

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

The following document is provided by the
LAW AND LEGISLATIVE DIGITAL LIBRARY
at the Maine State Law and Legislative Reference Library
<http://legislature.maine.gov/lawlib>



Reproduced from scanned originals with text recognition applied
(searchable text may contain some errors and/or omissions)

Public Documents of Maine:

BEING THE

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE VARIOUS

PUBLIC OFFICERS AND INSTITUTIONS

FOR THE YEAR

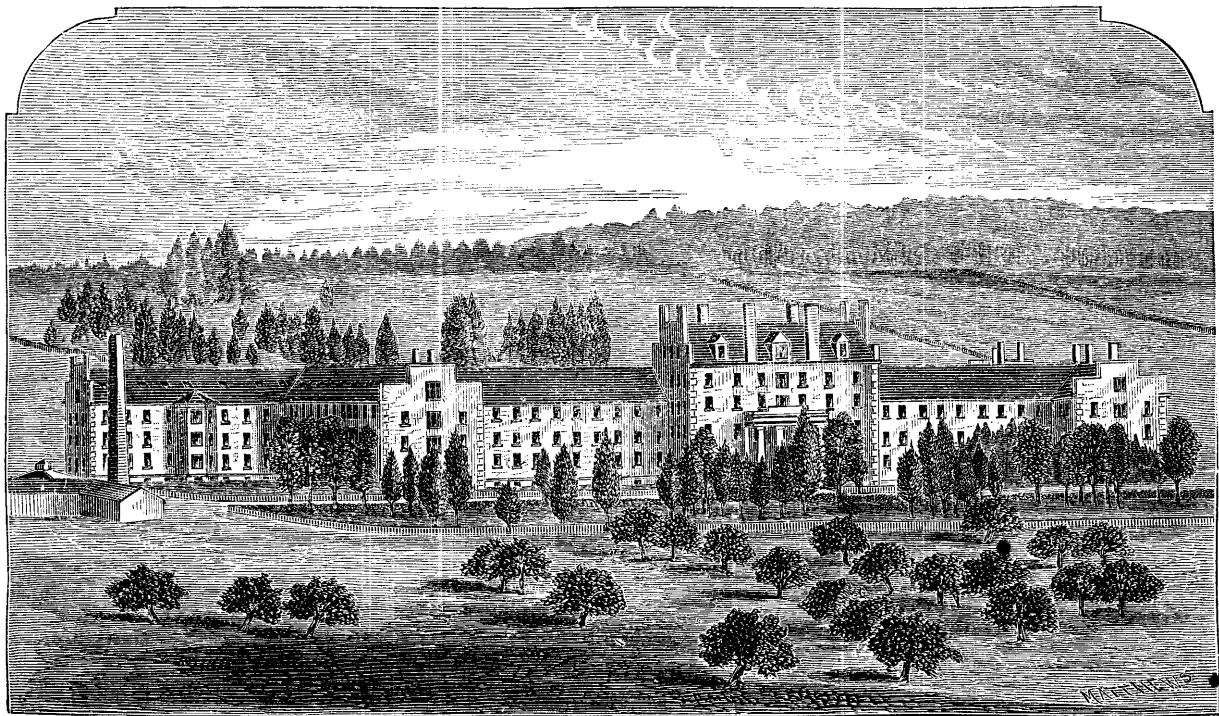
1875.

VOLUME I.

AUGUSTA:

SPRAGUE, OWEN & NASH, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1875.



MAINE INSANE HOSPITAL.

REPORTS

OF THE

TRUSTEES AND RESIDENT OFFICERS

OF THE

MAINE INSANE HOSPITAL.

DECEMBER 1, 1874.

Published agreeably to a Resolve approved February 25, 1871.

AUGUSTA:

SPRAGUE, OWEN & NASH, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1875.

OFFICERS FOR 1875.

TRUSTEES.

A. G. WAKEFIELD, BANGOR, President.
H. A. SHOREY, BRIDGTON, Secretary.
JOHN T. GILMAN, Portland.
E. L. PATTANGALL, Pembroke.
E. W. WOODBURY, Bethel.
JOHN W. CHASE, Augusta.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

DR. H. M. HARLOW, Superintendent.
DR. B. T. SANBORN, Assistant Superintendent.
C. B. LAKIN, Steward and Treasurer.
WILLIAM McLAUGHLIN, Clerk.
MRS. A. J. HALL, Matron.
A. B. HODGKINS, Supervisor Male Wards.
Miss HANNAH HAM, Supervisor Female Wards.
E. M. WHITEHOUSE, Farmer.
REV. C. F. PENNEY, Chaplain.

Standing Committees for 1875.

ON HOSPITAL LIBRARY—GILMAN, HARLOW.
AIRING COURTS—CHASE, HARLOW, LAKIN.

Visiting Committees for 1875.

January—Shorey, Chase.	July—Pattangall, Woodbury.
February—Gilman, Woodbury.	August—Gilman, Shorey.
March—Chase, Pattangall, Wakefield.	September—Wakefield, Woodbury, Shorey.
April—Woodbury, Gilman.	October—Chase, Gilman.
May—Wakefield, Shorey.	November—Pattangall, Wakefield.
June—Full Board.	December—Full Board.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

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

We have the honor to submit to you, the annual report of the Trustees of the Maine Insane Hospital for the year ending November 30, 1874.

In some respects this year has been an exceptional one. More than a usual number of changes in the officers of the Hospital, has been made. By chapter 256 of the acts of 1874, the organic law of the Institution which had remained with little alteration since its establishment, was amended in several important particulars. Under the old law, the Trustees were commissioned for three years; under the new, not more than three years, subject, however, to the pleasure of the Governor and Council.

The Superintendent had, previously, a vote in the appointment of Steward and Treasurer. The choice is now confided to the Trustees. Under the provisions of this act, the Trustees may appoint, subject to approval, the Superintendent, Steward and Treasurer, but they cannot remove either of these officers. No particular difficulty is anticipated at present, on this account; still the law would have been more consistent, if the same power that appoints, could also remove.

This act took effect on the third day of April, and terminated all the offices of the Hospital. On the same day, all the Trustees of the old Board were nominated and confirmed under the new law. Drs. H. M. Harlow and his Assistant, B. T. Sanborn were, at once re-appointed and confirmed in the respective offices previously held by them.

A vacancy was caused in the office of Steward and Treasurer at the commencement of the year, by the resignation of Capt. Wm. E. Leighton. The Superintendent was employed, temporarily, to discharge the duties of the office. Notwithstanding his other numerous duties, he performed his services in a manner very satisfactory.

At our first meeting in April, Corydon B. Lakin of Bangor, was appointed to fill the vacancy, confirmed by the Governor and Council, and soon entered upon the discharge of his duties. In the short interval, since his appointment, he has performed his duties so ably and faithfully as to assure us that he possesses, in an eminent degree, the varied qualifications for his responsible position.

Dr. Maria A. Meservey had been appointed and served as second medical assistant for about a year prior to our meeting in April. Her services were confined, more particularly, to the female department, in which they were very valuable. But taking all things into consideration, the Trustees inclined to the opinion that a male assistant would be more useful. Accordingly at the semi-annual meeting in June, a committee was appointed to make inquiries for one. In the meantime, the name of Dr. E. C. Neal, one of the medical assistants in the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane, had been favorably mentioned to some members of our Board. The committee opened a correspondence with him, which after an interview between him and the Trustees at the Hospital, resulted in his appointment as second assistant physician, with a salary of one thousand dollars per year. Though not strictly required by the statute, to submit the appointment to the Governor and Council, we deemed it advisable to do so. The confirmation is yet withheld. We understand, however, that the Council voted to approve of his appointment with the above salary if it was not the design of the Trustees to create an office of a permanent third physician.

We have been fortunate in the appointment of Mrs. Augusta J. Hall, as Matron, in the place of Mrs. B. K. Parsons, who had successfully served in that capacity for several years and declined further service. Mrs. Hall sympathizes deeply with the afflicted under her care, takes a lively interest in their welfare and exerts a wholesome influence in promoting diligence and watchfulness in every department within the sphere of her duties.

The usual and required monthly and quarterly visits to the Hospital have been made by members of the Board. The results of each visitation are reduced to writing by the visiting committee, and recorded in a book kept for that purpose. The halls and apartments have been found uniformly cleanly, and the air as free from impurities as the over-crowded state of the wards and the defective ventilation would permit. Owing to the crowded

condition of several of the wards, the inmates confined to them have not had the quiet which they should have had, otherwise, they have been made as comfortable as could reasonably be expected.

We have taken special pleasure at these visits in noticing the management and improvement of the Hospital farm. The principal crops are hay, barley, oats, potatoes and other roots and vegetables for the tables. The large crop of hay, amounting to 147 tons, and the grain, were secured in good order. The potatoes and other roots were well cultivated and seasonably harvested. The garden yielded an abundant supply of most kinds of vegetables for the tables. Among the more important improvements is the great work done at the water fountain, mentioned and particularly described in the report of the Superintendent. The public, generally, have no adequate idea of the quantity of water necessary to supply the Hospital. It is estimated by the Superintendent, that the daily use when there is a full supply, will average 7,000 gallons.

The step taken by the Steward to utilize the sewage of the Hospital with a view to increase the production of the farm, is, in that respect, of very great importance. It is anticipated that if the plan works as is expected, and is fully executed by economizing all the sewage, the whole farm, within a few years, will be brought up to the highest state of productiveness.

One other improvement with which we are particularly gratified, is the construction of sections of fences for two airing courts; one, for males, the other, for females. The sections are finished and ready to be put in place as soon as the ground can be graded in the spring, and will supply a long desired need. There have been many other improvements, each important to the end in view, but it is not necessary to enumerate them. In this connection, we will state that much labor on the farm and in the Hospital is performed by the patients. Most of them who can, prefer to work a few hours in a day rather than to be shut up or be out under a keeper. None are compelled to work; some are persuaded to, when it is thought the work will be beneficial to them. They do nearly all kinds of work on the farm, help to take care of the cattle and the large number of swine, do chores about the buildings, aid in the kitchen, and several of the females are usually employed in the sewing room. One man held the plow this autumn to turn over fifteen acres of deep plowing; the furrows

were straight and even. Such plowing would do credit to an expert plowman.

The finances of the Hospital have been economically managed; as a general thing the dues to it, have been promptly paid, and all purchases have been made on the basis of cash payments, which enables the Steward to purchase at the lowest market prices. There is not so much money in the Treasury as at the close of last year, but there are more supplies on hand, and less liabilities than at that time. Hence the financial condition of the Hospital is as good, at least, as at the commencement of the year. We submit the Treasurer's report which will give you in detail his expenditures and the resources of the Institution.

We herewith present to you the report of the Superintendent. It embraces nearly every subject of interest connected with the Hospital, and is so full in detail that little is required to be added. While we recommend to your favorable consideration all of his suggestions, we particularly solicit your attention to one of them which we consider to be of very great importance—the erection of a building which shall contain a hall for a chapel and amusements, and apartments for other purposes. A simple statement of the present limited accommodations for all of these purposes will demonstrate the pressing exigency for such a building. The room that has hitherto been, and is now, used as a chapel is only seventeen by thirty-three feet. It will comfortably seat, besides officers and other persons necessarily in attendance, about fifty patients. For the past year, there have been an average of more than four hundred patients in the Hospital; of these, from two hundred to two hundred and fifty are usually in a condition, and desire to attend religious services. Hence not more than one-fourth of the number who should be permitted to participate in these religious privileges can be accommodated. They possess the same religious sentiments that sane people do, and are susceptible of the same religious emotions. They all need the consolations the Gospel affords, and its animating and inspiring hopes. Such exercises calm and soothe them, and aid in diverting their thoughts from themselves into other channels. Chaplains to the insane, Superintendents of Hospitals, and other officers who have had opportunities of observing them while attending Sabbath services, concur in the statement, that they uniformly respect the proprieties of the place, and occasion, and generally behave with

decorum. These persons are adults, and in numbers, would make a respectable congregation in most of the churches of the State.

Another purpose, which is hardly second to the first, in importance, for which such a hall is needed, is for a place of recreation. Opportunities are needed to take the patients from their rooms. A mere change, whether for religious exercises, amusements, or other purposes, is beneficial. They are removed from their friends, many of them from homes with pleasant surroundings, confined in apartments where the same scenes are repeated day after day. But few sane persons could stand such monotonous scenes without being in danger of becoming maniacs. If the main object in sending these persons to the Hospital be to put them where they shall do no injury to others, where they shall have sufficient to eat, comfortable apartments, kind and tender treatment, this is measurably accomplished. Their physical wants are well provided for. The officers and attendants watch over them with tender care. But, if in addition to this, it be desirable to make their confinement endurable,—to use all needed curative appliances and means to restore their disordered minds to their normal condition,—to relieve their friends and the public from the burden of their support, and to return them to their homes in their right minds, there is a painful lack of facilities to attain this end. In this respect, adequate means have not been furnished to the officers of the Institution to do for them what their condition requires. We fully coincide with the statement of the Superintendent, that “any hospital without such a place (a chapel or hall for recreation) is incomplete in its appointments.”

The other two purposes to which it is designed to appropriate the remaining part of the building, are highly important. Without going into details, we heartily unite with the Superintendent in all that he says in relation to the need of removing the culinary department from its present unsuitable location, and of providing more and better accommodations for the working force of the Institution.

Anticipating the favorable consideration of the subject by the Legislature, and with a view to give them definite ideas of what is wanted, we ventured to procure plans and approximate estimates of the costs of a suitable brick building, to contain three stories, and to be located east of the middle of the present central building, and to be connected therewith by covered galleries.

It is thought by us, relying in part on the estimates made, that

the cost of such a structure finished, ready for occupancy, and including the removal of the fixtures from the present kitchen and setting them in place, will not exceed \$25,000.

Rev. C. F. Penney has conducted the religious services in the Hospital for the past three years. We append his report for this year, and earnestly solicit your careful consideration of his urgent plea in behalf of the patients, for the erection of a chapel.

The four boilers used for warming the whole Hospital buildings, for supplying hot water used in the wards and in the laundry, and for running the engine to raise water from the reservoirs to the attics, and to turn the fan or blower when needed for increasing the ventilation, have been examined and tested this summer by a licensed engineer, and found to be in a sound condition. They were tested up to a pressure of 90, while, ordinarily, the pressure as used is about 60. Hence they may be considered reasonably safe to supply heat for present purposes. But as an increased demand for heat has been made for the new rooms, there must be a corresponding increase of supply. It is thought that if the present boilers can safely be relied on to supply this demand, it is not economical to do it. We therefore recommend that an appropriation be made to purchase and set an additional boiler with as much heating capacity as either of the old ones.

It is estimated that the cost of the boilers and making the necessary alterations for its reception and setting it, will amount to about \$2,000.

The rooms fitted up in the brick chapel by the Governor and Council for the accommodation of patients, have been placed under the control of the Trustees. They were not quite ready for the reception of patients on account of some slight improvements required to be made. It was difficult to determine the precise extent of necessary improvements before the occupancy of the rooms. It was thought that some alterations would be needed to secure better ventilation and that additions to the heating apparatus might be necessary; but the extent of either could only be ascertained by use of the building. Other slight improvements might also be required. In the judgment of the Governor and Council, it was better to make these improvements from time to time as the use of the building should demonstrate their necessity, than to attempt to complete them at that time. They, accordingly, placed in our hands the sum of eight hundred and twelve dollars, being the amount of the appropriation unexpended,

with the understanding that so much of the sum as may be necessary, shall be used to complete the fitting up of the rooms, and the balance be appropriated towards furnishing them for occupation. The cost for such alterations and additions as may be needed, is not likely to exceed \$400 leaving the sum of \$412 for the purchase of furniture. A further sum of \$1,700 will be required for which an appropriation is asked. Some inconvenience will be experienced in the use of this building for its present purpose. There is no gallery to connect it with the kitchen. Had the building been constructed with a view to its present use, it could have been made better adapted to answer the wants to which it is put. The rooms will accommodate thirty patients, and if neatly and attractively furnished will be very pleasant. The bay windows at the westerly end of the halls, give them a cheerful aspect. It is probable the building will be occupied by those patients whose diseases are of a mild type. Temporary relief to the crowded condition of the wards of the Hospital will be afforded by the new rooms. If the number of patients now there could be kept from increasing, they could be provided for very comfortably. But with the experience of the past few years before us, we cannot expect such a result. An examination of the tabular statement in the report of the Superintendent, shows an average annual increase of over fifteen patients for the past five years. Notwithstanding the removal of forty-seven patients from the Hospital by the Legislature of last winter, the average yearly number for 1874 was six more than for the previous year, and at the close of the former year, there were only fourteen less in number than at the close of 1873. As the Hospital with the new rooms in the chapel will accommodate only about three hundred and eighty patients, every additional patient will aid to make some of those previously there, less comfortable, and, as retirement and quiet are necessary conditions for the successful treatment of the insane, to lessen their prospects of recovery. Should the initial measures already taken towards the erection of a new Hospital, be renewed this winter and result in an appropriation for that purpose, it will probably take two seasons, at least, before it can be built and ready for use. We trust the subject will receive the early attention and favorable consideration of the Legislature.

The execution of the provisions of chapter 187 of the acts of 1874, requiring the discharge and removal from the Hospital, such incurable inmates as could safely be discharged, was not very

satisfactory to that portion of the public affected by it. Numerous protests and urgent requests were made to members of the Board against its enforcement; we did not consider, however, that we were authorized to suspend its enforcement. All the time requested to make accommodations for them, by their friends or the municipal officers where they belong, was given. It is probable that many of them will miss the comfortable surroundings of the Hospital, especially in cold weather, while some will be subjected to great suffering without the power to complain or make known their wants.

The price of board of the patients in the public wards, was restored at the commencement of the quarter now ending, to four dollars per week. It is believed that this price is less than it is, at almost any other Institution of the kind in the country. After an extensive examination of the reports of many Hospitals, we have not been able to find one where the boarders are kept at so low a charge as four dollars per week. All the ordinary repairs and improvements of all the Hospital buildings, the repair of furniture, and unless an unusual outlay be required, all renewals and additions to it, are paid for from this source; so also are all the tools and implements of husbandry, the repairs of carriages and the purchase of new ones, and of horses. Several thousand dollars will be required the coming year to answer these, and other similar purposes.

In order to aid in restoring the patients to healthful and sound minds, we think it desirable to add curative means and appliances by ornamenting the walls of their halls with paintings and pictures, by furnishing the patients with instruments of amusement, by treating them to an occasional concert when a suitable hall shall be built where they can be gathered together, and, in summer time, to give them now and then, a picnic in the beautiful grove north of the Hospital, around which, if our funds will enable us to do, we contemplate erecting a suitable fence the coming season. One picnic held in that place last summer, in which about one hundred and fifty participated, furnished them, for weeks after, with a subject for conversation. They enjoyed it as school children enjoy a holiday. They talked, planned and arranged for it long before the event. We are told there was a general desire, a kind of ambition to fix up and dress appropriately for the occasion, and a very commendable endeavor to behave with propriety. The officers need facilities to be enabled to make such events more

frequent. In summer, airing courts, if they have them, can be used; but in winter a hall for recreation and amusement is required.

In bringing our report to a close we commend the Hospital with all its affairs to your warm sympathies and humane considerations, trusting that the representatives of the people will heartily unite with you in any measures required to promote the welfare of the afflicted persons confined therein.

A. G. WAKEFIELD,
E. W. WOODBURY,
JOHN W. CHASE,
JOHN T. GILMAN,
E. L. PATTANGALL,
H. A. SHOREY, } *Trustees.*

NOVEMBER 26th, 1874.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Maine Insane Hospital:

GENTLEMEN:—We have come again to the way-mark of time when in obedience to statute we would respectfully lay before you another annual report of the Maine Insane Hospital.

A merciful Providence has vouchsafed to us a year of prosperity. We have been led safely through all the experiences and vicissitudes which have fallen in our pathway.

Change, which stamps all things, has not left us without its impress. All who were with us at the commencement of the year are not with us now. Some, clothed and in their right mind, have gone to mingle with friends and loved ones at home. Some, whose mental outlook has long been overhung with clouds dark as the noon of night which no light of earth can penetrate, have under provisions of law been removed from the shelter and comforts provided by an enlightened people, which in some instances had been enjoyed for half of an allotted lifetime. Others have passed the "nether valley." They no longer "see through a glass, darkly," but now "face to face."

There were four hundred and eleven patients at the beginning of the year—two hundred and five men, and two hundred and six women. There have been received since, one hundred and eighty-nine—ninety-six men and ninety-three women, making the whole number of patients under treatment six hundred—three hundred and one men, and two hundred and ninety-nine women.

Two hundred and seven have been discharged—one hundred and nine men and ninety-eight women, leaving in the Hospital on the 30th of November, 1874, three hundred and ninety-three—one hundred and ninety-four men, and one hundred and ninety-nine women.

The condition of those discharged was as follows: Recovered, sixty-one—thirty-one men and thirty women; improved, thirty-three—fourteen men and nineteen women; unimproved, sixty-one

—thirty men and thirty-one women ; thirty-four men and eighteen women have died.

The daily average number of patients during the year has been four hundred and six.

In consequence of a large number of incurable cases being discharged by order of law, the per cent. of recoveries on the number admitted is somewhat reduced, it being only about thirty-seven per cent. ; and on the number discharged, the per cent. is still lower, being only a fraction over thirty-four, while last year it exceeded forty-five per cent.

The longest time in the Hospital of any one who recovered was one hundred and fifty weeks, the shortest time two weeks, and the average time twenty-six weeks.

The average ages of those who died was about fifty years. Two were between eighty and ninety, seven were over seventy, fourteen were between sixty and seventy. The oldest was eighty-eight, the youngest twenty-one.

Five died in January, two in February, six in March, seven in April, five in June, one in July, nine in August, one in September, four in October, six in November, and six in December.

The following were the causes of death : general paralysis, eleven ; exhaustion of chronic insanity, nine ; consumption, seven ; epilepsy, four ; apoplexy, four ; paralysis, three ; exhaustive mania, three ; semile insanity, three ; inflammation of the bowels, two ; dysentery, one ; chronic diarrhœa, one ; suicide, one ; general dropsy, one ; gangrene, one ; heart disease, one.

The largest number of deaths the past year, it will be observed, has been among those afflicted with general paralysis. It is a noticeable fact that this disease for the last ten or fifteen years has been most alarmingly on the increase. While it was rare twenty-five years ago to receive a patient suffering from paresis, it is now one of the most common occurrences. As an exciting cause, the major part of these cases may be traced to the excesses of life, the more prominent of which are over stimulation in eating and drinking, and the excessive venery which is so intimately connected with the use of alcoholic stimulants.

The assigned causes of insanity in those admitted during the year, are as follows : Ill health, thirty-nine ; intemperance, seventeen ; domestic affliction, sixteen ; over exertion, fourteen ; critical period of life, thirteen ; puerperal, eight ; masturbation, six ; disappointed affection, six ; general paralysis, five ; injury of head,

four; epilepsy, four; loss of property, three; paralysis, two; decay of old age, two; exposure to cold, two; spiritualism, two; religious excitement, two; loss of friends, two; fright, one; suppressed discharge from ear, one; healing of an ulcer, one; venery, one; sun stroke, one; embarrassment in business, one; excessive use of opium, one; unknown, thirty-five.

The civil condition of those admitted during the year we find to be as follows: Forty-nine males and forty-seven females were married, forty-three males and thirty-five females were single, four were widowers, and eleven were widows.

Of the patients in the Hospital to-day, forty-three are supported wholly by the State, two hundred and ninety-one receive State aid of one dollar and fifty cents per week, and fifty-nine pay their entire expenses or are supported by their friends at the rate of four or seven dollars per week, according to accommodations.

The Hospital was first opened for the reception of patients in October, 1840. Since that time, four thousand four hundred and four have been admitted for treatment. Of these four thousand and eleven have been discharged, of whom one thousand seven hundred and seventy recovered, seven hundred and sixty-seven improved, six hundred and seventy-five were unimproved, and seven hundred and ninety-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.		Recovered.	Improved	Unimproved	Died.	Hospital on any day.		Remaining at end of year.	Daily average No for the year.
		Whole No. under treatment						Greatest No in Hospital on any day.	Least No in Hospital on any day		
1840-1	120	80	129	30	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	75	70
1844-5	99	90	175	39	21	26	2	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	8	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

Operations of the Hospital from its commencement—Con.

YEAR.	Admitted.		Discharged.		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.
	Whole No.	under treatment	Whole No.	under treatment								
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	267	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	253	
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	
1872-3	200	182	593	83	36	20	53	416	388	411	400	
1873-4	189	207	600	61	33	61	52	420	393	393	406	

The monthly admissions during the year were as follows : Ten males and seven females in January, seven males and five females in February, eight males and three females in March, eight males and eight females in April, eleven males and ten females in May, ten males and eleven females in June, eight males and eleven females in July, eight males and nine females in August, five males and eleven females in September, nine males and three females in October, seven males and eight females in November, five males and seven females in December.

Under provisions of chapter 187 of the laws of 1874, which requires the discharge and removal from the Hospital of imbecile and demented patients to the cities or towns committing them, there have been sixty-seven of this class acted upon by your Board—thirty-three men and thirty-four women. Of these, fifty-five were called for by cities and towns in compliance with notice—thirty-one men and thirty-four women. Two men not being called for were sent home; two men and two women pending the order of removal, died.

In the cases of four men and two women, the question of the safety and fitness of the patients was re-considered, and it was deemed advisable not to cause their removal. Six men and three women have been returned as unsafe and improper to go at large, or to live in a private family.

As a result of this law there are forty-seven less patients in the Hospital than there otherwise would have been. The majority of those removed are in almshouses, some are in private families, some are in hospitals in other States, and a few I have reason to believe are traveling about from place to place, sleeping where night overtakes them, in barns or outbuildings.

In the minds of many who have seen the working of this law and know the facts and circumstances connected with individual cases, there is, to say the least, a question of wisdom in putting it upon the statute book, and since its enactment, whether it ought to be enforced.

Was it a mercenary motive which prompted the act—a desire to save a little expenditure of money that substituted the law for an appropriation to erect a new Hospital, or was it an act of inadvertance without due consideration? For the sake of humanity, the latter is hoped and believed.

The people of Maine are too benevolent—their deeds of love to the helpless in the past have been too potent to have such an imputation as the former cast upon them. They will not be weary in well doing. They will, we believe, take no permanent steps backward. True to her motto Maine will direct, leading onward and upward. The necessity of the case will be met. All the unfortunate and helpless insane in the State will be provided with a hospital home.

The chapel building, which has remained unfinished for two or three years, has now been converted into rooms for the accommodation of patients. The lower story is designed for males, and the upper story for females. There are ten rooms in each story. By placing two patients in each of the larger rooms, it will accommodate fifteen of each sex. The building is warmed with steam from the general works, and lighted with gas. Hot and cold water are admitted, so that in these particulars it will be convenient; but the building being at a distance from the kitchen and detached from the general establishment, means of conveying food for all who reside there will be attended with inconvenience. This will enable us to receive all applicants for admission during the ensuing year, but will not relieve the crowded condition of the wards. The necessity for more room will yet remain. It would seem that the last moment of delay for commencing a new Hospital has been reached.

We have long felt the need of some place where we can call together our patients for recreation and amusement during the long winter evenings. We have repeatedly called attention to this want both by oral and written words, and have explained some of the advantages to be derived by such entertainments. Lectures, readings, concerts and other amusements are regarded effectual means in the moral treatment of the insane. Every hospital or institution of this kind has a chapel, lecture room or amusement hall or both where the patients can be gathered and entertained in some way. Any hospital without such a place is incomplete in its appointments. When the appropriation for building a chapel was made, some three or four years ago, we felt that the desired object was gained, and we should soon have all necessary means for carrying out our long cherished plans, but in this we have been disappointed. Since the chapel building has been diverted for a purpose altogether different from its original design, it becomes an important question whether something ought not to be done to supply this great need.

The present location of our kitchen is very unsatisfactory, it being in the basement of the centre building. As now situated, the constant moisture and escape of steam from it is proving quite damaging to the lower story of the house, to say nothing of the annoyance and unpleasantness of kitchen odors which pervade the entire building. If allowed to remain where it now is, it will be but a short time before extensive repairs will be needed to replace floor timbers and other wood work which must be in process of decay.

With the growth of the Hospital has come the pressing necessity for more rooms to accommodate the working force of the Institution.

Each of these exigencies were expected at one time to have been met by the present chapel building. We would most respectfully suggest that the Legislature be urged to grant an appropriation to erect a building seventy feet by forty, three stories high, to be located in the rear of the center building; the first floor to be occupied as kitchen and store-room, the second to be finished as an amusement hall, and the third for dormitories for assistants.

In accordance with a suggestion of your Chairman, Hon. A. G. Wakefield, some plans and specifications have been made by Mr.

Wm. L. Sturtevant, in order that the matter may come definitely before your Board. It is sincerely hoped that the Legislature will take the question into an early consideration, and provide the necessary means for carrying out this or some other feasible plan.

The need of airing courts is more and more felt every year, and we are happy to say that some preliminary steps have been taken towards the construction of some of these necessary appendages to a Hospital for the insane. Sections of a fence have been made, and will be put up another season in the rear of the building, as soon as the ground is properly graded; but something more extensive is desired than these will be, and it is proposed to improve the ravine north of the Hospital, which is admirably adapted by nature for a place of amusement and recreation. It is covered with wood, and is well fitted by an open grove for holding picnic parties, one of which was successfully tried last summer to the delight and satisfaction of all. A small expenditure of money would make it one of the most picturesque and lovely spots anywhere to be found. With a good substantial fence thrown around it, in a way that would not appear like an enclosure, and with winding paths and rustic bridges, it would be an attractive place, a cool shady spot for the patients to seek in the heat of summer. A little money expended in this way every year would do more to restore mind diseased, and enhance the comfort and happiness of the patients, than twice the amount invested in drugs or otherwise.

To keep up the ordinary repairs and renewals of so large an establishment, aside from what is needed in connection with the farming operations, requires no little care and forethought. In the coming year, it will be necessary to do considerable painting and repairing. Nearly every hall now needs a good coat of paint, and the floors of two of the upper male wards need very much to be re-laid. They are so badly worn that they are hardly respectable. Some of the floors in the female wards are scarcely better. The furniture in most of the halls, from continued wear, has become poor and shabby, and should be at once renewed.

There is one more topic to which I wish to call your attention at this time—that of providing for insane criminals. How to dispose of this class of insane persons is an important question, and requires careful consideration. In our judgment, they should have some place specially provided for their care and treatment—some place other than the prison or the hospital. As they are

now provided for under the statute, the latter becomes the abode of all this class, to which are serious objections. The effect upon the other patients of having all persons charged with crime and acquitted by reason of insanity, sent to the Hospital and placed in its various wards, is not beneficial. There are some fifteen of this class now in the Hospital, and I am informed by Warden Rice that there are several in the prison who would be sent here if there was room.

There should be a separate building provided for this class, either in connection with the State Prison or with the Hospital, where they can have all the modern treatment that is due the insane, and at the same time be more secure than they can be in an ordinary Hospital for deranged persons.

The operations on the farm the past season have been highly satisfactory. The promised "seed time and harvest" have not failed. The conditions of climate and weather have been favorable to the growth and maturity of farm products, and the labor bestowed in that department has been liberally rewarded.

Under the judicious management of the practical Steward, with efficient helpers, an amount of work has been performed in the way of improvements that will compare favorably with past years. Much credit is due Mr. Lakin for inaugurating a plan to utilize the sewage of the Hospital, which promises to be more practical and of greater benefit to the farm than anything which has hitherto been introduced. A large brick and cement vat, capable of holding 420 hogsheads, has been constructed at the outlet of one of the principal sewers. The vat is 140 by 12 feet, and four feet deep, divided into fourteen compartments, each connected with the other by an opening in the partition, which may be open or shut as required. From the lower and last of the apartments it is arranged to draw off the liquid in a receptacle or cart, by which it can be distributed over the farm. This will enable us to use a large amount of fertilizing substance which heretofore has been unavailable. It is proposed to construct similar vats at the outlet of each of the other two sewers. When that is done all the sewage of the Hospital can be utilized, and the farm will respond to what has been done.

Over a hundred rods of under-drains have been made which will serve to reclaim the land thus treated and increase its grass qualities.

Considerable new fence has been constructed, some to take the

place of such as had become old and dilapidated, and some to divide the pasture from tillage land.

There have been various other minor repairs and improvements with which you are familiar and need not be detailed here.

The principal supply of water for the Hospital is received from a fountain or spring one mile and a quarter east of the building, high enough to gravitate into the attics of the wings. It runs continually through a three-inch cast iron pipe, and always furnishes an abundance of pure spring water, except during a few weeks in August and September when the season is dry. At such times we rely upon fountains and cisterns near the building to supply the deficiency. From these the water is raised by an engine or steam pump to the attic cisterns, from whence it is distributed over the building. The spring and reservoir are situated in a marsh with rising land on either side. In order to increase the supply of water which will be required for the chapel building when occupied, and with the view of making the fountain pure beyond a doubt, it was deemed advisable to excavate the surrounding bog by removing all earth, muck, and other vegetable matter, to put a more efficient dam across the lower side, and to build a wall on the other three sides, thus forming a basin that will retain all the surface water which may fall into it from the surrounding water shed. It is so arranged that all the water in the pond will be admitted into the brick reservoir, and before any water leaves the reservoir to enter the aqueduct, it is again filtered through a brick partition in front of the aqueduct strainer. This work so material to the well-being of the household, has been faithfully done under the direction of Mr. Lakin, at a trifling expense aside from ordinary labor.

In carrying forward the work on the farm, and in making the various improvements, the male patients participate and take pleasure in the same. We endeavor to have as many of the patients go out as possible, either to work on the farm or in the garden, to ride or walk for exercise. A pair of horses and a carriage are kept for the females and such of the old and feeble men as are unable to walk.

The chapel service conducted so acceptably by our excellent chaplain, Rev. C. F. Penney, has been regularly held on each Sabbath afternoon. These services are important in the moral treatment of the patients, and we regret that we have not a more commodious and eligible room, where more of the patients and

members of the household could assemble on such occasions. The accompanying report of the chaplain will give a fuller account of his work in this department.

The income from the Black and McLellan library funds continues to keep the patients supplied with reading. New books are added to the library from time to time, and between one and two hundred newspapers are distributed in the wards every week. Such recreation and games of amusement as the patients can be induced to engage in are provided, such as music, croquet, billiards, draughts, cards, &c.

In the treatment of the insane there is no rule or plan which can be laid down that will apply in all cases. We may select those in whom the cause and circumstances are most similar and we shall find in each case, constitutional differences which call for quite a variation of treatment. In order then to have a full understanding of each individual case, and to adapt the treatment, no little watchfulness and discrimination are required on the part of the attending physician.

It is a well conceded fact that insanity is the outgrowth of some physical disease, some functional or physical change in the brain or nervous system, and its severity and curability depend on the extent and amount of disease which there exists. The microscope in the hands of psychical students is revealing new light every day relative to the pathological changes which take place in brain structure during the progress of insanity. Its phenomena are but the symptoms of the disease going on in the brain. It is believed that the changes and variety of phenomena which characterize this disease depend not so much on varied lesions as on particular parts of the cerebral centres which become involved in the morbid action of each case. For instance, says Dr. Gray in an interesting article on Pathology of Insanity, in a late number of the *Journal of Insanity*, "To bring the idea within narrower limits, that emotional, ideational and motor disturbances have their foundation in the extent and degree to which the nerve elements which minister to the execution of intellectual and motor acts are involved in the lesion. When the disease reaches its ultimate stage, all distinctions cease, dementia being the same closing stage of every so-called form of insanity."

All cases of insanity appear under two great divisions—the incipient or acute, and the prolonged or chronic. The acute form is the one at which the most vigorous treatment should be aimed.

Here the curable work must be performed—the therapeutic agents applied whether medical or moral. An opportunity lost at this juncture may prove irrevocable. At this stage we most expect and hope for restoration. If diseased action runs on till actual lesion or change of structure takes place, there is no hope that the mental manifestations will ever resume their normal position, however palliated the disease may become or comfortable the patient may seem.

It matters little what the primary cause may be, I am sure if we could only raise for a moment the curtain of the mental window and take a look at the morbid process that is going on through the mind's great citadel, we should find that all cases of insanity not dependent on loss of blood, want of nutrition or other debilitating influences, arise from excessive sanguineous circulation in some part or parts of the brain. Appearances of the organ, post mortem, reveal the fact. It is when this accelerated circulation is allowed to go on without interruption that a change of structure takes place and may ultimately extend through the whole brain structure. Then it is if disorganization follows the damage becomes irreparable. How important then, that we give prompt heed to every monitor of the brain that is abnormal. Any heaviness or pain, any lightness or confusion of head should be removed at once if possible. Here at this juncture, is the commencement of the disease in almost every case. With scarcely an exception is this true when insanity comes on suddenly.

In order to protect the rights of patients in the Hospital, and to place them in more familiar and closer relations with the world at large, some new legislation was called for, and a new law enacted by the last Legislature. This act changed quite materially the organic law of the Hospital, which had been in operation more than a quarter of a century. It disbanded the officers, including the Board of Trustees, so that it became necessary to re-organize the Institution, which was accordingly done on the 4th of April last, when the new law took effect.

In December last, Capt. Wm. E. Leighton, after a service as Steward and Treasurer of more than three years, resigned his position, and the office remained vacant from the first of January till the following April, the duties thereof meantime being performed by the Superintendent.

On the 4th of April, Mr. C. B. Lakin of Bangor, was appointed to fill the vacancy, and entered upon the duties of the office on

the 15th of the same month. In the appointment of Mr. Lakin the Hospital has secured the services of a valuable officer.

Early in April, the Matron, Mrs. B. K. Parsons, declined serving any longer in that capacity, and she accordingly retired from service after many years of faithful labor in the care of the insane, as an Attendant, Supervisor, and Matron. In her retirement, she carried with her the good wishes of officers, employees, and not a few patients, who were always tenderly cared for while under her charge.

From the 4th of April till the 11th of July, Mrs. B. T. Sanborn, who had for the last five years performed the duties of Supervisor of female wards to the satisfaction of all, acted as temporary Matron, and much credit is due her for the harmony and good will which prevailed throughout the household.

On the 18th of June, at the semi-annual meeting of your Board, Mrs. Augusta J. Hall of Calais, was appointed to the office of Matron, and entered upon the duties of the office on the 11th of July. She has proved herself admirably fitted for the responsible position.

In the re-organization of the Hospital, it was deemed advisable by your Board to leave the office of Second Assistant Physician vacant, and Dr. Maria A. Meservey who had for more than a year devoted herself closely to the duties of the position, took up her connection with the Hospital on the 4th of April.

The office of Supervisor which Mrs. Sanborn relinquished, was tendered to Miss Hannah Ham, and cheerfully accepted. Miss Ham is a tried and faithful Attendant, well calculated by ability and experience for her new work.

During the winter, Mr. Amos H. Church, who for the last ten years had been at the head of the farming operations, signified his intention to leave and retire to his own farm. Accordingly, much to the regret of the officers and his associates, he closed his connection with the Hospital early in May, and Mr. M. W. Whitehouse was selected to fill the vacancy.

The continued services of Dr. Sanborn, so valuable in all respects, are too well known to require commendation at this time.

William McLaughlan, the efficient Clerk, continues prompt and faithful at his post of duty.

Mr. Hodgkins, the Supervisor, continues to act well his part.

With only an exception here and there, all other employees have been faithful to the duties assigned them. To find young men and women qualified by age and ability for Attendants and assistants, has been our highest endeavor. As a rule, we think we have been successful.

Through the kindness of David Cargill, Esq., agent of the Kennebec Bible Society, we have received for the use of the patients several bibles, testaments and psalms.

Mrs. Daniel Williams and Miss Anne Williams have contributed books, papers and pictures for our library.

Mrs. Althea Cary generously treated the patients of the upper female ward with a basket of fruit.

Hon. Nathan Clifford sent us a package of garden and flower seeds from the Patent Office, Washington.

Gen. W. S. Tilton, the efficient Deputy Governor of the National Home for Disabled Soldiers, kindly presented us with a very fine specimen of his Berkshire breed of swine.

To each and all these friends we are grateful for their good will and wishes.

To you, gentlemen of the Board, I am under renewed obligations for the continued confidence reposed in me, and for the aid and support cheerfully given by your counsel and advice.

Commending this christian enterprise to the good-will and wishes of the people, we begin the work of another year, trusting in the good providence of God for wisdom and direction.

HENRY M. HARLOW.

MAINE INSANE HOSPITAL, }
Augusta, Me., Nov. 30, 1874. }

STEWARD AND TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Maine Insane Hospital:

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit my annual report of the financial affairs of the Maine Insane Hospital for the year ending November 30, 1874.

I entered upon my duties at the middle of the second quarter, at which time the financial condition of the Institution was found to be quite satisfactory. This reflects much credit upon Dr. Harlow, the Superintendent, who, in addition to the very responsible duties of his office, assumed by your direction, and very efficiently performed those of the Steward and Treasurer during the interval preceding my appointment. To the resident officers, to the very capable and efficient clerks, and to many other employés, I am much indebted for many courtesies and much valuable assistance.

Financial Affairs.

RECEIPTS.		
Balance from last report	\$12,078 22	
From State for support of patients	34,002 43	
“ towns and individuals for support of patients	55,927 48	
“ interest on deposits	321 77	
“ discounts	43 98	
“ house rent	106 76	
“ telegrams	3 87	
“ merchandise returned	265 35	
“ sale of dry goods, (sold last year)	563 86	
“ “ hens and eggs	38 75	
“ “ barley	183 38	
“ “ coal	10 10	
“ “ pigs	46 70	
“ “ postage stamps	26	
“ “ pork	985 88	
“ “ hides, tallow and bones	450 50	
“ “ lead, rags and iron	137 38	
“ “ barrels	75	
“ “ letter boxes for Visiting Committee	22 50	
“ “ medicine	25	
“ “ old furniture	2 00	
		\$105,192 17

Financial Affairs, (Continued.)

DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid for	flour.....	\$8,257 25
"	corn and meal.....	2,056 57
"	sugar.....	3,936 27
"	molasses and syrup.....	1,432 74
"	tea.....	803 22
"	coffee.....	1,813 86
"	rice.....	348 53
"	oat meal.....	49 33
"	crushed wheat.....	187 00
"	butter.....	10,771 28
"	cheese.....	533 79
"	meats.....	9,826 54
"	turkeys and chickens.....	288 65
"	fish.....	1,771 61
"	oysters and clams.....	414 50
"	eggs.....	890 48
"	milk.....	232 44
"	fruit.....	1,255 01
"	beans and peas.....	490 67
"	salt.....	122 35
"	potatoes.....	896 40
"	sweet potatoes and onions.....	34 75
"	crackers and pilot bread.....	468 94
"	lard.....	658 00
"	berries.....	342 28
"	vinegar and cider.....	126 52
"	soda and cream tartar.....	356 31
"	honey.....	63 33
"	soap.....	440 44
"	crockery.....	677 94
"	glass ware.....	59 09
"	tin ware.....	27 93
"	furniture.....	727 00
"	medicines.....	902 88
"	dry goods and clothing.....	5,343 74
"	blankets.....	1,042 86
"	boots and shoes.....	1,196 96
"	hardware.....	242 96
"	stationery.....	111 61
"	postage.....	165 43
"	telegrams.....	16 76
"	telegraph implements and supplies.....	10 30
"	tobacco and snuff.....	319 23
"	coffins and robes.....	1,017 53
"	straw for beds.....	418 89
"	insurance.....	88 00
"	illuminating gas.....	1,618 76
"	illuminating and lubricating oils...	184 96

Financial Affairs, (Continued.)

Paid for traveling expenses of Steward and Treasurer.....	44 73
“ coal.....	7,725 77
“ wood.....	1,144 00
“ ranges, stoves and fire setts.....	65 25
“ starch.....	109 14
“ spices.....	220 26
“ express charges.....	27 85
“ express and transportation charged to patients.....	287 98
“ cash returned to patients.....	196 85
“ freight charges.....	269 19
“ vermin poison.....	25 00
“ confectionery.....	54 11
“ scales and bottles for dispensary..	10 50
“ cocoa.....	79 16
“ hops and malt.....	22 10
“ cutlery.....	29 50
“ cabbages.....	80 81
“ pickles and ketchups.....	71 30
“ graham flour.....	30 00
“ corn starch and tapioca.....	33 92
“ labor and materials for sewage reservoirs.....	451 44
“ labor at East fountain.....	29 25
“ labor and materials for airing courts	135 75
“ letter boxes for visiting committee,	22 50
“ billiard table furniture.....	12 10
“ tools and implements for hospital,	778 17
“ labor for hospital.....	19,200 42
“ labor for farm.....	2,886 07
“ blacksmith work.....	319 42
“ farming tools.....	186 16
“ seeds.....	78 21
“ fertilizers.....	3 00
“ harnesses, robes and blankets.....	24 00
“ repairing carriages and sleighs....	527 85
“ lumber.....	937 13
“ window glass.....	52 63
“ bricks and sand.....	833 43
“ supplies for engine house and laundry.....	172 52
“ repairing furniture.....	45 75
“ labor and materials for painting...	466 51
“ steam, gas and water pipes and fittings.....	293 30
“ lime and cement.....	299 50
“ carriages and sleighs.....	115 00
“ flower pots and seeds.....	24 77

Financial Affairs, (Concluded.)

Paid for drain pipe.....	278 82	
“ supplies for fire engine and extinguishers.....	115 50	
“ carpenters’ tools.....	118 56	
“ boarding farm hands.....	10 00	
“ machinists’ and founders’ labor and materials.....	256 78	
“ pasturing cows.....	5 00	
“ cutting and storing ice.....	103 00	
“ repairs and improvements.....	652 66	
“ farm stock.....	876 00	
“ inspection of boilers.....	25 00	
“ coach hire.....	11 00	
“ Errors in bills.....	1 30	
		\$30,382 42
Balance in favor of hospital.....	—	103,917 81
		1,274 36
		105,192 17

Statement of Resources and Liabilities.

RESOURCES.		
Cash on hand.....	\$1,274 36	
Due from State for support of patients....	8,355 79	
“ towns and individuals for support of patients.....	17,930 64	
“ personal accounts.....	323 64	
Provisions and groceries on hand.....	6,723 29	
Dry goods and clothing on hand.....	2,228 08	
Wooden ware on hand.....	197 55	
Crockery, glass and tin ware on hand.	277 44	
Medicines.....	867 16	
Coal on hand.....	7,125 00	
Wood on hand.....	556 25	
		\$45,859 20
LIABILITIES.		
Owe for provisions and groceries.....	\$2,341 83	
“ dry goods and clothing.....	766 81	
“ hardware.....	724 49	
“ crockery, glass and tin ware.....	164 91	
“ blacksmith work.....	143 84	
“ medicines.....	410 67	
“ lumber.....	918 75	

Statement of Resources and Liabilities, (Concluded.)

Owe for stationery.....	123 99	
“ corn and meal.....	163 80	
“ other small bills, per schedule ...	333 63	
		\$6,092 72
Net resources		39,766 48
		\$45,859 20

Schedule of Personal Property.

STOCK.		
6 horses	\$925 00	
12 oxen.....	1,500 00	
22 cows, (grades).....	1,100 00	
3 cows, (Jersey).....	300 00	
1 bull, “	100 00	
3 yearlings.....	75 00	
2 calves	30 00	
2 deer	20 00	
60 pigs	300 00	
69 hogs.....	2,277 00	
11 turkeys	20 00	
11 ducks.....	16 50	
113 hens and chickens.....	113 00	
		\$6,776 50
HAY, GRAIN, &C.		
100 tons of hay at \$15.....	\$1,500 00	
15 tons of straw at \$8	120 00	
257 bushels of barley at \$1.20.....	308 40	
150 bushels of carrots	75 00	
1000 lbs. of bone meal.....	30 00	
		2,033 40
Farm tools per schedule.....		2,499 45
Carriages, sleighs, harnesses and robes... ..		1,687 00
Provisions and groceries, per inventory... ..	\$6,723 29	
Dry goods and clothing, “	2,228 08	
Wooden ware, “	197 55	
Crockery, glass and tin ware, “	277 44	
Drugs and medicines, “	867 16	
Carpenters' tools, per schedule	158 59	
Carpenters' stock, “	186 40	
Fuel.....	7,681 25	
Furniture and household goods in centre building, per schedule.....	6,221 11	
Furniture and household goods in female wards, per schedule.....	7,188 51	
Furniture and household goods in male wards, per schedule.....	6,850 35	

Schedule of Personal Property, (Concluded.)

Steam engine, pumps, washing machines, &c	\$3,275 00	
Steam boilers	3,350 00	
1 laundry stove	20 00	
33 sad irons	16 00	
Pails and tubs	4 60	
1 coffee roaster	5 00	
1 hand pump	12 00	
1 fire engine and hose	705 00	
Fire extinguishers	356 25	
Blacksmith and stone mason tools	110 60	
2 sewing machines	90 00	
2 coffee mills	30 00	
5 croquet sets	25 00	
		\$46,579 18
Vases and flower pots		84 74
		\$59,660 27

Statement of Dry Goods Department.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.		
DR. To goods on hand, per inventory Nov. 30, 1873	\$2,422 38	
To cash paid for goods current year . .	7,583 56	
To amount labor from seamstress de- partment	1,264 22	
To amount paid freight	100 06	
		\$11,370 22
CR. By amount charged to patients	4,895 97	
“ issued for use in Hospital	4,246 17	
“ on hand, per inventory	2,228 08	
		11,370 22

Statement of Provision and Grocery Department.

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES.		
DR. To goods on hand per inventory Nov. 30, 1873	\$4,380 99	
To amount paid for goods current year . .	50,564 11	
		\$54,945 10
CR. By goods issued for use of Hospital . .	47,746 81	
By goods on hand per inventory	7,198 29	
		54,945 10

Statement of Farm Operations,

FARM, DR.			
To stock on hand last report.....	6,389	25	
farming tools on hand last report.....	3,852	90	
hay, grain, &c., on hand last report....	2,432	00	
paid for labor.....	2,179	84	
" stock.....	2,161	39	
" farming tools.....	102	14	
" seeds.....	139	52	
" corn, meal, oats and shorts....	1,123	52	
" blacksmith work.....	98	76	
" fertilizers.....	40	26	
" making cider.....	16	50	
" threshing grain.....	20	77	
boarding farm hands at \$3 per week...	1,118	99	
boarding threshers.....	1	00	
			19,676 84
Balance in favor of farm.....	-		2,518 38
			<hr/> \$22,195 22
FARM, CR.			
By stock on hand, present inventory.....	6,776	50	
farming tools, present inventory.....	2,449	45	
			9,225 95
beef slaughtered.....	1,657	30	
pork slaughtered.....	1,755	25	
pigs sold.....	83	65	
hens and eggs sold.....	31	50	
hides sold.....	253	73	
heads and feet sold.....	28	01	
tallow sold.....	6	67	
			3,816 11
238 dozen eggs	produced	59	50
102 bushels beans and peas	"	139	15
12 bushels parsnips	"	12	00
140 bushels turnips	"	84	00
257 bushels barley	"	308	40
150 bushels carrots	"	75	00
74 bushels beet greens	"	46	50
202 bushels apples	"	195	00
1396½ bushels potatoes	"	869	22
222 bushels beets	"	161	20
1000 heads cabbage	"	100	00
400 heads kale	"	8	00
2650 heads lettuce	"	92	50
17 barrels cider	"	85	00
18 barrels pickles	"	180	00

Statement of Farm Operations, (Concluded.)

By 6 tons corn fodder	produced	72 00	
147 tons hay,	"	2,205 00	
15 tons straw	"	120 00	
48 lbs. rhubarb	"	1 44	
7877 lbs. squash	"	203 56	
4192 lbs. tomatoes	"	62 88	
7589 ears corn	"	113 83	
4719 cucumbers	"	80 54	
7631 $\frac{3}{4}$ gallons milk	"	1,907 94	
use of stock animals	"	9 00	
labor and trucking for hospital.....		1,844 50	
labor and trucking for chapel.....		117 00	
			6,665 69
			<u>\$22,195 22</u>

Very respectfully submitted,

C. B. LAKIN, *Steward and Treasurer.*

AUGUSTA, November 30, 1874.

The undersigned have examined the property named in the foregoing schedule and find the same properly stated; and compared the accounts with the books and vouchers and find them properly vouched and correctly cast.

E. W. WOODBURY,
E. L. PATTANGALL.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Maine Insane Hospital :

GENTLEMEN :—With the present month will close the sixth year of my official relation to the Hospital as Chaplain. In the important trust with which I have been charged each year, is included also the duty of making a brief annual report.

● The services of the chapel, marked by a decorum that would be creditable to any religious congregation, have been held on each Sabbath afternoon, attended either by myself or a satisfactory supply. The interest manifested in these services has not varied from other years, and although the congregation is exceptional and abnormal, the attention usually given to the preaching has not only been respectful, but most marked and gratifying.

I have also attended the funeral services of all those, who, during the year have been buried in the cemetery connected with the Hospital. Burdened with the responsibilities and care of my own parish, I have had less privilege of visiting the patients in their rooms than I desired, but as occasion gave me opportunity, I have done in this way what I could. And the kind and respectful attention I have invariably received from those accustomed to attend on the chapel service, and the interest always manifested in the service itself, has given me strength and courage for the difficult and exceptional task pertaining to the chaplaincy of such an institution, and has also profoundly impressed my mind with the real value of such a service.

And this leads me to call your attention again, in this annual report, to the importance of a suitable place for holding religious services. I am sure, gentlemen, I do not need to urge upon *yourselves* the importance of a chapel. You have already shown an interest in this matter that secured the erection of a building, which would have been dedicated to this purpose three years ago if your own plans had been carried out. But the wisdom of the State decided to devote the building to other necessary uses. I need

not tell you how great a disappointment this change in the use of the building erected was, not only to the friends of the institution, but to the patients themselves. Only those who know the *need* of such a chapel as was promised, can appreciate the disappointment that was felt.

But not disheartened, we,—I speak for those who from Sabbath to Sabbath sit before me, who have no voice in this matter, and for the large number who would attend such a service, were a suitable room furnished,—call your attention once again to this subject. There are now, I think, nearly five hundred persons connected with the Hospital; over four hundred are patients, and the additional room furnished by what was to have been the chapel, when occupied, will increase this number.

You know, for you have often seen it, the room now used for religious services. A room on the first floor, formerly used for dining hall, small, badly located, poorly ventilated, and not large enough to accommodate one-half of those who would attend the service, if accommodations more cheerful, suitable, and sufficiently ample, were provided. Into this room, whose greatest capacity is less than one hundred, the patients crowd themselves.

For comfort, those ordinarily attending need double the room now furnished; and when it is a fact, that the average attendance would be nearly, if not quite doubled, if a suitable chapel were provided, the necessity of such a building is still more imperative.

Those who do attend the chapel services, or who would attend if room were provided, *deserve* from the State a suitable place for religious worship. The impression and effect of the entire service is lessened much by want of an airy, cheerful hall—a room which might properly be called a *chapel*. Something which every patient could feel was *his* place of worship, *his* sanctuary; in which he could feel an honest pride. For very many of those attending such a service are as susceptible to outward influence and surroundings, as any who attend upon the worship of God's house.

The value of a religious service is recognized in the provision made by the State, in the appointment of a Chaplain as an officer of the institution. It is not for *me* to magnify this office; although each year of my Chaplaincy, the sixth of which is now closing, has convinced me more and more of the real value of such services.

As a mere sanitary measure, there is no doubt of their value. And if their whole result were but a temporary change in the

current of thinking and feeling on the part of those in attendance, they would be worth ten-fold their cost to the institution. But they result in what is vastly more and higher than mere sanitary benefit. Scores there are, who need as none others can, the motives and consolations of Christ's gospel; who, while the intellect is disordered, have a heart not impervious or unsusceptible to the gospel of benevolence, love, sympathy and hope, voiced in the life and gracious words of Him who went about doing good, and who spake as never man spake. To such the ministry of the Word is peculiarly adapted to soothe and cheer; to stimulate hope, to strengthen good purposes, and reinforce fortitude. And thus it is these persons retire from the services of the chapel, with their way less dark, more clear in mental vision, in closer sympathy with the Great Sufferer, whose words are like cool water to a thirsty soul, or like the shadow of a great rock in a weary land. That this is true in the case of many I am fully persuaded.

So important and necessary is the erection of a suitable building, to be used for chapel purposes, that I am convinced that should the matter be brought again to the attention of the Legislature, during the coming session, it must receive from them the most favorable consideration. And allow me, gentlemen, to express the hope, that the great want of the institution may be so set forth in your report, as to make apparent its necessity to the State, and result during the coming year in a commodious and acceptable place of worship.

In conclusion, I cannot deny myself the pleasure of expressing my high satisfaction with the order and regularity which exists in every department of the institution, and of the rare ability and wisdom with which, in my judgment, all its affairs are administered. And I am happy to testify to the uniform courtesy and kind attention which I have at all times received from the Superintendent, together with all the officers and attendants with whom I have had any intercourse.

Respectfully submitted.

C. F. PENNEY, *Chaplain.*

AUGUSTA, Nov. 30, 1874.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON HOSPITAL LIBRARIES.

To the Trustees:

The Committee on Hospital Libraries appointed at the last annual meeting of the Board, respectfully submit the following report:

Duplicate copies of most of the newspapers published in the State have been taken as usual through the year. They have been generously furnished in all cases by the publishers, at the price of one copy. To these we have added each week fifty copies of exchanges from the Farmer office. The weekly visits of these papers are always agreeable, and they afford as much pleasure to the patients as any kind of reading we can lay before them. Twenty-two volumes of new books have been added to the library.

The following are the receipts and disbursements:

RECEIPTS.

Balance from last account	\$6 25
Interest on Library fund.....	180 00
Other sources	5 76
	<hr/>
	\$192 01

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for newspapers and periodicals	\$109 10
“ “ books and other expenses	60 45
Balance to new account	22 46
	<hr/>
	\$192 01

JOHN T. GILMAN, }
HENRY M. HARLOW, } *Committee.*

REPORT OF BOARD OF VISITORS.

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

GENTLEMEN :—The law constituting a Board of Visitors to the Insane Hospital, requires that they shall a report to the Governor and Council on the first day of December, annually, and as much oftener as the welfare of the patients or the public good may require; setting forth their doings and any facts with regard to the Hospital, which they may deem important to be laid before the public. In compliance with this requirement, we submit herewith our first annual report.

One or more members of the Committee have visited the Hospital every month, and Mrs. Quinby, the resident member, has visited it every week, taking charge of and forwarding the letters collected from the boxes placed in the Hospital. This arrangement is very satisfactory to the patients, and they have, quite generally, availed themselves of this means to communicate with their friends and the members of the Committee.

Improvements in the management of the Hospital, have been very marked during the year, owing in a great measure to the faithful labors of the Treasurer and Matron. We consider the Trustees peculiarly fortunate in the selection of a Treasurer and Steward. Mr. Lakin has given untiring energy and much ability to the discharge of his duties, and the marked improvement in his department is sufficient proof of his fitness for the position. Equally fortunate have they been in choice of a Matron. Mrs. Hall performs her duties with fidelity and ability. She has succeeded in gaining the confidence of the patients, and the expressions of her faithfulness from the inmates are frequent.

One of the most important needs of the Institution is more room. The Hospital is crowded and many of the rooms in which at most there should be only two beds, contain three or four. All the halls of the Hospital are crowded. The average number of patients for the year has been about four hundred. The fitting up

of the chapel building for the reception of patients will relieve the main hospital somewhat, but the accommodations are still far short of the needs of the Institution. The policy of the last Legislature, to relieve the crowded condition of the Hospital, by ordering the discharge of idiotic patients is at least questionable, as it scatters throughout the State a class of unfortunates that can be cared for much better in the Hospital than elsewhere. Many of these will be returned, and others will receive but little care from the various municipalities to which they are sent. Looking at this from a humanitarian point of view, and considering the best interests of this class, we feel that the Hospital is the proper place for them and that the State should not ignore their claim for care and protection.

We would recommend that another building be erected in the rear of the main hospital, under which could be placed the rooms for cooking, an amusement hall and sleeping rooms above. Such a building need not be expensive, and would add much to the comfort of the patients. The kitchen is now under the halls occupied by patients, and very little inspection will convince any one that this arrangement is bad.

We would also recommend the employment of more nurses, so that when patients are confined in the lodges a nurse can be detailed to be *constantly* in sight day and night. As a matter of economy this would be advisable, as many of those confined are very destructive to clothing and bedding, and if a nurse was near they might in many instances be restrained.

We would recommend the fitting up of at least two rooms as infirmaries in the main building, for the accommodation and treatment of those patients suffering from diseases other than insanity, and also those that are feeble and require constant nursing. The complaints from patients of this class are frequent, of their annoyance and unpleasantness of being confined in the halls with those that are boisterous and turbulent. By the erection of the building before referred to, rooms in the main hospital could be appropriated to this purpose and nurses could be assigned for their care and comfort. We feel that this change should at once be made, and we trust it will receive early attention from the Trustees.

We would call the attention of those having in charge the affairs of the Hospital to the fact that quite a number of patients are illegally committed. The present law requires the certificate of two physicians. Many have been committed on one certificate

only. We would suggest that copies of all papers be required from towns committing persons to the Hospital, so that the Superintendent may be able to know whether the law has been complied with.

In closing, we take pleasure in expressing our satisfaction with the general management of the affairs of the Hospital, and would tender our thanks to the Superintendent and other officers of the Institution for the courtesies shown us at our frequent visits.

E. A. THOMPSON, } *Committee of*
S. D. LINDSEY, } *Visitors to the*
MRS. C. A. QUINBY, } *Insane Hospital.*

AUGUSTA, Dec. 1, 1874.



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, 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 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.

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 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 determined 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.

[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 conditions 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 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, etc ?
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 ?