

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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



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

DOCUMENTS

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF

THE LEGISLATURE

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE.

1865.

AUGUSTA:

STEVENS & SAYWARD, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1865.

REPORTS

OF THE

TRUSTEES AND SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

MAINE INSANE HOSPITAL.

DECEMBER, 1864.

Published agreeably to a Resolve approved March 16, 1855.

AUGUSTA:
STEVENS & SAYWARD, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1864.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

REV. RICHARD WOODHULL, Bangor.
ALCANDER BURBANK, M. D., Lewiston.
HON. GEORGE A. FROST, Spring Vale.
GEORGE COMSTOCK, Esq., Lubec.
JOHN T. GILMAN, M. D., Portland.
M. R. LUDWIG, M. D., Thomaston.

HENRY M. HARLOW, M. D., *Superintendent and Physician.*
SAMUEL S. EMERY, M. D., *Assistant Physician.*

JEFFERSON PARSONS, Esq., *Steward and Treasurer.*

MARIA JOHNSON, *Matron.*

REV. JOHN YOUNG, *Chaplain.*

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To the Honorable the Governor and Council of Maine :

The Trustees of the Maine Insane Hospital respectfully present this their Annual Report for the year ending November 30th, 1864.

While we have occasion for devout gratitude to God in view of the many blessings which he has bestowed on this Institution during another year, we have also occasion to bow with humble submission to his holy will under bereavements.

Our excellent Chaplain, Rev. John H. Ingraham, is no longer with us. As revered and beloved as he was by all, and as gladly as we would have detained him, he could not here abide, for the Lord called him to depart. His voice is no more heard at our chapel, nor at the bed-side of the sick. He has delivered his last message of love, has breathed his last prayer, and is gone to his rest and his reward. But his instructions, his christian counsels, his words of sympathy and tenderness will not be soon forgotten. "The memory of the just is blessed."

More recently we have been called to lament the removal of T. C. Allan, Esq., for many years the valued Steward and Treasurer of the Hospital. Mr. Allan proved himself to be a man of more than common abilities in every department of service and trust that was committed to his hands. Of unpretending manners, of unimpeachable integrity, of much thought and few words, of ready discernment in understanding men and things, of even temperament, modest, patient, kind, obliging, he discharged the various and laborious duties of his office, not only to the entire satisfaction of the Trustees, but even to their admiration. We deem the death of such a man a public calamity. But relying on Him, whose prerogative it is to give and to take away, we trust that the affairs of the Institution, although in these respects committed to other hands, will still be managed with like faithfulness and ability.

The places thus made vacant have been filled by the appointment of Rev. John Young, as Chaplain, and Mr. Jefferson Parsons, as Steward and Treasurer.

The Hospital has been visited monthly by committees of the Trustees, as the law requires. At each visit every part of the establishment is duly examined, and every one of the patients receives the attention of the Committee. Soon after the end of each quarter, a Committee, consisting of one-half of the members of the Board, minutely canvass the accounts and vouchers of the Treasurer. Each Visiting Committee makes a particular record of the condition of the Hospital at the time, and of such changes as may have occurred amongst the patients subsequent to the date of the last preceding record; and the Quarterly Committees make also a written certificate of the state of the Treasurer's books, and of the balance to be carried forward to the account of the following quarter.

From these several records it is found that the Hospital continues to be properly warmed and ventilated, its halls and dormitories and all other apartments kept clean and neat; the clothing and bedding of the patients well cared for; the food nutritious, abundant, and well prepared; the patients all carefully attended upon and rendered as comfortable as their several cases will admit; the farm also to be skillfully managed and rendered increasingly fertile, and the financial affairs of the Institution to be wisely and economically conducted:—all proving that the officers have continued to be, as heretofore, carefully attentive to their several duties, and their helpers also faithful to their trusts.

The present accommodations of the Hospital are suited for 250 patients only; but much of the time during the last two years a greater number have been provided for, by placing additional beds in several of the more spacious dormitories, and having them occupied by patients of the more quiet and orderly class. This arrangement is, however, considered to be only temporary, in the hope that the Legislature will provide for further accommodations at an early day.

In conformity to a resolve passed by the last Legislature, the Trustees have procured the services of an architect to form a plan for an additional wing to the Hospital edifice, and to furnish an estimate of its cost. The architect, Mr. F. H. Fassett, has at-

tended to that service, and his proposed plan and estimate of expense (\$36,000) we append to this Report.

We feel some embarrassment as to urging the immediate erection of this addition to the building, because of the large drafts on the Treasury of the State in consequence of the war ; but still, we cannot well avoid re-affirming our conviction of the almost indispensable need of such an enlargement. This subject was considered at some length in the Report of the Superintendent in 1859, on page 17, and also in the Report of the Trustees in 1860, on pages 8 and 9, in which was urged, amongst other considerations, the great desirableness of a further classification of patients than present accommodations render possible. The suggestions then made need not be here repeated, but we trust the Legislature will give them their due weight.

In this connection, it seems proper also to notice that the number of chronic cases of insanity amongst our patients must necessarily be expected to increase. Already there are many in the Hospital who will probably need to remain here for years ; and even if the additions to this number hereafter should be relatively small, as compared with the number cured, still the whole number of such cases will soon be sufficiently large to occupy more than half of the room now existing.

Moreover, the fact should be kept in view that men acquitted of crime on the plea of insanity before our judicial tribunals, are sent here by order of the Court, to remain until discharged by the same authority. To say nothing further than has already been suggested in former Reports, as to the propriety of having such patients, especially those of homicidal propensities, kept apart from the more quiet and hopeful classes, it is to be apprehended that even their very number will soon require an increase of room for their accommodation.

The price of board for patients has been with the Trustees a subject of much thought. At the last annual meeting of the Board it was hoped that two dollars and seventy-five cents a week would be sufficient for the then coming year. But owing to the great and unexpected increase in the price of almost all articles of food, and of other needful supplies, it became evident in the course of a few months that board could not longer be afforded at that price. Therefore at a special meeting of the Board, held in August last, the price was fixed for the present at three dollars and fifty cents a

week. A more minute examination of the subject at the present meeting, with all the data in hand for forming an accurate result, distinctly shows that under existing circumstances the price of board must remain at the rate last named, together with the usual additional charge to patients occupying private parlors. By this arrangement we hope to secure the treasury from loss during the coming year. And as soon as circumstances will permit, the Trustees will be happy to change the price to a lower rate.

Under permission given by the Legislature at its last session, an exchange of land with Dr. R. A. Cony has been effected, by which the eastern line of the Hospital farm has been made straight, and both parties have been better accommodated than before. In completing this arrangement it was found advisable so to run the new line as to take in more land into the Hospital farm than was embraced in the portion cut off from it, the difference being ten acres and eighty square rods. By previous agreement the price of the land so added was to be thirty dollars per acre; so that the balance to be paid by the Hospital was three hundred and fifteen dollars (\$315). We propose to ask the Legislature to make provision for this item of expenditure, in providing for some other wants of the Hospital, which we here proceed to specify.

We find on examination that it has become necessary to make a considerable amount of repairs on buildings in the course of the coming summer. In the main edifice of the Hospital the floors, and their supporting timbers, of the bathing rooms and adjacent closets, are evidently beginning to decay and ought to be renewed. This seems to be the fact in nearly all of the bathing rooms except in those of the north wing, which was erected only a few years since. The cost of these repairs is estimated at fifteen hundred dollars (\$1500).

It is also found that the sills of one of the large barns, and those of the stable, have become so decayed as to need renewing without delay. The necessary expense would probably be not far from two hundred dollars.

It seems very important also that a proper shed should be built for protecting the carts and wagons of the farm from constant exposure to the weather. At present they are necessarily left without cover in all states of weather, both in summer and in winter, for want of a convenient shelter. An outlay of two hundred dollars for a convenient shed for such vehicles would furnish the

accommodations needed; and we hope the work may be done in connection with the repairing of the barn.

We deem it necessary, therefore, to ask the Legislature for an appropriation of sufficient amount to meet these several wants, namely:

Balance arising from exchange of land,	\$315 00
Repairs on Hospital edifice,	1,500 00
Repairs on barn and stable,	200 00
Shed for farming vehicles,	200 00
	<hr/>
Amounting to the sum of	2,215 00
To which we should add for the purpose of inside painting,	285 00
	<hr/>
Total,	\$2,500 00

The income from the library funds is expended under the direction of a special Committee of the Trustees, partly for books of permanent value, and partly for newspapers and magazines, which many of the patients read with interest and profit. The libraries now contain about twenty-five hundred volumes, selected with special reference to the wants of such an institution, with a good proportion of standard works. The library funds, consisting of the sum of three thousand dollars, remain invested in bonds of the State of Maine.

For other details of information, especially on what relates to the sanitary condition of the Hospital, we respectfully refer to the Report of the Superintendent.

Trusting for guidance to the Great Source of all wisdom, and renewedly imploring the Divine benediction on this institution and all its inmates, we enter on another year with the hope that this noble charity of our State will continue to be a rich blessing in the community, and increasingly useful to all whose mental disorders require its benefits.

Appended hereunto are the Report of the Committee on the Accounts as left by the late Treasurer, T. C. Allan, Esq.; the Report of the present Treasurer; the Report of the Committee on Libraries; the Report of the Committee on Inventory; and the Report of the Chaplain;—and also the plan and estimate of F. H. Fassett,

architect, relating to the enlargement of the Hospital, accompanied with architectural drawings.

All which is respectfully submitted,

RICHARD WOODHULL,
A. BURBANK,
GEORGE A. FROST,
GEORGE COMSTOCK,
M. R. LUDWIG,
JOHN T. GILMAN.

INSANE HOSPITAL, Augusta, Dec. 2, 1864.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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

GENTLEMEN :—Once more we are at the end of another year of hospital life, when it becomes our privilege as well as duty to lay before you the annual report of the Maine Insane Hospital.

The year just closed has been one of general prosperity. It has brought with it, however, the usual cares and perplexities, doubts and anxieties, incident to such an institution ; but through the blessing of Divine Providence, we have been successfully carried through them all, and we can now sum up the fruits of labor with as good a degree of satisfaction as at any former period.

The success attending the efforts of the past year furnishes abundant reason for thankfulness to the Giver of all good, and is sufficient to cheer and encourage all who are engaged in the great work of ameliorating the condition of the insane.

There were in the hospital at the close of last year, November 30, 1863, two hundred and sixty-five patients—one hundred and twenty-eight males, and one hundred and thirty-seven females. There have been received since, one hundred and twenty-four—eighty males and forty-four females ; making a total under treatment of three hundred and eighty-nine—two hundred and eight males, and one hundred and eighty-one females.

There have been discharged during the year, one hundred and thirty-five—eighty males and fifty-five females ; leaving two hundred and fifty-four under treatment on the 30th of November, 1864—one hundred and twenty-eight males, and one hundred and twenty-six females.

The condition of those discharged was as follows : recovered, forty-nine—thirty-three males and sixteen females ; improved, twenty-two—fourteen males and eight females ; unimproved, eleven—four males and seven females ; thirty males and twenty-three females have died.

It has fallen to our lot to administer in the last illness of an unusual number of our household during the past year. Sickness and death have seemed to vie with each other in relieving the poor sufferers from their mental bondage, and it was our privilege to accompany the afflicted souls and smooth their way to the dark river, where the overhanging clouds lifted, and the spirits unfettered hied away to the unknown shore—the land of the hereafter.

In the month of April, a new form of disease made its appearance in one of the female wards, marked in the onset by a sense of lassitude, severe chills, cold extremities, pains in the head and back, nausea and vomiting; then followed symptoms of inflammation of the spinal marrow or its membranes, congestion of the brain, paralysis, &c.

On the second day of the attack, rose-colored spots usually appeared on the face, neck and chest. The disease ran its course in from twelve hours to ten days. There were some fifteen cases, including patients and assistants, five of which proved fatal, the others recovered. Our treatment consisted in the use of cathartics in the first stage of the disease, followed with diuretics, sudorifics, tonics and stimulants.

In the month of August, more extra sickness of a dysenteric type made its appearance. It continued through September and October, and carried off many of our aged and infirm patients, who had resided in the hospital from one to eighteen years. Their enfeebled, attenuated constitutions could resist but feebly the onward progress of additional disease, and they easily passed from among the living. Owing to this, and the sickness in April above referred to, the per cent. of deaths this year amounts to about fourteen, which is somewhat larger than for a number of years before.

The causes of death in those deceased during the year were: consumption, thirteen; dysentery, eight; typhus fever, five; exhaustive mania, five; inflammatory sore throat, four; epilepsy, three; general paralysis, three; chronic diarrhœa, two; dropsy, two; congestion of the lungs, one; marasmus, one; old age, one; inflammation of the bowels, one; chronic mania, one; congestion of the brain, one; suicide, one. Two died in December, one in January, one in February, two in March, eight in April, three in May, three in June, five in July, three in August, nine in September, thirteen in October, and three in November.

We find the following to be the civil condition of those admitted the past year: thirty-one males and twenty-five females were married; forty-six males and twelve females were single; three were widowers and seven were widows.

The causes of insanity assigned in those admitted during the year are: ill health, twenty-eight; intemperance, eleven; over-exertion, nine; masturbation, eight; domestic affliction, eight; epilepsy, seven; pecuniary trouble, four; injury of head, three; turn of life, three; puerperal, three; disappointed affection, two; decay of old age, two; excessive bathing, one; excessive use of opium in infancy, one; general paralysis, one; sun stroke, one; unknown, thirty-two.

The hospital was first opened for the reception of patients in October, 1840. Since that time, two thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven have been admitted. Two thousand five hundred and thirteen have been discharged; of whom one thousand one hundred and forty-eight recovered, four hundred and eighty-four improved, four hundred and sixty were unimproved, and four hundred and twenty-one died.

The following Table gives a view of the operations of the Hospital from its commencement to the present time.

Year.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Whole number under treatment.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Greatest number in Hospital on any day.	Least number in Hospital on any day.	Remaining at end of year.	Daily average number for the year.
1840-1	120	80	129	36	14	24	5	70	1	52	48
1841-2	89	72	141	32	16	19	5	73	50	65	59
1842-3	86	84	151	32	16	31	5	72	58	68	65
1843-4	83	75	151	30	16	23	3	79	55	76	70
1844-5	99	90	175	39	21	26	7	89	71	85	80
1845-6	102	87	187	46	22	14	5	107	80	101	93
1846-7	124	100	225	53	17	20	10	125	98	124	108
1847-8	128	125	252	60	31	14	20	135	117	127	112
1848-9	123	110	250	65	22	19	14	139	121	139	126
1849-50	110	120	249	66	25	21	14	155	123	124	137
1850-1	75	122	199	22	28	40	32	125	30	76	75
1851-2	48	42	124	23	4	8	7	34	76	84	79
1852-3	126	189	210	45	14	15	15	120	84	119	109
1853-4	109	114	228	49	15	18	32	140	114	115	129
1854-5	128	88	243	41	14	14	19	155	114	155	134
1855-6	149	114	304	54	22	19	19	194	151	190	167
1856-7	144	126	334	69	24	19	14	215	190	208	204
1857-8	126	126	334	59	25	18	24	225	205	208	213
1858-9	149	120	357	58	22	23	17	240	205	237	222
1859-60	136	133	373	63	22	17	31	246	227	240	236
1860-1	135	123	375	55	25	16	27	255	239	252	248
1861-2	125	119	377	57	24	19	19	263	244	258	254
1862-3	118	111	376	52	21	14	24	266	242	265	254
1863-4	124	135	389	49	22	11	53	273	247	254	263

Table showing the number of Monthly Admissions since the opening of the Hospital.

Admitted.	1840-1.		1841-2.		1842-3.		1843-4.		1844-5.		1845-6.		1846-7.		1847-8.		1848-9.		1849-50.		1850-1.		1851-2.		1852-3.		1853-4.		1854-5.		1855-6.		1856-7.		1857-8.		1858-9.		1859-60.		1860-1.		1861-2.		1862-3.		1863-4.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
October, . .	5	3	7	4	5	3	5	2	3	5	5	6	3	1	10	10	5	3	5	5	8	3	2	3	1	2	6	7	3	1	6	11	8	8	5	3	5	2	8	9	5	6	6	7	5	9	6	4	244
November, .	9	4	2	1	1	2	5	4	4	4	2	1	2	8	3	5	5	11	2	9	2	4	6	2	4	1	2	6	3	2	7	7	6	4	9	4	3	4	6	3	10	3	9	5	4	5	4	4	214
December, .	8	1	3	3	4	0	4	3	3	6	5	2	3	4	5	2	2	2	7	4	0	2	2	3	11	3	4	4	6	5	4	2	10	3	7	4	3	2	6	3	5	1	10	3	5	3	2	4	188
January, . .	5	2	5	1	1	1	2	4	3	1	6	1	4	4	4	2	5	6	5	1	6	3	2	3	6	1	6	9	2	5	6	5	7	4	3	3	6	2	9	4	4	6	2	3	2	2	9	4	185
February, .	7	4	4	0	5	2	2	5	2	0	1	2	2	4	7	4	4	3	2	2	4	3	2	0	6	3	3	5	7	4	7	3	3	5	6	3	4	4	4	3	7	4	5	1	6	4	6	3	177
March, . . .	7	8	1	2	4	4	2	3	3	4	5	6	3	3	6	3	3	3	5	5	2	4	3	2	9	4	7	7	3	6	8	6	8	7	6	3	6	4	9	2	6	6	6	4	7	2	5	2	225
April, . . .	10	4	6	6	3	1	3	3	1	4	4	6	4	1	5	6	5	7	7	3	6	1	2	1	6	2	6	4	11	2	7	7	4	7	8	5	10	8	2	4	9	7	2	8	7	3	4	2	234
May,	4	5	8	7	4	3	6	3	6	7	4	4	9	5	2	7	5	4	6	9	7	2	4	0	4	4	2	8	7	8	4	6	6	5	11	7	5	6	10	7	6	5	9	2	4	5	5	5	262
June,	8	6	6	6	12	3	6	1	11	5	3	5	8	7	5	4	9	7	6	2	3	4	6	3	4	2	5	4	6	1	8	4	6	8	6	8	9	10	6	6	5	5	6	5	7	4	6	7	274
July,	4	1	5	3	3	2	2	2	3	4	4	7	7	6	8	5	5	7	6	6	2	3	0	0	4	7	7	3	6	4	10	6	6	5	8	5	9	6	7	6	3	4	3	5	4	6	8	2	229
August, . . .	2	3	1	3	3	7	3	2	7	4	5	5	9	2	9	6	5	7	4	6	4	4	1	0	6	6	6	4	3	3	7	5	5	7	4	5	13	5	6	8	6	7	7	5	4	8	11	1	244
September, .	3	2	2	5	6	2	6	5	4	7	4	10	9	2	7	7	8	5	5	2	2	1	5	1	2	4	5	8	2	6	10	8	9	7	5	4	7	5	5	9	5	10	6	10	7	6	6	261	

We have received several patients during the year, whose insanity was connected with the crime of arson, committed by order of court for observation. A type of insanity exhibiting this peculiar manifestation is much more common than is generally supposed, and it is gratifying to find that our courts of justice recognize the fact, and discriminate between those who are maliciously guilty, and those who are not by reason of disease. The time has been, when all such cases which we term pyromania, now in the hospital, would have been tried, convicted, and consigned to the State Prison. The same may be said of many other cases of insanity connected with some criminal act, now treated in our hospitals for the insane.

It may not be out of place to say a word in this connection with regard to making separate provision for this class of the insane, which would obviate the necessity of placing them in the same institution with others. It is urged quite strenuously by some, that they could be best served in a distinct and separate hospital specially designed for their accommodation. It is also claimed that greater advantage would arise to those patients who have not this peculiar form of disease, by such an arrangement. In one State, at least, that of New York, such an institution has been established at Auburn, and has been in operation for several years past, with what success I am not fully informed. From the light I have at present upon the subject, and from the impressions received during some years of experience in the treatment of all forms and phases of insanity, I cannot see the advantages which a separate hospital for insane criminals would have over our ordinary State institutions for all classes of the insane.

As to the benefits which might accrue to those who have no crime connected with their insanity, I do not apprehend it would amount to so much as contemplated by its advocates. In our view of the subject, there would be as much propriety in making separate provision for every other variety of insanity, as for this. No one, unless we except the advocates of the colonization or cottage treatment of the insane, now being somewhat agitated abroad, would think of building a hospital especially for cases of suicidal mania alone—for those who have the prominent symptom of wealth and greatness—and for those who fancy themselves kings and queens—for those who personate in imagination the Supreme Being—for those who feel that they have committed the unpardonable sin or sinned away the day of grace—and for every other variety

of delusion or hallucination manifested by the disease. The question then arises, why provide a half-way house between the ordinary State Hospital and the State Prison for the insane who happen to have the prominent symptom of their malady manifesting itself in burglary, theft, arson, homicide, or any other criminal act?

In our opinion every requisite advantage for promoting the comfort, safety and restoration of all types of insanity, may be derived at our common State hospitals for the insane, provided there are liberal accommodations for a proper classification of the inmates.

Considerable is being said and written by alienist physicians in Europe (and it is beginning to influence the minds of some in this country), upon the subject of colonizing the insane, or establishing cottage asylums.

The plan is a novel one, and we are inclined to think a little Utopian. We question if it can ever be adopted with any degree of practicability in America, where the character and habits of the insane differ as widely as those of the sane population.

In the *Journal of Mental Science* for October last, we find some suggestions, with plans for a cottage asylum, by Dr. E. Toller, Medical Superintendent of the Gloucester Lunatic Asylum, England, which he read last July before the Association of Medical Officers of Asylums and Hospitals for the Insane.

He suggests that accommodations be erected in the form of detached cottages on an estate of 100 acres, sufficient for 525 patients, including both sexes, "this being," he says, "the largest number I consider a Superintendent can give the necessary attention to." Each cottage he would have accommodate fifteen patients. "The plan," he says, "consists of twenty-nine detached cottages; two male and female infirmaries, each holding forty-five patients; two houses for male and female stores; a building comprising the committee room, superintendent's office, assistant superintendent's rooms, visiting and reception rooms all adjoining, on the ground floor, and over these is the entertainment room, which measures 80 by 40 feet. The chapel is between the laundry and central building just alluded to. The laundry and wash-house occupy an open space at a distance away from the building." The farm buildings, gas-house, cemetery, brew-house and bake-house he places at a convenient distance from the other buildings. The Superintendent's residence to be in a central commanding situation.

In advocating this plan for asylums, he dwells mainly upon four

points, viz: moral influence, classification, the health and comfort of the patients, and economy of management.

According to the estimates of the county architect, the expense of such an establishment, without the land, is put down at £38,550.

A plan of asylum somewhat similar to the above has been established and is now in operation at Gheel, Belgium; another at Clermont, twelve miles from Paris, called "Fitz-James."

The same need for further Hospital accommodations, which has existed for several years past, alluded to in former reports, still continues; and we cannot, in justice to the suffering insane of the State, refrain from calling your attention to the subject once again. We are glad to know that the last Legislature seriously considered the matter, and took some initiatory steps towards the erection of a new wing for female patients.

The Trustees were authorized to procure plans and specifications for such a wing, and report to the next Legislature. It is hoped when that report is laid before the honorable body, it will receive such attention as the importance of the subject demands, and that an appropriation will be made to commence operations at once. If the work should be commenced early the ensuing spring, some two years would necessarily elapse before the wing could be ready for occupation; therefore, the earlier the movement is made, the sooner the want will be relieved.

In the moral treatment of those placed under our care, it is always our aim first to secure their confidence. This can be done in the same manner as we would gain the confidence of any one else, by plain, honest, truthful dealing at all times and under all circumstances. Nothing has a more pernicious effect upon the insane than to practice a system of lying and deception with them. Many consider it perfectly laudable and proper to deceive the insane. They think the difference will never be noticed by them if the most palpable falsehood is told; when, in fact, they are often most keen and sensitive—most fully alive to what is truthful and honest. They can discern a quibble as quickly as many who are more fortunate. Like children, they always require the truth in their management. No one, we believe, can afford, or ought to afford, to falsify his word to any individual, much less to an insane person.

We deprecate the too common practice of deception which is so often employed in bringing friends to the Hospital. The evil effect is sometimes observed for weeks and months. It neutralizes not a

little the moral power employed in their treatment, and, perhaps, prolongs the malady. Having been deceived by their best friends, in whom they always placed the most implicit confidence, and from whom they had never before received anything but the open truth, their confidence in every body is shaken, and they begin to doubt and distrust all who have to do with them.

The salutary influence arising to the inmates from the use of books from our excellent library, and the newspapers which come to us regularly every week, is plainly observed. Without these helps, we should be deprived of valuable aid in the moral management of many interesting cases.

Amusing games of various kinds are employed for those who desire them.

Religious services have been held in our chapel every Sabbath evening, conducted by our late lamented Chaplain, Rev. J. H. Ingraham, and his excellent successor, Rev. John Young.

By reference to the Steward's Report, it will be seen that the farm and garden have, as usual, yielded their plenty, and, notwithstanding the severe drouth of the season, we are well supplied with vegetables for culinary and other purposes. The large capacious barns are filled with hay and grain. This department of the Institution is satisfactorily managed, and could not well be dispensed with; it is of incalculable value to our household. While it affords ample means for out-door exercise to all of the male patients who desire it, we are continually receiving benefits in the way of products—fruits of a few hours' daily labor, making no inconsiderable item in lessening the weekly expense of those who require hospital treatment.

We have so often alluded in former reports to the importance of some useful employment as an auxiliary means in the treatment and restoration of the insane to mental soundness, that it is hardly necessary to speak of it again in this connection.

That the insane are benefitted by some gentle manual labor in which they may be persuaded to engage, no one who has had experience in their management can deny. It diverts the mind into new channels, invigorates the physical health, promotes digestion, and induces sleep by night, which of all other conditions is the most important to this class of sufferers.

Mingling with the sad events of the past year, we are called to record the death of our venerable and much esteemed Chaplain, Rev. John H. Ingraham. In the removal of this good man from

among us, we have lost a faithful spiritual adviser, a warm, sincere friend, and a devout Christian—one who through the ten years of his labor of love with us, ever felt the liveliest interest in all that pertained to the Hospital, especially that which concerned the afflicted patients. For them his large heart was wont to gush with the deepest love and sympathy, as he poured into their souls the oil of consolation drawn from the deep wells of holy writ, and his own rich experience.

We shall ever cherish his memory as worthy of a place by the side of those large benefactors of the Hospital who like him have "gone before." While *they* gave of their earthly treasure for the temporal wants of this unfortunate class, *he* unfolded and spread before them spiritual comforts, durable riches, almost "without money and without price."

It is pleasant to feel that while all that is mortal of this earthly saint has its resting place almost within a stone's throw of the Hospital, his heavenly spirit may be as a guardian angel hovering over this devoted spot where he so loved to labor when among us.

Coming nearer, and widening still more the breach in our corps of officers, is another sad event, that of the decease of our highly respected Steward and Treasurer, T. C. Allan, Esq., who has filled for eleven years the important and responsible trust with rare honesty and fidelity.

Possessing great generosity and kindness of heart, with sound judgment, wisdom and skill, he had enshrined himself in the hearts of the people with whom he had to do, and the loss to the Hospital and to the community can be repaired with no little difficulty.

The office made vacant by Mr. Allan's decease was filled at a special meeting of the Trustees by the appointment of Mr. Jefferson Parsons, and he has performed the duties of the office since the first of September in a creditable and satisfactory manner. His long connection with the Hospital had rendered him eminently fitted for the new position, and we are gratified in being able to secure one who has had so much practical experience in that department.

The duties of Chaplain, since the decease of Rev. J. H. Ingraham, have been faithfully performed by Rev. John Young of Augusta, and we sincerely hope his services may be permanently secured.

We appreciate more than ever the liberality of those who have kindly continued gratuitously to send us their weekly journals, since the price of paper material, and other expenses attending their publication, have so much advanced.

The following papers have been regularly received for distribu-

tion among our patients the past year: Kennebec Journal, Maine Farmer, Gospel Banner, Augusta; Hallowell Gazette, Hallowell; Gardiner Home Journal, Gardiner; American Sentinel, Bath; Christian Mirror, State of Maine Press, Portland Transcript, Portland; Maine Democrat, Saco; Democrat and Free Press, Rockland; Republican Journal, Belfast; Ellsworth American, Ellsworth; Machias Union, Machias Republican, Machias; Loyal Sun Rise, Presque Isle; Eastport Sentinel, Eastport; Whig and Courier, Bangor; Republican Clarion, Skowhegan; Eastern Mail, Waterville; Lewiston Falls Journal, Lewiston; and The Morning Star, Dover, N. H.

Our thanks are due to Ex-Gov. Coburn and his late Council for some nice steel engravings intended for our convalescent wards. We are also grateful to the last Legislature for a timely appropriation of one hundred dollars as means to procure frames for the pictures.

To the Board of Trustees I am specially indebted for their uniform and continued kindness in granting all needed counsel and advice touching the welfare of the institution.

We are under grateful obligations to N. Cram, Esq., of Portland, for the gift of a fine toned melodeon, which we have placed in our chapel. It is used on all occasions of religious service, and adds much to the interest of the exercises.

Our thanks are due to Hon. Lot M. Morrill and Hon. J. G. Blaine for several packages of horticultural and agricultural seeds; also to — Titcomb, Esq., of Washington, D. C., for several volumes of valuable Senatorial documents for our library.

To my associates in office, Dr. S. S. Emery, Assistant Physician, Jefferson Parsons, Esq., Steward and Treasurer, and Miss Johnson, the Matron, I am truly grateful for their kind and hearty cooperation in carrying forward the important work of the institution. I am happy to acknowledge also the valuable services of the Supervisors, Mr. Hodgkins and Mrs. Parsons, who are ever prompt and faithful in performing the duties of their positions.

The attendants, nurses, and assistants generally, merit my approbation for their fidelity and efficiency in the discharge of their various duties.

Firmly relying on Divine Providence in all our affairs, and hoping for the continuance of the same good will and wishes of a generous people so long enjoyed, we commence anew the work of another year, promising to do what we can for the relief and benefit of those placed under our care.

HENRY M. HARLOW.

MAINE INSANE HOSPITAL, NOV. 30, 1864.

APPENDIX.

Report of the Committee on the accounts of T. C. ALLAN, Esq.,
late Treasurer of the Insane Hospital, showing the state and condition of the Treasury on the 28th day of August, 1864, when his administration terminated by death :

PAYMENTS.		
Balance due the Treasurer in last account,		\$4,358 51
Cash paid for provisions,		13,292 78
" labor,		5,216 94
" fuel and lights,		4,400 49
" clothing,		2,423 68
" medicine,		409 75
" furniture,		782 45
" coffins and fixtures,		466 85
" repairs and improvements,		697 96
" stationery and postage,		192 17
" soap,		71 91
Miscellaneous,		279 70
Balance paid to J. Parsons, Treasurer,		303 97
		32,897 16
RECEIPTS		
Cash from patients for board, clothing, &c.,		31,258 81
Balance due the estate of T. C. Allan,		1,638 35

GEO. COMSTOCK, } *Committee on*
GEO. A. FROST, } *Treasurer's Accl's.*

To the Trustees of the Maine Insane Hospital :

GENTLEMEN :—The following report of the financial affairs of the Hospital from September 1, 1864, to November 30, 1864, is respectfully submitted, viz :

PAYMENTS.		
Cash paid for provisions,		\$6,777 21
“ labor,		3,736 55
“ fuel and lights,		1,794 80
“ clothing,		568 06
“ medicine,		180 90
“ furniture,		42 23
“ coffins and fixtures,		126 02
“ repairs,		510 63
“ stationery and postage,		49 89
Balance paid for exchange of land,		315 00
Miscellaneous,		119 45
		14,220 74
RECEIPTS.		
Cash from patients for board, clothing, &c.,		11,972 56
Loan on bills payable,		2,000 00
Balance due the Treasurer,		248 18
		14,220 74
RESOURCES.		
Liabilities against the Hospital,		13,195 70
Debts due the Hospital,		13,126 56
		69 14
The products of the farm are as follows :		
150 tons of hay at \$20 per ton,		3,000 00
12 tons of straw at \$8 per ton,		96 00
55 bushels of oats at 85c. per bushel,		46 75
334 bushels of barley at \$1.50 per bushel,		501 00
820 bushels of beets at 40c. per bushel,		328 00
355 bushels of turnips at 40c. per bushel,		142 00
25 bushels of corn at \$1 80 per bushel,		45 00
150 bushels of apples at 75c. per bushel,		112 50
30 bushels of beans at \$2.50 per bushel,		75 00
1,800 bushels of potatoes at 60c. per bushel,		1,080 00
2,000 pounds of squashes at 2c. per pound,		40 00
1,000 heads of cabbage at 8c. per head,		80 00
11,550 pounds of pork at 15c. per pound,		1,732 50
Milk (from pasturing) at 4c. per quart,		700 00
Stock and produce sold,		623 64
		8,602 39

JEFFERSON PARSONS, *Treasurer and Steward.*

INSANE HOSPITAL, November 30, 1864.

INSANE HOSPITAL, December 2, 1864.

To the Trustees:

The undersigned, Committee on Libraries, have purchased during the past year ninety-eight volumes of books and a large assortment of newspapers and other periodicals for the use of patients.

Paid for books,	\$153 00
Paid for papers and magazines,	44 65
Total expended,	\$197 65

The Library funds, which amount to \$3,000, remain invested in Six per cent. bonds of the State of Maine.

Respectfully submitted.

R. WOODHULL, }
J. L. CUTLER, } *Committee.*

Schedule of Stock and Personal Property belonging to the Maine Insane Hospital, December 1, 1864.

4 horses,	\$500 00
3 yokes oxen,	550 00
21 cows, at \$30,	630 00
9 young cattle,	175 00
25 swine, \$40,	1,000 00
50 pigs, \$4,	200 00
70 cords wood,	475 00
260 tons coal, cost \$13,	3,380 00
50 bushels charcoal, cost 20c.,	10 00
2 barrels clear pork, \$45,	90 00
6,000 pounds beef, 10½c.,	630 00
1,700 pounds butter, 45c.,	765 00
3,200 pounds sugar, 22c.,	704 00
140 pounds tea, cost \$1.08,	151 20
525 gallons molasses, 78c.,	409 50
75 gallons syrup, \$1.15,	86 25
40 bushels onions, cost \$1.85,	74 00
25 bushels beans, \$3,	75 00
1,400 bushels potatoes, 60c.,	840 00
750 bushels beets, 40c.,	300 00
200 bushels turnips, 40c.,	80 00
2½ bushels cranberries, \$4,	10 00
100 pounds currants, 20c.,	20 00
125 barrels flour, cost \$12 75,	1,593 75
250 bushels corn, cost \$1.85,	462 50
1,500 pounds squash, 2c.,	30 00

Schedule of Personal Property, (Continued.)

4 barrels apples, \$3,	\$12 00
10 pairs thick boots, \$5¼,	52 50
2 pairs shoes, \$2,	4 00
100 pairs wool hose, 62½c.,	62 50
Crockery and glass ware now on hand,	150 00
Medicines on hand,	150 00
2,000 pounds fish, 6½c.,	130 00
Soap, starch and spices,	60 00
200 pounds cheese, 23c.,	46 00
Cabbages,	20 00
110 tons hay, \$20,	2,200 00
12 tons straw, \$10,	120 00
70 sheepskins, \$2,	140 00
Hay scales,	125 00
Furniture in use,	5,600 00
Carriages and farming tools,	1,275 00
Fire engine and apparatus,	1,000 00
Vaughan library,	300 00
McLellan library,	400 00
McLellan library fund,	500 00
Col. Black library,	1,000 00
Col. Black library fund,	2,500 00
Framed engravings,	300 00
Total,	\$29,388 20

M. R. LUDWIG, }
 GEO. A. FROST, } *Committee.*
 GEO. COMSTOCK, }

To the Trustees of the Maine Insane Hospital:

GENTLEMEN:—Soon after the decease of the former worthy chaplain of the Hospital, the Rev. John H. Ingraham, which occurred in the month of April last, I was invited to occupy the place thus made vacant, and accordingly entered upon the services of the chaplaincy on the first day of May.

It was with some hesitation that I entered upon the duties of the station, viewing it to be somewhat a peculiar work to administer the consolations of the gospel to minds disordered and "bound by physical disease." But from the short experience I have had in this work, I am persuaded that the gospel, with its words of comfort and promise, is adapted to this class of persons as well as to others of sound minds.

In our associations for public worship, it has been my purpose and design to select such subjects, and dwell upon such themes, as are calculated to *encourage*, rather than *depress*, and to present the truths and promises of the Bible in that spirit of tenderness which is designed to awaken hope, and inspire confidence, and so far as practicable, to lead the afflicted to look for the dawning of a brighter day, when their sorrows which have endured for a long dark night, shall bring to them joy on some future morning.

I have been enabled by Divine assistance to perform public service in the Hospital chapel on every Sunday evening, at 6 o'clock, up to the present time, and have attended eleven funerals of persons, the most of whom had no friends to convey their remains to former homes, or follow them to the silent grave. On all occasions of public religious services, the attendance has been good, and the congregations as quiet and attentive as could be expected. And there is substantial evidence that the services of the sanctuary have a most salutary and soothing effect on minds thus afflicted and disordered. And what adds a *peculiar charm* to these services, is the vocal and instrumental music of the excellent choir, led by the worthy Superintendent.

In my visits to the galleries and rooms of the patients, I have endeavored to secure their confidence as a friend, by taking them by the hand, and inquiring after their health, and speaking a cheering and kind word to them ; and also conversing and praying with the sick who desire it.

In conclusion, I am happy to say, that in all my intercourse with the patients and attendants, I have met with the kindest and most respectful consideration. And I cannot speak in too high commendation of the very kind attention I have received at all times from the Superintendent and his assistant and all others connected with the government of the institution.

All which is respectfully submitted, by

Yours, with respect,

JOHN YOUNG.

AUGUSTA, November, 1864.

The following paper was presented by Mr. F. H. Fassett,
Architect, with Drawings.

Specifications of the materials and works necessary in building a new wing on the Insane Hospital at Augusta, Maine, according to the accompanying plans, elevations and sections annexed, and the conditions subjoined.

Excavate the ground for the basement or cellar according to the area of the plan, and to the depth requisite to bring the level of the first floor with the level of the floor of the present wing.

Remove from time to time all rocks, stones and soil from such excavations not wanted there and all rubbish that accumulates about and in the building—the same to be carried to such place or places as may be agreed upon before entering into the contract.

Dig trenches for the foundation walls one foot six inches lower than the level of the cellar floor.

Dig trenches for the footings of all piers one foot six inches lower than the level of the cellar floor, and of the requisite width. Excavate for the foundation of the stone steps to the depth requisite to be secure from frost.

Should the earth prove to be loose, then excavate to a depth requisite to make a solid foundation. If ledge be found so as to be in the way, then such price per yard will be paid the contractor as may be agreed upon before entering into the contract.

Provide a shed for all lime and cement used to prevent its injury by exposure. The mortar used shall be made in the best manner of the best lime and cement, using cask for cask, with sharp clean sand. All the foundations and stone work to be laid in with hydraulic cement mortar.

Lay the foundation walls with large quarry-faced stone, flat-bedded, and of nearly equal thickness. The wall to be carried up to the water-table of the thickness marked on the plans. After the work is seasoned, fill in and well ram the earth around the walls.

Build cellar partitions of good hard brick, as per plans.

Build a barrel-drain of brick and cement having a clear bore of eighteen inches. The same to extend from the north-east corner

of the building to such place as may be agreed upon. Build barrel-drains of brick and cement from water-closets fifteen inches clear bore to connect with main drain. Construct stench-traps where shown on the plans—the same to be rendered water-tight with cement; and provide and fix sink-stones over the same, as per plans.

Take down carefully the end of the wing where the new wing is to join—the stone work to be used for the north end of the new wing.

Take down the brick walls in the old wing, and rebuild the same according to the plans. All the materials that can be used taken out carefully and replaced in a workmanlike manner.

The walls of the building outside are to be of rough ashlar, the same as that used in the other parts of the building, well set in cement mortar, and clamped to the brick backing with iron clamps, one-half inch diameter, coming through to the inside course of brick work. Each stone to have two clamps.

Provide and set complete a fine-hammered water-table of the dimensions shown on the plans. Provide and set complete fine-hammered work for the verandah, as shown on the plans—the same to be equal in all respects to those in the other parts of the building. Fine-hammered quoins for the corners, to correspond with those in building. Fine-hammered coving to be provided and set complete, the same as that on the other wings. Two flights of fine-hammered steps, of the dimensions shown on the plans, provided and set complete. All the joints of the stone work to be pointed and finished equal to the other parts of the building. All the ashlar to be from six to nine inches thick.

Finally, all the stone work is to be done and completed in the most workmanlike manner, and to the satisfaction of the Architect or Superintendent.

All the bricks used in the building must be good, hard burnt bricks, well laid in lime and cement mortar. The ashlar to be backed up with brick requisite to make the walls twenty-two inches in thickness. A two-inch air space left in the wall, as shown by the plans—the same to be kept as clear from mortar falling as possible. All the partition walls are to be of bricks, eight inches in thickness. All flues to be of the dimensions shown on the plans, and well pargetted on the inside, and left smooth and clear from mortar.

The brick work in the cellar is to be made according to instruc-

tion given by the parties that are to put in the heating apparatus, *i. e.*, such parts as come in his department. Finally, all the brick work is to be completed in a workmanlike manner, to the satisfaction of the architect or agent.

All the timber used in the building to be of the best quality of spruce, as well seasoned as the market will afford.

The flooring are to be three by seven, and placed not more than sixteen inches from centre to centre. Frame the roof as per plans and sections, so as to make a strong and substantial frame—the rafters to be not more than two feet from centre to centre. Fix all requisite straps, bolts, and other irons, as may be required by the architect.

Construct the skylight, glazed in the best manner, with double thick glass—the same to be hung and secured in the best approved manner. The roofing to be boarded with seasoned merchantable pine boards, tongued and grooved. All the under floors are to be laid with seasoned sound pine or spruce boards.

All the ceilings are to be furred with one by three spruce, five nailings to a lath.

All the upper floors, excepting the attic, are to be laid with

The upper floor in the attic is to be laid with good seasoned spruce, in strips not more than six inches in width, well nailed with twelve pennies.

All the doors are to be made of two-inch pine plank of the same style and dimensions of those now in use in the building, to be hung and trimmed in the same manner, unless otherwise agreed upon before entering into the contract.

All the windows to be constructed and finished the same as those now in the building, unless otherwise agreed upon.

Hanging strips and hooks to be put into such rooms, and of the style and finish as may be agreed upon with the Superintendent.

The dumb waiter to be made and hung complete in the most approved manner.

The dish closets to be fitted with shelves in the best manner to the satisfaction of the Superintendent.

The verandahs are to be fitted with doors, sash and fastenings the same as the other verandahs in the building. Doors and sashes to be provided and put up complete at the ends of the galleries the same as those now used in the building.

Build the several flights of stairs as shown on the plans, the

steps and risers to be of hard wood and finished like those now in the building.

Base boards to be put around all the room, made of _____ of the style and dimensions shown on the detail plans.

All the lumber used in finishing to be of the best seasoned to be put up in the most workmanlike manner.

Finally, all the carpenter's work is to be done in the best and most workmanlike manner to the satisfaction of the architect or agent.

All the internal walls of the building are to be plastered on the bricks in three coats, put on in the best manner. The walls of the strong rooms to be plastered with cement. The ceiling to be lathed and plastered in two coats hard finish.

The bath rooms in the present wing are to be removed to the rooms shown on the plans.

Provide and fit up the water-closets in every respect perfect and complete, with soil pipes of _____ pound lead, with D traps and _____ inch bore to lead into drain, one-inch supply pipes to the basins, and every other fixture and apparatus to make the whole complete.

Provide bathing tubs of _____ with waste pipes $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, leading into the drain.

Provide and fix _____ sinks in the bathing rooms with _____ inches waste pipes.

Provide and fit up in the attic _____ cisterns lined with lead weighing _____ pounds to the square foot, and supply and waste pipes $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Finally, fix all the pipes and water works complete from attic to cellar, and leave the same in working order when the building is completed. The carpenter is to do all the necessary wood work as the plumber requires it, to make the whole perfect; including cisterns in the attic, to be of the same dimensions as those now used in the building.

The roof of the building is to be covered with _____ tin of the best quality, put on in the most approved manner, with all necessary lead flashings, twelve inches wide, which shall be let into the stone work where the roof joins the stone walls; also lay the valleys, where the slated roof joins the tin, with lead not less than twelve inches wide. The slating to be repaired and finished out to where the old roof will join the new.

Copper gutters of the style and dimensions shown on the detail

drawings are to be made of ounce copper and put up in a strong and workmanlike manner.

Six conductors, three inch diameter, made of zinc, provided and put up in a strong and substantial manner.

All the wood work of the exterior and the tin roof to be painted in three coats of pure lead and linseed oil. All the wood work of the interior, and the iron work, to be painted two coats and grained in imitation of oak and varnished two coats, the graining to be in oil. All the floors of the sleeping rooms to be painted in two coats of such color as may be agreed upon.

The walls of all the rooms, halls and corridors to be painted in three coats. All hard wood work, including floors, to be varnished in two coats.

All the sash to be glazed with quality glass, well bedded, buck puttied and bradded.

Finally, the contractor shall and will, at his own cost and charges, find, provide and deliver all and every kind of new materials, of the best quality and description, together with the goods and chattels, cartage, scaffolding, tackle, tools, moulds, matters and things, labor and work, which may be necessary for the due, proper and complete execution; and accordingly erect, build, execute, perform, finish and complete, in a good, sound and workmanlike manner (to the perfect satisfaction and approbation of the architect), the building and works, agreeably and conformably, in all respects, to the specifications, drawings, dimensions and explanations, and observations thereon or herein stated, described or implied, and all things incident thereto, which may become necessary, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, although not specifically stated or described by (but which may be inferred from) the aforesaid drawings and specifications, the same generally to illustrate each other. And should it appear that any of the works hereby intended to be done, or matters relative thereto are not fully detailed or explained in the said particular or drawings, the said builder or builders shall apply to the Architect for such further detailed explanations, and perform his orders as part of the contract.

The contractor, his foreman, or clerk, shall upon or within forty-eight hours after receiving written notice from the Architect, at any time and at all times, remove from the ground or buildings, whether worked or otherwise, all materials which may be unsound,

improper, and not corresponding with the specification or drawings, and these conditions, and not approved by him; and bring back and substitute good and proper materials in lieu thereof; and in case of default therein, the Architect shall be at liberty so to do, at the cost and charges of the contractor. The Architect to be at liberty to make any deviation from, or alteration in the plan, form or construction, detail, and execution described by the drawings and specifications, without invalidating or rendering void the contract; and in case of any difference in the expense, an addition to or abatement from the said contract amount, the same shall be agreed upon and indorsed on the contract before proceeding with the work. No extra or addition to be admitted or allowed for, unless executed under written authority and the amount agreed upon. In case of frost or inclemency of weather, to effectually cover, protect and secure the works as occasion may require, and prevent admission of wet through apertures, and all damage occasioned thereby or otherwise, during the progress of the works and by depredation or fire; the same to be borne and reinstated by and at the expense of the contractor, and deliver up the building fit for use and occupation.

The several works in erecting the building and finishing the same, to be proceeded in with all reasonable and proper dispatch, in the several parts, consistently with the due and proper execution thereof.

To the Trustees of the Insane Hospital at Augusta, Maine:

GENTLEMEN:—The cost of building the proposed new wing, according to the plans and specifications prepared by me, will be thirty-six thousand dollars.

Respectfully yours,

F. H. FASSETT, *Architect.*

Trustees Insane Hospital:

GENTLEMEN:—The usual fees for architects are such a percentage on the cost of the building as may be agreed upon. If the building is ever erected, and I am employed to carry out the plans, the amount of the bill will be credited or reckoned in the percentage, whatever it may be.

Respectfully yours,

F. H. FASSETT.

EXTRACT FROM THE REGULATIONS OF THE HOSPITAL.

Male patients admitted into the Institution, should come provided with at least two strong cotton shirts; coat, vest, and pantaloons of strong woollen cloth; two pairs woollen socks or stockings; one neck cravat or stock; one hat of cap; and one pair of boots or shoes.

Females should have at least the same quantity of under clothes, including shoes and stockings, decent bonnet and two substantial dresses. The woollens should be of dark color. It is quite desirable also, that a Bible or Testament should not be forgotten in the outfit. The price of board, washing, medicine and attendance is fixed at _____ per week. Payments made quarterly, or when the patient is removed.

No person over twenty-one years of age can be received without the certificate required by the act regulating the Hospital in the Revised Statutes.

 FORM OF CERTIFICATE AND ORDER FOR ADMISSION.

STATE OF MAINE.

To the Superintendent of the Maine Insane Hospital:

WHEREAS, the undersigned, Selectmen (or Mayor and Aldermen) of _____, in the county of _____, this day, on complaint to us made in writing, of _____ of _____, in said county, _____ of _____, of said _____, who therein says that said _____ is insane, and is a proper subject for said Hospital, made due inquiry into the condition of said _____, and called before us such testimony as was necessary to a full understanding of the case; whereupon it appeared to us that said _____ was insane, and were of opinion that the safety and comfort of said _____ and others interested, would be promoted by a residence in said Hospital, and accordingly determine that said _____ be sent forthwith to said Institution.

We therefore certify that said _____ is insane, and that _____ was residing, commorant and found in the town of _____ aforesaid, at

the time of arrest and examination aforesaid ; and you, the said Superintendent, are hereby ordered and required to receive said — into said Hospital, and detain — in your care until — shall become of sound mind, or be otherwise discharged by order of law, or by the Superintendent or Trustees.

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

. ———

FORM OF BOND FOR SUPPORT.

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

Sealed with our seals, and dated at —, this — day of —, A. D. 186—.

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

Witness.

[L. S.]

[L. S.]

QUESTIONS

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

1. Age ?
2. Married or single ?
3. Occupation ?
4. How old at first attack ?
5. Date of present attack ? What appearances ?
6. What changes since ?
7. On what subjects ?
8. Any rational intervals ?
9. Any relations ever insane, and who were they ?
10. Ever attempted suicide or homicide, and in what manner ?
11. Destructive to clothes or property ?
12. Disposed to filthiness of person or habits ?
13. Any restraint or confinement been applied ? If any, what ?
14. If former attacks, how many, and how long did they continue ?
15. What natural peculiarities ? power of self control ? temper ? disposition ? predominant passion ? disappointments as to property, affections, wounded pride, loss of friends, family troubles, intemperance in the use of ardent spirits, tobacco, &c. ?
16. History of any bodily disease, especially suppressions of evacuations, eruptions, sores, &c. ; injuries, epilepsy, palsy, &c.
17. What cause or causes are supposed to have induced the attack ?
18. What curative means have been tried ? State if blood-letting has been resorted to ? if so, to what extent ?