

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

❧ 1889 ❧

VOLUME I.

AUGUSTA:

BURLEIGH & FLYNT, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1890.

REPORTS
OF THE
TRUSTEES, RESIDENT OFFICERS,
AND THE
VISITING COMMITTEE
OF THE
Maine Insane Hospital.

DECEMBER 1, 1888.

AUGUSTA:
BURLEIGH & FLYNT, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1888.

OFFICERS FOR 1889.

Trustees.

JAMES WEYMOUTH, OLDTOWN, *President.*

DANIEL O. BOWEN, MORRILL, *Secretary.*

GEORGE E. WEEKS, AUGUSTA.

MRS. E. J. TORSEY, KENT'S HILL

ELBRIDGE A. THOMPSON, M. D , DOVER.

JEREMIAH W. DEARBORN, M. D , PARSONSFIELD.

Resident Officers.

DR. BIGELOW T. SANBORN, *Superintendent.*

H. B. HILL, M. D., *Assistant Superintendent*

O. C. S DAVIES, M. D , *Second Assistant Superintendent.*

MARY CHANDLER LOWELL, M. D., *Assistant Physician.*

JOHN W. CHASE, *Steward and Treasurer.*

MISS ALICE G. TWITCHELL, *Matron.*

REV. J. B. JORDAN, AUGUSTA, *Chaplain.*

Subordinate Officers.

MANNING S CAMPBELL, *Hospital Clerk.*

GEORGE B KEENE, *Assistant Hospital Clerk.*

OSCAR L. JOHNSON, *Superintendent's Clerk.*

CHARLES V. LADD, *Store Clerk.*

Supervisors.

MALE.

V. R. LUCE.

JOHN C. SANFORD, *Assistant.*

FEMALE.

MISS RUTH L. BOWDEN.

MISS MAUDE L. CASWELL, *Assistant*

Female Pavilion.

MISS FANNIE C. MESERVE.

Male Pavilion.

JOHN E. CREAN.

W. L. SAMPSON, *Engineer;* WM. H. ALLEN, *Florist and Gardener;*

HORACE B. CONY, *Farm Superintendent.*

Standing Committees for 1888-9.

On Finance—Thompson, Bowen and Weeks.

On Improvements—Bowen, Torsey and Weymouth.

On Conference with Legislative Committee—Dearborn,
Thompson and Weeks.

On Library—Mrs. E. J. Torsey and Bigelow T. Sanborn, M. D.

On Coburn Fund—Weymouth, Thompson and Bowen.

Visiting Committee for the Year.

January—Bowen and Dearborn

February—Thompson and Weeks.

March—Full Board.

April—Dearborn and Weymouth.

May—Bowen and Thompson.

June—Full Board.

July—Weeks and Mrs. Torsey.

August—Dearborn and Weymouth.

September—Full Board.

October—Mrs. Torsey and Bowen.

November—Thompson and Weymouth.

December—Full Board.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency, the Governor, and the Executive Council of the State of Maine:

In compliance with the statutes, we have the honor of presenting the forty-eighth annual report of the condition and wants of the Maine Insane Hospital, for the year ending November 30, 1888.

For details we beg leave to refer you to the reports of the Superintendent, Treasurer and other resident officers, hereto appended.

Reference to the Superintendent's report will show two hundred and fifty admissions during the year, the number under treatment eight hundred and two, and daily average five hundred and eighty and seventy-three one-hundredths. Also a series of statistical tables, from which, may be noted the increase in each of these particulars, of this over any former year during the forty-eight years of the existence of the Hospital.

The fact will also appear that, although the general health of the inmates, during the year just closed, has been fair, the Hospital has been visited by an epidemic of diphtheria, a disease much dreaded in private practice; but which, occurring in an institution crowded to its utmost limit, and among a class of patients physically reduced to such a degree as to render them exceedingly susceptible to its influence, and mentally in so low a state as to be incapable of giving information relative to their condition, and in many cases resisting, both inspection and treatment, requires constant

and unusual watchfulness, and the greatest promptness and efficiency of action on the part of those upon whom responsibility rests.

The Trustees were called together by telegram on the 17th day of July, to provide for the emergency. The infected patients were immediately isolated, a system of disinfection established, and such quarantine regulations instituted as were considered proper and necessary.

The counsel and advice of the local and State boards of health were early sought and promptly acted upon, whenever such action had not been anticipated. The success of the measures adopted to stay this dread disease will be shown by reference to the statistics given by the Superintendent in his valuable report.

While we lament the sad results of this direful epidemic, and extend to the bereaved and afflicted the condolence of sympathetic hearts, we can but express a great degree of gratitude and thankfulness to Him, whose infinite love and wisdom guarded and guided us in the discharge of our duties, and whose hand has been thus laid upon us.

Out of this large family of seven hundred and sixty, less than five per cent have been affected. One of the physicians on the board of trustees was present during the entire period, to render aid and counsel.

The expense incurred, in consequence of the outbreak of this disease, cannot be correctly estimated; but as far as has been practicable, an itemized account thereof has been kept.

Much extra labor has been necessary and the destruction of considerable clothing &c., resulted; and the ordinary labor in and about the buildings, as well as upon the farm, has been greatly delayed. The aggregate of actual cash expense reaches the sum of over \$2,500.

Much credit is due the medical staff at the Hospital for their unwearied efforts, constant watchfulness and prompt and efficient action.

FINANCES.

You are referred to the Treasurer's report for a detailed exhibit of the financial status of the Institution. It affords us pleasure to say that this department is admirably managed by the treasurer, Hon. John W. Chase; and that he is deserving, and has, our confidence and esteem.

VISITS.

Besides the annual, semi-annual and quarterly meetings of the board, and the regular monthly meetings of the committee of trustees, there have been special meetings of the full board as follows: One in January; one in February; two in May; two in July; two in October; and two in November.

More than usual inquiry has been instituted relative to the condition of patients, and sanitation of the Institution.

The interests of the farm, stock and property of the Hospital have been regarded; and, in all respects our approval and commendation have been commanded by the results of our investigations.

We gratefully acknowledge our obligations to the State visiting committee for its aid and devotion to the welfare of the Institution.

To his Excellency, the Honorable Council and the local and State boards of health, we return thanks for their visits, investigations, suggestions and recommendations.

SANITARY.

The comparatively small number of inmates affected with diphtheria is no chance result, but has been dependent upon the good sanitary condition, in which the Hospital has been placed by the foresight, study and indefatigable efforts of the Superintendent during the past few years, and the watchfulness and unremitting care of those in charge during the epidemic. To fully appreciate the amount of effort, labor and expense, one must have had a part therein; it has been simply enormous.

That the wards of the Hospital are in a good condition as the result of a marked improvement in ventilation, one needs but to visit the Institution ; or, if unable to do so, consult the report of the State Board of Health for 1887, pages 127 to 134 inclusive. The supply of water is abundant and of a very superior quality.

An early investigation relative to the origin of the disease, disclosed the fact that it was brought hither by an attendant ; and, that no causative influences have as yet been discovered in or about the buildings.

As showing that the sewerage is not faulty, we have but to note the fact that those portions of the Institution nearest the outlets have escaped entirely, as have also the wards in the oldest portion of the building, which have been the longest occupied, by the most enfeebled patients ; and which, although satisfactorily ventilated and heated, are not so well supplied with light as they should be, and will be, when the necessary repairs are made.

The water-closets and bath-rooms are not renovated in full, as desired. Want of sufficient means to accomplish this desired result is the only reason why the work is not done ; and yet even here, as before stated, not a solitary case has occurred.

It is safe to say that not one-twentieth of the habitable dwellings of the State are in as good a sanitary condition as are even the oldest wards of the Maine Insane Hospital.

FARM.

The farm operations this year have been about the same as in former years. The hay crop was about fifty tons less than that of last year, there being about 200 tons, secured in good condition. For a detailed statement of other crops produced, you are respectfully referred to the Steward's report.

STOCK.

There are now upon the farm forty-one cows, one bull, seven oxen, one hundred forty-three swine, five team, four driving and two coach horses.

We concur in the opinion that a larger number of cows should be kept on the farm. Mr. Cony still manages the farm to our entire satisfaction.

GARDEN AND FLORAL DEPARTMENTS.

The garden connected with the Hospital contains about seventeen acres of as good soil, and yielding as much per acre in fruit and vegetables, as any similar tract of land in the State. It is not only self-sustaining, but a profitable adjunct.

Each successive year demonstrates the wisdom of maintaining a floral department. The beauty which the cultivation and display of flower and foliage plants presents throughout the year, is a source of inspiration and joy to so many heavy hearts, that it fully repays all the expenditure in this direction.

Mr. William H. Allen, who has charge of these departments, is entitled to great credit for the skill displayed.

COBURN FUND.

The executors of the estate of the late Hon. Abner Coburn, have paid to the Trustees \$4,000, it being two years' interest upon the bequest to this Institution, contained in his will.

In order to carry out as fully as possible the evident intention of the testator, that the income from his bequest should be used for purposes not provided for by the State, the Trustees have expended the larger part of said sum in remodeling, painting, decorating, refitting and refurnishing the chapel and amusement hall.

WANTS.

In order that the buildings may be kept in a proper and safe condition, and meet the many improved sanitary methods, constant improvements and repairs are necessary and unavoidable each year, calling for an expenditure that nearly absorbs the surplus earnings of the Institution; and with the increas-

ing number of patients seeking admission, more room is needed. At present one hundred and fifty patients are without rooms, being obliged to sleep in the wards on cots.

The legislature by a resolve, approved February 25th, 1887, appropriated the sum of \$25,000 for a building, suitable for the accommodation of about one hundred patients.

Twenty-one thousand dollars of said appropriation has not been drawn upon, nor has the work been commenced, for the reason that, in the opinion of the Trustees the appropriation was insufficient to accomplish the work which the resolve called for; and the Trustees did not desire to place themselves within the application of the statutes, relative to public officers overrunning appropriations. (See Chap. 2, Sec. 9 of the Revised Statutes.)

The Trustees did, however, procure plans and specifications, and advertised for, and received proposals for the structure proposed by the resolve; and it was found that a structure suited to the architecture of the present buildings could not be erected for less than \$50,000.

The legislature will be obliged to make an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) to enlarge the present Hospital, or to erect a new one at a cost of from five to ten times that amount, with the additional expense of a separate board of officers.

There is abroad an impression that we are burdened with this class of dependent individuals beyond other States in proportion to our population and wealth. By the latest enumeration Maine had one thousand five hundred and forty-two insane, or one to four hundred and twenty-one to her population. Rhode Island had one to four hundred and four, Connecticut one to three hundred and sixty-one; Massachusetts one to three hundred and forty-nine; New Hampshire one to three hundred and twenty-nine; and Vermont one to three hundred and sixteen.

Nor were we providing for as many in proportion to our *wealth* as most of the New England States. Massachusetts

with less than seven times the assessed valuation of Maine was providing for seven and one-half times as many insane. Maine with three-fourths as much property as Connecticut was taking care of but three-fifths as many patients. New Hampshire was caring for more in proportion than Maine, and Vermont with little more than one-third assessed valuation was caring for one-ninth more than our own State; and to-day she is seriously considering the advisability of providing further accommodations.

In the United States there were about ninety-two thousand insane; forty-one thousand in asylums, forty-one thousand at home, and the balance in almshouses and jails.

Four-ninths of all the insane in our broad land were in hospitals under classification and treatment, while Maine had less than four-fifteenths of her insane under like conditions.

Nor is our increase in insanity as great relatively as in most of the New England States. According to the census of 1880 we had four hundred and three in hospital; to-day we have five hundred and seventy-eight. Massachusetts had three thousand and eighty-five; to-day four thousand two hundred and ninety-nine in asylums, and one thousand and twenty-six in her almshouses under the direction of her Inspector of Charities, which does not include those cared for by friends or in private hospitals. New Hampshire had two hundred and eighty-eight in hospital and two hundred and sixty-one in county almshouses. To-day she has three hundred and thirty-five in hospital and four hundred and seventy in county almshouses. Connecticut had six hundred and seventy-two in 1880, and to-day *she has over fifteen hundred under treatment in her hospitals.*

The question naturally presents itself as to how large a number of patients can be safely and properly cared for under one management. In reply to this we have only to cite you to several of the large institutions in New England for the care of the insane.

The commonwealth of Massachusetts has eight insane asylums. The two largest are those at Worcester and

Danvers, each of which has at the present time one-third more inmates than there are at the Maine Insane Hospital; and Connecticut, standing in the advance, believing in one good institution in preference to a division of interests, has in her asylum at Middletown *one thousand three hundred and thirty-four patients*; and it is generally conceded that these institutions mentioned *are among the very best in the United States*.

We therefore are of the opinion that the present board of officers, with the addition of an assistant when needed, is capable of caring for, in a most efficient and satisfactory manner, several hundred more patients; and until this limit is more nearly approached, economy and propriety alike, demand the erection of additional buildings for the proper care and keeping of the unfortunate insane.

SALARIES.

From a personal knowledge of the labor required of the Superintendent, we are of the unanimous opinion that the compensation allowed him is not adequate for the services rendered. Dr. Sanborn's present salary is \$1,600 per annum, only about one-half the average amount paid to the superintendents of similar institutions in New England.

We venture to suggest that his salary be increased \$400, making it \$2,000 per annum. We would also suggest that the Matron's salary is inadequate for the duties performed.

FEMALE PHYSICIAN.

The appointment of a female physician in this, as in many other institutions for the care of the insane, was somewhat of an experiment, and was opposed by several of the trustees on the board; but we are pleased to say that our objections have wholly disappeared with our experience.

It may be of interest to know the result of our observations in this direction. When our last report was made, Dr.

Mary C. Lowell had been in the service but a few months, but after an additional service of a year, we have no hesitancy in stating that the appointment was wise, and that much good has ensued.

We are of the opinion that there should be a female physician on the staff in every well-regulated hospital for the care of the insane, where women are treated; and, that the best interest of such patients demands it, there exists no question.

OFFICERS.

It is needless to say that the State of Maine owes to the Superintendent of this great charity a debt of gratitude beyond that which pecuniary reward can reach.

Ever anxiously alive to the best interests of all the unfortunates under his care, with the added sorrow, anxiety and sadness consequent upon the long-continued illness of his estimable wife, and the removal of his family from the Institution in consequence of diphtheria—thus freighted beyond the endurance of ordinary men,—he is bearing the heavy burdens devolving upon him without relaxation or complaint.

The helpfulness and cheer which has been rendered the inmates and visitors of the Institution by Mrs. Sanborn and family in former years have been necessarily largely withdrawn for several months, from the combined causes to which allusion has already been made.

The very large amount of extra service which the assistant physicians, Drs. Hill, Davies and Lowell, have been called upon to render has been most successfully accomplished.

Aside from the onerous duties devolving upon him, so faithfully performed, the treasurer, John W. Chase, has been "constant in season and out of season," giving encouragement and cheer to others; laboriously performing very much outside his line of duty during the fearful epidemic which has visited us, and rendering efficient service in meeting the emergencies that has arisen.

Mrs. Chase has, by her constancy and devotion exerted an influence most helpful, and extended a hospitality unbounded.

Miss Alice G. Twitchell still continues to occupy the responsible position of matron, diligently and faithfully performing the arduous duties of that office, to the entire acceptance of the Superintendent and Trustees.

To the Clerk, Mr. Manning S. Campbell and his assistant, Mr. George B. Keene, are due our grateful acknowledgments for their promptness, and untiring interests in the affairs of the Hospital. The duties of the office during the year have been more arduous, by reason of the epidemic and the crowded condition of the Hospital, than for any former period.

SUPERVISORS AND ATTENDANTS.

We desire to record our appreciation of the ready and cheerful co-operation of the supervisors and attendants; and the fidelity and zeal with which they have performed their increased duties during the year, and particularly since the outbreak of diphtheria.

This dread disorder has attacked several of their number, and in the cases of Miss Angie Jackson and Norman Sanford, the result was fatal. Amid all the excitement and distressing scenes, these faithful public servants have lovingly and watchfully discharged their arduous tasks undaunted in the face of danger.

We highly value their labors and believe that they were animated by a lofty purpose and honest zeal. May the all-wise Ruler guard and inspire them in the discharge of duties yet to be performed.

The well-being of this Institution and the care of the violent insane, rest largely during the hours of night upon the faithfulness of the watches. In this regard there has been no remissness of duty.

In the performance of his labors, the engineer, Mr. Sampson, has never shrunk from duty, entering therefor our diphtheritic and infected wards without hesitancy.

Before concluding this report we desire to state that from our experience and observation in dealing with the insane, and from the further fact that less than two-fifths of the insane of the State of Maine are here congregated, and that the large remainder is scattered here and there without classification or treatment, and also in consideration of our faulty methods of caring for the many unfortunates in our midst, we unanimously in the interests of humanity, believe in and urge the appointment of a *Commissioner of Lunacy and Charity*, (or especially assign this duty to the Bureau of Industrial and Labor Statistics), empowering the person in charge to visit all the cities and towns of the State, investigate relative to all these eleemosynaries, and make a detailed report, annually to the Governor and Council of the results of his efforts, observations and suggestions.

In conclusion we commend to your consideration the able report of Dr. Sanborn, feeling sure the recommendations and suggestions richly merit your deliberate, careful and considerate attention. His knowledge of the Hospital and its requirements constitute him a competent judge of the subjects whereof, he speaks.

By his labors in the past he has shown his zeal and devotion to the Institution, and we may well pause before deciding his suggestions unwise.

JAMES WEYMOUTH, DANIEL O. BOWEN, MRS. E. J. TORSEY, E. A. THOMPSON, J. W. DEARBORN, GEORGE E. WEEKS,	}	<i>Trustees.</i>
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REPORT OF BUILDING COMMITTEE.

AUGUSTA, Maine, December 1, 1888.

To the Trustees of the Maine Insane Hospital:

In accordance with a resolve, approved February 25, 1887, we herewith submit the following detailed report of disbursements :

1887.	Dr.		
Dec. 1	To balance cash on hand as per 1887 report.....		\$5767 00
	Cr.		
	DISBURSEMENTS FOR CHAPEL BUILDING ADDITIONS, &c.		
	Paid for trustees' expenses	\$ 7 50	
	contractors, M. C. Foster & Son, balance as per contract,	2192 00	
	contractors, M. C. Foster & Son, extras on chapel build-		
	ing additions.....	1327 36	3436 86
	DISBURSEMENTS FOR LAUNDRY BUILDING ADDITIONS, &c.		
	Paid for trustees' expenses.....	7 50	
	contractors, M. C. Foster & Son, balance as per contract,	988 00	
	contractors, M. C. Foster & Son, extras on laundry		
	building additions	1285 21	2280 71
	Less amount due from hospital, on account of above expendi-		5717 57
	ture.....		3950 57
	DISBURSEMENTS FOR PROPOSED NEW PAVILION.		1767 00
	Paid for advertising proposals	25 68	
	engineer for blocklines, &c	4 00	29 68
	BUILDING COMMITTEE.		1796 68
	Balance due from hospital treasurer on account of expendi-		3950 57
	ture for chapel and laundry buildings.....		19 75
	Balance cash in bank, as per bank book		\$5767 00

J. WEYMOUTH,
E. A. THOMPSON,
BIGELOW T. SANBORN, } *Building Committee.*

Report of the Committee on the Hospital Library.

To the Trustees of the Maine Insane Hospital.

Your Committee on the Library for the year ending November 30, 1888, having attended to its duty, now ask leave to report :

	ASSETS AND RECEIPTS.	DR.
1887.		
December 1.....	To deposit in Augusta Savings Bank.....	\$1,248 48
“ 1.....	“ railroad bonds.....	2,000 00
“ 1.....	“ cash on hand.....	63 53
1888.		
April 1.....	“ cash for coupons.....	60 00
October 1.....	“ “.....	60 00
November 30.....	“ bank dividends.....	49 23
		\$3,481 24
	DISBURSEMENTS.	CR.
1888.		
February 7.....	By paid for books, Estes & Lauriat.....	81 47
April 17.....	“ one vol. Mrs. Hurd's Poetical Works. . .	2 00
July 21.....	“ five vols. Annual of the Universal Medical Sciences, 1887.....	15 00
November 30.....	“ papers and magazines.....	53 75
“ 30.....	“ balance.....	3,329 02
		\$3,481 24
	Balance { Savings bank.....	\$1,248 96
	{ Bonds.....	2,000 00
	{ Cash on hand.....	60 06
		\$3,329 02

Mrs. E. J. TORSEY,
BIGELOW T. SANBORN, } *Committee on Library.*

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Maine Insane Hospital:

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith respectfully submit for your consideration, the Superintendent's forty-eighth annual report of the Maine Insane Hospital, giving in detail what has transpired in the affairs of the Institution during the past fiscal year.

The duties of all connected with the Hospital have been greatly increased during the past twelve months, not only in consequence of the prevalence of diphtheria during the summer and autumn; but larger demands have been made upon officers and employes, who remained in the service, than heretofore, on account of being constantly interrupted in their duties, in consequence of a largely increased number of inexperienced attendants to direct and instruct.

There have been twenty-nine more persons employed since the first day of last July than during the corresponding period of the previous year. This excess of new and inexperienced employes was occasioned, not only by unrest among a few of the attendants, induced by the contagion, but also by over-work, requiring rest and change of occupation. The extra number employed was for service on the wards and having the immediate care of the patients.

The Hospital has been in operation forty-eight years, and at no period in its existence have there been so many admissions as during that embraced within this report. The discharges have also been larger, with the single exception of the year eighteen hundred seventy-two and three.

From the fact of this increased movement of the population, and reasons already mentioned, the energies of all have been extremely taxed.

The responsibilities resulting from the management of an institution of this character, which from necessity are ordinarily heavy, seem to have been unprecedentedly augmented during the past year.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES.

At the beginning of the year, December 1, 1887, there were resident in the Hospital 552 patients—285 men and 267 women. Two hundred and fifty have been admitted since—152 men and 98 women; making the whole number under treatment 802—437 men and 365 women. Of these there have been discharged 224—138 men and 86 women; leaving at the close of the year 578—299 men and 279 women.

In comparing the percentage of recoveries with that of last year, we find it to be a trifle less, being 9.48 upon the number under treatment and 30.4 per cent upon the admissions. Whereas last year the percentage of recoveries based upon the number under treatment was 10.87, and 36.28 upon the admissions.

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER AND SUPPORT OF PATIENTS.

The daily average number of patients for the year has been 580.73. They have been supported in the following manner: 57 by their own means or relatives; 76 entirely by the State; and 452 have received State aid of \$1.50 per week, towns or individuals paying the balance.

MORTUARY RECORD.

The mortuary record has been somewhat larger than the preceding year, the percentage of deaths based upon the number under treatment being 10.1, against 7.16 last year.

The death-rate, however, during 1886-87 was very light; and we find by comparing the mortuary record of the present.

year with that of the last half of a decade, the proportion of deaths based upon the number under treatment is scarcely above the average.

There have been elements operating which have had a tendency to increase the mortuary record of the year; not only from the occurrence of diphtheria, which has prevailed during the past five months, but other factors, notably among which, has been the admission of an unprecedented large number of persons far beyond the meridian of life.

Referring to appended table No. 3, we find that thirty-one have been admitted between the ages of fifty and sixty; twenty-three between sixty and seventy; twenty-two between seventy and eighty; and three who had passed beyond four-score years. We find by consulting the statistics relating to the causes of deaths that the immediate dissolution of life in nine resulted from the dementia of old age; and in seventeen cases of death attributed to terminal dementia, the patients had passed the period of three-score-and-ten.

It is to be regretted that from apparent necessity, or convenience, so large a number of aged persons are sent to the Hospital for treatment. When informed by municipal officers or relatives of the intention to commit a patient of this class, I have almost invariably requested them to defer doing so. I have given as a reason that, in all probability, the disease would soon terminate existence, thus relieving the weak and helpless one, in many instances, from a long and tedious journey; and that the delay would afford what little comfort remained for the person at home, and among life-long associations.

I do not recall a single instance where my request has been complied with, and the commitment has been made as soon as practicable after receiving information that the patient could be received at the Hospital.

My observation has been that aged people, even when there is but little deterioration of the faculties, are made very sensitive and miserable when permanent separation from home is necessitated.

I am not clear as to what course should be pursued, in order to relieve the Hospital of this class; but it is very apparent that persons suffering from the infirmities and weakness which accompany old age, and such as can be reasonably cared for at home, with indications of early decease, should not be treated at the Hospital, especially in its crowded condition.

The tendency to homicidal and suicidal impulses appears to be increasing. There have been one hundred and one patients admitted during the past year alleged to be suffering from either homicidal or suicidal characteristics, fifty-eight of the former and forty-three of the latter class. Thus it will appear that over forty per cent of the admissions have been afflicted with these forbidding mental propensities.

One accident has occurred, occasioned by an assault from one patient upon another, resulting in concussion of the brain, from which the person did not rally. Aside from this there have been no casualties to affect the happiness or well-being of the inmates.

Commendable vigilance and supervision have been exercised by those in charge of the large number of suicidal patients, to the extent that no one has committed self-destruction.

DIPHThERIA.

This dread disease appeared about the middle of July, among the patients, in one of the male wards.

Close investigation for causative influences in or about the Hospital failed to reveal any unsanitary condition chargeable with its production; and it soon became clearly traceable to an attendant, recently employed, who had been rendering like service in an institution in a sister State, but who a short time prior had returned to his home in a neighboring town, and while there had been afflicted with what he termed a "mild sore throat," but which after his leave of home developed in the family as diphtheria.

That there is and has been no influence exerted from defective sewerage the fact exists, as those wards nearest the

outlets and most exposed to such unsanitary influences, if any were in existence, have been entirely exempt from the disease; as also the laundry which is in nearest proximity of any building to the exit of the largest of the three sewers, and where are employed those whose ages would render them as susceptible to the disease as any in the Institution.

At the present writing there have been in all forty-one cases; twenty-seven patients and fourteen employes. There were eight cases in July, fourteen in August, ten in September, four in October and five in November. There have been nine fatal cases, seven patients and two attendants. Of these four died in July, two in August, two in September and one in November.

Five of the fatal cases of the patients were of short duration, as they were much reduced by mental disease and were expected to continue but a short time. In these they lived but about two days after the attack. One of the others lived between three and four days, and the other fifteen days, dying of heart failure.

A case of one of the attendants, which proved fatal, ran its course in less than three days, and the other died of paralysis of the heart on the fourteenth day. Thus it appears that 25.92 per cent of the cases among the patients proved fatal, against 14.28 of the employes.

The two fatal cases of the attendants were by far the most severe in form of any witnessed thus far during the epidemic.

In the thirty cases which have recovered, the average duration of isolation of patients has been twelve days. In the cases observed, no infection has occurred until the exudate appeared on the mucous surfaces, and none after the abrasions were healed and a moderately healthy condition established.

It is evident that the case of an attendant attacked this day will prove one of severity, the results of which must be disclosed by the future.

Complete isolation has been made of every case as soon as discovered. A ward remote from the others and completely separated by a brick wall twelve inches thick, with hermeti-

cally sealed doors, was set apart for this purpose ; and thorough fumigation throughout the Hospital established, together with careful disinfection of all clothing. No persons save the physicians in charge, outside of nurse and attendants also isolated with patients, were allowed to enter the isolated ward, and there has been no extension of the disease therefrom.

The fumigation has been with sulphur, alternated with chloride of lime and sulphuric acid. The disinfection has been with bi-chloride of mercury, solution, 1 to 1000. There has also been in operation a process of steaming, to which all clothing and bedding have been subjected, at a temperature of 216° F., for one hour. The bedding in all the wards of the stone building has been subjected to the steam process.

This disease has been extremely difficult to manage, and has retained its hold upon us in consequence of the greatly crowded condition of the wards. We are obliged to provide accommodations, for the night, for one hundred and fifty patients outside of rooms on cots in the wards, thus mingling and mixing patients from different wards, and the crowding together of far too many persons for the air space occupied, although the wards of the Hospital are supplied with a large amount of air in circulation. And yet considering the large family here congregated, and the unfavorable conditions to which allusion has just been made, we feel a deep sense of gratitude for the wonderful immunity vouchsafed.

In this connection we extend, to all those afflicted by the results of the ravages of this disease, the unfeigned commiseration of hearts attuned to tenderness, and earnestly implore that out of affliction and sorrow will be brought pleasure and gladness by the wonderful workings of that Power that even "Maketh the wrath of man to praise Him, and the remainder of wrath will He restrain."

As no cases occurred from October 17th, to November 17th, during which time a thorough cleansing of the wards and clothing has been instituted, we felt extremely hopeful that the epidemic was at an end, but at the latter date another case appeared.

Since the above date three more patients and one attendant have been afflicted, and we cannot now expect the disease to again abate for some weeks, as those later discovered have doubtless infected quite a number of their associates.

You have observed so closely and continuously the progress of this disease, that it is not necessary on my part to speak of the immense amount of extra labor which it has required on the part of all who have been here employed; nor of the large expense incurred therefrom; nor of the serious interference therefrom with the routine labor and necessary repairs, which would have been accomplished but for its advent.

Before closing this article I trust I may be allowed to give expression to the deep obligations I am personally under to each member of your Board, for the alacrity with which you have responded by your presence to my telegrams when new cases of diphtheria have appeared, and for your hearty support and aid at all times throughout this trying ordeal.

I desire also to express my sincere thanks and those of the entire Institution as well, for the very valuable services rendered by the medical gentlemen of your Board throughout the entire period of this disease thus far.

TREATMENT OF PATIENTS.

The medical treatment of the patients has varied but little from that of former years. Aside from diphtheria no unusual physical disease has prevailed, requiring new methods of treatment.

In the introduction of new remedies we are favorably impressed with Sulfonal as an hypnotic. In cases of insomnia where but little cerebral excitement exists, fifteen grains have usually produced restfulness and sleep; and its subsequent effects, so far as observed, have left less general systemic disturbance than many of the other hypnotics.

We have also observed good results from the use of Antifebrin, both as a sedative and hypnotic, in the above dose. While this drug is somewhat depressing, yet it is

well borne where the patient is not in a marked degree feeble, producing restful sleep ; and its administration has generally been accompanied with but little subsequent headache.

In caring for so large a number of patients, many of whom are physically diseased as well as mentally, we are obliged to resort to the use of drugs to a considerable extent ; yet other factors in the treatment of the insane may be brought into requisition, which in the majority of cases we believe will aid more effectually in restoration.

I refer to the moral treatment ; and I regret that circumstances have conspired to seriously interrupt the use of this method during quite a portion of the past year. During the larger portion of last winter and spring we were unable to occupy the amusement hall in consequence of its undergoing the process of enlargement and improvements, thus being obliged to withhold from our patients their accustomed winter evening recreations and amusements.

Our patients have also felt the loss occasioned by the necessity of discontinuing the religious exercises during the process of enlarging and frescoing the chapel.

The prevalence of diphtheria has also very materially interfered with our endeavors to divert the patients. In consequence of this we were not able to afford them the pleasure of the annual picnics ; and with one single exception we have not regarded it as prudent to congregate the patients in any considerable number for social purposes.

I am happy to report, however, the exemption of contagion in our private and convalescent wards, so that we have been able to extend to our inmates the usual number of paroles, much to their comfort and well-being.

We have been obliged to exercise much caution in making up parties of patients to aid in the various industrial departments ; and during a large portion of the summer and autumn great restriction has been necessitated, which we have been obliged to extend even to the farm and gardens, thus depriving us of one of the most fruitful sources of restoration to mental and physical health.

NEW ADDITIONS, AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The extensions to the rear centre-building, engineer's department and laundry, which were in process of erection at the closing of last year's report, were completed during the winter months, with the exception of plumbing and piping which have been subsequently executed; and all of the buildings were permanently occupied during the spring.

Two convenient bath-rooms and the same number of water-closets were constructed for the convenience of the laundry and engineer's department. They are conveniently located adjacent to the sleeping-rooms occupied by the employes of the two departments.

During the past summer and autumn we have completed the plumbing for the rear centre extension, by constructing a water-closet and wash bowl for the use of the kitchen, and a bath-room for the convenience of the farm employes and the male help of the kitchen. By the construction of these new and necessary additions, the convenience of the kitchen, laundry and engineer's department has been greatly facilitated affording each much more room for the execution of labor.

The convenience afforded by the addition of 44x70 feet to the rear centre-building is especially noticeable in the kitchen, bake-room and store-room.

The additional enlargement of the laundry, by the construction of the wash-house, greatly facilitates the labor there, and improves the sanitary condition by affording an opportunity to remove the washing machinery from beneath the sleeping apartments.

By the enlargement of the rear centre-building the chapel has been increased fully one-third, thereby relieving the former crowded condition of the patients when congregated there for entertainments.

Many important changes have been made in the internal structure of the chapel, which will be of much practical utility in the future. The painting and frescoing which were executed by Hon. J. W. Berry of Gardiner, evinces much

taste and skill. It is made very pleasant and attractive, and will afford much comfort and enjoyment to our patients.

In the additional story to the building comprising the laundry and engine-house, twelve pleasant and comfortable sleeping-rooms were made, which are occupied by the employes of these two departments.

Twenty-six sleeping-rooms were constructed in the additions to the rear centre-building, and are occupied by the help in the several other departments.

I am pleased to state that we are now able to afford our employes comfortable sleeping apartments, and that they are now relieved from the annoyance of occupying rooms in the attics of the wings, where sleep was disturbed by the noise of violent patients from below.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The necessary repairs have been made during the past summer upon the heating apparatus in order to place it in a proper condition for winter use; and three boilers have been re-set. The steam piping has all been thoroughly repaired and some additional new piping run.

The stairways and entries, through which the stand pipes run, have heretofore been left without heat, and occasionally during extremely cold nights the water supply for the fire hose would be shut off in consequence of the pipes freezing.

In order to relieve this unsatisfactory condition, we have furnished those exposed points with heat by indirect radiation.

The steam piping in the old private wards for females, which was very primitive, and had become much worn, has all been replaced by new and modern fixtures.

The steam piping and radiators for the new structures were furnished, and the work performed, by Carman & Thompson of Lewiston. I am pleased to report that the piping of these buildings was executed in a very workman-like manner; and the radiators, which are supplied with fresh air inlets, are giving excellent results.

Stand pipes for extinguishing fire have been added during the season to the new additions of the rear centre; also at the laundry and engine-house.

Entirely new lines of shafting for the requisite machinery at the engine-house and laundry have been added, and the latter supplied with a new mangler and wringer.

The exits of two of the main sewers have been lengthened several hundred feet, so that the sewage is carried a greater distance from the buildings before coming to the open air.

I am under obligations to Mr. Sampson, the very efficient engineer, for promptly carrying into effect the necessary, and often very laborious, work of his departments.

Mr. Hallowell, the carpenter, is also worthy of commendation for the skill he displays, and the labor he accomplishes.

WATER AND ILLUMINATION SUPPLIES.

The water supply has been abundant and of good quality, enabling us to keep the sewers thoroughly flushed at all times. The gas which is supplied by the Augusta Gas Works, has been of fair quality and continuous.

I desire to report that, agreeable to instructions received from your Board, at your quarterly meeting in September, a contract has been made with the Kennebec Light and Heat Company to furnish electric lights for the grounds of the Institution. The purposes for which they were intended were not only to afford sufficient light for the exterior, but to illuminate the wards to such an extent as would aid the night-watches in making their hourly perambulations.

Eight lights have been established, but I am unable to report of their practical utility at this date, as they were lighted this evening for the first time.

FARM AND GARDEN.

The yield from the farm has been, on an average, equal to that of former years. While the hay crop was not quite as

abundant as last year, yet it was procured in better condition. The yield of potatoes has been very much larger than for several seasons, and they are excellent in quality.

The healthful exercise which in former years has been afforded our patients in manual labor upon the farm, we have been obliged to restrict to quite an extent, in consequence of the outbreak of diphtheria.

Mr. Cony still remains in the immediate care of the farm, and is performing efficient duties.

The acreage of the garden has been increased during the past season, so that now it comprises nearly seventeen acres. Additional stone under drains have been laid, and under its present management by Mr. Allen, is constantly increasing in fertility.

The season has not been favorable for the growth of vegetation, yet the yield has been fully up to that of former years. For a detailed account of the products from these two departments, I respectfully refer you to the Steward and Treasurer's report.

LIBRARIES.

During the first half of the year the usual number of books from the libraries were distributed among the patients at weekly intervals. Many of the patients receive much comfort from reading, and it often becomes a source of much helpfulness to them. The usual number of magazines and illustrated publications have also been circulated through the wards.

Since the appearance of diphtheria, however, among us, we have considered it prudent to close the libraries as a cautionary measure, consequently since July there has been no distribution of reading matter from these sources, with the exception of some portions where the contagion has not entered.

It was thought best to defer making the usual yearly purchase of books until such time as we felt positive that a general distribution could be made.

For a detailed statement of the library funds, I respectfully call your attention to the report of the Library Committee.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

To all who have in any manner contributed to the well-being of our patients, I desire to return grateful acknowledgment. I feel under deep obligations to the State Board of Health for its very valuable assistance and advice during our severe affliction, occasioned by the prevalence of diphtheria. I feel that I owe a special debt of gratitude to Dr. A. G. Young, Secretary of the Board, for highly appreciated advice and his presence at the Institution on several occasions.

Gen. Luther B. Stephenson, Governor of the Soldiers' Home at Togus, has again placed the Institution under obligations to him, by tendering a fine concert for the entertainment of our household, by the National Home Orchestra, Prof. B. W. Thieme, conductor. We desire to extend thanks to John J. Turner of Gardiner for valuable and much appreciated assistance in both vocal and instrumental music at an entertainment on Thanksgiving eve.

Once more the deep obligations and thankfulness of the Institution to Mrs. E. J. Torsey of Kent's Hill, have been enhanced by the donation of three interesting and instructive volumes for the libraries, among which is an elegant and valuable work, entitled "Methodism in Maine."

To the Hospital Orchestra I feel indebted for its ready assistance rendered for the entertainment of the patients, whenever it has been prudent during the year to congregate them.

FUTURE NEEDS.

In this connection I desire to call the attention of your Board to the urgent necessity of making further provisions for the care of our inmates, and to meet the demands of that unfortunate class of the community who need the care and treatment of a hospital of this character. The present

capacity of the Institution is entirely inadequate to meet the requirements of the State.

Greater demands have been made for the admission of patients than at any previous period during the history of the Hospital; and the present number of patients is largely in excess of our accommodations.

The same condition exists upon both sides of the Institution; and I would respectfully suggest that the attention of the next legislature be directed to the immediate necessity of an appropriation for the erection of two additional pavilions, one for the accommodation of each sex.

I would further call your attention to the very urgent needs of our private wards. At present we are obliged to treat refractory patients in these departments in connection with a milder class, much to the latter's disadvantage and annoyance; and I would recommend that measures be taken to construct suitable lodges for the pavilions, in order to make a temporary isolation of such patients as are not able to exercise sufficient self-control to occupy these wards.

The first and second wings, adjacent to the centre-building, which were erected many years ago, do not afford sufficient light, and I desire to call your attention to the advisability of building bay-windows for these wings. These structures in addition to supplying more light, would perfect the sanitary condition and contribute to the comfort and happiness of the inmates.

The condition of the Institution has been such during the past season that we were unable to complete the renovation of the bath-rooms and water-closets, and I would suggest that at the earliest date when the finances of the Institution will allow this imperative necessity shall receive the required attention.

CONCLUSION.

The interest which the visiting committee have manifested in the patients, the anxiety they have expressed relative to the management of the Hospital, have been helpful and

encouraging. And especially do I wish to extend my thanks to the chairman of the Board, Hon. Tobias Lord, for his frequent inspections, deep interest and wise counsel. That each member has been actuated by the best motives, there is no question; and, for the benefits which have accrued, we are under obligations and express our gratitude.

The burdens, cares and duties of the year just brought to a close, have been excessive and oppressive, in which my medical associates have fully shared. The willingness, alacrity and efficiency with which my assistants, Drs. H. B. Hill, O. C. S. Davies and Mary C. Lowell, have responded to the many increased demands upon their energies and efforts, have been satisfactory and restful, and have placed me under renewed obligations for their valuable services.

To the Steward and Treasurer, ever active and faithful; the Matron, whose labors have been so largely increased; the clerks of the Hospital, whose efficiency and integrity are unquestioned; the engineer, whose helpfulness has been indispensable; the attendants, who have so devotedly remained with us in our extremity, the watches, who have so closely guarded the interests of the patients, and the well-being of the Hospital during the hours of night; the employes in the kitchen, laundry and other departments, who have attended to their duties with devotion; and especially the nurses, who have ministered so untiringly to the wants and needs of the sick and dying in our infected wards, we extend the most profound gratitude of a thankful heart.

To each and every member of your Board, I am under obligations for the hearty sympathy extended me, the uniform support given me, and your harmonious and laborious efforts for the best interests of the Institution.

STATISTICAL TABLES,

For the Year Ending November 30, 1888.

TABLE No. 1.

YEARLY STATEMENT FROM DECEMBER 1, 1887, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1888.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining November 30, 1887.....	285	267	552
Admissions	152	98	250
Number under treatment.....	437	365	802
DISCHARGES AND DEATHS.			
Recovered	49	27	76
Much improved.....	14	8	22
Improved.....	9	17	26
Unimproved	13	6	19
Died.....	53	28	81
Remaining November 30, 1888.....	299	279	578

TABLE No. 2.

ASSIGNED CAUSES OF INSANITY IN THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Abortion	-	1	1
Abscess in head.....	2	-	2
Army life.....	3	-	3
Business embarrassment.....	7	2	9
Bright's disease.....	1	-	1
Cold	2	1	3
Childbirth	-	5	5
Critical period of life.....	-	5	5
Cessation of menses.....	-	1	1
Constipation	-	2	2
Dissolute life.....	-	1	1
Domestic affliction	1	5	6
Domestic infelicity.....	4	3	7
Disappointment.....	1	4	5
Epilepsy	5	1	6

TABLE No. 2—*Concluded.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Gastric fever.....	-	1	1
Gonorrhœa.....	1	-	1
Heredity.....	-	1	1
Intemperance.....	13	-	13
Indiscretion.....	-	1	1
Ill health.....	12	7	19
Injury of head.....	5	-	5
Injury of spine.....	-	1	1
Masturbation.....	13	-	13
Over-work.....	9	3	12
Opium habit.....	1	-	1
Paralysis.....	1	1	2
Religious excitement.....	2	3	5
Spiritualism.....	1	-	1
Sunstroke.....	8	1	9
Senility.....	12	3	15
Tumor.....	-	1	1
Uterine disease.....	-	1	1
Yellow fever.....	1	-	1
Unknown.....	47	43	90
Total.....	152	98	250

TABLE No. 3.

AGES OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 10 to 20 years of age.....	12	3	15
“ 20 to 30 “ “.....	33	13	46
“ 30 to 40 “ “.....	28	21	49
“ 40 to 50 “ “.....	29	32	61
“ 50 to 60 “ “.....	12	19	31
“ 60 to 70 “ “.....	19	4	23
“ 70 to 80 “ “.....	16	6	22
“ 80 to 90 “ “.....	3	-	3
Total.....	152	98	250

TABLE No. 4.
SOCIAL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married.....	78	54	132
Widowed.....	10	15	25
Single.....	59	28	87
Unknown.....	5	1	6
Total.....	152	98	250

TABLE No. 5.
DURATION OF INSANITY PRIOR TO ADMISSION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Not exceeding 1 month.....	35	24	59
“ “ 3 months.....	18	18	36
“ “ 6 “.....	21	6	27
“ “ 9 “.....	5	2	7
“ “ 12 “.....	11	6	17
“ “ 18 “.....	3	3	6
“ “ 2 years.....	9	8	17
“ “ 3 “.....	6	2	8
“ “ 4 “.....	7	2	9
“ “ 5 “.....	4	-	4
“ “ 6 “.....	1	3	4
“ “ 7 “.....	2	2	4
“ “ 8 “.....	1	1	2
“ “ 9 “.....	1	2	3
“ “ 10 “.....	1	1	2
“ “ 12 “.....	5	-	5
“ “ 13 “.....	1	-	1
“ “ 55 “.....	1	-	1
Unknown.....	20	18	38
Total.....	152	98	250

TABLE No. 6.
MONTHLY ADMISSIONS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1887, December	7	4	11
1888, January	8	6	14
“ February	13	13	26
“ March	15	6	21
“ April	14	7	21
“ May	17	8	25
“ June	9	15	24
“ July	20	10	30
“ August	14	11	25
“ September	11	4	15
“ October	15	5	20
“ November	9	9	18
Total	152	98	250

TABLE No. 7.

TIME OF TREATMENT OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED RECOVERED.

	Males.	Females	Total.
Not exceeding 3 months	19	8	27
“ “ 6 “	13	10	23
“ “ 9 “	8	5	13
“ “ 12 “	1	1	2
“ “ 18 “	7	-	7
“ “ 2 years	1	-	1
“ “ 3 “	-	3	3
Total	49	27	76

TABLE No. 8.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Apoplexy	3	1	4
Acute mania.....	3	1	4
Anasarca	1	-	1
Acute melancholia.....	-	1	1
Concussion of brain.....	1	-	1
Chronic Melancholia.....	-	2	2
Chronic Bright's disease	1	-	1
Chronic mania	-	1	1
Diarrhœa	-	1	1
Diphtheria	6	1	7
Epilepsy.....	3	2	5
Exhaustive mania.....	4	-	4
General paralysis	6	-	6
Hydropericardium.....	-	1	1
Hydrothorax	-	1	1
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	3	3	6
Pyæmia	-	1	1
Paralysis	1	-	1
Paralytic insanity.....	1	1	2
Paralysis of heart	1	-	1
Senile dementia.....	11	1	12
Terminal dementia	8	10	18
Total.....	53	28	81

TABLE No. 9.

MONTHLY MORTALITY.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1887, December.....	2	1	3
1888, January	1	1	2
“ February.....	3	2	5
“ March	3	5	8
“ April.....	3	3	6
“ May.....	1	3	4
“ June.....	4	2	6
“ July.....	9	3	12
“ August.....	10	3	13
“ September.....	4	3	7
“ October	4	1	5
“ November.....	9	1	10
Total.....	53	28	81

TABLE No. 10.

AGE AT DEATH.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 10 to 20 years of age	3	-	3
“ 20 “ 30 “ “	6	2	8
“ 30 “ 40 “ “	7	5	12
“ 40 “ 50 “ “	9	9	18
“ 50 “ 60 “ “	7	4	11
“ 60 “ 70 “ “	7	1	8
“ 70 “ 80 “ “	13	6	19
“ 80 “ 90 “ “	1	1	2
Total	53	28	81

The average age at death was 50.87 years.

TABLE No. 11.

APPROXIMATE DURATION OF INSANITY PRIOR TO DEATH.

	Males	Females.	Total.
1 month.....	5	3	8
3 months.....	7	2	9
6 “	5	1	6
9 “	3	3	6
1 year	8	4	12
2 years.....	5	1	6
3 “	3	1	4
4 “	4	1	5
5 “	2	3	5
6 “	1	1	2
8 “	1	1	2
9 “	-	1	1
10 “	-	1	1
11 “	-	1	1
12 “	1	2	3
13 “	2	1	3
14 “	1	-	1
15 “	-	1	1
16 “	1	-	1
17 “	1	-	1
23 “	1	-	1
30 “	1	-	1
37 “	1	-	1
Total.....	53	28	81

TABLE No. 12.
OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Butcher.....	2	-	2
Blacksmith.....	2	-	2
Block-cutter.....	1	-	1
Builder.....	1	-	1
Ball-player.....	1	-	1
Clerk.....	7	2	9
Criminal.....	1	-	1
Cooper.....	1	-	1
Carpenter.....	5	-	5
Chemist.....	1	-	1
Domestic.....	-	6	6
Dress-maker.....	-	1	1
Fisherman.....	4	-	4
Factory operative.....	3	7	10
Farmer.....	38	-	38
Housewife.....	-	55	55
Housekeeper.....	-	15	15
Harness-maker.....	1	-	1
Horse-car driver.....	1	-	1
Jeweler.....	1	-	1
Laborer.....	30	-	30
Lumber dealer.....	1	-	1
Launderer.....	1	-	1
Moulder.....	1	-	1
Millman.....	1	-	1
Machinist.....	1	-	1
Naval officer.....	2	-	2
No occupation.....	9	6	15
Painter.....	2	-	2
Photographer's apprentice.....	-	1	1
Physician.....	1	-	1
Railroad conductor.....	1	-	1
Seaman.....	11	-	11
Servant.....	-	1	1
Stevadore.....	1	-	1
Shoe-maker.....	1	-	1
Spinner.....	-	2	2
Soldier.....	5	-	5
Scaler.....	1	-	1
Scissors-grinder.....	1	-	1
School-boy.....	2	-	2
Trader.....	6	-	6
Tailor.....	2	-	2
Teacher.....	1	-	1
Type-setter.....	-	1	1
Unknown.....	1	1	2
Total.....	152	98	250

TABLE No. 13.
RESIDENCE PRIOR TO ADMISSION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Auburn.....	2	1	3
Allagash Plantation.....	-	1	1
Augusta.....	3	3	6
Anson.....	1	1	2
Appleton.....	1	-	1
Bangor.....	6	5	11
Bridgton.....	2	-	2
Bath.....	2	1	3
Boothbay.....	-	1	1
Bucksport.....	1	-	1
Biddeford.....	1	2	3
Bethel.....	2	2	4
Bridgewater.....	1	-	1
Belfast.....	1	-	1
Benton.....	-	1	1
Brunswick.....	1	1	2
Buckfield.....	1	-	1
Belmont.....	-	1	1
Berwick.....	-	1	1
Canaan.....	1	-	1
Cape Elizabeth.....	3	1	4
Crystal Plantation.....	1	1	2
Chesterville.....	1	1	2
Calais.....	3	2	5
China.....	3	-	3
Camden.....	1	-	1
Cornville.....	1	-	1
Clifton.....	1	-	1
Clinton.....	1	-	1
Concord.....	1	-	1
Caribou.....	1	-	1
Deering.....	2	-	2
Durham.....	-	1	1
Eden.....	1	-	1
Exeter.....	1	1	2
Ellsworth.....	-	2	2
Eastbrook.....	1	-	1
Eastport.....	-	1	1
East Machias.....	1	-	1
Falmouth.....	1	-	1
Fort Fairfield.....	-	1	1
Freeport.....	1	-	1
Greenbush.....	1	-	1
Gardiner.....	1	1	2
Georgetown.....	1	-	1
Gouldsboro.....	1	-	1
Hampden.....	-	1	1
Hancock.....	1	1	2
Hallowell.....	1	1	2
Hodgdon.....	1	-	1
Harmony.....	1	-	1
Harrington.....	1	-	1
Houlton.....	3	1	4
Hollis.....	1	-	1
Kenduskeag.....	-	1	1
Knox.....	-	1	1
Lebanon.....	-	1	1
Levant.....	1	-	1

TABLE No. 13—*Continued.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Lewiston	5	7	12
Lee	1	-	1
Mt. Desert	1	-	1
Machias	1	-	1
Manchester	1	1	2
Madison	3	-	3
Milo	-	1	1
Milbridge	1	1	2
Monmouth	1	-	1
Monroe	1	1	2
Montville	1	-	1
Medway	-	1	1
Marion	-	1	1
Monticello	-	1	1
Norridgewock	-	2	2
North Berwick	-	1	1
North Yarmouth	1	-	1
Naples	1	-	1
Northport	1	-	1
New Portland	1	1	2
Orono	1	2	3
Oakland	1	1	2
Oldtown	1	2	3
Oxford	1	-	1
Oakfield Plantation	1	-	1
Portland	13	9	22
Penobscot	1	-	1
Peru	1	-	1
Prospect	1	-	1
Plymouth	-	1	1
Patten	-	2	2
Poland	1	-	1
Parsonsfield	1	-	1
Perry	1	-	1
Paris	1	-	1
Pittsfield	-	1	1
Rockland	4	3	7
Richmond	1	1	2
Randolph	-	2	2
South Berwick	1	-	1
State Prison	1	-	1
Searsport	1	-	1
Smithfield	1	-	1
South Thomaston	-	1	1
Sebec	1	-	1
Saco	2	2	4
Sanford	-	1	1
Sherman	-	1	1
St. Albans	1	-	1
Searsmont	1	-	1
Standish	2	-	2
South Paris	-	1	1
Skowhegan	1	1	2
Tremont	1	1	2
Thomaston	1	-	1
Troy	1	2	3
Togus	9	-	9
Union	-	1	1
Vassalboro	1	-	1
West Gardiner	1	1	2

TABLE No. 13—*Concluded.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Winslow	-	1	1
Westbrook	1	1	2
Waterville	3	-	3
Winterport	1	-	1
Woodland	1	-	1
Wilton	-	1	1
Weston	1	-	1
Wiscasset	-	1	1
Waldoboro	1	-	1
Windsor	1	-	1
Whitneyville	1	-	1
York	1	-	1
Total	152	98	250

TABLE No. 14.

NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted the first time	120	68	188
“ “ second time	19	15	34
“ “ third “	10	4	14
“ “ fourth “	2	1	3
“ “ fifth “	1	6	7
“ “ sixth “	-	3	3
“ “ seventh “	-	1	1
Total	152	98	250

TABLE No. 15.

NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS OF THOSE DISCHARGED RECOVERED.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted the first time	35	18	53
“ “ second time	5	4	9
“ “ third “	6	1	7
“ “ fourth “	1	-	1
“ “ fifth “	1	3	4
“ “ sixth “	1	-	1
“ “ seventh “	-	1	1
Total	49	27	76

TABLE No. 16.
RELIGION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Catholics	16	19	35
Protestants	130	77	207
Unknown	6	2	8
Total	152	98	250

TABLE No. 17.
NATIVITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Canada	-	1	1
England	2	1	3
France	1	-	1
Italy	1	-	1
Ireland	3	2	5
Illinois	1	-	1
Maine	125	84	209
Massachusetts	3	2	5
Maryland	1	-	1
New Hampshire	1	-	1
New York	3	1	4
Norway	1	-	1
New Brunswick	4	3	7
Nova Scotia	1	-	1
Pennsylvania	-	1	1
Unknown	5	3	8
Total	152	98	250

TABLE No. 18.

SHOWING THE OPERATIONS OF THE HOSPITAL FROM ITS COMMENCEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME.

Year.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Whole No. under treatment	Recovered	Improved	Unimproved.	Died.	Gr'tst No. in Hospital on any day.	Least No in Hospital on any day.	Remaining at the end of 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	138	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	21	225	102	208	213
1858 9	149	120	357	58	22	23	17	240	102	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	126	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	391
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	282	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
1882 3	208	205	669	53	42	22	88	467	430	464	450
1883 4	203	207	667	59	31	16	101	472	443	460	454
1884-5	249	223	709	80	54	12	77	488	459	486	474
1885 6	231	189	717	66	56	7	60	543	484	528	506
1886-7	226	202	754	82	52	14	54	556	527	552	543
1887-8	250	224	802	76	48	19	81	600	552	578	580

Respectfully submitted,

BIGELOW T. SANBORN, *Superintendent.*

MAINE INSANE HOSPITAL, }
 AUGUSTA, November 30, 1888. }

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Maine Insane Hospital:

GENTLEMEN. I have the honor of submitting to you my report as Chaplain of the Hospital, for the year 1888.

On account of unusual circumstances, services have been held only a portion of the year. During the first part of the year the enlargement and repairs of the chapel building made the use of the room impossible.

On Sunday, March 11, the chapel was re-opened for divine worship. Services of a re-dedicatory nature were held. The music on that occasion, as well as for the other services of the year, was under the direction of Dr. Hill, and was of a high order, and added much to the impressiveness and interest of the occasion.

No one could look at the beautiful room and note the evident satisfaction of those assembled therein, without feeling that the outlay for the enlargement and improvement of the chapel had been wisely made.

For the past few months, the prevalence of diphtheria in some parts of the institution has rendered it unadvisable to assemble the inmates for public services. I have held myself in readiness, however, for service, whenever in the judgment of the Superintendent it seemed best, and for any funeral services which might be needed.

I take pleasure in speaking of the uniform kindness and courtesy of Dr. Sanborn, and those associated with him in

official capacity, which I have received during the year, and also of their special interest in the part of the hospital work which you placed in my care.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN B. JORDAN,

Chaplain.

AUGUSTA, November 30, 1888.

STEWARD AND TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Maine Insane Hospital.

I herewith present my report of the financial standing of the Maine Insane Hospital for the year ending November 30, 1888.

*Total Receipts and Disbursements of Cash for Year Ending
November 30, 1888.*

DR.		
Balance cash on hand December 1, 1887.....	\$919 56	
Receipts of cash for year.....	147,770 00	
		\$148,689 56
CR.		
Total disbursements of cash for year.....	\$146,036 33	
Balance cash on hand November 30, 1888.....	2,653 23	
		\$148,689 56

*Comparative Statement of Resources and Liabilities,
November 30, 1887.*

RESOURCES		
Cash on hand	\$919 56	
Due from State of Maine for support of patients.....	12,394 93	
Due from towns and individuals for support of patients.....	22,237 72	
Provisions, groceries, crockery, furniture, etc , on hand, per inventory	5,063 52	
Dry goods, clothing, etc., on hand, per inventory.....	3,453 08	
Coal on hand, per inventory.....	9,867 97	
Medical supplies on hand, per inventory	525 74	
Horses, cows, oxen, hogs and produce on hand, per inventory	8,040 60	
Repairs and improvements, pipe fittings, lumber and mate- rial on hand, per inventory.....	1,914 24	
Expense, stationery, blank books, and office materials on hand, per inventory	284 56	
Real estate, Norton house and lot, purchased in 1886.....	900 00	
		\$65,601 92
LIABILITIES.		
Due firms and individuals on account supplies.....	\$18,064 02	
Due employes per pay-roll.....	7,252 35	
Amusement fund.....	1,000 00	
		26,316 37
Net available resources as per Hospital account in annual statement		\$39,385 55

*Comparative Statement of Resources and Liabilities,
November 30, 1888.*

RESOURCES.		
Cash on hand	\$2,653 23	
Due from State of Maine for support of patients.	13,676 95	
Due from towns and individuals for support of patients.	26,817 00	
Provisions, groceries, crockery, furniture, etc., on hand, per inventory.	3,998 11	
Dry goods, clothing, etc., on hand, per inventory.	3,933 54	
Coal on hand, per inventory.	12,945 47	
Medical supplies on hand, per inventory.	757 92	
Horses, cows, oxen and produce on hand, per inventory.	8,721 86	
Repairs and improvements, pipe fitting, lumber and materials on hand, per inventory.	2,479 86	
Expense, stationary, blank books and office materials on hand, per inventory	196 05	
Real estate, Norton house, purchased in 1886.	900 00	
		\$77,079 99
LIABILITIES.		
Due firms and individuals on account supplies.	20,993 23	
Due employes per pay-roll.	8,586 01	
Amusement fund.	1,000 00	
Bills payable	5,000 00	
Coburn fund, balance interest in treasury	1,260 06	
		36,839 30
Net available resources as per Hospital account in annual statement		\$40,240 69

Fifth Annual Financial State

	On Hand Per Inven- tory, November 30, 1888 Available.	On Hand Per Inven- tory, November 30, 1888. Unavailable.	Trial Balance.		Net Cost of Different Departments.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Hospital account, or available.				39,285 55	
Unavailable assets				45,411 81	
Cash			2,653 23		
Coal and gas department	12,945 47		30,744 16		17,798 69
Dispensary	757 92	523 94	2,746 32		1,464 46
Dry goods	3,933 54		2,089 06		
Farm	6,848 98	4,130 73	9,409 20		
Grocery	3,213 90		3,213 90		
Garden	741 88			717 21	
Green-house		1,614 84	2,012 32		397 48
General expense	196 05		5,001 10		4,805 05
Hog	1,131 00			371 25	
Hospital furnishing department,	196 97	42,912 84	45,544 98		2,435 17
Repairs and improvement	2,479 86	1,103 87	16,146 49		12,562 76
Real estate	900 00		828 00		
Subsistence	587 24			52,492 30	
Amusement fund			1,000 00		
Coburn fund				1,260 06	
Bills payable				6,000 00	
Interest and discount				158 88	
Chapel building additions, &c.			5,212 84		5,212 84
Laundry			4,675 91		4,675 91
Diphtheria epidemic			3,504 84		3,504 84
Salaries and wages (due employes)				8,536 01	
State of Maine (owes Hospital account support of patients)			13,676 95		
Sundry persons and towns (owe Hospital)			26,817 00		
Sundry persons (Hospital owes)				20,993 23	
	33,932 81	50,286 22	175,276 30	175,276 30	
			Increase in unavailable assets..		5,874 41
			Increase in available assets....		955 14
					59,686 75
			Net increase.....		6,829 55

Very respectfully submitted,

JOHN W. CHASE, *Steward and Treasurer.*

ment, November 30, 1888.

Net Production or Gain of Different Departments.	Hospital Account.		Unavailable Assets.		Assets Unavailable.	Assets Available.	Liabilities.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
		39,285 55		45,411 81			
						2,653 23	
						12,945 47	
					523 94	757 92	
1,844 48						3,933 54	
1,570 51					4,130 73	6,848 98	
						3,213 90	
1,459 09						741 88	
					1,614 84		
						196 05	
1,502 25						1,131 00	
					42,912 84	196 97	
					1,103 87	2,479 86	
72 00						900 00	
53,079 54						587 24	
					1,000 00		
							1,260 06
							6,000 00
158 88							
							8,586 01
						13,676 95	
						26,817 00	
							20,993 23
				5,874 41			
		955 14					
59,686 75							
Bal Hos. acc't	40,240 69						
" unav. as'ts			51,286 22				
	40,240 69	40,240 69	51,286 22	51,286 22			
						77,079 99	
					51,286 22	51,286 22	
						128,366 21	36,839 30
							40,240 69
							51,286 22
						128,366 21	128,366 21

Garden Products for Year 1888.

158	pounds	Blackberries.
377	"	Currants.
498	"	Raspberries.
626	"	Strawberries.
580	"	Asparagus.
548	bushels.	Apples.
490	"	" (cider)
107	"	Beans (green)
30	"	" (yellow eye)
13,837	pounds	Beets (table)
48,000	"	" (mangel)
7,154	"	Cabbage.
14,300	"	Carrots.
7,536		Cucumbers.
40	bushels.	Cucumber pickles.
15,681	ears	Corn.
2,189	heads	Celery.
13	"	Cauliflower.
3,950	"	Lettuce.
367	bushels	Onions.
7,700	pounds	Parsnips.
150	bushels.	Peas (green)
435	"	Potatoes.
185	pounds	Rhubarb.
10,163	"	Squash.
12,400	"	Turnips (cattle)
20,134	"	" (table)
6,232	"	Tomatoes.
211	bushels.	Beet Greens.

Farm Products.

200	tons	Hay.
8	"	Straw.
470	bushels.	Oats.
714	"	Potatoes (merch'tble)
58,416	quarts,	Milk.
1½	acres.	Fodder Corn.

Articles Made in Sewing Room for the Year Ending
Nov. 30, 1888.

125	Aprons.
111	Bed sacks.
376	Chemise.
18	Curtains.
69	Clothes bags.
6	Caps.
68	Camisoles.
56	Pair Drawers.
499	Dresses.
10	Frocks
132	Napkins hemmed.
61	Night Dresses.
1,096	Pillow Slips.
67	“ Ticks.
2,451	Sheets.
327	Shirts.
422	Skirts.
396	Spreads hemmed.
1,616	Towels.
56	Tablecloths.
38	Waists.
1	Comforter.
6	pieces Furniture Coverings.
2	pairs Overalls.
135	Rugs hemmed.
3	Mattress Ticks.

VISITING COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

To His Excellency, the Governor, and the Executive Council of the State of Maine.

In compliance with the statute law of the State, the Visiting Committee to the Maine Insane Hospital, herewith respectfully submit for your consideration its annual report of the condition of that Institution, for the year ending December 1, 1888.

As our duty is simply to report the condition of the Institution as we actually find it after careful, thorough and irregular inspections, as the law directs, our report will necessarily be brief.

The hospital has received a visit each month during the year by at least two members of the committee, and in a manner which fully accords with the law governing such visits.

One, or more, of the committee has made frequent and unexpected tours, at irregular intervals, throughout the different departments of the institution, both by day and during the evening, especially the wards; and have ascertained the sanitary condition to be surprisingly excellent, especially when we take into consideration the surplus of patients above the capacity of the hospital which the superintendent is obliged to accommodate. We have directed our observations particularly towards this point.

The supply of water furnished by the Augusta Water Company has not been diminished, either in quantity or quality during the past year, and the conditions contained in its contract have been strictly observed.

We find the institution to be sufficiently heated, especially the wards; and the facilities to supply heat are ample to meet all demands for the entire hospital.

A system of electric lights, entirely surrounding the institution, was established during November last.

As heretofore we have found the patients' wearing apparel to be of good quality, tidy, and each individual has represented a personal appearance which indicated that those in charge have been prompt, thorough and conscientious in performing their several duties in this direction.

During our journeys through the hospital we have frequently and unexpectedly visited the dining-rooms while the patients were partaking of their meals, and we have, without exception, found upon the tables an abundance of well-cooked food and of good variety.

It is gratifying to your committee, as it must be to friends and relatives of the unfortunate inmates that the Maine Insane Hospital has maintained such a high standard in the quantity and quality in the food provided for its patients.

The patients have been liberally supplied with writing material, and we have every reason to believe that all communications from the inmates addressed to any member of the visiting committee have been received without unnecessary delay.

The system of letter-boxes has been maintained throughout the year, and each box has been opened at every visit, occasionally finding a communication within, but we fail to observe any special use or benefit to the patients derived from this arrangement; and perhaps no particular harm or disadvantage arises from it.

We believe that all commitments to the institution during the year have been properly and lawfully made; and also, after a patient had become in a suitable condition to receive his discharge, or after the superintendent had received authority from the proper source to do so, no wilful or unnecessary delay has occurred to prevent his immediate dismissal from the institution.

We also believe that, not only have the physicians made daily, regular and thorough visits to each and every patient, but in all special cases of sickness or accident, they have responded promptly upon being notified, and their treatment has been effective and efficient.

In consequence of the alterations and improvements which were being carried on in amusement hall and chapel during the earlier part of the year, and the outbreak of diphtheria soon after their completion, the patients have been unavoidably deprived of the marked benefits which have heretofore resulted from a select and judiciously conducted system of entertainments.

The suspension of religious services has also taken from the inmates a source of comfort and joy. Your committee have observed them while attending religious exercises, and they have been impressed with surprise and wonder at the perfect order which unexceptionally prevailed and at the strict attention given to the speaker, apparently grasping and giving the discourse a consideration that would be in a high degree complimentary to a sane audience.

In consequence of diphtheria, also has the opportunity for manual labor and exercise been restricted to a considerable extent, as the superintendent has been obliged to exercise great caution and judgment in organizing parties for farm and garden work, as well as in the numerous other industrial departments of the institution. Thus it will be seen, and extremely regretted, that the superintendent has been deprived of the most essential, important and curative features in the treatment of the insane; for it is universally conceded by Alienists that diverting influences and ample opportunities to engage in manual and out-of-door employment are productive of more beneficial results than any other element known in the treatment of insane people.

The epidemic of diphtheria which has afflicted the institution since mid-summer to the present time, with a subsidence of only a few weeks, has had its depressing effects upon the whole household, and cast a shade of gloom and sadness over the entire institution.

After making careful investigation, and many inquiries of the superintendent and other officers, we are satisfied beyond a doubt that nothing is left undone which can in any manner add to the treatment, well-being and comfort of those afflicted with the dread disease.

We are of the unanimous opinion that all precautionary measures and preventives known to medical science have been applied to stay the ravages of this direful disorder, and that the officers and employes have nobly and faithfully performed their several duties during the epidemic there is no opportunity for doubt.

The appointment of one or more physicians upon the board of trustees, is, in our opinion, a wise one; in fact, essential, as has been forcibly demonstrated during the epidemic. Drs. Thompson and Dearborn have devoted a large portion of their valuable time to the institution since diphtheria occurred, thereby sacrificing their respective incomes from extensive and lucrative practices. We cannot speak in terms sufficiently commendatory in connection with Dr. Sanborn, the superintendent of this great, noble and deserving charity. His conduct under the trying ordeal of so many increased burdens and perplexing cares, occasioned by the outbreak of diphtheria augmented by sorrow and pain caused by the illness of his most excellent wife and the separation from his family, furnishes an example of such noble and unselfish fortitude that no person can fail to admire and respect it in the highest degree.

May that Power who in His Divine wisdom, saw fit to visit the institution with this great calamity, soon find it in accordance with His will to have sunshine and gladness reign where sorrow and suffering now prevail.

One of the most noticeable and disadvantageous features of the institution that has come under our observation, and which can affect the patients in no other manner than retard improvement, and be detrimental to their well-being and comfort, is the necessity under which the superintendent is

placed of caring for so large a surplus of patients over what the capacity of the hospital will comfortably and conveniently accommodate.

At present there are about 125 more patients treated at the institution than there are rooms. This insufficiency of accommodations is more severely felt on the female than the male side of the house.

It often occurs that a violent and unmanageable patient is brought to the hospital during the night, after the household has retired. Whenever such an event transpires it is absolutely necessary, under the present circumstances, to disturb from a sound and invigorating slumber and remove from her room some quiet, orderly and appreciative patient, in order to procure a single room for the new comer who is so maniacal and dangerous as to render it entirely unsafe for her to occupy an apartment with another patient.

This condition of affairs, in the judgment of your committee, is a very serious matter, and the increased demand for the accommodation of this most unfortunate of God's creatures, seems to us imperative; and we most sincerely hope that the next legislature will take prompt and decided action in this matter.

Our association with the board of trustees has always been pleasant and harmonious, and we regard the board as composed of persons of ability and as having the best interests of the institution at heart.

We are indebted to the officers and all connected with the institution for kind and courteous treatment. We feel that our obligations to the superintendent have been greatly enhanced during the past year. His gentlemanly and courteous behavior towards us, the willingness and ability with which he has at all times replied to our numerous interrogations, have left impressions that cannot soon be forgotten.

A. B. SUMNER,	} <i>Visiting Committee</i>	
TOBIAS LORD,		to
MRS. C. R. WHIDDEN,		} <i>Insane Hospital.</i>

APPENDIX.

[FORM OF PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE.]

STATE OF MAINE.

_____, 18—.

I, _____, of _____, county of _____, hereby certify that I have this day made a medical examination of _____, of _____, and find _____ insane, and a fit subject for treatment at the Maine Insane Hospital at Augusta.

_____, M. D.

_____, M. D.

[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.

—— ——— [L. S.]

—— ——— [L. S.]

—— ——— [L. S.]

[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., 188 .

The conditions of this obligation are such, That, whereas —— of —— in the county of ——, is about to be admitted as a boarder and patient at the Institution aforesaid; now, if the said ——, shall pay to said —— or his successor, and remove the said ——, and for reasonable charges that may be incurred in case of the elopement of said ——, payment to be made quarterly, and at the time of removal, with interest on the amount after it becomes due, as aforesaid, then this obligation to be null and void; otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Witness :

[L. S.]

[L. S.]

QUESTIONS

TO BE ANSWERED BY THE PATIENT'S FAMILY OR PHYSICIAN.

1. Age?
2. Married or single?
3. Occupation?
4. How old at first attack?
5. Date of present attack? What appearances?
6. What changes since?
7. On what subjects?
8. Any rational intervals?
9. Any relations ever insane, and who were they?
10. Ever attempted suicide or homicide, and in what manner?
11. Destructive to clothes or property?
12. Disposed to filthiness of person or habits?
13. Any restraint or confinement been applied? If any, what?
14. If former attacks, how many, and how long did they continue?
15. What natural peculiarities? power of self control? temper? disposition? predominant passion? disappointment as to property, affections, loss of friends, wounded pride, 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 attacks?
18. What curative means have been tried? State if blood-letting has been resorted to? If so, to what extent?

Male patients admitted into the institution, should come provided with at least three good cotton shirts, coat, vest and pants, of strong woollen cloth two pairs woollen stockings, one hat or cap, pocket handkerchiefs, brush and comb, and one pair of boots or shoes.

Females should have, at least, a change of under-clothes, shoes and stockings, brush and comb, decent bonnet, and two substantial dresses; the woollens should be of dark color. It is quite desirable, also, that a Bible or Testament should not be forgotten in the outfit.

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.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE

MAINE INSANE HOSPITAL.

REVISED AND ADOPTED, SEPT., 1888.

MAINE INSANE HOSPITAL, BOARD OF TRUSTEES, }
Augusta, Maine, September, 1888.

Voted, That the Revised Rules and Regulations this day adopted be published for the use of the Hospital; and that the Superintendent be authorized to procure the printing of a suitable number of copies.

D. O. BOWEN, *Secretary*.

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

In the absence of definite rules the judgment must be exercised, while officers and attendants must ever bear in mind that their first duty is to secure in the greatest possible degree the comfort of those unfortunate persons who for the time being are entrusted to their care.

Rules and Regulations.

ARTICLE I.

TRUSTEES.

1. The Trustees shall hold their annual meeting in December, as required by law. They shall also hold a semi-annual meeting of the full board in June; and quarterly meetings in March and September, at such times as the President may designate, due notice of which shall be given each member by the Secretary.

2. The monthly Visiting Committees shall be designated by the President at the annual meeting, and recorded by the Secretary, who shall furnish a copy of the list to each member of the board, and to any new member that shall be appointed within the year. The time of making the monthly visit shall be designated by the member of the committee first named for that month, who shall give reasonable notice of the same to the other member of the committee.

3. At the annual meeting the Trustees shall choose, by ballot, one of their number to be President, and another to be Secretary; and they may fill a vacancy in these offices at a full board meeting called by any two members of the Board.

4. The monthly Visiting Committees, giving any especial instructions to the Superintendent or Treasurer, shall enter such instructions in a book to be kept by the Clerk for that purpose; such instructions to be signed by the committee giving them.

5. The Trustees shall at any time have authority to suspend from office the Superintendent and Treasurer, and recommend them for removal to the Governor and Council. All other resident officers shall hold their positions during the pleasure of the Trustees. The Superintendent, and Steward and Treasurer, shall give three months' notice of their intention to resign, and all other officers at least one month.

ARTICLE II.

SUPERINTENDENT.

1. The Superintendent shall be the executive officer of the institution, and shall be held responsible to the Board of Trustees for the proper management of its affairs in all its departments, buildings, grounds, farm, furniture, fixtures and stock.

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

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

4. He shall have charge of all patients, and all matters relative to their care; personally, or through his assistants, visit daily, or oftener if necessary, all the patients, direct the diet, rest, exercise, amusement and occupation, prescribe the medicinal, hygienic, sanitary and moral treatment for each and every case. He shall define the duties of all employes at the hospital, both officers and subordinates, in addition to those specified by law and by rules. He shall examine all complaints against employes for the violation of rules, or non-performance of duty, and investigate every charge made by the patients against attendants. He shall direct and hold accountable the Assistant Physicians, Supervisors and Attendants in the bestowal of proper care upon the patients. He shall direct and hold accountable those in charge of the farm, garden, greenhouse, laundry and kitchen departments, also the mechanics. He shall also have power to suspend, temporarily, any officer for insubordination.

5. He shall see that patients are supplied with reading matter adapted to their state of mind and condition. No literature of any kind shall be distributed unless authorized by him.

6. He shall have all of the records and every part of the establishment ready for inspection by the Trustees at any time.

ARTICLE III.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.

1. The Assistant Superintendent shall be a single man, reside in the Hospital, and be entitled to board, one furnished room, fire, lights, etc.

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

3. He shall see that the medicines are properly administered by the Supervisoress.

4. He shall keep a case-book, in which a history of the case of every female patient under his care shall be recorded, its treatment and the result.

5. He shall wait upon all visitors when required by the Superintendent, that wish to see friends or relatives in the female wards under his care.

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

ARTICLE IV.

SECOND ASSISTANT.

1. The Second Assistant shall be a single man, reside in the Hospital, and be entitled to board, one furnished room, fire, lights, etc.

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

3. He shall have charge of the public office, and see that the Supervisor administers the medicines according to his instructions.

4. He shall keep a case-book, in which the history of every male patient's case shall be recorded, its treatment and result.

5. He shall wait upon all visitors when required by the Superintendent, that wish to see friends or relatives upon the male side of the house.

6. He is expected to aid the Superintendent in every way in his power; and in the absence of both of the superior officers, he shall take the place of the Superintendent and perform his duties.

ARTICLE V.

THIRD ASSISTANT.

1. The Third Assistant shall be a woman, unmarried, shall reside in the Hospital, and be entitled to board, one furnished room, fire, lights, etc.

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

3. She shall see that the medicines are properly administered by the Supervisoress.

4. She shall wait upon all visitors when required by the Superintendent, that wish to see friends or relatives in the wards under her care.

5. She shall perform such Gynecological work in the Hospital as the Superintendent shall require.

6. She shall have charge of the dispensary and medicines, and make up the prescriptions.

7. She shall keep a case-book, in which the history of the case of every patient under her care shall be recorded, the treatment and result.

8. In the temporary absence of the Assistant Superintendent, she shall perform his medical duties in the wards.

ARTICLE VI.

STEWARD AND TREASURER.

1. This officer, under the direction of the Superintendent, in addition to the duties specified by law, shall attend to the safe keeping and proper use of every article for the Hospital, have the

immediate care, under the Superintendent, of all stock, horses and carriages, implements and furniture.

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

3. He shall have charge of the fire department.

4. He shall, under the advice and direction of the Superintendent and of the Trustees, make all necessary purchases of supplies and provisions; hire attendants and other laborers; see to the proper cultivation of the farm and grounds; have a careful oversight of the patients when employed thereon; perform such other duties as the Trustees direct, and annually make a detailed report to them of his receipts and expenditures, and of the financial affairs of the Institution.

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

6. One or more horses shall be set aside for his use, as the Superintendent may direct.

7. All purchases outside of the ordinary daily supplies for the Institution shall be made only on requisition approved by the Superintendent, and no sales of the property of the Institution shall be made without his consent.

ARTICLE VII.

MATRON.

1. The Matron shall superintend the cooking, and have a general charge of the washing, ironing, bedding and clothing.

2. She shall, under the Superintendent, have a general supervision of all the domestic arrangements of the Hospital, and see that strangers and guests are received and given due attention. She shall exert her influence to promote propriety and decorum in every department, reporting to the Superintendent any important delinquency.

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

ARTICLE VIII.

CLERKS.

1. The Hospital Clerk shall be held responsible to the Board of Trustees, in all matters pertaining to finance, and perform such clerical duties for the Treasurer as may be required of him by the Superintendent and Trustees.

2. He may be suspended by the Superintendent from his office, subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees.

3. He shall give bond to the Treasurer in such sum as may be deemed necessary.

4. He shall be entitled to board, furnished room, fuel and lights.

5. The other clerks of the Hospital shall be under the immediate control of their respective heads, subject to the direction of the Superintendent.

ARTICLE IX.

SUPERVISORS.

1. The male and female Supervisors will have the oversight of the employes of their respective wings, and will be held accountable for the faithful performance of their duties. They form the medium of communication between officers and Attendants, the center building and the wards.

2. They shall attend personally to their respective duties, and shall never leave the Hospital without permission of the Superintendent.

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

4. They shall take the place of any Attendant who may be absent on permission, or see that the place is properly supplied.

5. They shall report any Attendant who may be absent from duty without leave.

6. They shall mark and register all clothing of the patients, and see that it is safely kept, cleansed, repaired and distributed weekly,

and as much oftener as special cases may require. They shall account for and deliver all clothing to patients when discharged.

7. They shall report in writing to the Treasurer all property injured or destroyed and by whom, that said officer may charge same to person responsible.

8. They will be very watchful to see that patients are carefully and kindly treated, and that, while walking in the Airing Court, or elsewhere, or riding, due care shall be exercised by the Attendants in charge to prevent injury to, or the escape of the patients.

9. They are expected to pass all their time in the halls, will instruct new Attendants in their duties, and assist in the efforts to interest and employ the patients.

10. The Supervisors must see that the dining-rooms are furnished with the necessary utensils, that the Attendants take proper care of the rooms; that the cupboards are sweet and in order, the tables neatly set, and the meals properly served

11. They will have the general charge of the beds and bedding of the halls, and if there is any deficiency existing in either, it is their duty to see that such wants are supplied.

12. It is expected that the Supervisors will be prompt to carry into practical effect, all instructions given them by the Superintendent and his Assistants, and to use their personal influence in support of the spirit and design of the regulations regarding Attendants.

13. The Supervisors will carry the medicines to the galleries, see that they are properly administered, and return the cups to the dispensary.

14. They shall have charge of the special diet, and see that it is properly delivered to the person for whom it is provided.

ARTICLE X.

ATTENDANTS AND ASSISTANTS.

1. Self-respect is enjoined on all.

2. Their dress shall be neat and clean, and they shall avoid all vulgar habits. The Attendants shall wear the prescribed uniform. They must be uniformly affable and courteous to each other and the patients; must never use improper language, nor indulge in unbecoming mirth, nor play at any games with each other, without permission of a medical officer.

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

4. No Attendant shall be allowed to leave his or her charge without permission from a Supervisor, and not until he or she is relieved either by a Supervisor, or by some other Attendant appointed by a medical officer, such person to be held responsible for the charge until the Attendant shall return.

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

6. The Attendants shall treat the patients with uniform attention and respect, greet them with friendly salutations, and exhibit such marks of kindness and good-will as evince interest and sympathy. They shall speak in a mild, persuasive tone of voice, and never address a patient rudely, or by any other than his or her proper name.

7. Patients are to be soothed and calmed when irritated, encouraged and cheered when melancholy and depressed. They shall never be rudely handled, nor more force used in any case than is necessary to prevent injury. When mild and persuasive means fail to produce compliance, a superior must be called. No provocation can justify violence in word or action. Striking a patient shall be followed by the immediate discharge of the person who gave the blow.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

17. In the morning Attendants will see that every patient is washed, as far as perfect neatness requires; their hair combed, their clothes put on and in perfect order; the rooms and galleries are to be swept, the beds made, and as many doors locked as is necessary to prevent improper use of the beds in the day-time. Persons who require indulgence in this respect will have their beds and rooms put in order whenever they rise. Everything must be in order for a *complete* inspection at nine o'clock in the summer and at ten o'clock in the winter season.

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

ARTICLE XI.

WATCH.

1. The night-watch, male and female, shall commence their rounds at nine o'clock in the evening, and continue them until the morning bell is rung. They shall, with a lighted lantern, as quietly as possible, visit every gallery in their respective departments at

least once an hour, and such other places as may be required, during the night, administer to any patient whatever is directed, attend to any call, and see that all fires are kept which may be required.

2. They must not sleep in the hours of duty, and will be required to labor until such time in the morning as the Superintendent may designate. They will also perform such other duties as the Superintendent may require.

3. It shall be the duty of the second night-watch, on either side of the house, to look especially after the sick, and to see that their wants are attended to during their hours of duty. They shall also visit often those patients who are uncleanly in their habits, and remove all soiled clothing and supply the same with clean articles. They shall see that the rooms are kept clean.

4. Should any fire be discovered, out of place, they will at once notify the officers and attendants, but must not give a general alarm.

5. It shall be the duty of the outside watch to patrol the outside of the buildings by such route, and hours, as shall be designated by the Superintendent, preserving careful oversight of all windows and doors of exit, and if anything unusual occurs he shall at once notify the officers.

ARTICLE XII.

CHIEF ENGINEER.

1. The Engineer will have charge of the Engine-house and Steam-works, including the Heating Apparatus, and attend to such repairs upon the water, gas and steam pipes, as may be required from time to time, provided he can do so without neglecting the duties of the Engine-house.

ARTICLE XIII.

FARM SUPERINTENDENT.

1. This officer shall look after the interests of the farm, and in order to do this he must be constantly on the premises, never engaging in any labors that will take him away from his special duties.

2. It shall be his duty to have a careful oversight of the patients who are at work on the farm; to see that they are kindly treated,

and not over worked. He shall see that they are taken from, and returned to, their respective wards. He shall report immediately to the Superintendent, any abuse or ill treatment of a patient.

ARTICLE XIV.

SABBATH.

1. This day shall be observed *as such* at the Hospital.
2. Visitors are not to be admitted to any part of the premises on that day, except on errands of mercy, to see relatives, etc.
3. Religious services, with or without a clergyman, will be held in the Chapel, afternoons, statedly.
4. All patients who are in condition suitable to attend Chapel services shall be made ready by those having them in charge, in season to be present, and watchfully conducted to and from that service by the Attendants.
5. Officers and Attendants are reminded, that such is the nature and character of their duties, that no relaxation from care and watchfulness can be allowed on the Sabbath. There is no safety but in constant and unremitting vigilance.

ARTICLE XV.

DUTIES OF CHAPLAIN.

1. It shall be the duty of the Chaplain to conduct the religious services at the Hospital on Sundays, and on any other occasion when his services may be needed, and have such other interviews with the patients and other inmates as the Superintendent may deem advisable.
2. He is expected to respond to the call of the Superintendent to visit the sick, or those who may desire his advice, and submit to the Trustees his annual report.

ARTICLE XVI.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AND AMUSEMENTS.

1. All patients who can with propriety attend religious services and evening entertainments, shall have that privilege, and shall be conducted to the hall on such occasions by Attendants detailed for

that purpose by the Supervisor. These Attendants will be required to maintain proper order and decorum among the patients in their charge.

2. It shall be the duty of the Supervisors to detail one or more Attendants on each floor to patrol the wards in the absence of the other Attendants and the patients at Chapel service or evening entertainments.

General Regulations.

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

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

3. They are never to be absent from the Institution, or their charge, by day or night, without permission of a Supervisor. No employe shall be absent at night after nine o'clock, nor for more than half a day, without leave from the Superintendent.

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

5. They shall never permit any cutting instrument in the hands of any patient, except in their presence, and under their supervision. Persons disposed to injure themselves or others, are in *no case* to be so permitted. No weapon, nor material for one, shall be allowed in the possession of any patient. If suspected to have them, immediate search shall be made by the Attendant having such patient or patients in charge for the time being. Beds, flues and convenient hiding places shall be often examined. Table and carving knives and forks shall be counted after every meal, when, if it shall appear that any are missing, immediate notice shall be given to the Supervisor, whose duty it shall be to make, or cause to be made, due search for the missing articles, and when recovered, and properly

cleaned, they shall all be locked up in the closet or some secure place. They must never be carried out of the dining-rooms to be cleaned.

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

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

8. At bed time, every patient must be *seen* in bed; their day clothes removed from the room, unless otherwise directed by a superior; and every door leading into or out of the gallery securely locked.

9. Each verandah or dining-room shall have a light or lantern burning during the night. All other lights in the wards shall be turned off as soon as nine o'clock P. M.

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

11. Attendants are to be upon the wards during hours of duty, mingling with the patients. It is not enough that the Attendant supposes a patient is in his or her place, they must know it.

12. No officer or other person shall take a patient from a gallery without giving notice to the Attendant. Therefor any person missing without such notice is to be regarded as having eloped, and immediate notice of such absence should be given.

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

14. Patients are not to be permitted to go into any house, nor have any private conversation with those they meet, without permission; nor be allowed to procure anything improper to be in their possession. Patients troublesome in these respects will only go out when a single attendant can devote his time to them.

15. Patients will not be required to retire before nine o'clock P. M., nor rise before quarter before seven o'clock A. M., from September to March; and quarter before six o'clock from March to September.

16. Female patients and such male patients as may be unable to walk, and who are in condition to ride, shall be taken out for that purpose in rotation. When the weather and traveling are suitable, at least two carriage-loads shall be taken out every week day during the year. They shall always be accompanied by some responsible person.

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

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

19. The horses and carriages belonging to the Hospital shall be under the immediate control of the Superintendent.

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

21. The whole time and services of the officers and assistants belong to the Institution, and it is expected that all persons employed here, in charge of patients or otherwise, will cheerfully perform the duties required of them by the Superintendent.

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

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



Compilation of the Statute Laws
AFFECTING THE
MAINE INSANE HOSPITAL.

Revised Statutes—Chapter 143.

APPOINTMENT AND DUTIES OF TRUSTEES.

- SEC. 1. Government is vested in six trustees, one a woman, their appointment and tenure of office.
2. Trustees shall have the general management, hold property, make rules, commence and defend suits.
3. Appointment of superintendent, steward and treasurer, and assistants.
4. Examinations and records of them; their pay and pay of officers.
5. Accounts of steward and treasurer, how audited and settled. Governor and council shall inquire into the financial affairs of hospital.
6. Their annual meetings, and reports to the governor and council.

DUTIES OF SUPERINTENDENT.

- SEC. 7. Duties of the superintendent.
8. Same; apportionment of patients.
9. Same; unlawful commitments.

DUTIES OF STEWARD.

- SEC. 10. Duties of the Steward.
11. Salaries.

DUTIES OF PARENTS AND GUARDIANS OF INSANE MINORS.

- SEC. 12. Duties of parents and guardians of insane minors.

DUTIES OF MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

- SEC. 13. Municipal officers shall hear and decide on cases and commit to hospital with certificate; and keep a record of their doings.
14. May certify inability to pay for his support, and steward may charge the state one dollar and fifty cents a week.

DUTIES OF JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND QUORUM.

- SEC. 15. Appeal to two justices of the peace or quorum; how to be selected.
16. Town officers or justices neglecting to decide for three days; proceedings.
17. Justices shall keep a record of their doings; by whom to be paid.
18. Their order of commitment, by whom to be executed.

EXPENSES OF SUPPORTING THE INSANE AT THE HOSPITAL.

- SEC. 19. Town where insane person resided or was found, shall pay for his support unless a bond is given for it.
20. Also, when unlawfully committed, with expense of removal.
21. Towns have remedy for support against the insane person or those liable for his support as a pauper.
22. Interest shall be charged for board and clothing of patients after thirty days.

DISCHARGE OF THE INSANE.

- SEC. 23. Those liable for support may apply to town officers for patient's discharge.
24. Overseers of the poor shall remove a person, when notified to do so.
25. Persons discharged under section four, how to be removed. Towns are liable for costs, upon notice.
26. Towns of less than two hundred inhabitants, are not liable.

GUARDIANS FOR THE INSANE SENT TO THE HOSPITAL.

- SEC. 27. Judge of probate may appoint guardians for persons sent to the hospital; their duties and compensation.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT OF THE HOSPITAL.

- SEC. 28. When persons committed under section one of chapter one hundred and thirty-seven shall be discharged; when recommitted.
29. Rules for attendants, shall be kept posted.
30. Punishment of attendants for intentional ill-treatment of patients.

SPECIAL VISITATION BY A COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL AND ONE WOMAN.

- SEC. 31. Governor shall annually appoint a visiting committee consisting of two councillors and a woman. Their powers and duties.
32. Wilful injury to patients, how to be punished. Complaint shall be made by superintendent, or in case of his neglect, by committee.
33. When coroner's inquest shall be held, in case of sudden death.

- SEC. 34. For preliminary commitment, what evidence of insanity is required.
35. Patients unnecessarily detained, proceedings for discharge; this provision is not applicable to persons committed by order of court.
36. Names of committee shall be posted in the wards. Patients shall be furnished with materials to write to committee, and letter boxes shall be provided, inaccessible to attendants. Exceptions.
37. Letters from committee shall be delivered to such patients unopened.
38. Hospital, when and how to be visited by committee.
39. Committee shall report to governor and council annually on December first. Their compensation.
40. Removal from office for neglect of duty.

APPOINTMENT AND DUTIES OF TRUSTEES.

SEC. 1. The government of the Maine Insane Hospital is vested in a committee of six trustees, one of whom shall be a woman, appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of council, and commissioned to hold their offices during the pleasure of the governor and council, but not longer than three years under any one appointment.

SEC. 2. They shall have the general care and management of the institution; see that it is conducted according to law, and the by-laws for its internal government and economy, which they are hereby authorized to establish, not inconsistent with law; hold in trust for the State any land, money, or other property, granted, bequeathed, or given to the institution, and apply the same for the support, comfort or improvement of the insane, and the general use of the institution, and have power to bring actions, in the name of the treasurer, for all dues to the institution, and to defend all suits brought against it.

SEC. 3. Said trustees shall appoint a superintendent, and a steward and treasurer, subject to the approval, and to hold office during the pleasure of the governor and council, and all other officers necessary for the efficient and economical management of the business of the institution; all appointments shall be made according to the by-laws.

SEC. 4. There shall be a thorough examination of the hospital monthly by two of the trustees; quarterly by three; annually by a majority of the full board; and at any other time, when they deem it necessary, or the superintendent requests it. At each visit, a written account of the state of the institution, shall be drawn up by the visitors, recorded, and presented at the annual meeting of the trustees; at which meeting they, with the superintendent, shall make a particular examination into the condition of each patient, and discharge any one so far restored that his comfort and safety, and that of the public, no longer require his con-

finement. They shall receive two dollars a day for such visits, and the same sum for every twenty miles' travel. Their accounts shall be audited by the governor and council, who shall draw their warrant on the treasurer of state for the amount due them and the other officers of the institution, except attendance on the patients and laborers on the premises, and for all money appropriated by the legislature for the insane hospital.

SEC. 5. The trustees at their next meeting after the expiration of each quarter, shall examine carefully the books and vouchers of the steward and treasurer, audit his accounts, and submit the same immediately thereafter to the governor and council for their approval, before such accounts shall be settled; and the governor and council shall, from time to time, inquire into the condition and management of the financial affairs of the institution, and make such changes as they deem judicious, in the mode and amount of expenditures and the general administration of its financial affairs.

SEC. 6. They shall hold an annual meeting on the first day of December, at which there shall be made a full and detailed report, containing a particular statement of the condition, concerns, and wants of the hospital; and this report, and the reports of the superintendent and steward, shall be made up to the first day of December and laid before the governor and council at that time, for the use of the government.

DUTIES OF SUPERINTENDENT.

SEC. 7. The superintendent shall be a physician; reside constantly at the hospital; have the general superintendence of the hospital and grounds; receive all patients legally sent to the hospital, unless the number exceeds its accommodations, and have charge of them, and the direction of all persons therein, subject to the regulations, of the board of trustees; and annually on the last day of November, report to the trustees, the condition and prospects of the institution, with such remarks and suggestions relative to its management and the general subject of insanity, as he thinks will promote the cause of science and humanity.

SEC. 8. He shall apportion the number of patients who can be accommodated in the hospital, among the towns, according to their population by the last census; and when the applications for admission exceed or are liable to exceed that number of patients, he shall give preference to those from towns that have not their full proportion of patients in the hospital, and may reject others.

SEC. 9. When a person appears to have been unlawfully committed, the superintendent shall report the case to the trustees at their next monthly meeting; and they may cause the removal of such person to the town from which he was committed. The superintendent, at each monthly visit of the trustees, shall also report to them the name of any inmate who was idiotic at the date of his commitment, or who has become so imbecile as, in his judgment, to be beyond cure, and if he thinks that

such inmate may be discharged with safety to himself and to the public, the trustees shall order his discharge and cause him to be removed to the town by which he was committed.

DUTIES OF THE STEWARD.

SEC. 10. The steward shall be treasurer; give bond to the trustees, in such amount and with such sureties as they deem sufficient for the safe keeping and proper disbursement of the funds of the institution, under the advice and direction of the superintendent and of the trustees; make all necessary purchases of supplies and provisions; hire attendants and other labors; see to the proper cultivation of the farm and grounds; have a careful oversight of the patients when employed thereon; perform such other duties as the trustees direct; and annually make a detailed report to them of his receipts and expenditures, and of the financial affairs of the institution.

SALARIES.

SEC. 11. The compensation of all officers and employes, where salaries are not established by law, shall be fixed by the trustees, subject to the approval of the governor and council.

DUTIES OF PARENTS AND GUARDIANS OF INSANE MINORS.

SEC. 12. Parents and guardians of insane minors, if of sufficient ability to support them there, within thirty days after an attack of insanity, without legal examination, shall send them to the hospital and give to the treasurer thereof the bond required; or to some other hospital for the insane.

DUTIES OF MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

SEC. 13. Insane persons, not thus sent to any hospital, shall be subject to examination as hereinafter provided. The municipal officers of towns shall constitute a board of examiners, and on complaint in writing of any relative, or of any justice of the peace in their town, they shall immediately inquire into the condition of any insane person therein; call before them all testimony necessary for a full understanding of the case; and if they think such person insane, and that his comfort and safety, or that of others interested, will thereby be promoted, they shall forthwith send him to the hospital, with a certificate stating the fact of his insanity, and the town in which he resided or was found at the time of examination, and directing the superintendent to receive and detain him until he is restored or discharged by law, or by the superintendent and trustees. They shall keep a record of their doings, and furnish a copy to any interested person requesting and paying for it.

SEC. 14. The officers ordering the commitment of a person unable to pay for his support may in writing certify that fact to the trustees, and that he has no relatives liable and of sufficient ability to pay for it; and if the trustees are satisfied that such certificate is true, the treasurer of the hospita

may charge to the State one dollar and fifty cents a week for his board, and deduct it from the charge made to the patient or town for his support.

DUTIES OF JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND QUORUM.

SEC. 15. Any person or corporation, deeming himself or the insane aggrieved by the decision of the board of examiners for or against the insanity, may appeal therefrom by claiming an appeal within five days after the decision is made known, naming a justice of the peace and quorum on his part, and appointing a time within three days thereafter, and a place in such town or an adjoining town for the hearing, and he shall procure the attendance of such justice at such time and place, if in his power, and if not he may select another; the board of examiners shall select another justice of the peace and quorum.

SEC. 16. If the two justices neglect or refuse to decide the appeal within three days after the time appointed for the hearing, or if the municipal officers neglect or refuse for three days after complaint is made to them to examine and decide any case of insanity in their town, complaint may be made by any relative of the insane, or by any other respectable person to two justices of the peace and quorum; and the two justices selected in either of the above modes, may call before them any proper testimony, and hear and decide the case. If they find the person insane, and that he will be more comfortable and safe to himself or others, they shall give a certificate for his commitment to the hospital like that described in section thirteen.

SEC. 17. Such justices shall keep a record of their doings and furnish a copy thereof to any person interested requesting and paying for it; those deciding an appeal shall be entitled to receive for their services two dollars a day and ten cents a mile for their travel, and shall determine which party shall pay it; those deciding an original case shall charge the same fees as for a criminal examination, to be paid by the person or corporation liable in the first instance for the support of the insane in the hospital.

SEC. 18. When such justices order a commitment to the hospital, the municipal officers of the town where the insane resides, or such other person as the justices direct, shall cause such order to be complied with forthwith at the expense of the town; and after such commitment is made, the justices shall decide and certify the expenses thereof.

EXPENSES OF SUPPORTING THE INSANE AT THE HOSPITAL.

SEC. 19. The certificate of commitment to the hospital after a legal examination, is sufficient evidence, in the first instance, to charge the town where the insane resided, or was found at the time of his arrest, for the expenses of his examination, commitment, and support in the hospital; but when his friends or others file a bond with the treasurer of the hospital, such town shall not be liable for his support, unless new action is had by reason of the inability of the patient or his friends longer to support him; and such action may be had in the same manner, and before the same tribunal, as if he had never been admitted to the hospital.

SEC. 20. The person or town, liable for the support of a person when lawfully committed to the hospital, is liable therefor, and for the expenses of his removal, when unlawfully committed and removed as provided in section nine; but the expenses of such removal shall not exceed ten cents a mile from the hospital to the place of commitment.

SEC. 21. Any town thus made chargeable in the first instance, and paying for the commitment and support of the insane at the hospital, may recover the amount paid from the insane, if able, or from persons legally liable for his support, or from the town where his legal settlement is, as if incurred for the expense of a pauper, but if he has no legal settlement in the state, such expenses shall be refunded by the state, and the governor and council shall audit all such claims and draw their warrant on the treasurer therefor. No insane person shall suffer any of the disabilities of pauperism nor be deemed a pauper, by reason of such support. But the time during which the insane person is so supported shall not be included in the period of residence necessary to change his settlement.

SEC. 22. The treasurer of the insane hospital shall charge and collect interest on all debts due to said hospital, from towns and individuals for board and clothing of patients, after thirty days from the time when they become due.

DISCHARGE OF THE INSANE.

SEC. 23. When any friend, person, or town liable for the support of a patient who has been in the hospital for six months, not committed by order of the supreme judicial court, nor afflicted with homicidal insanity, thinks that he is unreasonably detained, he may apply to the municipal officers of the town where the insane resides, and they shall inquire into the case, and summon before them any proper testimony, and their decision and order shall be binding on the parties. They shall tax legal costs and decide who shall pay them. If such application is unsuccessful, it shall not be made again until the expiration of another six months.

SEC. 24. When the overseers of a town, liable for the support of a patient at the hospital, are notified by mail by the superintendent, that he has recovered from his insanity, they shall cause him to be removed to their town; and if they neglect it for fifteen days, the superintendent shall cause it to be done at the expense of such town.

SEC. 25. When a patient is discharged from the hospital by the trustees, under section four, they shall cause the selectmen of the town, or the mayor of the city, from which such patient was received, to be immediately notified by mail, and on receipt of such notice said town or city shall cause such patient to be forthwith removed thereto; and if they neglect such removal for thirty days thereafter, such patient may be removed to said town or city by the trustees, or their order; and the superintendent, may maintain an action in his own name, against such city or town, for the recovery of all expenses necessarily incurred in the removal of such patient.

SEC. 26. The preceding sections do not apply to towns having less than two hundred inhabitants, but all insane persons found, and having their residence in such towns, who have no settlement within any town in the state, and who have no means of their own for support, or are without relatives able and liable to support them, shall be supported in the hospital at the expense of the state.

GUARDIANS FOR THE INSANE SENT TO THE HOSPITAL.

SEC. 27. When any man or unmarried woman, of twenty-one years of age, is sent to the hospital for insanity under this chapter, the municipal officers of the town where such insane resides, when they think it for his interest and to prevent waste of his property, may apply to the judge of probate for the same county for the appointment of a guardian, and the judge, on their certificate to that effect, without notice to the insane, shall forthwith appoint some suitable guardian residing in the same county who shall give bond as in other cases, and have reasonable compensation for his services, to be allowed by the judge and paid out of the estate; but he shall not be required to return any inventory, or exercise any other powers or duties of guardian for one year after his appointment, except to provide for the support of the insane and his family, and prevent waste of his property.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT OF THE HOSPITAL.

SEC. 28. Every person committed to the insane hospital by any court, as provided in section one of chapter one hundred and thirty-seven, shall be discharged by the superintendent, if not sent for by the court, during the next term thereof after his commitment, but he is liable to recommitment by the municipal officers of the town to which he belongs, if found to be insane, to be supported in the same manner as other persons committed by said officers.

SEC. 29. The superintendent shall keep posted, in conspicuous places about said hospital, printed cards containing the rules prescribed for the government of the attendants in charge of the patients.

SEC. 30. When it appears that any such attendant treats a patient with injustice or inhumanity, he shall immediately be discharged. When the superintendent is satisfied that any attendant intentionally abuses or ill-treats an inmate of the hospital, he shall discharge him at once, and make complaint of such abuse or ill-treatment before the proper court; and such attendant on conviction, shall be fined not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than ninety days.

SPECIAL VISITATION BY A COMMITTEE COMPOSED OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, AND A WOMAN.

SEC. 31. A committee of the council consisting of two, with whom shall be associated one woman, shall be appointed by the governor annually, who shall visit the hospital at their discretion to ascertain if the inmates thereof

are humanely treated, and they shall promptly report from time to time, every instance of intentional abuse or ill-treatment to the trustees and superintendent of the hospital, who shall take notice thereof, and cause the offender to be punished as required by the preceding section.

SEC. 32. If any wilful injury is inflicted by an officer, attendant, or employe of the hospital upon the person of any patient therein, and knowledge thereof comes to said committee of visitors, they shall report the fact immediately to said trustees and superintendent, and if the superintendent fails forthwith to complain thereof as required by section thirty, one of said visitors shall enter a complaint before the proper court. And in trials for such offences, the statement of any patient cognizant thereof, shall be taken and considered for what it is worth; and no one connected with the hospital shall sit upon the jury trying the case.

SEC. 33. In case of the sudden death of a patient in the hospital under circumstances of reasonable suspicion, a coroner's inquest shall be held as in other cases, and the committee of visitors shall cause a coroner to be immediately notified for that purpose.

SEC. 34. In all cases of preliminary proceedings for the commitment of any person to the hospital, the evidence and certificate of at least two respectable physicians, based upon due inquiry and personal examination of the person to whom insanity is imputed, shall be required to establish the fact of insanity, and a certified copy of the physicians' certificate shall accompany the person to be committed.

SEC. 35. If the committee of visitors becomes satisfied that an inmate of the hospital has been unnecessarily and wrongfully committed, or is unnecessarily detained and held as a patient therein, they shall apply to some judge of the supreme judicial court, or to the judge of the superior court, or court of probate within the county where the restraint exists, for a writ of habeas corpus, who shall issue the same, and cause the inmate to be brought before him, and after notice to the party procuring his commitment and a hearing of all interested in the question at issue, if satisfied that such inmate is not a proper subject for custody and treatment in the hospital, he shall discharge him from the hospital and restore him to liberty. But this section does not apply to the case of any person charged with, or convicted of crime and committed to the hospital by order of court.

SEC. 36. The names of the committee of visitors and the post office address of each shall be kept posted in every ward of the hospital, and every inmate shall be allowed to write when and whatever he pleases to them or either of them, unless otherwise ordered by a majority of the committee, in writing, which order shall continue in force until countermanded in writing, by said committee. And, for this purpose, every patient, if not otherwise ordered as aforesaid, shall be furnished by the superintendent, on request, with suitable materials for writing, inclosing and sealing letters. And the superintendent shall provide at the expense of the State securely locked letter boxes, easily accessible to all the in-

mates, to be placed in the hospital, into which such letters can be dropped by the writer. No officer, attendant, or employe of the hospital, shall have the means of reaching the contents of these boxes, but the letters in them shall be collected weekly by some member of the committee, or by such person as the committee authorize for the purpose who shall prepay such only as are addressed to some one of the committee, and deposit them in the post office without delay.

SEC. 37. It is the duty of the superintendent, or party having charge of any patient, to deliver to him any letter or writing to him directed, without opening or reading the same, *provided* that such letter has been forwarded by the committee, or is directed to such persons as the committee have authorized to send or to receive letters without the committee's inspection.

SEC. 38. The hospital shall be visited as often as once in every month by at least one member of the committee, and this visit shall be made at irregular, and not at stated periods; no previous notice, information, or intimation thereof shall be given or allowed to the superintendent, or any officer, attendant or employe of the hospital, but so far as possible, all visits shall be made unexpectedly to the superintendent and all others having the care of the hospital and its inmates; and in no case shall the committee, when making their visits through the wards, be accompanied by any officer or employe of the hospital, except upon the special request of some one of the committee.

SEC. 39. The committee of visitors shall make 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 requires, setting forth their doings and any facts with regard to the hospital which they deem important. The compensation of said committee is two dollars each a day, for the time actually spent visiting the hospital and actual travelling expenses; *provided*, that said committee do not receive compensation as councilors, for the same days in which said official visits are made to said hospital; and their accounts, including a reasonable sum for the letter carrier provided for in section thirty-six, shall be audited by the governor and council, who shall draw their warrant on the treasurer of state for the amount found due.

SEC. 40. Any person neglecting to perform the duties imposed upon him by this chapter is removable from office by the authority from whom he received his appointment, and if removed, is forever ineligible for office or place in the hospital.