

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

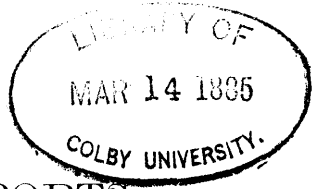
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Public Documents of Maine:

BEING THE



ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE VARIOUS

PUBLIC OFFICERS AND INSTITUTIONS

FOR THE YEAR

1883.

VOLUME I.

AUGUSTA:

SPRAGUE & SON, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1883.

REPORTS

OF THE

TRUSTEES, RESIDENT OFFICERS

AND THE

VISITING COMMITTEE

OF THE

Maine Insane Hospital.

DECEMBER 1, 1882.

AUGUSTA:

SPRAGUE & SON, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1883.

OFFICERS FOR 1883.

TRUSTEES.

J. S. CUSHING, M. D., SKOWHEGAN, *President*.
J. H. MANLEY, AUGUSTA, *Secretary*.
SILVESTER OAKES, M. D., AUBURN.
CHARLES W. JOHNSON, M. D., EAST MACHIAS.
MRS. C. A. QUINBY, AUGUSTA.
R. S. MORISON, BANGOR.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

DR. H. M. HARLOW, *Superintendent*.
DR. B. T. SANBORN, *Assistant Superintendent*.
DR. H. B. HILL, *Assistant Physician*.
R. W. SOULE, *Steward and Treasurer*.
FRANK B. CUSHING, *Clerk*.
REV. C. F. PENNEY, *Chaplain*.
MISS ALICE G. TWITCHELL, *Matron*.
VERMONT R. LUCE, *Supervisor of Male Wards*.
MISS HANNAH W. HAM, *Supervisor of Female Wards*.
MISS EMMA C. GLIDDEN, *Head Nurse*.

STANDING COMMITTEES FOR 1883.

On Finance—Morison, Johnson, Manley.
On Improvements—Cushing, Quinby, Oakes.
On Conference with Legislative Committee—Manley, Quinby, Oakes.
On Library—Morison, Harlow.

VISITING COMMITTEES FOR THE YEAR.

<i>January</i> —Oakes, Johnson.	<i>July</i> —Manley, Quinby.
<i>February</i> —Cushing, Manley.	<i>August</i> —Cushing, Oakes.
<i>March</i> —Full Board.	<i>September</i> —Full Board.
<i>April</i> —Morison, Quinby.	<i>October</i> —Johnson, Morison.
<i>May</i> —Oakes, Cushing.	<i>November</i> —Quinby, Cushing.
<i>June</i> —Full Board.	<i>December</i> —Full Board.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

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

In compliance with the provisions of law, the Trustees respectfully submit to you their Forty-Second Annual Report of the condition and wants of the Maine Insane Hospital.

We forward to you the reports of the Superintendent, the Treasurer, and other officers, which, with their suggestions, we trust will be thoughtfully considered. From these reports you will learn the sanitary condition, and the statistical record of the hospital for the past year. The Treasurer's report will show that the new building, the increased cost of labor, and all that enters into the running expenses of the hospital—the price of board remaining the same—have exhausted the funds of our treasury.

The sanitary condition and mortuary record of the hospital will compare favorably with other years, the number of deaths being less than that of last year. Considering the large number now gathered within the walls of our hospital, including the necessary attendants and other employees, we have had but little sickness, and but few deaths from epidemics, acute, and inflammatory diseases, which speak well and unmistakably for the water, drainage and healthy surroundings of the buildings.

Our Superintendent reports 194 admissions the past year, against 202 last year. The number discharged 183, against 148 last year. The large number discharged materially diminishes the general average for the year, which is 448, while the number at present in the hospital is 461. The average for 1880 was 412, for 1881, 442, and for 1882, 448,

showing a gradual increase from year to year. The older our institution, the larger the number hopelessly insane. While there is no probability that our number may be less, we have reason to expect that it will increase.

Our hospital is now too full, and what is to be done with those that are sure to ask for admission in the years to come? This inquiry brings us to the important subject of our report, viz. :

MORE HOSPITAL ROOM.

For several years the need of further hospital accommodations for our insane has been presented, both by Trustees and Superintendent, in their annual reports. We are aware that the subject may seem trite and threadbare, but it becomes our duty to present for your consideration and that of the Legislature, the actual wants of our hospital. The increasing, urgent calls for admission the past few years, and the repeated refusals by our Superintendent, simply for want of room, render the subject not merely a theme to discourse upon in our reports, but one to be candidly considered, and acted upon to meet the demand. In the year 1879, the Superintendent advised, and the Trustees asked of the Legislature, the permission of erecting, from the hospital funds, a new pavilion to accommodate the female side of the hospital, as this side was more crowded at that time, the male side being relieved by the chapel ward. The Trustees did not get the permission to start such a building till the summer of 1881.

This building, more particularly described in our last report, is to accommodate 42 patients when completed. It simply waits the inside finish and paint to make it ready for occupancy. It was the design to have the building completed this past season. It has not been, simply for want of funds; and this is due to the increased cost of everything that enters into hospital supplies, therefore depriving us of the net proceeds which we hoped would accrue in the last two years, as formerly, before the rise in markets. The price of board being the same, the hospital has barely paid its bills for the last two

years. In fact, with the draft upon our treasury for new building, our disbursements have exceeded our receipts. At one time the Trustees considered the advisability of raising the price of board from \$3.50 per week to \$3.75, but wishing to relieve the friends of the unfortunate inmates as much as possible, they decided to wait a time, hoping for a change in the market prices. Should the present prices both of labor and material continue, the Trustees may be compelled to change the price of board. We believe that the receipts from board should be sufficient to meet all running expenses, and all the repairs and improvements the interests of the institution and the patients demand, but that the State should furnish the buildings and such hospital accommodations as the calls of our State insane may require. A change in the price of board from \$3.50 to \$3.75 per week makes a very important difference in our yearly receipts. With the present number of patients, the extra twenty-five cents per week would increase our yearly income \$5,834.00, which, at the present time, would be a very important relief to our finances. The great want of the institution at the present time is more room.

The calls for hospital accommodations have been more frequent and more urgent for the last two or three years than ever before, and during this time the greater demand has been made on the male side, so that to-day the male wings are more crowded than the female side, notwithstanding a new pavilion is near completion for the relief of their halls.

The Superintendent has been obliged to refuse many applications for admission for want of room, although patients are dismissed as soon as they can possibly be cared for at home by friends, when a longer stay might be to their benefit as well as a convenience to friends.

The history and condition of our own hospital for the past few years, as well as that of hospitals in other States and sections, render it apparent that insanity is a malady that is on the increase, and that, too, beyond the ratio of increase of population. Statistics say that in the decade, 1870 to 1880,

the increase of population was 26 per cent., while the increase of insane population was 100 per cent.

As regards the distribution of insanity, and of its increase, the proportion of the insane is greatest in New England, where the ratio is 1 to 357. In the Middle States it is 1 to 446. In the Western, 1 to 570, and in the Southern, 1 to 780. In the estimate of cost, we find the average of the 74 State Insane Hospitals in our country to be rising half a million apiece; Maine having only one institution, though one of the best, has expended but little for accommodations for the insane in comparison with many other States. In consideration of the above facts, and the condition of our own hospital, the question already raised, "What shall be done with our insane?" becomes a very important one. Though the hospital is now too full, still they are continually knocking at its doors to be taken in, and with a full appreciation of hospital advantages for the insane, they are not easily denied. Justice and humanity will say that they should have a home where they can be properly cared for and protected; and we believe the generous and intelligent sentiment of our people will respond to a call to furnish it.

This is a problem for our Legislature to consider and to solve. We trust they will visit our hospital and see for themselves what its crowded condition may demand, and how it shall be relieved. In considering the loud calls made for more hospital room, the idea of entire new hospital buildings in some other locality may naturally again suggest itself. Upon this point we can only repeat what we said in our last report.

In our judgment, the necessity does not as yet exist for the erection of entire new hospital buildings. We believe a much larger number of patients than we now have, can be well cared for and properly treated under the present hospital administration, with all the curative agencies and comforts hitherto enjoyed by others, by additions to the main buildings. We have the necessary conveniences and appliances for providing for more. We have an efficient water system,

and a supply, as we hope. We have gas works not inferior to any, a spacious and well arranged laundry, bakery and kitchen appliances that can furnish a still larger supply of food, and a large and productive farm, and garden lots that are yielding a large amount of the necessary eatables and luxuries for the tables.

At the present, and for years to come, the great want of the institution and of the State can be met by more room, in pavilions, as annexes to the main buildings, both in the accommodation of those who may hereafter ask for hospital treatment and the better classification of those already receiving it. One of the essential aids in restoring the diseased mind to its normal condition, is that the patients be judiciously classified. This is more likely to be secured by having some of the halls smaller than those of the several wings.

The prevailing sentiment of good judges seems to be, that the mildly insane, in whom early recovery may be expected, or those convalescing, should not be classified with the turbulent and incurable. While chronic and incurable cases should be provided with a comfortable home and kindly cared for, our special efforts and curative agencies should be exhausted upon those susceptible of cure.

In closing this important subject of our report, the Trustees, with the Superintendent, would advise the immediate completion of the new pavilion, and the erection of a similar building for the relief of the male wings; and they would ask for an appropriation for the same, which amount, as estimated, will be about as follows: For finishing the new building, and furnishing the heating apparatus, plumbing, elevators, and providing for necessary grading, \$10,000. The erection of a new pavilion, with same furnishing as the above, \$30,000.

In addition to the above we would advise a change in the bath-rooms and water closets in the old wings, which, with the necessary plumbing and system of ventilating, will cost about \$5,000. A change in these was made a few years since, in one of the male wings, which has been found to be of so

much improvement over the old, that an entire change is advised.

We are aware that the above appropriation may seem large and extravagant, but we trust that our legislators will see that a pressing and increasing want of our hospital exists; and justice and charity for our insane, and those soon to follow, will say that it ought to be met.

While we are asking of the State the above liberal sum, we would not have it unmindful of what the Maine Insane Hospital has done for itself in the last eight years without State aid, in the purchase of land—an important addition to the farm; in the erection of a large barn; in the introduction of an efficient, and best arranged water system in this country; in the complete and thorough system of ventilation through all the halls; in putting in works for manufacturing gas, whereby 50 per cent. is saved in lighting the hospital; in the enlargement of laundry, and various other improvements on buildings and farm, amounting in all to about \$75,000—a financial record, as we claim, that few insane asylums can present.

RESIGNATION OF OFFICERS.

The past year may be considered notable in the resignation of the two chief officers, Superintendent, and Steward and Treasurer—Dr. H. M. Harlow and Capt. C. B. Lakin. As is well known to the public, both officers tendered their resignation in February last. At the meeting of the Board in March, those of both were accepted, to take effect when successors were chosen. In April, Capt. Lakin, desiring to be relieved from duty at an early a day as possible, R. W. Soule, then Steward at Kent's Hill Seminary and College, was chosen his successor.

Mr. Soule is well known to the public as an honest and efficient business man. He has entered on the duties of his office with a manifest desire to serve in his capacity the hospital well and faithfully.

Capt. Lakin became Steward and Treasurer in 1874. It may be said that during this period of eight years, when such important changes and improvements in and around the hospital premises were being made, Capt. Lakin, with his executive ability and varied capacity, his mechanical taste and judgment, rendered very valuable services to the hospital. We wish him success in his private enterprises.

Dr. Harlow became connected with the hospital in 1845. Six years he served as Assistant Physician, and since 1851 as Superintendent, making thirty-one years that he has acted in that capacity. But few, if any, Superintendents in our country have held so long a service in one hospital, and, we may add, but few have made a more honorable record. Subject to harsh and unjust criticism, as all Superintendents of insane asylums must of necessity be, he has ever secured the approval and confidence of the successive Boards of Trustees, and of those who have best known his work and his fidelity to duty.

In his arduous and responsible duties he has ever labored for the best interests of the hospital, and the welfare and comfort of the unfortunate ones committed to his charge. By his upright and christian life, by his courteous and gentlemanly bearing toward all, he has succeeded in securing the good-will and esteem of his associates, and of those with whom he has had to deal.

We trust that the recollection of a well-ordered life, and his earnest efforts to raise the hospital to its present improved condition, may become to him and to his very worthy and estimable wife and helpmate in his hospital labors, a source of encouraging comfort and solace in their more retired and declining life. We believe but few retire from a long public life, that carry with them a larger share of public esteem and kind remembrances, than Dr. Harlow and wife.

At the writing of this report, a new Superintendent has not been secured. In June last the Trustees elected Dr. I. T. Dana of Portland, Superintendent, but he declined the position. In considering and disposing of so important a

question as the election of a Superintendent of our asylum, the Trustees have considered delay better than haste. Without catering to the caprice or wish of any faction, they seek only to procure "the right man" for a very responsible position.

LAWSUIT.

October 11, 1881, the driver of the hospital team, Frank Winter, was sent to the Maine Central Railroad Depot in Augusta, to procure some heavy freight. The team was backed up to the freight-house in the ordinary way, as Mr. Winter and other truckmen had been in the habit of doing. While the driver was moving a heavy box to the team, the horse, without any exciting cause, suddenly started and ran towards the Kennebec Bridge. Crossing the bridge upon the run, the carriage collided with a team in which Mrs. Mercy E. Moody and Mrs. Hannah E. Casey were driving, both of whom were thrown out. Mrs. Casey received a severe injury to the hip, and Mrs. Moody was badly bruised, shaken up, and without doubt very much injured. Application was made to the Trustees for damages, Mrs. Moody claiming \$5,000, and Mrs. Casey \$3,000 damages, but we had no power to use the hospital funds for such a purpose.

October 19, 1882, through counsel employed by us—H. M. Heath of Augusta, and Messrs. Baker, Baker & Cornish representing Mrs. Moody and Casey, a reference was agreed upon, consisting of Judge John A. Peters, Ex-Judge Artemas Libbey, and Joel W. Taylor of Vassalboro', a gentleman competent for such duty. A hearing was had at the Court House in Augusta, November 27th last, occupying three days.

The institution was represented by Mr. Heath as counsel, while Messrs. Cushing, Oakes and Manley of the Trustees attended. We also employed as surgeons, Prof. S. H. Weeks, Dr. Seth C. Gordon, Dr. G. W. Martin, and Dr. D. P. Bolster; and the parties employed Drs. Geo. E. Brickett, L. J. Crooker, J. O. Webster, W. W. Bolan and W. P. Giddings, all of whom carefully examined the injured parties.

It was clearly proven that Mrs. Casey had received as a result of the accident a dislocation of the right hip. Mrs. Casey will be a cripple for life, and will never be able to walk without crutch or cane. Mrs. Moody, besides a severe bruising, &c., received, as an immediate result of the injury, a severe retroversion of the womb, and otherwise suffered in her general health, having been confined to her bed the greater part of the time since.

The referees awarded to Mrs. Casey the sum of seventeen hundred and twenty-five dollars (\$1,725), and to Mrs. Moody the sum of fourteen hundred and seventy-five dollars (\$1,475).

We are perfectly satisfied with this award, believing it to be no more than commensurate with the injuries received. We would respectfully recommend that the Legislature appropriate the sums necessary to pay the awards.

CONDITION OF PATIENTS.

As to the internal workings of the hospital and the treatment of its inmates, we can say but little, further than to confirm our statements in previous reports. At our monthly and quarterly visits, we have endeavored to observe carefully the condition of the patients. The halls are invariably found neat, clean, and well ventilated, and sufficiently warm. The sleeping apartments usually the same, and in order. In the last year or two the halls have been made much more pleasant and attractive by suspended pictures, tinted walls, lambrequins, and stencilled bordering. We repeat our previous assertion that we believe the patients are kindly treated and well cared for in the various ways necessary to their comfort and benefit. In saying this, we are not unmindful of the fact that contrary statements occasionally appear in the public press or by private circular. We rejoice in the assurance we have that such statements are either the emanations of an unsound mind, or those who have no personal knowledge of the internal doings of our hospital.

FOOD.

We have frequently observed the tables prepared for the several meals, and found them furnished with an ample supply of good food, and with that variety that helps to make a meal relishable. We have noticed, too, a desirable abundance of luxuries. The past season there has been furnished 43 barrels of sweet potatoes, one-half ton of grapes, 1,500 lbs. honey, 50 bushels strawberries, and we may add for Thanksgiving 500 lbs. turkey, with occasional treats of ice cream and confectionery. We are happy to state that the strawberries were furnished from our own garden. The half-acre lot, set with strawberry plants a year ago, proved a decided success. The berries were large and of delicious flavor.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

The entertainments twice a week during the fall and winter months are still continued by the officers and attendants. The larger portion of the patients are able to attend and enjoy them. In the summer months, and in suitable weather, they are out upon the hospital grounds to engage in the various games furnished them, or go to walk accompanied by their attendants. Also patients are taken to ride in suitable weather.

The past season a new carriage, nicely arranged and capable of accommodating fifteen persons, has been purchased for this purpose. In fact, the officers are sparing no pains, indoors or out, in whatever may contribute to the restoration of an unsound mind to its normal condition, or add a cheering ray to a mind clouded and discouraged.

FARM.

Preparations were made in the spring for an abundant harvest. In the early part of the season the crops had an encouraging look. The hay crop was large and of excellent quality; the grain crop also good. Unfortunately a six-acre piece of very stout barley was entirely destroyed in the short

space of 48 hours, by what has been called the army worm. From whence it came or whither it went is a mystery still unsolved. The crops of corn and potatoes were virtually a failure, on account of the very severe and long-continued drought, so seriously felt in other sections of the State. From the same cause the products of the garden were materially lessened.

From the hospital records, it appears that the amount of rainfall for the last six months has been less than in any year for the last thirteen years. Aside from the damage to crops, the community and the city have suffered many inconveniences for the want of water. Of course the hospital has not been wholly exempt from similar experiences. While it has been supplied with water for its various uses, the reservoirs have become very low of late. As stated in former reports, should it prove that our water capacity is not adequate for the rare emergencies liable to occur, it can be readily increased by enlarging the reservoirs, as has been done the past few weeks by excavating in the lower one. Our water supply can be largely increased should it prove to be necessary.

Since writing the above, and after the close of the hospital year, the Superintendent and Treasurer, desiring to guard against any possible contingency of a shortage in the supply of water, and in consultation with the Trustees, and with their approval, purchased a steam pump for \$675. This pump has been operated successfully in filling one of the reservoirs from the river; and we feel that it will be advisable to hold in reserve such a pump, although the occasion for its use will probably very rarely occur.

STOCK.

The farm is carrying at the present time the following stock: 57 cows, largely of Ayrshire breed, 6 2-year-old heifers, 2 1-year-old heifers, 7 calves, 9 oxen and 8 horses. Four of the horses are used upon the farm, and the other four for taking the patients to ride and the necessary driving of the hospital. The milk of the cows is all used in the hospital,

and has met the demand the past season, though the quantity has been materially diminished by the short and dry feed occasioned by the severe drought. It is a very important item that the hospital farm is able to furnish the milk needed for the hospital, as the Superintendent makes it an important article of diet with the patients.

There are in the piggery at the present time 256 hogs and pigs, of the "Chester White" breed. The orders from different sections of the State for pigs are more than can be supplied. The receipts the past year from the sale of hogs and pigs amount to \$2,171.69—a very good showing from one pig pen.

THE GREENHOUSE

has been enlarged the past year to give increased facilities for receiving a larger number and variety of plants and flowers. The greenhouse, with all that it contributes to beautify and make attractive the hospital grounds with its flower beds and borderings in the summer, and its fresh cut flowers for the halls in winter, has become to be considered an indispensable attachment to the hospital. In addition to the above, we may here say that the sales of flowers and plants the past year have amounted to \$179.23.

THE VISITING COMMITTEE

from the Governor and Council have made their usual visits of inspection to the hospital, at times examining the books, and auditing accounts in the Treasurer's office. Mrs. C. R. Whidden, lady member of the Committee, has spent a portion of every month at the hospital, visiting the halls, and looking after the condition and individual wants of the patients, both male and female. Mrs. Whidden is ever active in whatever may contribute to the interests of the hospital.

The committee, Dr. Oakes and Mrs. Quinby, to whom were referred the petition for the employment of a female physician, report that they would recommend that said petition be re-

ferred to the next Legislature agreeably to the prayers of the petitioners.

OFFICERS.

The officers of the hospital have rendered another year's faithful service, made more effective and pleasant by a union and harmony of spirit and effort, that is truly commendable and desirable.

Dr. Sanborn has been connected with the hospital, as Assistant Superintendent, for sixteen years, proving himself to be a trusty and valuable officer by his devotion to the duties of his office and to the interests of those committed to his charge. Dr. Hill, though young in the hospital service, has been doing satisfactory work the past year in his department.

Much credit is due Messrs. Cushing and Campbell, the Clerks, for their efficient and faithful performance of duty. In justice we would say of Miss Twitchell, the Matron, Mr. Luce, Male Supervisor, Miss Ham, Female Supervisor, Miss Glidden, Chief Nurse, that they have done good and faithful work in their several spheres of trust and labor.

We have endeavored to present to your Honorable Body and to the public, a fair statement of the condition, work and wants of the Maine Insane Hospital of to-day. We would now and again commit it to the fostering care of the State, and of those whose province it is to carefully consider, and whose high prerogative it will be to say, what the Maine Insane Hospital shall become endowed with its increased capacities.

J. S. CUSHING,
J. H. MANLEY,
SILVESTER OAKES,
CHAS. W. JOHNSON,
MRS. C. A. QUINBY,
R. S. MORISON.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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

It again devolves upon me, unexpectedly, to report to you the "condition and prospects" of the Maine Insane Hospital.

By reason of circumstances not under my control, I have continued my loved and cherished work considerably beyond the time I expected when I tendered to you my resignation on the third of February last. Had the talented gentleman, Dr. Israel T. Dana of Portland, whom you appointed my successor in office, accepted the position, as it was hoped he would, I should have been several months since released from the care and responsibilities of the office I have held so many years. It is gratifying to know, however, that this noble institution was never more prosperous, never in a better condition to do good to the unfortunate than it is to-day.

The year just closed has been one of prosperity, like those which have preceded it. With a larger daily average of patients and a constantly crowded house, the inmates have been signally free from special sickness and painful casualties, if we except the unfortunate homicide which occurred on the third of September last.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES.

At the beginning of the year, December first, 1881, there were resident in the hospital four hundred and fifty patients—two hundred and forty men and two hundred and ten women. One hundred and ninety-four have been admitted since—one hundred and fourteen men and eighty women, making the whole number under treatment six hundred and forty-four—

three hundred and fifty-four men and two hundred and ninety women. Of these there have been discharged one hundred and eighty-three—one hundred and three men and eighty women, leaving in the hospital at the close of the year, four hundred and sixty-one—two hundred and fifty-one men and two hundred and ten women.

The monthly admissions have been as follows: Six men and seven women were admitted in December; nine men and two women in January; seven men and eight women in February; nine men and four women in March; three men and seven women in April; eighteen men and eight women in May; eight men and nine women in June; twelve men and three women in July; ten men and seven women in August; thirteen men and seven women in September; fourteen men and ten women in October; five men and eight women in November.

One hundred and thirty-five of those admitted during the year were on their first admission, thirty-three on their second, fourteen on their third, five on their fourth, two on their fifth, one on the sixth, two on their eighth, one on the eleventh and one on the twenty-first. Four have been admitted twice in the year.

We find the following to be the condition of those discharged: Recovered, seventy-one—thirty-eight men and thirty-three women; improved, thirty-five—twenty-one men and fourteen women; unimproved, thirty-four—seventeen men and seventeen women; died, forty-three—twenty-seven men and sixteen women.

Of the seventy-one discharged, recovered, forty-seven—twenty-nine men and eighteen women—were on their first admission; sixteen—six men and ten women—on their second; two—one man and one woman—on their third; four—two men and two women—on their fourth; one woman on the seventh, and one man on the eighth.

THE MORTUARY RECORD

the past year has been less than usual, being only about nine per cent. of the daily number resident. Many of those who died were several years under treatment, and had passed into a chronic state of insanity.

The average time of their residence in the hospital was two years eight months and a half. Their average age was forty-three years. Several had passed the allotted period of life, and were only waiting for the summons to come away and leave the clogs of earth.

THE CAUSES OF DEATH

appeared to be as follows: Phthisis pulmonalis, eight—two men and six women; exhaustive mania, seven—four men and three women; chronic insanity, four—two men and two women; epilepsy—three men; general paralysis—three men; diarrhœa, three—two men and one woman; dysentery, three—two men and one woman; heart disease, two—one man and one woman; dropsy, two men; marasmus, two—one man and one woman; old age, one man; chronic abscess, one woman; apoplexy, one man; congestion of brain, one woman; erysipelas, one man; strangulation, one man.

No age or condition in life is free from the liability of mental derangement. It may appear either in youth, in manhood, or in old age. Not a few fall during the latter stage, as along life's declivity the weary, way-worn one "yields to the resistless tooth of time," and is about to "wrap the drapery of his couch about him and lie down to pleasant dreams." Sad, indeed, it always is to see these mental wrecks cast upon the shore, waiting only a little before they approach the restful sleep, which knows no earthly waking, since nothing can be done in relief but to smooth the pillow of their departure. There is not, perhaps, in all the realm of christian duty, a nobler work than that of ministering to the necessities of these storm-tossed voyagers.

THE ASSIGNED CAUSES OF INSANITY

in those admitted during the year are as follows: Ill health, thirty—eleven men and nineteen women; intemperance, twenty-seven—twenty-five men and two women; critical period of life, fourteen women; epilepsy, twelve—six men and six women; masturbation, nine men; over-exertion, nine—four men and five women; injury of head, six—five men and one woman; puerperal, five women; sun-stroke, four men; old age, four—three men and one woman; loss of property, three men; disappointed ambition, two men; religious excitement, two—one man and one woman; embarrassment in business, two men; spiritualism, one man; paralysis, one man; injury of spine, one man; effects of electricity, one man; fright, one man; unknown, forty-nine—twenty-nine men and twenty women.

THE SOCIAL CONDITION

of those admitted we find to be as follows: Ninety-three were married—forty-eight men and forty-five women; eighty-seven were unmarried—fifty-nine men and twenty-eight women; seven were widowers and seven were widows.

THE HOSPITAL

has now been in operation forty-two years, during which time five thousand nine hundred and fifty-three patients have been admitted, and five thousand four hundred and ninety-two have been discharged. Of the latter, two thousand two hundred and seventy-two recovered, one thousand and eighty-nine improved, nine hundred and seventy-seven did not improve, and one thousand one hundred and fifty-four died. The actual number of individual patients admitted has been four thousand four hundred and forty-eight.

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER AND SUPPORT OF PATIENTS.

The daily average number of patients for the year has been four hundred and forty-nine. They have been supported in

the following manner: Forty-five by their own means; sixty-five entirely by the State, and three hundred and fifty-one have received State aid of \$1.50 per week, towns or individuals paying the balance.

THE TREATMENT OF PATIENTS,

medical and moral, we have not changed in any essential degree. Such medicines have been prescribed as seemed to be indicated by the physical condition in each case, laxatives, tonics and sedatives being relied upon mainly. While stimulants, hypnotics and narcotics have only been employed as a *dernier ressort*.

Two or three hours of natural sleep out of twenty-four we regard of more value as a recuperator of nervous exhaustion than five or six, produced by artificial means. Opiates, as a rule, in our experience are contra-indicated in all neurotic diseases. We would also place with these chloral hydrate. The bromides are of more practical benefit.

While the medical treatment of the insane requires close attention, the moral requires none the less watchfulness. First and foremost in the latter treatment stands the law of kindness and gentleness, mingled with firmness on the part of those who are either in their immediate or remote care.

Not a little is being said on the subject of non-restraint in the treatment of the insane. In this we fully believe, and have always practised, so far as it seemed consistent with the welfare of the patient and that of others concerned. Some of these advanced ideas on the subject may be considered utopian. If fully carried out, they would prove impracticable and unreliable. In fact the safety, not only of the patients themselves, but that of those in charge of them, and the public generally, would be put in jeopardy. Few, I apprehend, would engage in the service, and run the risk of life and limb, in the care of patients, suffering under the active disease of insanity, with all means of mechanical restraint proscribed, never to be used even in cases of emergency. It would, I believe, be the height of folly to undertake the management

of such an hospital with unlocked, open doors, and unguarded windows, as is claimed to be the practice in some European institutions, and strenuously advocated by some advanced thinkers in this country. The difference in controlling the egress of an insane patient by means of a lock and key, and the restraint which comes from the presence of an attendant is, to my mind, not very wide. After years of experience and observation, I am fully persuaded that the control of insane persons is more wisely secured by canvass or leather, than by the antagonisms and struggles of attendants, which is oftener than otherwise galling and irritating to the already sore and sensitive mind.

The unlocked-open-door treatment is only adapted to demented and harmless insane, and even these are liable to periods of disturbance when they require more than the protection of an ordinary house with unguarded windows. We are prepared to go as far as reason and common sense dictate—as far as it is wise to go—in adopting the non-restraint treatment; but we question whether the welfare of the patient and the safety of others would be best promoted by doggedly adhering to it under all circumstances and in all events. It is beautiful in theory and sounds well to the public ear, when flippantly set forth by special reformers; but when the system is looked at in a more practical light, it does not commend itself to the best judgment of those who have had experience.

Insanity is a disease, and requires special treatment, as do cases in surgery. No one would think of discarding all mechanical appliances in the treatment of surgical cases. No surgeon of judgment would say that the suture, bandage, or splint, are never needed in the treatment of wounds and fractures—that they are unnecessary to keep the parts in apposition while the healing process is going on—so we believe in a judicious, mechanical appliance for restraining purposes in certain cases of insanity, where the mind is greatly wounded and broken, and self-control is powerless.

OCCUPATION.

The patients have, as usual, been taken out for exercise in all suitable weather, either driving, walking or working. Some are employed on the farm, others in the garden or about the premises. Some work in the kitchen, some in the laundry, and some at the barns. An extra effort has been made to employ the female patients, who have a taste for it, in needle and fancy work, and the result has been quite satisfactory. Quite a little revenue has been realized from the sale of articles at the Christmas fair and from the show-case in the hall during the year, which has been expended for the comfort and benefit of those who were engaged in the work. We deem it wise to induce every patient, able and willing, to engage in some useful employment, as the best means of promoting their own good. The mind, even in a morbid state, demands employment. It requires moral nutriment or it will prey upon itself and dwarf. Employment, either in working, recreation or amusement, we regard as one of the great auxiliaries in bringing back a deranged mind to its normal condition.

THE LIBRARY,

increasing year by year from the permanent fund, established by the late Col. Black and Brice McLellan, continues to exert its moral and beneficial influence upon the minds of the inmates.

Books are drawn every week by those who have a taste for reading.

We have in addition, recently established a reading-room where all who desire it and can exercise proper self-control, can go and spend a few hours each day with daily papers, periodicals and illustrated weeklies.

THE SABBATH AND RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Articles thirteen and fourteen of the Rules and Regulations have been strictly observed. Religious services, con-

ducted by our good chaplain, Rev. C. F. Penney, have been stately held in the chapel on every Sabbath afternoon, affording not a little joy and peace to those who have attended.

THE FARM.

It is hardly necessary to refer to the practical working of this important adjunct of the hospital, as its value and importance are so well understood. Not only is the farm recognized as auxiliary in furnishing supplies, but in furnishing means of mental and physical hygiene to the patients. Many a troubled mind has been diverted from worse to better thoughts by what it has seen and done on the farm, and from the same source not a few hours of refreshing sleep have been added to their otherwise wakeful nights.

The products of the farm have not varied materially in value from those of other years. While the hay crop has been much larger than usual, the other crops have been cut short by the ravages of the army worm and the protracted drouth. The garden has also suffered materially, giving a much shorter harvest than we have had for many years.

WATER SUPPLY.

Notwithstanding the severe drouth of the season, the rainfall being the smallest for thirteen years, our supply of water has been all that we have needed if we except the few last days of the year. The reservoir on quarry hill has been kept well filled from the storage reservoirs and the well below, so that there has been an abundance of water for all purposes, except the lawn and garden. During no week have we been without an ample supply for bathing purposes in the wards for the entire year.

MORE ROOM.

Under this head I respectfully refer you to our last report, emphasizing what is there said on this subject. Any one who will step into our wards will be convinced that further accommodations are imperatively demanded, especially for

male patients. It is sincerely hoped that steps will be taken at the earliest practicable moment to erect another pavilion for men south of the one now being finished for women. The rooms for male patients were designed to accommodate only about two hundred, and we have to-day two hundred and fifty-two. It is only by duplicating our beds that we are able to furnish lodging for so many additional patients, and this renders it more unsafe and unprofitable to the patients. A suitable classification cannot be made with the wards crowded as they are.

RELATING TO FINANCES.

Owing to the large draft upon the funds of the hospital for building the pavilion, authorized by the last Legislature, and by reason of the continued high price of provision and labor, there has been a greater stringency in the hospital finances than has existed for ten years. Hence many of the improvements planned to have been made, have been postponed for the want of money. Some have questioned the wisdom of drawing from the hospital treasury money, saved for internal improvements, and devoting it to the purpose of erecting new buildings, believing it more in harmony with the original design for the Legislature to provide all necessary buildings.

It may be interesting for the people of the State to know the fact that no appropriation has been asked and none made by the Legislature, except for the ordinary aid and support of the indigent insane since the winter of 1876, when the chapel and kitchen building was finished and furnished. All of the ordinary and extraordinary repairs and improvements since that, including the erection of the pavilion, have been made from the economical savings of the institution, amounting to about eighty thousand dollars. In order to finish and furnish the pavilion, now nearly ready for occupation, and to make such internal repairs and improvements as will be needed during the next two years, it will be necessary to ask the Legislature to make an appropriation for that purpose at its next session. Quoting from our last report, "It is well

known that there are certain repairs, renewals and improvements, which ought to be made without delay; such as putting in new water closets and bathing-rooms, repairing and repainting the farm buildings and constructing new and improved elevators for the various dining-rooms of the wings." To these, various other wants will arise requiring money, to say nothing of further provision for male patients, which ought not to be ignored.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

Early in February last, Capt. C. B. Lakin tendered his resignation as Steward and Treasurer, and left the service early in April following. In the retirement of Capt. Lakin, the hospital lost one of the most efficient and valuable officers ever employed in the State. He was indefatigable in his efforts to promote the material welfare and prosperity of the institution. The marks of his energy and genius will not easily be effaced. They will stand long after he ceases to play upon the stage of life, emphasizing the work of an honest and faithful officer.

To fill the vacancy made by Capt. Lakin's retirement, the hospital has been most fortunate in finding a man so admirably adapted in moral and active business qualities, as are being exhibited in the person of Mr. R. W. Soule, who earnestly entered upon the duties of his office soon after he was elected to fill the vacancy in April last.

He is fully meeting the expectations of all who have to do with him.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

In the spirit of Good Samaritans, many friends have remembered the necessities of those here under bonds, and have distributed gifts for their good, the most valuable of which was that of one thousand dollars—a bequest of the late Mrs. S. A. Orne, of Orneville, Maine, to be expended by the Trustees for the benefit of the patients—a commendable example for others to imitate. We know not where the

affluent, or those inclined to do good with their substance, can find a more worthy object upon which to bestow their charity.

We have often thought that a sum of money, invested for an amusement fund, so that only the interest could be expended annually, would be of incalculable value to the suffering inmates. The fund might embrace the adornment and ornamentation of the wards and rooms with pictures and other things attractive and pleasing to the eye.

To all who have contributed in any way to the comfort and happiness of the patients, we offer grateful acknowledgments : To L. Prang & Co., Boston, for "Evening Glow," an elegant chromo. To Mrs. Dr. Quinby for three engravings of the late President Garfield's family. To Mrs. Hannah Pickard, of Auburn, and Mrs. J. C. Lord, for a liberal contribution of papers and pamphlets. To all of the papers and magazines received, for discount on subscription. To the National Minstrels of Togus, with full orchestra, for one of their unique entertainments. To Prof. E. K. Harlow and pupils, for vocal and instrumental concert. To the National Home Band, Prof. L. W. Wales, leader, through the politeness of Gen. W. S. Tilton, for a fine open-air concert in the park. To Johnson's Band, Lewiston, through the politeness of Gov. Plaisted and Maj.-Gen. Chamberlain, for one of their finest concerts in the amusement hall during muster week. To Mrs. E. Jennie Harwood, for an evening's entertainment of select reading and songs. To J. E. Avery, Esq., for select readings. To the Augusta High School scholars, scholars from the Grammar School, and a company of young people from the city for a dramatic entertainment of one evening each. To Mr. H. M. Pullen and Mr. Horace Cony for frequent assistance in the hospital orchestra at entertainments. To Prof. Wales, with his orchestra from Togus, for fine music at a dancing party.

THE VISITING COMMITTEE

have made regular monthly visits, and, from personal inspection and observation, know the internal workings of the hospital as well as it is possible for any one to know, who does not reside constantly within its walls. Mrs. C. R. Whidden, the lady visitor, spares no pains to learn how the helpless dependents are treated, and what is being done for their comfort and benefit.

In concluding this, my thirty-second report of the Maine Insane Hospital, I beg to offer the sentiments of a grateful heart to the Board of Trustees for their continued kindness and indulgence in allowing me to remain in office so many years. When I shall have laid down the work for other hands to take up, which will probably be in the near future, I shall hope to look back as I now do upon a life of hospital service conscientiously rendered. With love to all and hatred to none, I commend the best interests of this noble, this sublime charity, to the God of our fathers and the good people of the State, from whom may be raised up true and honest friends of the unfortunate, who may need the protection and treatment of such an institution.

I would do injustice to my own feelings if I should omit to express in this connection my grateful acknowledgments to those with whom I am associated for their uniform urbanity and kindness towards me and mine, and for their hearty cooperation in all that pertains to the welfare of the institution. To Dr. B. T. Sanborn, the able assistant superintendent, and Miss Alice G. Twitchell, the efficient matron, who have shared with me the burdens of many years, I am much indebted. Dr. H. B. Hill, the assistant physician, and Mr. R. W. Soule, the steward and treasurer, hearty and true workers at their different posts of duty, I fully appreciate and commend as loyal burden-bearers with me. Mr. Vermont R. Luce and Miss Hannah W. Ham, holding responsible positions as supervisors, have proved themselves by long and faithful service worthy of my confidence and appreciation.

To Mr. Frank B. Cushing, Mr. Manning S. Campbell and Mr. O. C. S. Davies, faithful and efficient clerks, I am under many obligations for personal favors and kindnesses. Miss Emma C. Glidden, the head nurse, ever on the alert to do good to the sick and suffering, and all of the attendants with other helpers in and about the great family, have a full share of my gratitude and sympathy for the varied and often thankless task they perform. Mr. Winthrop L. Sampson, the ever faithful and untiring engineer, continues at his responsible post, which he has held uninterruptedly for twelve years. Mr. Ashford Sampson, the head farmer, is yet rendering equally valuable service in his department as in years gone by.

HENRY M. HARLOW, *Superintendent.*

MAINE INSANE HOSPITAL, }
AUGUSTA, November 30, 1882. }

*Statistical Tables for the Year Ending November
30, 1882,*

TABLE NO. 1.

Yearly Statement from December 1, 1881, to November 30, 1882.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining December 1, 1881	240	210	450
Admitted during the year.....	114	80	194
Re-admitted during the year.....	2	2	4
DISCHARGES AND DEATHS.			
Discharged, recovered	38	33	71
Discharged, improved.....	21	14	35
Discharged, unimproved.....	17	17	34
Died.....	27	16	43
Remaining November 30, 1882	252	209	461

TABLE NO. 2.

*Table of assigned causes of insanity of patients admitted during the
year.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ill health.....	11	19	30
Intemperance	25	2	27
Critical period of life.....	-	14	14
Epilepsy	6	6	12
Domestic affliction	5	6	11
Masturbation	9	-	9
Over-exertion	4	5	9
Injury of head.....	5	1	6
Puerperal	-	5	5
Sunstroke.....	4	-	4
Old age.....	3	1	4
Loss of property	3	-	3
Disappointed ambition.....	2	-	2
Religious excitement	1	1	2
Embarrassment in business.....	2	-	2
Spiritualism	1	-	1
Paralysis	1	-	1
Injury of spine	1	-	1
Effects of electricity	1	-	1
Fright	1	-	1
Unknown	29	20	49
Total.....	114	80	194

TABLE NO. 3.
Relating to ages of those admitted.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years of age	8	8	16
20 25 " "	13	4	17
25 30 " "	14	5	19
30 35 " "	17	12	29
35 40 " "	11	16	27
40 45 " "	13	8	21
45 50 " "	10	11	21
50 55 " "	4	7	11
55 60 " "	9	1	10
60 65 " "	7	2	9
65 70 " "	4	2	6
70 75 " "	3	3	6
75 80 " "	-	1	1
80 85 " "	1	-	1
Total	114	80	194

TABLE NO. 4.
Admissions relative to the social condition.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married	48	45	93
Unmarried	59	28	87
Widowers	7	-	7
Widows	-	7	7
Total	114	80	194

TABLE NO. 5.
Duration of disease prior to admission.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Not exceeding 3 months	35	26	61
" 6 "	8	11	19
" 9 "	6	4	10
" 12 "	14	6	20
" 18 "	7	3	10
" 2 years	4	1	5
" 3 "	11	5	16
" 4 "	3	5	8
" 5 "	5	4	9
" 6 "	4	4	8
" 7 "	4	-	4
" 8 "	-	3	3
" 9 "	-	1	1
" 10 "	2	2	4
" 12 "	1	1	2
" 13 "	1	-	1
" 15 "	1	-	1
" 16 "	2	1	3
" 17 "	1	1	2
" 18 "	2	-	2
" 20 "	-	1	1
" 24 "	2	-	2
" 54 "	-	1	1
Not insane	1	-	1
Total	114	80	194

TABLE NO. 6.
Monthly admissions during the year.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881, December.....	6	7	13
1882, January.....	9	2	11
“ February.....	7	8	15
“ March.....	9	4	13
“ April.....	3	7	10
“ May.....	18	8	26
“ June.....	8	9	17
“ July.....	12	3	15
“ August.....	10	7	17
“ September.....	13	7	20
“ October.....	14	10	24
“ November.....	5	8	13
Total.....	114	80	194

TABLE NO. 7.
Time of treatment of the seventy-one patients discharged, cured.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Not exceeding 3 months.....	12	11	23
“ 6 “.....	11	7	18
“ 9 “.....	4	6	10
“ 12 “.....	7	2	9
“ 2 years.....	2	4	6
“ 3 “.....	1	2	3
“ 4 “.....	1	-	1
“ 17 “.....	-	1	1
Total.....	38	33	71

TABLE NO. 8.
Causes of death of those who died during the year, and the average age at death.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	2	6	8
Exhaustive mania.....	3	4	7
Chronic insanity.....	2	2	4
Epilepsy.....	3	-	3
General paralysis.....	3	-	3
Diarrhœa.....	2	1	3
Dysentery.....	2	1	3
Heart disease.....	1	1	2
Dropsy.....	2	-	2
Marasmus.....	1	1	2
Old age.....	1	-	1
Chronic abscess.....	-	1	1
Apoplexy.....	1	-	1
Congestion of brain.....	-	1	1
Erysipelas.....	1	-	1
Strangulation.....	1	-	1
Total.....	27	16	43

The average age at death was 43 years.

TABLE NO. 9.

Mortality from December 1, 1881, to November 30, 1882.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881, December.....	3	1	4
1882, January.....	5	-	5
“ February.....	4	3	7
“ March.....	2	1	3
“ April.....	1	1	2
“ May.....	2	2	4
“ June.....	-	-	-
“ July.....	3	-	3
“ August.....	1	-	1
“ September.....	3	6	9
“ October.....	2	1	3
“ November.....	1	1	2
Total.....	27	16	43

TABLE NO. 10.

Table showing the operations of the Hospital from its commencement to the present time.

YEAR.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Whole number under treatment.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Greatest No. in Hosp. on any day.	Least No. in Hospital on any day.	Remaining at end of the year.	Daily average No. for the year.
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	76	34	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	10	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	65	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	110	396	47	25	23	24	282	254	277	272
1865-6.	135	133	412	61	29	13	33	287	267	276	277
1866-7.	150	123	426	54	27	11	21	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	384
1872-3.	200	182	593	85	36	20	53	416	388	411	400
1873-4.	189	207	600	61	33	61	52	420	393	393	400
1874-5.	188	178	581	66	31	27	52	408	389	403	398
1875-6.	186	184	589	68	33	31	52	408	384	405	398
1876-7.	194	183	599	72	35	28	46	423	397	416	411
1877-8.	188	186	604	56	45	37	48	423	406	418	415
1878-9.	196	195	614	53	52	60	30	432	399	419	415
1879-80.	188	171	607	57	32	43	38	439	390	436	412
1880-1.	215	201	651	56	57	42	46	453	426	450	442
1881-2.	194	183	644	71	35	34	43	465	433	461	449

STEWARD AND TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Maine Insane Hospital:

I have the honor herewith to present to you the report of the financial standing of the Maine Insane Hospital, for the year ending November 30, 1882.

I desire to call your attention to the fact, that our so-called available resources, such as cash on hand, and due from State, towns and individuals, are but a few hundred dollars in excess of our present liabilities, and that quite a portion of the amount due from the towns and individuals will not be received until near the close of the quarter, rendering it impossible for us to purchase goods for cash, or take advantage of trade discounts, as we otherwise could and should do.

The long-continued drouth of the past season severely effected all our crops except hay, thereby increasing our expenses of living several thousand dollars. Our potato crop of fifteen acres was almost a total failure, and, for lack of feed in our pastures, we were obliged to feed freely from hay early in August, so we have less hay in our barns at the present time than we had one year ago. I have simply mentioned these facts in order that you may see under what difficulties we have been laboring. In all my transactions I have endeavored to keep in view the best interests of the institution and State, and I desire to thank you, gentlemen, and the resident officers and clerks, for a helping hand in the discharge of my new and responsible duties.

Disbursements of Cash for the Year ending November 30, 1882.

Paid for amusements.....	\$127 75
advertising.....	2 50
boots and shoes.....	637 40
berries.....	35 00
blacksmith work (1881).....	131 21
beans and peas.....	422 13
boughs for banking.....	6 00
blankets.....	402 78
butter.....	6,169 51
corn and meal.....	2,391 22
coal.....	11,125 82
cheese.....	190 94
crackers and pilot bread.....	649 65
charcoal.....	56 66
coffee.....	478 24
crockery ware.....	427 29
chickens and turkeys.....	158 48
confectionery and ice cream.....	52 11
cocon.....	96 66
cash returned to patients.....	37 00
carriages and sleighs.....	275 00
coffins, caskets and robes.....	678 00
dry goods and clothing.....	4,418 61
eggs.....	845 92
express and transportation charged to patients.....	157 15
fruit.....	1,631 66
freight.....	570 06
flour.....	4,462 00
fish.....	1,871 08
farm stock.....	1,279 37
furniture.....	1 75
fertilizers.....	262 71
flower seeds and plants.....	75 67
gas materials.....	489 43
honey.....	31 59
hops and malt.....	60 20
insect powder.....	17 48
ice, cutting and storing.....	227 46
interest.....	428 23
labor for hospital.....	20,223 90
labor for farm.....	2,700 51
lard.....	1,000 42
lime and cement.....	50 38
meats.....	7,376 42
medicine supplies.....	918 23
molasses.....	1,249 50
millinery.....	29 60
matches and tapers.....	39 00
macaroni.....	35 91
medicine for farm stock.....	1 65
newspapers and periodicals.....	125 07
new pavilion.....	6,700 00
oil for lamps and lubricating.....	108 38
oat meal.....	154 75
oysters and clams.....	213 70
paints, oils and wall paper.....	683 00
physicians' examination of patients.....	20 00
potatoes.....	702 35
postage.....	316 11
printing.....	95 00
pearl barley.....	25 00
rice.....	344 52
rye meal.....	387 73
repairing carriages and sleighs.....	122 35
repairing boots and shoes.....	16 05

Disbursements of Cash—Concluded.

Paid for repairing tin-ware	\$33 49	
repairing harnesses	45 15	
repairing furniture.....	127 52	
repairing clocks	15 50	
repairs and improvements	2,556 48	
spices and extracts.....	161 47	
soap.....	606 37	
straw for beds.....	424 39	
supplies for engine house and laundry	257 76	
sugar	3,590 95	
starch	20 88	
soda and cream tartar	105 47	
Steward and Treasurer, traveling expenses	10 10	
salt.....	63 20	
stationery	133 18	
seeds	85 76	
sweet potatoes.....	67 80	
spring beds	59 40	
tools and implements for hospital.....	545 85	
telegrams	28 62	
tapioca and corn starch.....	76 75	
tea.....	435 17	
tools and implements for farm	199 02	
tobacco.....	379 13	
telephone rents.....	245 00	
vinegar.....	87 09	
wood	96 62	
legal services	25 00	
lobsters.....	16 45	
furnishing new pavilion	2,244 03	
cash refunded to C. B. Lakin.....	2,000 00	
horses for hospital.....	425 00	
		\$100,189 85

Receipts of Cash for the Year ending November 30, 1882.

Balance from last year.....	\$7,156 50	
From State for support of patients.....	35,289 88	
towns and individuals for support of patients.....	50,900 43	
money borrowed.....	5,985 00	
interest on deposit	48 60	
sale of vegetables	14 40	
house rent	60 00	
sale of vinegar.....	10	
sale of medicine.....	65	
boarding stock	20 00	
sale of tripe.....	2 40	
sale of honey	10 50	
sale of calves.....	40 75	
sale of seeds	368 50	
services of animals	25 00	
sale of hides, tallow and bones.....	147 11	
sale of brick	5 00	
sale of lead, rags and iron	84 59	
telegrams	15 41	
sale of barrels	48 59	
discount on goods for time	37 38	
sale of plants	179 23	
sale of pigs and hogs	2,171 69	
sale of horses	350 00	
amusement cash refunded.....	25 00	
		\$102,986 11
Balance cash on hand December 1, 1882.....	-	2,796 26

Statement of Resources and Liabilities, November, 30, 1881.

RESOURCES.		
Cash on hand	\$7,156 50	
Due from State for support of patients	992 93	
Due from towns and individuals for support of patients...	14,583 10	
Provisions and groceries on hand, per inventory	4,094 86	
Dry goods and clothing on hand, per inventory.....	4,538 36	
Medical supplies on hand, per inventory.....	910 00	
Coal on hand, per inventory.....	8,612 50	
Horses, oxen, cows and hogs on hand, per inventory	8,076 00	
		\$48,964 25
LIABILITIES.		
Due for groceries and provisions.....	\$1,800 61	
corn and meal	264 24	
medical supplies	248 44	
dry goods and clothing	1,376 55	
repairs and improvements	402 40	
telegrams ..	5 04	
crockery and glass ware	81 00	
coal.....	4,800 50	
C. B. Lakin ..	2,000 00	
employees, per pay-roll	5,080 03	
		16,058 81
		32,905 44
		\$48,964 25

Statement of Resources and Liabilities, November, 30, 1882.

RESOURCES.		
Cash on hand.....	\$2,796 26	
Due from State for support of patients	5,245 96	
Due from towns and individuals for support of patients ..	14,010 18	
Provisions and groceries on hand, per inventory	4,744 97	
Dry goods and clothing on hand, per inventory	3,552 86	
Medical supplies on hand, per inventory	876 78	
Coal on hand, per inventory ..	6,000 00	
Horses, oxen, cows and hogs on hand, per inventory	8,168 00	
		\$45,395 01
LIABILITIES.		
Due for groceries and provisions.....	\$4,941 19	
corn and meal	773 20	
medical supplies	71 38	
dry goods and clothing	905 22	
repairs and improvements	377 31	
crockery and hardware	19 82	
coal.....	3,358 93	
honey	263 00	
employees, per pay-roll	4,882 12	
money borrowed	5,985 00	
		21,577 07
		23,817 94
		\$45,395 01

Very respectfully submitted.

R. W. SOULE, *Steward and Treasurer.*

MAINE INSANE HOSPITAL, }
 Augusta, November, 30, 1882. }

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Maine Hospital for the Insane:

GENTLEMEN: With the present month will close the fourteenth year of my official relation to the hospital as Chaplain.

Of the labors of the year, it may, perhaps, be sufficient to say that public religious services have been held every Sunday, without exception, conducted either by myself or some acceptable substitute. The services have been well attended, the pleasant chapel furnishing room for all who desire to be present. That many of the patients anticipate this service with pleasure, and find much satisfaction in its various exercises, there is most ample proof. Although the congregation is so exceptional and abnormal, the attention usually given is not only quiet and respectful but most marked and gratifying. I cannot doubt that Christ's Gospel works beneficent results here, as elsewhere, and that it ministers light and comfort to many burdened hearts.

I have in other reports given somewhat in detail the character of my work, and expressed my convictions of the value of religious services in the hospital, so that it does not seem necessary to repeat them again in this report.

In addition to the Sabbath service, I have attended the funerals of all who have been buried from the hospital or placed in the receiving tomb to await the disposition of friends.

I may, in conclusion, be permitted to express my grateful recognition of the considerate kindness of the Superintendent and his subordinates, and my heightened conviction of the fitness of the institution to answer the ends for which it was founded. Its management, so far as I can judge, is eminently

humane and Christian. Philanthropic in its design, and beneficent in its results, it is an honor to the State, and one of the brightest jewels in her crown.

As the special guardians of many of the unfortunate children of the State, your position, gentlemen, is a most honorable one. May the blessing of many that were ready to perish come upon you.

Respectfully submitted,

C. F. PENNEY, *Chaplain.*

AUGUSTA, Dec. 18, 1882.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON HOSPITAL LIBRARY.

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To the Trustees of the Maine Insane Hospital:

Your Committee on the Library for the year ending Nov. 30, 1882, having attended to that duty, now ask leave to report:

1881.	<i>Assets and Receipts.</i>	DR.
Dec. 1.	To deposit in Augusta Savings Bank..	\$1,200 00
Dec. 1.	To railroad bonds on hand.....	2,000 00
Dec. 1.	To cash on hand.....	12 00
1882.		
Feb. 8.	To bank dividend.....	30 00
May 16.	To cash for coupons.....	60 00
Aug. 3.	To bank dividend.....	24 00
Oct. 12.	To cash for coupons.....	60 00
Nov. 30.	To cash from box.....	95
		\$3,386 95
1882.	<i>Disbursements.</i>	CR.
Feb. 9.	By paid for book.....	\$2 00
Feb. 15.	By paid for book.....	3 75
Feb. 17.	By paid for periodical.....	5 00
Apr. 21.	By paid for Bible-rolls.....	7 50
Aug. 4.	By paid for book.....	1 00
Aug. 8.	By paid for periodical.....	5 00
Aug. 10.	By paid for book.....	2 75
Sept. 8.	By paid for book.....	1 50
Oct. 27.	By paid American Express Co.....	1 20
Nov. 20.	By paid for books.....	86 26
Nov. 30.	By paid for papers and magazines....	29 50
	T obalance.....	3,241 49
		\$3,386 95

H. M. HARLOW, }
R. S. MORISON, } *Committee on Library.*

APPENDIX.

[FORM OF MITTIMUS.]

STATE OF MAINE.

To the Superintendent of the Maine Insane Hospital:

WHEREAS, the undersigned, Selectmen of the town of——, in the county of——, this day, on complaint to us made in writing, by (*) —— of the town of ——, in said county, who bears the relationship of —— to (†) ——, of said town of ——, 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 at the time of arrest and examination aforesaid; and you, the said Superintendent, are hereby ordered and required to receive said (†) —— into said Hospital, and detain —— in your care until —— shall become of sound mind, or be otherwise discharged by order of law, or by the Superintendent or Trustees.

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

} *Selectmen.*

* Complainant's name.

† Name of person to be committed.

[PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE OF INSANITY.]

We, the undersigned, practising physicians of the town of _____ and State of Maine, have examined into the state of health and mental condition of _____ of said _____, and we hereby certify that in our opinion _____ is insane.

_____ M. D.

_____ M. D.

Dated at said _____ this _____ day of _____, 18

[FORM OF BOND FOR SUPPORT.]

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That we, _____, of _____, in the county of _____, as principal, and _____, of _____, in the county of _____, as sureties, are jointly and severally held and bound unto _____, Steward of the Insane Hospital at Augusta, or to his successor in said office, in the sum of two hundred dollars, to the payment of which sum, well and truly to be made to him, the said _____, or to his successors in said office, we bind ourselves, our executors and administrators, firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our seals, and dated at _____, this _____ day of _____, A. D. 18

The condition of the above obligation is such, That, whereas _____ of _____, in the county of _____, is about to be admitted as a boarder and patient to the Institution aforesaid; now, if the said _____ shall pay to said _____, or to his successor in said office, such sum per week for the board, washing, medicine and attendance, according to the trouble and expense incurred for said patient, as may be determined by the Trustees for the time being, not to exceed _____, and pay for all such necessary articles of clothing as shall be furnished said _____ by the said _____, or his successor, and remove the said _____ from said Institution, whenever they shall be thereto in writing requested by the Superintendent for the time being,—and shall also pay a further sum, not exceeding fifty dollars, for all damages that may arise from injury to the furniture and other property of said Institution, by said _____, and for reasonable charges that may be incurred in case of the elopement of said _____, payments to be made

semi-annually 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. [L. S.]

Witness :

[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 subject?
8. Any rational intervals?
9. Any relatives ever insane, and who were they?
10. Ever attempted suicide or homicide, and in what manner?
11. Destructive to clothing 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 passions? 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 suppression 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?

REPORT OF THE VISITING COMMITTEE.

To the Honorable the Governor and the

Executive Council of the State of Maine:

The Committee of Visitors have the honor to submit the Ninth Report of the condition of the Maine Insane Hospital for the year ending December 1, 1882.

In conformity with the statute regulating this appointment, the hospital has been visited at frequent intervals during the year, and each requirement of the act faithfully observed.

Your Committee believe that the institution is gradually reaching a high plane of usefulness. From visits made by one of its members during the past year to the hospitals of the several New England States, they are convinced that our own institution compares favorably in the essentials of hospital government. Year by year improvements are manifest in ventilation, air, light, heat, out-of-doors exercise, absence of restraint and means of amusement.

In February the Superintendent resigned his position, but at the request of the Trustees, has retained his connection with the hospital, and will do so until a suitable successor can be secured. Since his resignation he has continued to discharge the required duties with the same fidelity that has won appreciation in the past years. We desire here to express our acknowledgment of his unremitting efforts to ameliorate the condition of the patients, and his readiness to assist and listen to the suggestions of the Board of Visitors. We trust that in his successor may be found the same firmness combined with gentleness, and the same honest desire to do what is for the best good of the inmates.

As there was no meeting of the Legislature last winter, the improvements and reforms urged in our last report have remained unconsidered. Meanwhile the need of their adop-

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tion has become alarmingly urgent. Your earnest attention is called to the fact that insanity is increasing in the State to a degree that is startling. The building is now filled with patients to its utmost capacity, and the Superintendent is daily obliged to refuse admittance to those who can be safely cared for in no other place.

The new building, now completed, and which will accommodate forty-five inmates, cannot be made ready for occupancy until an appropriation is made for suitable furniture. This measure will relieve the crowded condition of the female wards, but the number of insane men now at the hospital is larger by *forty-three* than that of the other sex. Adequate relief in accommodation can only be afforded by the *immediate* erection of another building similar to, or larger than, the one just completed.

If cases continue to multiply, the time is near at hand when entire new buildings must be established in another part of the State, but so long as the kitchen appliances, laundry and gas works of the present institution can be made to supply existing demands, it is economy to build annexes to the hospital already established.

Another subject discussed last year is of increasing importance. We beg to again urge it upon your immediate consideration.

The law in relation to the removal of State Prison convicts to the hospital, when pronounced insane, although humane in its purpose, necessarily involves the mingling of those who have been and still remain criminals, with those who although afflicted are of good character and record, while many of them are well educated and of high position. It does not seem to your Committee to be right to subject the innocent to the companionship of criminals. However our sympathies may be interested, the feelings revolt at observing the meeting at the table, in conversation, at games and employment, of those so entirely distinct in tastes and habits.

There are now at the institution nineteen criminals committed from State Prison and County Jail by order of the Governor and Council. Seven others are held there for observation, by order of the court, under at least the suspicion of crime. This is a large proportion—one-ninth of the whole number of male inmates.

They cannot be kept separate, as the building is not arranged for their safe keeping. We, therefore, earnestly urge your body to make special provision for the criminal insane at Thomaston or elsewhere.

Now while the hospital is so crowded, and many are daily asking for admission for their friends, the immediate stress can be relieved in this way, and surely the preference should be given to the unfortunate and innocent rather than the guilty.

In conclusion, we wish to express our warm acknowledgment of the uniform courtesy and aid accorded to us by the Trustees, and all other officers of the hospital.

FREDERICK ROBIE, JOSEPH T. HINCKLEY, Mrs. M. F. WHIDDEN,	}	<i>Visiting Committee to the Insane Hospital.</i>
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STATE OF MAINE.

In COUNCIL, December 27, 1882.

Ordered, That the Report of the officers and Trustees of the Maine Insane Hospital be accepted, and the usual number of copies ordered printed.

In COUNCIL, December 27, 1882.

Read and passed by the Council, and by the Governor approved.

A true copy. Attest:

JOSEPH O. SMITH, *Secretary of State.*

JOSEPH O. SMITH, *Secretary of State.*