

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

1874.

VOLUME I.

AUGUSTA:

SPRAGUE, OWEN & NASH, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1874.

REPORTS

OF THE

TRUSTEES AND RESIDENT OFFICERS

OF THE

MAINE INSANE HOSPITAL.

DECEMBER 1, 1873.

Published agreeably to a Resolve approved February 25, 1871.

AUGUSTA:

SPRAGUE, OWEN & NASH, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1874.

OFFICERS FOR 1874.

TRUSTEES.

A. G. WAKEFIELD, BANGOR, *President*.
JOHN T. GILMAN, PORTLAND, *Secretary*.
E. L. PATTANGALL, PEMBROKE.
H. A. SHOREY, BRIDGTON.
E. W. WOODBURY, BETHEL.
JOHN W. CHASE, AUGUSTA.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

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

STANDING COMMITTEES FOR 1874.

On Hospital Library—Gilman, Harlow.
On Airing Courts—Harlow.

VISITING COMMITTEES FOR 1874.

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

* Vacancy.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To the Honorable the Governor and the Executive Council :

The Revised Statutes provide that the Trustees of the Maine Insane Hospital shall, annually, in the month of December, make to the Governor and Council a full and detailed report, containing a particular statement of the condition, concerns and wants of the Hospital, for the use of the government.

By an act of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27th, 1873, the Superintendent is required to make his annual report to the Trustees, instead of the Governor and Council, as was required by the statutes previous to that time. The report of the Superintendent, made in accordance with the requirements of the present statute, has been received, and is herewith submitted.

This report is so ample in detail, of all matters pertaining to the internal and external affairs of the Hospital, that but little remains to be added by us.

The Hospital has been visited monthly, by two of our number, and quarterly by three, as required by law. At each of the monthly meetings there has been a thorough examination of the condition of the patients; an inspection of the entire Hospital building, with reference to ventilation, cleanliness and temperature; of the food, with reference to quality and quantity; and the results of each such examination, have been entered upon the hospital records. At the quarterly meetings, in addition to the above, there has been an examination into the financial affairs of the Hospital; the books of the Steward and Treasurer, including accounts of receipts and disbursements for the quarter, have been examined, audited and a report of them made to the Governor and Council, according to the provisions of the statute.

At each such quarterly meeting there has also been a careful examination of the barns, stables and other outbuildings; of the horses, stock, and other property belonging to the Hospital; and in the spring, summer and autumn months, of the Hospital grounds, and of the farm and farming operations.

The reports of these several meetings made and recorded in the records of the Hospital, show that general good order has prevailed during the year; that the resident officers have been faithful in the discharge of their several duties, and that persons committed to their care and keeping have had all needed attention, and have been made as comfortable, considering their condition, as could reasonably be expected.

An act of the Legislature approved February 25th, 1871, "authorized and required" the Governor and Council to inquire into the financial condition and management of the Insane Hospital, and make such changes as they shall deem judicious in the mode and amount of expenditures, and the general administration of its financial affairs; and also required the Trustees quarterly, to audit all the accounts of the Steward and Treasurer; make a report of their doings to the Governor and Council, together with vouchers for the several items, for their approval, before such bills shall be allowed. Since the passage of this act, the bills have been quarterly audited by the Trustees, and, together with the Treasurer's books, laid before the Governor and Council. Under this act, a committee of the Council was appointed in September last, to make such examination. This examination has been very searching, and continued until near the close of the present month, when a report was made to the Governor and Council.

During the investigation, the books of the Treasurer were in the possession of the committee, and consequently, his and this report have been delayed beyond the prescribed time, within which they should have been made. The committee have kindly furnished us with a copy of their report, from which the Trustees learn that it covers a period of three years and two months, commencing when the Treasurer entered on his official duties, October 10th, 1870, and ending Dec. 16th, 1873. They discovered some irregularities in his accounts, and some other irregularities, the principal of which will be noticed. They especially condemn the system of keeping his accounts, and conclude by recommending that the Trustees should accept his resignation, which had been previously tendered. The Trustees have accepted his resignation and he has promptly paid over to them the balance of money in his hands.

In this connection the Trustees deem it proper to state that the system of keeping the accounts at the Hospital, though evidently not the best for that place, was not introduced by him. The Trus-

tees are informed that it was adopted when accounts were first opened with the Hospital, and has ever since been used there.

The committee report that the Treasurer had received during the period covered by their investigation, the sum of \$282,868.48, as shown by his books, and that in addition to this sum they had found "errors and omissions" to the amount of \$885.43. The Trustees have thoroughly re-examined all those parts of the Treasurer's accounts, in which there was a difference between them and the report of the committee, and find there were errors and omissions in his accounts during the whole period, to the amount of \$602.93; making an allowance for an error into which the committee were evidently led, by using the printed annual report of the Treasurer for 1872, in which there was an error, the books being right. This sum will correspond very nearly with the omissions reported by them. A member of the committee was with the Trustees during part of the investigation, and the Trustees believe he is satisfied that the committee was led into the error as above stated. Of these errors, something less than one hundred dollars were caused by omission of the Treasurer to charge himself with discounts made for prompt payment on time bills. Nearly all the balance occurred in transferring charges made in the dry goods department to the books in the Treasurer's department. In two instances the Treasurer has diverted the funds of the Hospital from their legitimate uses. In the first case he loaned to the chairman of the building committee of the chapel, the sum of \$606.76, to pay for slate for the chapel, which was applied to the purpose, and which has since been paid to the Treasurer; in the other case, which occurred in June, 1873, he used \$1600 under the following circumstances, as he states, and the Trustees have no doubt as to their substantial correctness: He, a member of his family, and three resident officers of the Institution, were interested in different proportions, in a schooner then being built in Pembroke; the interest of himself and member of his family amounted to \$807.94; and that of the officers to \$1346.54. He was the managing agent of all interested at the Hospital. May 21, 1873, he paid on his own share \$500, and June 10th he received a telegram to forward the balance to Boston. He, thereupon, drew a check for \$1600, on Hospital funds, and sent it to Boston. This left a balance of \$54.48, due from himself and member of his family, which was subsequently paid by the earnings of the schooner. Two of the officers, if not all, had no knowledge of the matter till

the check was sent, and had the money to pay when informed of the fact, and the other soon arranged his part. The balance of the \$2100 sent in all, viz: — \$753.46, was used by the Treasurer for this private purpose, till September following, just prior to the quarterly examination by the Trustees, when this deficit was made up. At this examination, he communicated the fact to the visiting Trustees, and it met their unqualified disapprobation. As an extenuation, the Treasurer stated that he had deposits in the savings bank in Augusta, to the amount of \$1062, and the member of his family had a further sum of \$175; that he did not want to draw upon this money, as he would thereby lose the interest from the last dividend day; that he considered the deposits as a kind of trust to pay the money due the Hospital. This is his explanation of the transaction. It is not believed that the Treasurer, by this act, intended to defraud the Hospital; neither have thousands of others, when they began to use public money for private purposes, but who ultimately became great defaulters. It is the first step, in most cases, though taken with apparently innocent, but mistaken motives, that leads to such disastrous results.

The Treasurer has not kept a well defined line between his own money and the funds of the Hospital. His salary has been mixed with the public funds, and for his private expenses he drew from the common fund. On one occasion, June 10th, 1873, he obtained from the State two thousand dollars, and failed to enter it on his cash book until after the meeting of the Trustees, June 13th. The Treasurer states that this omission was accidental, and not intentional. It is proper to state that in relation to mixing his salary with Hospital funds, that he has not been engaged in any private business or enterprises, except in the schooner, and it is believed by the Trustees that all his investments from the savings of his salary, will not exceed, at the close of his term of office, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars. He has served over three years, and as a general rule, had promptly collected dues to the Hospital, and paid all bills against it, keeping its finances in a satisfactory condition. During the year just ending, he has kept on special deposit, on interest at four per cent., \$8000. It is believed by the Trustees that this is the first instance when the Hospital has been the fortunate recipient of interest.

The new dress, which he has put upon the grounds surrounding the Hospital, including the arrangement of flower beds, are excellent examples of his taste and skill in landscape adornment; a

pleasing prospect during the summer and autumnal months is thus afforded to the inmates of the Hospital, to collect their wandering thoughts, or relieve them from the tediousness of their confinement. Their numerous friends cannot appreciate too highly, the benefits of this improvement on their minds.

Many important and much needed improvements have also been made under his direction, in grading and laying gravel walks ; in drainage ; in improvements about the barns and outbuildings, and in various other directions.

The duties now imposed upon the Steward and Treasurer, are manifold, responsible, and arduous. From a small establishment, the Institution has increased, until its expenditures amount to nearly a hundred thousand dollars annually, and are steadily increasing. It is not an easy matter to find combined in one person, all the varied qualifications necessary to fill all the requirements of so responsible a situation.

For a detailed account of the finances of the Hospital, we respectfully refer you to the report of the Treasurer, which is herewith transmitted. He has had on hand at all times, in addition to the sum loaned, cash to enable him to make prompt payment on all bills. There is now on hand a surplus of over twelve thousand dollars cash ; but in consequence of a reduction of twenty-five cents per week for board, and an unusual amount of money expended for repairs and purchases of long and much needed articles of amusement for the patients, as mentioned in the report of the Superintendent, the expenditures have exceeded the income of the Hospital by about six thousand dollars. We trust we shall be able, however, the ensuing year, to continue to pay in advance for our supplies.

In concluding this topic, we desire to state that the Committee of the Council, have in their report, made many valuable suggestions, particularly in regard to the system of book-keeping to be adopted, the mode of receipts and disbursements of money and also as to keeping a particular record of all transactions in the farm department. These suggestions will be duly considered by the Trustees.

The great increase in the number of patients rendered it necessary to employ a second assistant physician, and feeling well assured of the propriety of so doing, early in the season we engaged temporarily, the services of a female physician, to assist in the fe-

male wards. The experiment has proved successful, and the engagement made permanent.

The crowded condition of the Hospital, and the imperative necessity of making still further provisions for the accommodation of the insane of the State, is referred to by the Superintendent. We trust that this subject may receive the earliest attention of the Legislature.

We are gratified to notice that progress is being made towards the erection of a new Hospital, and earnestly recommend that a site for its location be selected, plans adopted, appropriations made, and the work commenced the coming season.

To the report of the Chaplain which is herewith transmitted you are respectfully referred for information in relation to the success of his labors in his special department. In this connection, we again respectfully call your attention to the unfinished state of the chapel. The need for its completion is even greater now, than when it was commenced, as the number of patients has since largely increased. The site for its location met the approbation of the Governor and Council for the time being, as less objectionable, all things considered, than any other location. If, on the whole, another location be deemed more desirable, we respectfully recommend that it be moved and completed; otherwise, that it be finished where it stands, or taken down. The whole question is submitted to the action of the Legislature.

The permanent library fund, amounting to three thousand dollars, is yet invested in State of Maine bonds, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent., in currency. For account of receipts and disbursements you are respectfully referred to the report of the Library Committee in the appendix.

In conclusion, we again commend the Maine Insane Hospital, with all its important interests, to the fostering care of the State. The duty of providing adequate accommodations for the care and comfort of this unfortunate class, is now recognized by all civilized countries. Great changes have been made within the past few years, in the methods of treating the insane, and most, if not all of these changes are improvements. The gloomy, prison-like hospitals, with their unadorned walls and uninviting surroundings, are everywhere giving place to home-like comforts within, and rural adornments without. The old system of punishment is buried with other mistaken notions of the past, and kind treatment and

tender care, under all circumstances, have been found far more potent to calm the excited mind. While new methods are being tried, it becomes us in the interests of true progress, to incorporate into our own systems of treatment, whatever shall have been tested and found to be real improvements in other similar institutions.

Which is respectfully submitted,

WM. B. LAPHAM,	} Trustees.
J. T. GILMAN,	
A. G. WAKEFIELD,	
E. L. PATTANGALL,	
H. A. SHOREY.	

AUGUSTA, December 30th, 1873.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Maine Insane Hospital :

GENTLEMEN :—The lapse of another year, with its joys and sorrows, its cares and perplexities, brings the duty of making another annual statement of the condition and prospects of the Maine Insane Hospital.

By a wise and proper change of the organic laws governing the hospital, made at the last Legislature, it now devolves upon the Superintendent to report to the Board of Trustees, instead of the Governor and Council as heretofore.

Your monthly visits, often made without previous notice, have made you familiar with the practical workings of the institution, in all its details, throughout every department, so that anything from us at this time, beyond a general exhibit of what has been done, might seem the work of supererogation.

By Divine blessing, the year now closed has been one of prosperity. Sickness and distress of an unusual nature, have been turned from our household, and a goodly number who have sought our treatment, have been restored to health and usefulness. The crowded state of the house has often embarrassed individual appliances, and given us no little care and anxiety for the comfort and safety of those committed to our charge.

Nearly all who have asked for admission have been received, some, however, waiting until vacancies occurred by discharges.

We began the year with three hundred and ninety-three patients—one hundred and ninety-nine men and one hundred and ninety-four women. We have received since, two hundred—one hundred and twenty men and eighty women, making a total under treatment, of five hundred and ninety-three—three hundred and nineteen men and two hundred and seventy-four women.

There have been discharged from the whole number under treatment during the year, one hundred and eighty-two—one hundred and fourteen men and sixty-eight women.

The following was the condition of those discharged : Recovered, eighty-three—forty-seven males and thirty-six females ; improved, thirty-six—twenty-five males and eleven females ; unimproved, twenty—thirteen males and seven females ; died, forty-three—twenty-nine males and fourteen females.

The per cent. of the recoveries of the number admitted, is larger than last year or the year previous, it being this year over forty per cent. ; and on the number discharged, over forty-five per cent.

The longest time any one of those who recovered, was under treatment in the hospital, was three hundred and seven weeks ; the shortest time two weeks ; and the average time a few days over thirty weeks.

The mortuary record shows a less number of deaths the past year than for two years previous.

The average age of those who died was over fifty years ; five were between eighty and ninety years of age ; seven were over seventy ; and thirteen were between sixty and seventy. Three died in January ; six in February ; three in March ; six in May ; five in June ; five in July ; four in August ; two in September ; two in October ; four in November ; and three in December.

The causes of death were as follows : Consumption, six ; senile insanity, five ; paralysis, four ; marasmus, four ; general paralysis, four ; exhaustion of chronic insanity, four ; general dropsy, three ; apoplexy, three ; suicide, three ; exhaustive mania, three ; chronic diarrhœa, one ; psoas abscess, one ; congestion of brain, one ; epilepsy, one.

We had hoped not to have any case of suicide to record at this time, but in that we have been disappointed. It is not surprising however, that a case will occur occasionally, even with the best laid plans to prevent it, when we consider how many of the insane have a tendency in that direction. No one who reads the public journals, can fail to notice the great number and frequency of suicides, which are daily and weekly recorded. Especially was this true during the summer months. The very atmosphere seemed pervaded with the epidemic spirit. It was not only rife in the community, but it prevailed to a greater extent among the inmates of our house than ever before. Nearly every fourth patient admitted has exhibited in a greater or less degree, symptoms of this unwelcome type of disease. Two of this class in the month of July, evaded our vigilance and accomplished their determined purpose ; another, in the month of August, with strong homicidal

mania, who it will be remembered, committed a homicide in the hospital a few years since, failing in his mad desire to reach other victims, turned the death spirit upon himself, and died by strangulation.

The assigned causes of insanity in those admitted during the year, are as follows : Ill health, forty-eight ; intemperance, twenty-six ; masturbation, twenty-one ; critical period of life, nine ; over exertion, eight ; domestic affliction, eight ; epilepsy, eight ; puerperal, seven ; decay of age, five ; injury of head, four ; disappointed affection, three ; paralysis, three ; sun-stroke, two ; disappointment in business, two ; financial embarrassment, two ; spiritualism, two ; religious excitement, one ; healing of chronic ulcer, one ; exposure to cold, one ; general paralysis, one ; physical injury, one ; unknown, forty-two ;

It may not be out of place to say a word in this connection, in regard to other more remote, but fundamental antagonisms to a healthy mental action, not put down in the above assigned causes. The department of mind, over which *fear* sits enthroned, is perhaps, one of the most vulnerable of all. Here we find that large class of cases that fall under the head of melancholia—a class most unwelcome, most forbidding—than which, the Alienist would rather encounter almost any other. Fear, in its normal state, is man's protector. It stands sentinel at the portals of life, and guards with a jealous eye, the Heaven-born principle ; but let disease invade the citadel, let its functions become morbid, its root poisoned, and the worst possible results follow. First may be observed only a gentle emotion—an apprehension of evil, which, if the judgment does not duly correct, expands and grows into fear, then ripens into dread and complete despair. It spreads over all thought and action ; it casts the shadow of its dark mantle over every bright spot of earth, and obliterates all hope of earth or Heaven ; close and more close it enfolds within its grasp the writhing soul, till the light of reason goes out, and the poor pitiful victim, amid the deep, dark surges of the mind, hurls the object of his fear into the unseen and the unknown. It may be himself, it may be his most loved friend, it may be his children, or it may be all of them.

Morbid fear is often engendered by sorrow or grief. Unavoidable and necessary as these emotions are, in the life of everyone, when they fall upon broken constitutions, with a worn and exhausted brain, they are pretty sure to irritate that part of the

great nervous center from which they emanate, and the worst consequences ensue.

There are other elements of the mind antagonistic to its well being, and need the closest attention of everyone. They are an outside growth—a species of sucker, which absorb the beauty and bar the flow of life. We will only speak of two of these, which are closely allied, and spring as it were, from one parent stalk. They are fret and worry. These, surely, are most exhaustive in their effect upon the mental economy; they upset for life, some of the strongest brain force; they unbalance more minds than all intellectual labor; they wear grooves or channels, through which many plunge into melancholy, fear and a premature death. A well cultivated brain, undisturbed by fret and worry, is capable of enduring most severe intellectual labor, without detriment; indeed, it is known that brain work promotes health and longevity, rather than the contrary. It is brain *worry* and not brain *work*, which saps the vital forces, and destroys so many. This is apparent on every hand, to anyone who will take the trouble to examine the subject. We see a class of intellectual workers ploughing their way through man's longest life, with vigorous powers, often accomplishing herculean labor to the very close of their career, with scarcely a break in their mental or physical force. We see on the other hand, a class of men whose early education was deficient, coming at middle life into an expansive business, with mental power inadequate to the demand, save a memory, which for certain kind of facts is truly wonderful. With minds undisciplined by early training or cultivation, they undertake to memorise the details of business rather than write out the memoranda, which proves an irksome task. This may do for a time; but by and by the strain becomes too much, and they begin to worry, worry and work, work and worry, 'till they break with heart disease or paralysis, and die, five, ten, fifteen, or even twenty years before their allotted time. Just at the point when they begin to worry they begin, perhaps, to invoke the aid of stimulants and narcotics, in the shape of opium, rum and tobacco, and these too often, lead to other excesses and vice, of a baser sort. Chased by these monsters of evil, it is no wonder that the poor, jaded physical organization succumbs, and reason is hurled from its throne and dashed into chaos.

To illustrate that brain work, free from the antagonisms of fret and worry, serves to preserve health and longevity, we give a few

illustrious names who have, in other days, labored in the intellectual field, and were blessed with health and long life. Ambrose Spencer, late Chief Justice of the State of New York, was a patient intellectual worker, and did no small amount of brain work, and lived to the age of eighty-three. Robert South, an eminent divine, who lived in the seventeenth century, lived to the same age. Sir Isaac Newton, the greatest of philosophers, lived to the age of eighty-five. Benjamin Franklin survived his four-score years and four. Nathaniel, an English Physican and poet, who lived in the last century, and kept a lunatic asylum at St. Albans, where the poet Cowper was for a time, one of its inmates, lived to the age of eighty-one. John Singleton Copley, an eminent painter of Boston, did hard brain work, and lived to the age of seventy-seven. Pierre Corneille, the greatest of French dramatists and dramatic writers, who performed no small amount of brain labor, lived to the ripe age of seventy-eight. Sophocles, a celebrated tragic poet, was in his ninety-fifth year when he died. Copernicus the celebrated mathematician and astronomer, performed hard and lofty thinking, and lived till he was three-score and ten. The recent death of Sir Henry Holland, closed the career of an eminent physician, who worked to the very last of his eighty-five years. He never knew, it is said, a great misfortune; never suffered much sorrow; pecuniary care was always a stranger to him; and he worked "with unceasing activity in his profession during a greater part of the year," free from mental antagonisms, which must account largely for his "singularly good health" and long life.

And thus we might go on, naming scores of other cases, to illustrate the correctness of the theory, that intellectual labor *per se*, is no hindrance to good health and long life. We might, also, give a long catalogue of cases, on the other hand, to show that a fretting brain steeped in worriment, destroys physical health, develops insanity, and shortens life; but the facts are too obvious to need citation.

The civil condition of those admitted during the year, we find as follows: Fifty-two men and forty-three women are married; fifty-seven men and twenty-four women are single; eleven are widowers; and thirteen are widows.

Of the patients in the Hospital to-day, fifty-one receive their entire support from the State; two hundred and ninety-nine receive State aid of one dollar and fifty cents per week, and sixty-one pay the whole of their expenses, or are supported by their

friends at the rate of three dollars and seventy-five cents, or seven dollars a week, according to accommodations.

Since the Hospital was first opened for the reception of patients in October, 1840, there have been admitted four thousand, two hundred and fifteen; of these, three thousand, eight hundred and four have been discharged—one thousand, seven hundred and nine recovered, seven hundred and thirty-four improved, six hundred and fourteen unimproved, and seven hundred and forty-seven have died.

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

YEAR.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Whole No. under treatment.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Greatest No. in Hospital on any day.	Least No. in Hospital on any day.	Remaining at end of year.	Daily average No. for the year.
1840-1.....	120	80	129	36	14	24	5	70	1	52	48
1841-2.....	89	72	141	32	16	19	5	73	50	65	59
1842-3.....	86	84	151	32	16	31	5	72	58	68	65
1843-4.....	83	75	151	30	16	23	3	79	55	75	70
1844-5.....	99	90	175	39	21	26	2	89	71	85	80
1845-6.....	102	87	187	41	22	14	5	107	80	101	93
1846-7.....	124	100	125	53	17	20	10	125	98	124	108
1847-8.....	128	125	152	60	31	14	20	135	117	127	112
1848-9.....	123	110	150	65	22	19	14	139	121	139	126
1849-50.....	110	120	149	66	35	21	14	165	123	124	137
1850-1.....	75	122	199	22	28	40	32	125	30	76	75
1851-2.....	48	42	124	23	4	8	8	34	76	84	79
1852-3.....	126	89	210	45	14	15	15	120	84	119	108
1853-4.....	109	114	228	49	15	18	32	140	114	115	127
1854-5.....	123	88	243	41	14	14	19	155	114	155	134
1855-6.....	149	114	304	54	22	19	19	194	151	190	167
1856-7.....	144	126	334	69	24	29	14	215	190	208	204
1857-8.....	126	126	334	59	25	18	24	225	205	205	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	253
1864-5.....	142	119	396	47	25	23	24	282	254	277	272
1865-6.....	135	136	412	61	29	13	33	287	267	276	277
1866-7.....	150	123	426	54	27	11	31	303	276	303	291
1867-8.....	165	129	468	63	23	16	27	341	302	339	319
1868-9.....	150	163	489	68	28	14	42	351	332	337	342
1869-70.....	130	122	467	48	19	18	37	348	330	345	339
1870-1.....	174	151	519	58	28	21	44	376	345	368	363
1871-2.....	202	177	570	79	34	19	45	404	368	393	385
1872-3.....	200	182	593	83	36	20	43	416	388	411	400

The following are the number of monthly admissions: twelve males and eight females in January; eight males and five females in February; seven males and ten females in March; nine males and four females in April; sixteen males and eight females in May;

seven males and five females in June; six males and four females in July; eight males and seven females in August; eleven males and seven females in September; eleven males and seven females in October; thirteen males and ten females in November; twelve males and five females in December. The medical and moral treatment of the patients has received special attention; such drugs as seemed adapted to each case, have been prescribed, and such moral appliances as we could command, have been called into action. We have watched with interest, the reciprocal influence of mind and body, acting and re-acting upon each other; and we have observed that the disabilities of the latter must have the "psychological element of cure," in order to restore functional harmony, or a healthy action of the bodily organs. The introduction into the system of remedies chemically prepared, either in the laboratory of nature or of art, is not enough; it must have the calm, impassioned influence of the mind, else mischief in the curative process will follow. Pleasing and agreeable emotions need to be invoked. They stir and set in motion the nervous current, which prompts the action of the heart, vitalizes the blood, and invigorates the viscera. Emotions moved by the electric influence "rained from the eyes of loved ones," stirred by sweet strains of music and song, called to action by pleasant memories of by-gones, or the sight of a beautiful picture, drawn by nature's God or art of man, would cure a nervous dyspeptic with dishes which would kill him if eaten under other circumstances.

The additional means placed at our command for the amusement and diversion of patients, by the purchase of a piano, a billiard table, parlor croquet, &c., was a move in the right direction. They are in daily use and serve to beguile many a weary hour which would otherwise hang heavily. The piano from Chickering's manufactory, is placed in the convalescent ward for females, and the billiard table in a similar ward for males.

The library, furnished by the late Col. Black of Ellsworth, continues to afford much pleasure to the inmates. With the interest from the library fund it is replenished and enlarged by the purchase of new books every year. This fund is composed of bequests from Col. Black and the late Brice McLellan, amounting in all to three thousand dollars. We also have in addition a medical library presented by the heirs of the late Dr. Vaughan of Hallowell. With books from these libraries numbering nearly

four thousand volumes, and the large number of newspapers received weekly, added to which are a bundle of exchanges from the Maine Farmer office, the inmates are abundantly supplied with reading matter.

The chapel services have been regularly observed on each Sabbath afternoon, conducted by our excellent chaplain, Rev. C. F. Penney. At these weekly religious exercises a goodly number of patients attend. Many more would do so if the chapel room was larger. It is hoped that the unfortunate hitch in the way of finishing the new chapel will ere long be removed, and that we may have an audience room adapted to the wants of the Institution, where all who are able and desire it can meet, and where they may be gathered on week day evenings and enjoy lectures, concerts and other amusements suited to their necessities.

Under the excellent care of our prompt and efficient steward, Capt. Leighton, the outside work of the Hospital has been well performed. In this work the usual number of male patients, have joined, and found not a little pleasure and benefit.

The farm has maintained more than its usual productiveness. The hay and grain; the culinary vegetables from the farm and garden; the roots for winter feeding, and the supply of milk have been abundant and good. The amount of each in detail, you will have laid before you in the Steward's report. Not only a large amount of work has been done, in carrying on the farm, but in making improvements on the premises. Some twenty-five rods of brick drain have been laid south-east of the barns which turns all the surface and spring water away from these buildings. The brick drain begun last year, running north from the barns and east of the Hospital, designed to drain the ground between the county road and the buildings, has been finished. It will prove a permanent benefit to that locality. The improvements in front, also begun last year, have been extended, and a pleasant driveway, leading to the farm buildings, has been laid out and nearly completed. Its direction is slightly changed from the Copeland plan, by the location of the chapel.

A cellar, 18x80, under one of the large barns, having been omitted when the barn was removed with the other outbuildings to their present location, has been dug, and the bottom is to be cemented. It is walled with heavy granite, upon which the underpinning now rests, making a secure foundation against frost. This

improvement was much needed for the convenience of the farming operations, and the safety of the barn itself.

In addition to the four reservoirs in the front, for reserved water in case of fire, or a short supply during the summer months, another large one has been built, capable of holding five hundred hogsheads.

The raising of the wharf, begun last year, has been finished, and a strong, substantial coal house erected thereon, 33x63, with ten feet posts, capable of holding over five hundred tons of coal. This, with the improved condition of the wharf, will prove a great convenience and saving of expense to the Hospital in wharfage and trucking.

Some further change and improvement has been made in the centre building during the year. The room occupied as a seamstress' room on the office hall has been divided by a partition, the north part converted into a dormitory and sitting room, and the south part has been fitted up for a medical dispensary, which has long been needed in place of the dark crowded closet where the medicines have been kept since the institution was first opened. Considerable painting that was needed last year, has been done, both inside and outside of the building, to say nothing of the daily repairs required to keep everything in good running order.

Considerable new furniture has been purchased, not only for the wards, but for the private rooms of patients. Quite as much work will be needed for the ensuing year in repairs, renewals and improvements, as there has been in the past. The floors, in two of the upper wards of the male wings, have become very much worn and dilapidated, and will need re-laying. Several of the wards will need additional furniture.

It hardly need be stated that the Hospital, through all the year, has been full and often crowded, and yet we have received nearly all who have applied for admission, delaying them in some instances, for a short time, till vacancies occurred by removals or discharges. The same urgent necessity exists now that has existed for the last two years, for further hospital accommodations. The work of erecting a similar hospital, either here or elsewhere, cannot be commenced too soon.

While it was our hope that provision would have been made by the last Legislature for the building of a new hospital, and that active operations would have been commenced the past season, as

the unanimous report of the hospital committee contemplated, we are glad it was deemed important to take the initiatory step that it did—the provision for the appointment of Commissioners to select a location, procure plans and specifications for a new hospital, and report to the next Legislature. We wait, with intense interest, that report, and trust it will be such as the incoming Legislature will approve, and that an appropriation will be made to commence work as early in the spring as practicable.

Through the politeness of John Garvin, Esq., Superintendent of Boston Common, we have been presented with a beautiful pair of English fawns.

To Miss D. L. Dix we are indebted for a package of stereoscopic views.

Mrs. Julia Field of Biddeford, kindly sent us a box of fruit for the patients in the upper third ward.

From the Kennebec Bible Society we have received ten Bibles and eight Testaments and Psalms to be distributed among the patients.

From the Maine Farmer Office we have received four beautiful engravings of "Cole's Voyage of Life."

For these pleasant mementoes we express our gratitude, on behalf of the patients, whose lives have been cheered by the remembrance.

There has been no change in the resident officers, save the addition of another assistant physician. In the appointment of a second assistant, we have found valuable aid in the person of Dr. Maria A. Meservey, who entered upon the duties of her office on the 10th of March last. She is a woman well read in the science of medicine, and graduated at the New England Female Medical College, Boston. Her influence upon the female patients, upon whom she devotes special attention together with her skill in the treatment of their varied ills, has been salutary.

Dr. Sanborn, the efficient assistant Superintendent, continues faithful at his post of duty. His experience renders him more and more valuable every year.

The onerous duties of Capt. Wm. E. Leighton, the industrious Steward, have been well performed.

The work of the attentive matron, Mrs. Betsy K. Parsous, has been done in the usual creditable manner.

The Supervisors, Mr. A. B. Hodgkins and Mrs. B. T. Sanborn,

have faithfully attended to the duties of their departments, and deserve much credit for their fidelity.

Mr. Amos Church, Supervisor of the farming interests, merits our meed of praise for the prompt and faithful manner in which he has carried on that department.

All of the nurses, attendents and helpers employed in the operation of the Hospital, have generally been true and faithful in their varied spheres.

To each and all of the officers and employees, I am personally indebted for daily kindness and courtesy.

To the members of your Board I am under renewed obligations for continued sympathy and support in our common work of providing for the wants of those committed to our charge. And, now, starting anew on the course of another year of hospital life, we crave the smiles of Heaven, which, in the long past, have been so abundantly distilled upon us, and, at the same time, we commend this great charity to the fostering care of the good people of Maine.

HENRY M. HARLOW.

NOVEMBER 30th, 1873.

EXTRACT FROM THE REGULATIONS OF THE HOSPITAL.

Male patients admitted into the institution, should come provided with at least, three good cotton shirts, coat, vest and pants of strong woolen cloth, two pairs woolen stockings, one hat or cap, pocket 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 woolens 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 \$3.75 per week.

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

 FORM OF CERTIFICATE AND ORDER FOR ADMISSION.

STATE OF MAINE

To the Superintendent of the Maine Insane Hospital:

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

We, therefore, certify that said ——— is insane, and that ——— was residing commorant, and found in the town of ———, aforesaid ; and you, the said Superintendent, are hereby ordered and

required to receive said _____ into said hospital, and detain _____ in your care, until _____ shall become of sound mind, or be otherwise discharged by order of law, or by the Superintendent or Trustees.

FORM OF BOND FOR SUPPORT.

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

Sealed with our Seals, and dated at _____, this _____ day of _____, A. D., 187

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

Witness:

[L. S.]

[L. S.]

QUESTIONS.

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

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

STEWARD AND TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Maine Insane Hospital:

GENTLEMEN :—I hereby submit my annual report of the financial affairs of the Maine Insane Hospital, for the year ending November 30th, 1873, viz :

Financial Affairs.

PAYMENTS.		
Paid for flour	.....	\$5,810 25
“ corn, rye and meal	.....	1,543 64
“ sugar	.....	2,268 42
“ molasses and syrup	.....	1,362 17
“ tea and coffee	.....	2,286 86
“ rice, oat meal and crushed wheat	.....	466 46
“ butter	.....	7,263 66
“ cheese	.....	823 85
“ meats	.....	7,573 65
“ turkeys and chickens	.....	220 30
“ fish, oysters and clams	.....	1,644 39
“ eggs	.....	171 01
“ milk	.....	126 49
“ fruit, green and dried	.....	726 29
“ beans and peas	.....	629 23
“ salt	.....	76 95
“ potatoes	.....	666 75
“ sweet potatoes and onions	.....	77 31
“ crackers and pilot bread	.....	355 94
“ lard	.....	346 99
“ berries	.....	407 06
“ vinegar and cider	.....	118 63
“ soda and cream tartar	.....	207 75
“ small groceries	.....	103 36
“ all other eatables	.....	92 60
“ soap	.....	419 49
“ crockery, glass and tin-ware	.....	1,301 45
“ furniture, carpets and pictures	.....	1,523 93
“ piano	.....	397 00
“ medicines	.....	880 89

Financial Affairs, (Continued.)

Paid for scales and bottles for dispensary	\$61 50
“ dry goods and clothing.....	6,509 90
“ blankets.....	828 00
“ rubber goods.....	201 31
“ boots and shoes.....	922 35
“ hard-ware.....	362 91
“ wooden-ware.....	306 93
“ stationery, postage and revenue stamps.....	687 87
“ telegrams and materials for battery.....	35 93
“ billiard tables and bagatelle boards	253 20
“ tobacco and snuff.....	393 44
“ coffins and robes.....	595 10
“ straw for beds.....	293 71
“ insurance.....	25 96
“ illuminating gas.....	1,686 78
“ oils for lanterns and lubricating..	85 40
“ traveling expenses Steward and Treasurer.....	134 15
“ coal.....	5,491 00
“ wood.....	305 26
“ range, stoves, and fire sets.....	524 45
“ cooking utensils and boilers.....	150 00
“ tools and implements for Hospital	351 00
“ starch and spices.....	187 09
“ cutting and hauling ice.....	114 13
“ truckage and express.....	516 52
“ express and transportation charged to patients.....	239 65
“ freight.....	2,052 53
“ cash refunded to patients.....	356 58
“ labor for Hospital.....	12,666 07
“ labor for farm.....	2,194 55
“ stock.....	2,174 11
“ shoeing oxen, horses, and iron work.....	313 87
“ farming tools.....	413 89
“ seeds.....	74 07
“ fertilizers.....	47 22
“ harnesses, robes and blankets....	159 35
“ repairing carriages, sleighs and farming tools.....	331 79
“ lumber.....	1,107 93
“ doors, sashes and blinds.....	93 14
“ locks and bolts.....	154 67
“ nails and screws.....	133 95
“ window glass.....	45 22

Financial Affairs, (Continued.)

Paid for labor and materials for building		
coal shed.....	\$877	66
" bricks and drain pipe.....	278	20
" grate-bars and castings.....	249	20
" repairing furniture.....	70	98
" wire window guards.....	57	12
" foundation walls under out-build- ings.....	408	50
" labor and materials for painting..	1,408	00
" steam and gas pipes and fittings	413	25
" lime and cement.....	175	39
" other repairs and improvements..	4,007	27
" carriages and sleighs.....	244	75
" vases and flower pots.....	56	31
" plants and flower seeds.....	86	30
" portable railroad car and track...	198	50
" ladders.....	23	87
" error in bills.....	88	30
		\$92,118 85
Balance in favor of Hospital.....		12,077 59
		104,196 44
RECEIPTS.		
Balance from last report.....	12,503	39
From State for support of patients.....	33,516	35
" towns and individuals for support of patients.....	54,351	36
" discount and errors in bills.....	279	30
" merchandise returned.....	5	40
" telegrams.....	16	47
" house rent.....	43	24
" city of Augusta for shoveling snow.....	9	00
" sale of coal.....	173	19
" " pork.....	498	65
" " pigs.....	101	00
" " hides, tallow and bones...	405	03
" " barrels.....	13	09
" " lead and rags.....	196	93
" " oats and peas.....	26	08
" " horse.....	100	00
" " cow and calf.....	33	00
" " hens and eggs.....	12	50
" " dry goods to help.....	1,912	46
		\$104,196 44
ASSETS.		
Cash.....	12,077	59
Due from State for support of patients....	8,641	30

Financial Affairs, (Continued.)

Due from towns and individuals for support of patients.....	\$17,840 34	
“ “ interest on deposits.....	304 00	
“ “ sale of dry goods and clothing	480 87	
“ “ other sources.....	214 73	39,558 83
Provisions and groceries on hand.....	3,972 41	
Crockery glass and tin-ware on hand.....	362 86	
Wooden ware on hand.....	45 72	
Dry goods and clothing on hand.....	2,422 38	
Medicines on hand.....	650 00	
		7,453 37
		47,012 20
LIABILITIES.		
Owe help for last quarter.....	3,979 70	
Owe for provisions and groceries.....	5,892 50	
“ “ dry goods and clothing.....	2,011 29	
“ “ boots and shoes.....	468 30	
“ “ medicines.....	385 03	
“ “ coffins and robes.....	375 58	
“ “ crockery, tin-ware and cutlery..	344 45	
“ “ wood.....	305 00	
“ “ lumber, doors, sashes and blinds	645 80	
“ “ drain pipe.....	309 80	
“ “ shoeing oxen, horses and iron work	272 97	
“ “ labor and materials for painting..	265 89	
“ “ other small bills.....	432 06	
		15,688 37
Assets over liabilities.....		31,323 83
		\$47,012 20

Schedule of Personal Property.

STOCK.	
6 horses.....	\$1,225 00
6 oxen.....	825 00
24 cows, (grades).....	1,200 00
3 cows, (Jerseys).....	500 00
1 yearling.....	25 00
3 calves.....	50 00
2 bulls, (Jersey).....	175 00
2 deer.....	
64 hogs.....	1,792 00
77 pigs at \$5.....	385 00
34 light Brahma hens at \$1.50.....	51 00
16 dark Brahma hens at \$1.50.....	24 00
27 Plymouth Rock hens at \$1.50.....	40 50

Schedule of Personal Property, (Continued.)

5 brown Leghorn hens at \$1.50.....	7 50	
99 hens and chickens at 75 cents.....	74 25	
15 Rowen ducks at \$1.....	15 00	
		\$6,389 25
HAY, GRAIN, &c.		
110 tons hay at \$18.....	1,980 00	
1 ton straw.....	10 00	
80 bushels barley at \$1.....	80 00	
10 bushels oats at 60c.....	6 00	
240 bushels carrots at 65c.....	156 00	
400 bushels beets at 50c.....	200 00	
		2,432 00
FARMING TOOLS.		
1 hay scale.....	200 00	
3 ox wagons.....	250 00	
3 ox carts.....	100 00	
2 horse wagons.....	225 00	
1 pair horse cart wheels.....	40 00	
2 ox sleds.....	100 00	
3 horse sleds.....	60 00	
1 hand sled.....	25 00	
7 harrows.....	50 00	
7 plows.....	75 00	
11 wheelbarrows.....	33 00	
4 hand carts.....	100 00	
6 ox yokes.....	42 00	
1 hay tedder.....	70 00	
2 mowing machines.....	185 00	
3 road scrapers.....	33 00	
3 cultivators.....	25 00	
1 cultivator and seed sower.....	14 00	
8 ox chains.....	32 00	
1 winnowing machine.....	20 00	
1 hay cutter.....	15 00	
1 grindstone.....	8 00	
27 hoes.....	20 25	
2 coon rakes.....	2 00	
3 horse rakes.....	75 00	
34 hand rakes.....	6 80	
4 garden rakes.....	5 00	
5 horse hay forks.....	40 00	
28 pitch forks.....	25 00	
6 dressing forks.....	6 00	
24 spades.....	20 00	
11 shovels.....	10 00	
7 picks.....	10 00	
1 carriage jack.....	2 00	
10 scythes and snaths.....	20 00	
5 iron bars.....	15 00	

Schedule of Personal Property, (Continued.)

6 butchers' knives.....	1 80	
5 wood saws.....	7 00	
8 ladders.....	40 00	
2 jack screws.....	10 00	
1 surveyor's chain.....	10 00	
1 cross-cut saw.....	4 00	
2 hand saws.....	4 00	
1 hammer.....	1 00	
4 chisels.....	2 00	
1 rule.....	75	
2 axes.....	2 00	
1 measure.....	50	
7 baskets.....	2 80	
Bits and stock.....	5 00	
		\$2,049 90
SLEIGHS, CARRIAGES, HARNESSES AND ROBES.		
1 double sleigh.....	250 00	
2 double seated sleighs.....	205 00	
2 single seated sleighs.....	150 00	
1 pung.....	50 00	
1 omnibus.....	250 00	
2 covered carriages.....	250 00	
2 open wagons.....	100 00	
1 chaise.....	65 00	
1 express wagon.....	25 00	
1 extra sleigh pole.....	10 00	
3 double harnesses.....	150 00	
6 single harnesses.....	180 00	
2 extra horse collars.....	8 00	
8 sleigh robes.....	90 00	
9 horse blankets.....	20 00	
		1,803 00
Provisions and groceries, per inventory.....		3,972 41
Crockery, glass and tin ware, ".....		362 86
Wooden ware, ".....		45 72
Dry goods and clothing, ".....		2,422 38
Medicines, ".....		650 00
Fuel, ".....		6,025 00
Crockery, glass and tin-ware in use.....	1,000 00	
Furniture in use.....	12,775 00	
Bedding in use.....	7,000 00	
Engravings and paintings.....	694 50	
Stoves, cooking utensils and boilers.....	2,000 00	
Refrigerator.....	125 00	
Steam engines, pumps, washing machines etc.....	3,275 00	
Steam boilers.....	3,350 00	
Fire engines and hose.....	705 00	
Fire extinguishers.....	356 25	

Schedule of Personal Property, (Continued.)

Tools in blacksmith shop.....	25 00	
Sewing machine.....	50 00	
2 lawn mowers.....	40 00	
2 force pumps.....	28 00	
1 portable railroad car and track.....	263 50	
2 platform scales.....	30 00	
1 stone derrick.....	130 00	
1 stone roller.....	10 00	
2 coffee mills.....	30 00	
1 coffee roaster.....	30 00	
2 meat choppers.....	95 00	
6 croquet sets.....	31 00	
500 pounds ground bone.....	15 00	
		\$32,058 25
VASES AND FLOWER POTS.		
3 iron vases.....	36 00	
6 stone vases.....	9 00	
70 flower pots, (.20).....	14 00	
9 " " (.50).....	4 50	
218 " " (.18).....	39 24	
		102 74
Total.....		\$58,313 51

Statement of Farm Operations.

FARM DR.		
To stock on hand last report.....	\$5,378 50	
farming tools on hand last report.....	3,462 85	
hay and grain on hand last report.....	2,319 30	
paid for labor.....	2,194 55	
" stock.....	2,174 11	
" farming tools.....	413 89	
" seeds.....	74 07	
" corn, meal, and grain.....	452 44	
" blacksmithing.....	168 64	
" fertilizers.....	47 22	
" threshing grain.....	22 03	
boarding farm hands at \$3 per week...	936 00	
		\$17,643 60
Balance in favor of farm.....		4,512 41
		\$22,156 01

Statement of Farm Operations, (Continued.)

FARM CR.			
By stock on hand, present inventory		6,389	25
farming tools, etc., on hand, present inventory		3,852	90
			\$10,242 15
Beef slaughtered		828	13
Pork slaughtered		1,866	63
pigs sold		104	00
horse sold		100	00
grain sold		12	00
			2,910 76
160 tons hay	produced	2,880	00
16 tons straw	"	144	00
6 tons corn fodder	"	60	00
300 bushels barley	"	255	00
22 bushels oats	"	16	50
1247 bushels potatoes	"	937	30
563 bushels beets	"	356	50
280 bushels carrots	"	182	00
49 bushels turnips	"	36	75
156½ bushels beans and peas	"	279	00
14 barrels pickles	"	140	00
30 barrels apples	"	120	00
1296 p unds parsnips	"	29	84
7711 pounds squash	"	240	69
2075 pounds cabbage	"	62	25
280 dozen eggs	"	70	00
green cucumbers	"	49	73
Tomatoes	"	274	56
sweet corn	"	68	13
rhubarb	"	10	00
15,000 quarts milk from pasturing		900	00
			\$7,112 25
cartage and labor for Hospital			1,890 85
			\$22,156 01

Respectfully submitted.

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

INSANE HOSPITAL, Augusta, Nov. 30, 1873.

MAINE INSANE HOSPITAL, }
Treasurer's Office, Augusta, Jan. 9, 1874. }

The undersigned, a sub-committee of the Trustees, to whom was referred the report of the Steward and Treasurer, for the Hospital year, ending Nov. 30th, 1873, has examined the same as thoroughly as the complicated method of keeping the books, and the time at his disposal, will permit, and would respectfully report that the same appears to be correct and properly avouched, the receipts and expenditures corresponding with the entries upon the books, which have been previously subjected to a careful examination by the Auditing Committee of the Board of Trustees. The balance shown to be in favor of the Hospital by the report, is \$12,077.59, which has been carried to next year's account.

Respectfully submitted.

H. A. SHOREY,
Committee on Accounts.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Maine Insane Hospital:

GENTLEMEN:—The time has arrived when it becomes my duty to make my annual report as Chaplain of the Maine Insane Asylum.

In the ordinary routine of Sabbath service, nothing has occurred to make this report differ from others that have been made by myself or predecessors in office. I have, during the year, either personally, or by acceptable substitutes, held religious services each Sabbath afternoon in the room set apart for this purpose. The following clergymen of this city, have each conducted the service at the Asylum on one or more Sabbaths: Revs. Messrs. Tilton, Sanderson, Upjohn, Beckwith and Johnson. During the month of January Mr. Johnson conducted the service each Sabbath. The service consists of singing, reading of scripture, prayer and a short discourse. The entire service, usually occupying about three-fourths of an hour. The singing is led by the worthy Superintendent, the choir being composed of the officers of the institution, members of their families and attendants. In this service, not unfrequently, many of the patients join, with much apparent satisfaction. The organist, Miss Sarah B. Caruthers, has faithfully and acceptably filled the place for several years.

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

It is impossible, of course, to know what real or permanent effect is produced in the minds of the patients by the Sabbath service; but there is a large class to whom the consolations of the Gospel of Christ are peculiarly adapted to cheer and to soothe, and who are helped and comforted by the ministry of the Word. To such as are walking in the valley and under the cloud, the gos-

pel of benevolence, love, sympathy and hope, which is voiced in so many of our beautiful hymns, and breathed forth in the life and gracious words of Him who went about doing good, is like cool water to a thirsty soul, or like the shadow of a great rock in a weary land. Who can doubt that His words, which so often brought peace to the troubled, hope to the helpless, joy to the sorrowing, and comfort to the afflicted, can fail to bless the sick and suffering in mind and body, now?

The uniform attendance on the Sabbath service has been large—the room, in fact, used for this purpose, is usually crowded to discomfort. The quiet and orderly appearance of the patients would be creditable to any congregation, and it is comparatively easy to secure the attention of those, who, at other times, are much excited or depressed.

The need of a chapel has never been more imperatively felt, than for the past year. The increased number of patients and attendants in the Hospital, the over-crowded, poorly ventilated room now used for the purpose, make the necessity for better accommodations for religious services, such as to claim the early and earnest attention of all interested in an institution so benevolent in its aim, and so honorable and praiseworthy to our State. May I express the hope, gentlemen, that this great want of the institution may be so presented in your report, as to claim the early and favorable attention of the coming Legislature; and, that the good will already expressed by the State in relation to this subject, may result during the coming year, in a commodious and acceptable place of worship.

I am happy, in conclusion, to testify to the kind and respectful consideration which I have met with in all my intercourse with patients and attendants, as well as the very kind attention that I have at all times received from the Superintendent, his assistants and all others connected with the government of the institution.

Respectfully submitted.

C. F. PENNEY, *Chaplain.*

AUGUSTA, December 11, 1873.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON HOSPITAL LIBRARIES.

To the Trustees :

The Committee on Hospital Libraries respectfully submit the following report :

We have continued to take duplicate copies of nearly all the weekly newspapers published in Maine, as has been our practice for several years, and in all cases, the publishers have generously furnished two copies for the price of one. In addition to these we have been furnished weekly, from the Maine Farmer Office, with fifty fresh exchanges. There is no class of reading matter more acceptable to those for whose benefit these expenditures are made, than newspaper literature ; and the patients are especially interested in the local papers published at their former place of residence.

The library, which is a perpetual source of pleasure to the patients, has been increased during the year by the purchase of one hundred and eleven volumes.

Herewith we submit a statement of the receipts and disbursements for the past year.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from old account.....	\$28 62
Interest on Library fund.....	180 00
Other sources.....	2 33
	<hr/>
	\$210 95

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for newspapers and periodicals.....	\$93 45
“ “ books and expenses.....	111 25
Balance to new account.....	6 25
	<hr/>
	\$210 95

Which is respectfully submitted.

WM. B. LAPHAM, }
JOHN T. GILMAN, } *Committee.*