANE HOSPITAL, Augusta, Me., Dec. 1, 1872.

INSANE HOSPITAL, Augusta, Dec. 1, 1872.

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.

JOHN T. GILMAN,  
W. B. LAPHAM.

INSANE HOSPITAL, Augusta, Dec. 1, 1872.

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.

## CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

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*To the Trustees of the Maine Insane Asylum :*

GENTLEMEN :—With the close of the year ending Nov. 30, 1872, comes the duty of making my Annual Report as Chaplain of the Maine Insane Asylum.

Religious services have been held at the Hospital, on each Sabbath during the year, either by myself, or a satisfactory supply. I have also attended the funeral services of all who have been interred on the Hospital grounds, or placed in the receiving tomb, subject to the disposition of friends and relatives. The number of these services this year has been larger than any year of my chaplaincy.

There has been the usual good attendance on the religious exercises, noticed in other reports, together with the same quiet and orderly deportment. Even those, who at other times are much excited or depressed, during the services of the Chapel are commendably quiet; and it is comparatively easy to secure their attention. It is, of course, difficult to know, what real or permanent effect has been produced on the minds of the patients by the Sabbath services. With some who attend, it is probably no more than a temporary change in the current of their thinking and feeling; but even this is of great value. But there are others, who cannot fail to be helped and comforted by the ministry of the Word; whose mental states are such, that the consolations of the Gospel of Christ are peculiarly adapted to soothe and to cheer. This class of patients is large; and the satisfaction which they often express, in the comforting influence of the Sabbath service upon their hearts, has added not a little to the interest I have felt in my duties as Chaplain.

Burdened with the duties and care of my own parish, I have been able to do little more than attend to the religious services on the Sabbath, and the funerals as already noticed. The needs of the Hospital demand the services of a Chaplain who shall devote

all his time to the duties of his office. And it is to be hoped that with the completion of the new Chapel, such a plan may be carried out, and the Chaplain become an active officer of the Institution, who shall find there his home, and give to his office his entire service.

I am glad again to testify to the uniform courtesy and kind attention, which I have invariably received from the Superintendent, his Assistant, and indeed, from all connected with the Institution, with whom I have had any intercourse.

Respectfully submitted.

C. F. PENNEY, *Chaplain*.

AUGUSTA, December 2, 1872.



# APPENDIXES.

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## A.

### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON HOSPITAL LIBRARIES.

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*To the Trustees:*

The Committee on Hospital Libraries respectfully report:

That we have continued to take duplicate copies of all the respectable newspapers published in the State, where the publishers have furnished them at half price, and this reduction has rarely been denied us. Many of the patients read the newspapers, and are especially interested in those published in the counties where they have formerly resided. Some of the better class of patients, by close attention to the papers, keep themselves thoroughly informed of all the important events of the day.

The library has been increased during the year by the addition of something over a hundred volumes, ninety volumes by purchase and the balance by donation. Donations of books are earnestly solicited.

Below is a statement of receipts and disbursements:

#### RECEIPTS.

Balance from last report.....	\$27 93
Interest on Library Fund .....	180 00
Contributions.....	5 57
Other sources .....	21 05
	<hr/>
	\$234 55

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for papers and periodicals.....	\$98 25
Paid for books .....	102 81
Paid expenses.....	4 87
	<hr/>
	\$205 93
Balance to new account .....	\$28 62

Which is respectfully submitted.

W. B. LAPHAM,  
JOHN T. GILMAN.

AUGUSTA, December 1, 1872.

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## B.

## EXTRACT FROM THE REGULATIONS OF THE HOSPITAL.

Male patients admitted into the institution should come provided with at least three good cotton shirts, coat, vest and pants of strong woolen cloth, two pairs woolen stockings, one hat or cap, pocket handkerchief, 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 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 \$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.

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### 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 made to us

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 commorant 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.

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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.

*Scaled 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?