

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

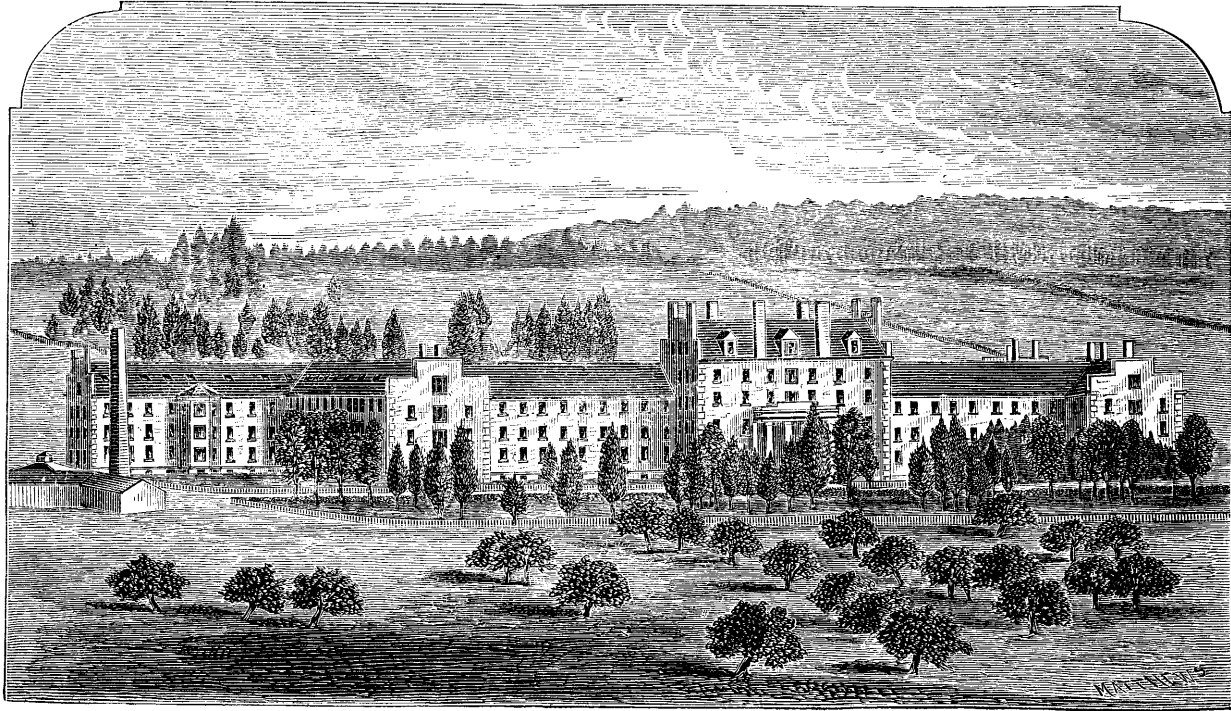
1878.

VOLUME I.

AUGUSTA:

SPRAGUE, OWEN & NASH, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1878.



MAINE INSANE HOSPITAL.

REPORTS

OF THE

TRUSTEES AND RESIDENT OFFICERS

OF THE

MAINE INSANE HOSPITAL.

DECEMBER 1, 1877.

Published agreeably to a Resolve approved February 25, 1871.

AUGUSTA:
SPRAGUE, OWEN & NASH, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
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OFFICERS FOR 1878.

TRUSTEES.

E. L. PATTANGALL, PEMBROKE, *President*.
H. A. SHOREY, BRIDGTON, *Secretary*.
E. W. WOODBURY, BETHEL.
F. E. RICHARDS, CAMDEN.
DR. JOHN T. GILMAN, PORTLAND.
DR. J. S. CUSHING, SKOWHEGAN.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

DR. H. M. HARLOW, *Superintendent*.
DR. B. T. SANBORN, *Assistant Superintendent*.
DR. E. C. NEAL, *Assistant Physician*.
C. B. LAKIN, *Steward and Treasurer*.
W. W. McLAUCHLAN, JR., *Clerk*.
MISS ALICE G. TWITCHELL, *Matron*.
REV. C. F. PENNEY, *Chaplain*.
A. B. HODGKINS, *Supervisor Male Wards*.
MISS HANNAH HAM, *Supervisor Female Wards*.
ASHFORD A. SAMPSON, *Foreman of Farm*.

STANDING COMMITTEES FOR 1878.

Library—Gilman, Harlow.
Buildings and Improvements—Woodbury, Richards.

VISITING COMMITTEES FOR THE YEAR.

<i>January</i> —Woodbury, Shorey.	<i>July</i> —Gilman, Woodbury.
<i>February</i> —Richards, Pattangall.	<i>August</i> —Woodbury, Pattangall.
<i>March</i> —Full Board.	<i>September</i> —Full Board.
<i>April</i> —Cushing, Gilman.	<i>October</i> —Shorey, Cushing.
<i>May</i> —Richards, Shorey.	<i>November</i> —Richards, Pattangall.
<i>June</i> —Full Board.	<i>December</i> —Full Board.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To the Honorable the Governor and the Executive Council :

We have the honor to submit the Thirty-Seventh Annual Report of the Trustees of the Maine Insane Hospital, this being for the year closing November 30, 1877.

Since our last report an unusual amount of time and labor has been expended in completing the various permanent improvements commenced in preceding years, the most important of which,—the water works, and the ventilation of the Hospital buildings, are now finished. We are much pleased in being able to report that these important adjuncts to an institution of this character, are giving the utmost satisfaction to all interested in the welfare of the Hospital and its inmates. For a full and comprehensive statement of the cost of these improvements and of the great benefits derived therefrom, we respectfully refer you to the report of the committee having these matters in charge.

We have also been under the necessity of expending from the current income of the hospital a considerable sum in rebuilding and refurnishing the laundry. This building was erected some twelve years since, and was in urgent need of repairs, while the larger number of patients now accommodated require more room and additional appliances in this department. To avoid the expense of constructing a new building we have utilized the basement of this, which had not formerly been occupied for laundry purposes, and have nearly completed such repairs and changes as will render the laundry department capable of performing much more acceptably the work which falls to its share.

The entire basement, forty by fifty-two feet in size, has been provided with a floor of brick laid in a heavy stratum of cement, which in its turn rests upon a foundation of gravel and broken stone one foot in depth. Below the floor drains are laid at convenient intervals, the sides being composed of dressed granite anchored in place, and having a rabbet cut in the stone which receives an iron grating, the whole coming flush with the floor. The concave bottom of the drains is of brick finished in cement. The floor is laid with a slight inclination toward the drains which are laid on an even and sufficient grade. The water from all the washing machinery is conducted to these drains by pipes under the floor. The drains are provided with devices which prevent the passage of pieces of clothing however small, while noxious gases from the sewers with which the drains are connected are effectually excluded from the building by suitably constructed traps. The old sewers in this vicinity were found to be defective and they have been taken up and relaid. The north wall of the building and the floor between the two stories had been much injured by the combined action of water, steam and frost, and such repairs as seemed necessary have been made. In the lower story an inner brick wall has been built, leaving an air space between it and the outer wall. The brick pillars which supported the upper floor have been removed and iron columns have been set in their places. The three power washers from the upper story, with the shafting and gear necessary to run them with some additional machinery, are now in position in the lower room and in daily use. The tubs for washing by hand have also been removed to this floor, and tanks especially designed for soaking clothing preparatory to washing have been provided. One of Weston's Hydro-extractors has been introduced, and by its operation the clothing has nearly all the water drawn from it by rapid centrifugal motion without injury to the goods. A drying-room has been built on this floor, containing thirty-two racks, each thirteen feet long, and each rack consisting of three drying bars, amounting to twelve hundred and forty-eight feet in

length, upon which to hang articles to be dried. These racks are mounted on rollers and are drawn out to receive the clothing, and, when loaded, returned into the drying chamber which is provided with a powerful steam-coil. The heated air after drying the clothing is utilized in the removal of the steam from the washing-room by means of suitably constructed ventilating shafts.

In a corner of the basement the soap-making apparatus has a room by itself, while in another a large copper boiler has been set for boiling such goods as require it. An elevator for moving the clothes between the two floors has been constructed, and by means of chutes and boxes, conveniently arranged, the clothing is assorted before washing. The upper floor, being relieved of work requiring water, will be entirely devoted to ironing, airing and dressing the clothing. Provision is being made for having a suitable "place for everything" belonging to each ward and division of the Hospital, so that all goods after being washed and finally dressed, may reach their proper destination, and confusion be avoided. In this connection a system of checks has been devised which prevents the loss of goods in this department, and insures their return to their owners. A new hard wood floor is now being laid in the upper story, and tables of an improved pattern for ironing and assorting purposes are in process of construction. The washing for five hundred persons is a task of no small magnitude, and in such an establishment as this the faithful return of each piece to its proper owner can only be accomplished by systematic arrangements. We feel confident that, with an abundance of water, of which we are now assured, and with these improvements fully completed as designed, this work can be performed in a satisfactory manner. It has long been our desire to make better provision for this department, but in the absence of a sufficient supply of water no known appliances can do good washing. Our means would not allow us to undertake all the improvements required at the same time, and we have consequently taken them up in the order of the urgency of our wants.

By reason of our limited means, the laundry improvements are not yet finished, but the work continues in progress, and we confidently expect to complete them early in the coming winter. The work in this department has all been accomplished without delaying the regular laundry operations.

The aggregate cost of these important improvements in the years 1876 and 1877, has been, in cash \$22,630.23, all of which has been paid from the income of the hospital, no appropriation having been made by the Legislature for these purposes. Besides the cash paid out, a great amount of labor has been performed upon them by the regular employees and the teams of the institution, and many patients have willingly aided in their execution.

Notwithstanding so much has been done in making what may be called extraordinary improvements, those of a more ordinary character have in no way been neglected. On the farm, one hundred and sixty-eight rods of underdrain has been laid in field stone, a portion being six feet deep, and laid in two courses as a main drain, and another portion seven feet deep to obtain grade. The remainder is all as much as four feet deep, and laid in single course. Forty rods of turnpike road has been built in connection with that constructed within the past two years, thus completing the road system in the eastern section of the farm, and giving access thereto with loaded teams at all seasons of the year. There has also been a considerable expenditure of means in grading the grounds around the hospital buildings. Five hundred feet of four inch vitrified pipe, has been laid from four to five feet deep, south and east of the male wings, to complete the drainage system connected with the grading. The grading of the grounds on the east front have been completed, and incidental thereto, the grade of the main drive-way has been reduced two and one-half feet. In the same connection, and conforming to the same lines, the grounds near the barns have been brought to such a grade that surface water has been turned away, thus relieving the cattle yards from a portion of the water which formerly flowed through them

after rains. Upon this grading, minor drive-ways for the accommodation of the various domestic offices of the institution have been laid out and partly finished.

An ice house, twenty by thirty feet in size, with posts fifteen feet high, was built in the early part of the year.

The aggregate productions of the farm for the year are very large. The crop of hay, two hundred and seventy-three tons, being the largest ever secured on the farm. Some of the root crops were seriously affected by the severe drought of the summer, and the fact that the crops of vegetables, under somewhat unfavorable circumstances are so large, is conclusive proof that the farm has arrived at a highly cultivated condition. The sewage of the hospital has been freely used as top-dressing, with beneficial results, and a large amount of superphosphate of lime has been manufactured at comparatively light cost, and has been found of great value wherever applied.

The stock of cows has been improved by the use of animals purchased in former years, and there are many remarkably fine young animals which have been raised on the farm.

Mr. Ashford A. Sampson, the efficient foreman of the farm, is entitled to much credit for the industry and energy he has exhibited in conducting the operations of the farm, and in superintending crews of laborers upon the works of improvement in which we have been engaged.

The swine raised on the place have been unusually profitable—the cash sales of young pigs alone, amounting to \$1,279.34, while the production of pork not only supplied the wants of the institution, but permitted the sale of a considerable quantity. For a full list of the farm products you are respectfully referred to the report of the Steward and Treasurer.

By reference to the report of the Superintendent, we find that the average number of patients for the year has been somewhat larger than ever before. The daily average is four hundred and eleven. Remaining at the close of the year, four hundred and sixteen. Thus far none have been rejected

for whom application for admission has been made, but it is evident to all who are conversant with the capacity of the Hospital, that should any considerable increase of applications for admission occur, there would not be sufficient accommodation for all. Notwithstanding the rather crowded condition of the Hospital, the sanitary condition of the patients has been fully as good as in preceding years. We respectfully refer you to the report of the Superintendent for information relative to the mortuary record and the condition of the patients throughout the year.

In addition to the usual monthly and quarterly visits a semi-annual meeting of the full Board was held in June, and also a meeting of the full Board in October, concerning a matter of some importance relating to the laundry. We have endeavored at each and all of these meetings to make a thorough inspection of every department of the Hospital, and we are pleased to state that we have every reason to feel gratified with the management of all the departments of the institution. The food of the patients has always been of good quality and sufficient in quantity. The sick are tenderly treated, and they receive every attention necessary to their comfort and conducive to their recovery.

The finances of the hospital, under the immediate charge of Mr. C. B. Lakin, the Steward and Treasurer, have been carefully and ably managed. Great care has been taken in the purchasing of supplies, which have been bought at the lowest cash prices, and all the disbursements have been judiciously made. The sound condition of the finances, and the successful completion of the extensive improvements which have been made during the past year, are very largely due to the untiring energy and efficiency of Mr. Lakin. We feel that the institution is most fortunate in possessing an officer of his ability and integrity.

The only change occurring in the corps of resident officers during the year, was caused by the resignation of Mrs. A. J. Hall, who had acceptably filled the position of Matron for several years. Miss Alice G. Twitchell, was appointed to

fill the vacancy. Having for some six years held an important official position in the institution, she was quite conversant with the general duties of the office of Matron, and she is now filling the position with much credit to herself and to the general benefit of the household and inmates of the hospital.

You are respectfully referred to the report of our esteemed Chaplain, the Rev. C. F. Penney, for much interesting information pertaining to his services in charge of the religious interests of the institution.

The report of the Committee on the Library, which is herewith presented, gives all necessary information relating to the condition of the library and the state of its funds.

The price of board of the patients which has heretofore been four dollars per week, has been reduced to three dollars and seventy-five cents per week. We believe, that notwithstanding the reduction in the price of support, which is our only source of income outside of the farm, we shall still be able to provide for the patients all that is necessary for their welfare and comfort, and also to make such permanent improvements as are desirable, without any special appropriation from the State.

In closing our report, we take great pleasure in saying that we have every reason to express our confidence in the integrity and ability of the resident officers of the institution. We have at all times found them promptly attending to their various and arduous duties, and in their treatment of the patients under their care, kind and humane, and actuated by a high sense of duty. We trust and believe, that in the future as in the past, they will receive the approbation and support of the people of the State.

E. L. PATTANGALL,	} Trustees.
H. A. SHOREY,	
E. W. WOODBURY,	
JOHN T. GILMAN,	
F. E. RICHARDS,	
J. S. CUSHING,	

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Maine Insane Hospital:

GENTLEMEN :—Time has moved another year of Hospital life to its close, bringing with it the duty of submitting to you the annual report of the Maine Insane Hospital.

At no period since the Institution was opened for the reception of patients, has it been in a more prosperous and satisfactory condition than at the present time. The varied branches of industry incident to the successful working of the Hospital, were never more healthful, and they never gave promise of more abundant fruitage. In all the work of the year, the great central thought has been, how best can the condition of those placed in the Hospital be restored, improved or ameliorated.

If there have been errors scattered along the pathway, they have been more of the head than of the heart, and we turn with mingled joy and gratitude to the Giver of all good, for the many blessings vouchsafed in behalf of this household.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS.

The daily average number of patients has been larger the past year than any previous year.

On the first of December, 1876, we commenced the year with four hundred and five patients—two hundred and six males, and one hundred and ninety-nine females. There have been admitted since, one hundred and ninety-four—one hundred and twenty-one males, and seventy-three females, making the whole number under treatment, five hundred and ninety-nine—three hundred and twenty-seven males and two hundred and seventy-two females.

The number discharged during the year is one hundred and eighty-three—one hundred and eleven males, and seventy-two females.

Of those discharged seventy-two had recovered—forty-one males, and thirty-one females; thirty-five were improved—nineteen males, and sixteen females; twenty-eight were unimproved—eighteen males and ten females; thirty males and sixteen females have died.

Two were not insane when admitted, having been committed by order of Court.

Our record shows that forty-eight of those who recovered were on the first admission, eleven on the second, seven on the third, three on the fourth, one on the fifth, one on the sixth, and one on the seventh.

The daily average number of patients during the year has been a fraction over four hundred and eleven, an excess of thirteen over that of last year.

The per cent. of recoveries is larger than in previous years, being over thirty-seven and three-fifths per cent. on the number of admissions, and on the whole number under treatment a fraction over twelve per cent.

The longest time any one was under treatment who recovered was four hundred and fourteen weeks, the shortest time two weeks, and the average time about thirty weeks.

The average age of those who died during the year was fifty, the youngest was twenty-two, and the oldest eighty-one. Four were eighty and over, two were between seventy and eighty, eleven were between sixty and seventy, six between fifty and sixty, seven between forty and fifty, fourteen between thirty and forty, two between twenty and thirty.

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

The following were the causes of death: General paralysis, eleven; consumption, eight; exhaustive mania, seven; chronic insanity, five; old age, four; epilepsy, three; diar-

rhœa, two; dropsy, one; accidental drowning, one; paralysis, one; marasmus, one; and two died by their own hands.

CAUSES OF INSANITY.

The assigned causes of insanity in those admitted during the year, are as follows: Ill-health, forty-one; intemperance, twenty-seven; critical period of life, nine; masturbation, six; over-exertion, five; injury of head, five; epilepsy, five; domestic affliction, five; puerperal, four; general paralysis, four; domestic trouble, four; infirmities of old age, four; loss of property, three; sun stroke, three; abuse of husband, two; severe catarrh, two; religious excitement, two; embarrassment in business, two; apoplexy, one; spiritualism, one; injury of spine, one; disappointed affection, one; paralysis, one; syphilis, one; lead poison, one; seduction, one; unknown, fifty-three.

We find the following to be the civil condition of those admitted during the year: Forty-six males and thirty-six females were married, sixty-three males and twenty-seven females were single, twelve were widowers and ten widows.

The following is the number of patients admitted each month in the year: Five males and three females in January, nine males and six females in February, thirteen males and five females in March, twelve males and eight females in April, twelve males and six females in May, twelve males and nine females in June, eight males and six females in July, ten males and eight females in August, twelve males and five females in September, nine males and ten females in October, nine males and five females in November, ten males and two females in December.

It was thirty-seven years ago the fourteenth day of October last, that the Hospital was opened for the reception of patients. During that time to the present date, four thousand nine hundred and seventy-two have been admitted. Four thousand five hundred and fifty-six have been discharged. Of these, one thousand nine hundred and seventy-nine had

recovered, eight hundred and sixty-seven were improved, seven hundred and sixty-one were unimproved, and nine hundred and forty-nine 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 No. in Hosp. 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	30	14	24	5	70	1	52	48
1841-2	89	72	141	32	16	19	5	73	50	65	59
1842-3	86	84	151	32	16	31	5	72	58	68	65
1843-4	83	75	151	30	16	23	3	79	55	75	70
1844-5	99	90	175	39	21	26	2	89	71	83	80
1845-6	102	87	187	41	22	14	5	107	80	101	93
1846-7	124	100	125	53	17	20	10	125	98	124	108
1847-8	128	125	152	60	31	14	20	135	117	127	112
1848-9	123	110	150	65	22	19	14	139	121	139	126
1849-50	110	120	149	66	35	21	14	165	123	124	137
1850-1	75	122	199	22	28	40	32	125	30	76	75
1851-2	48	42	124	23	4	8	8	34	76	84	79
1852-3	126	89	210	45	14	15	15	120	84	119	108
1853-4	109	114	228	49	15	18	32	140	114	115	127
1854-5	123	88	243	41	14	14	19	155	114	155	134
1855-6	149	114	304	54	22	19	19	194	151	190	167
1856-7	144	126	334	69	24	29	14	215	190	208	204
1857-8	126	126	334	59	25	18	24	225	205	208	213
1858-9	149	120	357	58	22	23	17	240	205	237	222
1859-60	136	133	373	63	22	17	31	246	227	240	236
1860-1	135	123	375	55	25	16	27	255	239	252	248
1861-2	125	119	377	57	24	19	19	267	244	258	254
1862-3	118	111	376	52	21	14	24	266	242	265	254
1863-4	124	135	389	49	22	11	53	273	247	254	253
1864-5	142	119	396	47	25	23	24	282	254	277	272
1865-6	135	136	412	61	29	13	33	287	267	276	277
1866-7	150	123	426	54	27	11	31	303	276	303	291
1867-8	165	129	468	63	23	16	27	341	302	339	319
1868-9	150	153	489	68	28	14	42	351	332	337	342
1869-70	130	122	467	48	19	18	37	348	330	345	339
1870-1	174	151	519	58	28	21	44	376	345	368	363
1871-2	202	177	570	79	34	19	45	404	368	393	385
1872-3	200	182	593	83	36	20	53	416	388	411	400
1873-4	189	207	600	61	33	61	52	420	393	393	406
1874-5	188	178	581	66	31	27	52	408	389	403	398
1875-6	186	184	589	68	33	31	52	408	384	403	398
1876-7	194	183	599	72	35	28	46	423	397	416	411

Every year develops new cases of insanity which appear along the declivity of life. The infirmities of age are the occasion for not a few of these.

To observe the decay of brain in persons who have passed their three score years, is always sad, and we can but feel

that if rightly understood, it could in many instances be averted. The number would at least be lessened, if all due care was given to the physical health prior to reaching what the old philosophers term the grand climacteric—the age of sixty-three in men, and forty-two or forty-nine in women. They fancied that some mysterious relations existed between the number seven and its multiples.

Seeds of ill, sown in youth and early manhood, may lie dormant in the prime and vigor of early life, and only wait for the weakness of age to spring into action. They may only germinate when we have reached the zenith of life, and are on its declivity. The fruit of bad habits does not always ripen speedily. We may deceive ourselves and think the influence is gone, but the mischief begun will leave its impression and work like leaven, appearing when least expected. Over indulgence in eating or drinking, chewing, smoking or snuffing tobacco, excesses of any kind from fifteen to thirty, will be felt from forty to sixty. The point of invasion may be in any organ of the body, but more generally the heart, lungs or brain, the latter taking on that condition which may end in softening, or in a fit of apoplexy with paralysis following. In the heart, disease works insiduously, and suddenly arrests the great organ of circulation, causing the life-giving fluid to cease to flow, and death ensues without warning.

Apoplexy is a break in some weak vessel of the brain, caused by too great tension, the coats of the arteries having become weak and brittle by bad living. The only sure way for one to avoid this fearful disease, so prevalent at the present day, is to watch strictly the portal of the stomach. All rich viands and alcoholic liquors, should be interdicted, and a diet largely vegetable adopted as the surest means of lessening the tension on the weakened vessels. All cases of apoplexy if not killed outright by the first seizure, either result in insanity, or are thrown upon its quivering edge.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

In the medical treatment of those who have been under our care, we have aimed to select such remedies as would tend to alter or correct the abnormal physical condition upon which the mental aberration seemed to rest. Medicines considered as alterative and tonic, we have come to use more generally, only using narcotic and sedative drugs when they cannot be avoided. A tonic and laxative combined, is more often indicated in cases which come for treatment than any other. This, with a sedative at bed time in case of insomnia, often gives the most happy results.

Due attention is paid to the condition of the skin, by cleanliness and frequent bathing.

The diet is nutritious and generous, the best of everything being provided for this purpose.

MORAL TREATMENT.

Scarcely second to the medical is the moral treatment, which begins as soon as the patient enters the hospital, by gentle restraint, judicious discipline, kind words, useful employment, amusements and recreation; added to which are religious services on Sunday, and an abundance of good reading at all times.

To carry out our treatment, we have as good a corps of Assistants as can be found in any community, or in any similar institution. They are young men and women from good families, intelligent, kind and industrious, such as no one would object to having in a well regulated household.

When employed out of the wards, the patients are in the care of men and women of judgment and discretion, who see that they do not overwork.

NEW BUILDING NEEDED.

It is apparent that there still exists a need of further provision for the insane in the State, and as the most economical way of meeting it, I would renew the suggestion made in our

last report; which was, to erect a brick building east of the third wing, at a convenient distance from the new kitchen, north, for female patients. This would relieve the crowded condition of the female department, and make the accommodations the same as those for males, which were increased a few years since by the brick wards in front.

I would also suggest and recommend the removal of the brick building from the front to the east of the third male wing, at a convenient distance from the kitchen, south. All brick buildings would then be in the rear, giving a more pleasing view in approaching the hospital, and the two departments, male and female, would be more symmetrical in structure.

The repairs and improvements for the past year have been neither few nor small.

WATER WORKS.

The new water works begun last year, and nearly completed at the date of our report, have since been finished. The standard pipes, and hose of the best quality of linen, have been neatly put up in every story of the building, from basement to attic. There are three reels of hose for each floor of both male and female wings, and one for each story of the centre building, each coupled with the standard pipes which are constantly charged with water from the reservoir.

The brick wards, the chapel and kitchen, are each supplied with a standard pipe and reel of hose, sufficient to reach any part of those buildings. The water is held at each coupling of the hose with the pipe, by the best metallic gate or stop-cock that could be found in the market.

On the outside are seven hydrants, two of which are double, placed at regular and convenient points from the building, to which hose can be attached when needed, in case of fire, or for any other purpose, such as sprinkling the grounds, &c.

The laundry, engine-house, barns, piggery, and other out-buildings are provided with water for daily use, and in case of fire, from the same works.

We are now quite sure that the hospital is thoroughly equipped, and will be supplied with water at all seasons of the year—that although we are using in all departments at the rate of twenty thousand gallons per day, we have a supply of at least two million gallons, from which we can draw in any emergency.

VENTILATION.

The ventilation of the Hospital has always been more or less defective, notwithstanding considerable attention has been given to the subject in years past. But with all the efforts heretofore made to correct the evil, there yet remained bad ventilation in several of the wards on either side of the house. To this your attention was respectfully called in our last report.

I am now happy to say that special attention has been given to the subject, and a complete renovation effected throughout the entire building. Originally all the flues designed for ventilation, leading from the dormitories and corridors, terminated in the attics of the wings. These have been faithfully opened and cleaned, and by means of galvanized tubes or pipes, are conducted to larger ones which open through the roof, and are there surmounted with ventilating caps, two and three to each wing.

This change, though made at considerable expense, and involving, it may be, a larger consumption of fuel, is next in importance to the new supply of water. It is giving thus far great satisfaction. A free circulation of good, pure air throughout the wards, as we now have it, is certainly more agreeable, and we believe, healthful.

The new system of sewage introduced three years ago by Mr. Lakin, described in a former report, is proving all it promised—a most excellent arrangement. It is not only

healthful to the Institution, but profitable to the farm interests. It is specially so now, since we are able to give the sewers daily flushings from the new supply of water. From the first and larger receptacle, built at the outlet of the main sewer, a large quantity of fertilizing substance is taken and distributed over the farm as top-dressing; and from the smaller one, not a little is conveyed by gravitation, over the pastures and mowing fields below.

The north sewer, connected with the north and east wings, and with the laundry, has not yet been utilized, as have the other two, but it is in contemplation, and will at no distant day receive similar treatment. We are persuaded that when the large receptacle, which it is proposed to build at the outlet of the north sewer, is completed, the Hospital with its new water supply, its improved ventilation, and its thorough drainage, will be in as good hygienic condition as it can well be made.

LAUNDRY.

Allusion was made in our last report, to the condition of our laundry as being inadequate to the wants of the Institution, and we suggested that a change be made by converting the lower story into a washing and drying room, and using the upper story for an ironing, airing, and distributing room. This, we are pleased to say has been mostly done, so that when completed, with the new fixtures, improved drain, and the facilities for transporting the clothes to and from the summer drying court, we shall have as commodious and convenient a laundry as could reasonably be desired.

Much credit is due the Steward and Treasurer, having the work in charge, who has given it no little thought and personal attention, as he has all other improvements which have been made.

OTHER IMPROVEMENTS.

The floor in the lower ward of the second female wing, so much worn and dilapidated, has been relaid with hard wood boards.

The grading about the rear of the building, which was unfinished at the close of last year, has been completed and the water courses are in excellent order.

FARM PRODUCTS.

The farm products of the past year have been in no way inferior to those of previous years. The general improvements made upon the farm have greatly enhanced its value. Extra work has been done in ditching low lands, and in clearing some of the more rocky portions of upland, the stones therefrom being used in making drains.

The garden has been specially productive, the vegetables being abundant and of the best quality. For the quantity of vegetables and other products of the farm and garden, also for the number of horses, hogs, oxen, cows and other neat-cattle, kept for the benefit of the Institution, you are respectfully referred to the report of the Steward and Treasurer. Through his enterprise the stock has greatly improved. A herd of cows and swine are being raised of the best blood that can be procured.

IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED.

Additional barn room seems to be required for the accommodation of the stock, and for storing the farm products. To this your attention is respectfully invited.

The floor in the upper first female wing will require renewing soon, as it is the oldest in the building, and very poor. The lumber, I understand, is already purchased for it.

A new coal shed will soon be needed to take the place of the one now in use, which is poor and inconvenient. The ensuing year may be a good time to attend to it.

LIBRARY.

Additions are made from time to time to the hospital Library, purchased with the income of the invested fund from the honored donors Black and McLellan. The number

of volumes, including medical and miscellaneous books, is nearly four thousand.

Patients who desire to read and can take ordinary care of them, have the privilege of drawing books once a week, under the direction of the Assistant Physician, Dr. Neal. Between one and two hundred volumes have been purchased in the year, and quite a number of volumes have been rebound. In addition to the reading matter which the books furnish, the patients are supplied with two copies each of about forty newspapers, which the generous proprietors kindly furnish for the price of one copy. We are also furnished with fifty weekly exchange papers from the Maine Farmer office.

CHAPEL.

Stated preaching services are held in our Chapel every Sabbath afternoon, by good Chaplain Penney. All who can maintain the needed degree of quiet and decorum, have the privilege of attending.

The opportunities enjoyed by the patients of assembling two or three evenings a week in the chapel for amusement and recreation, is proving very satisfactory as a means of moral treatment.

MATRON.

In April last, Mrs. A. J. Hall resigned her position as Matron to accept a similar one at the Orphans' Home in Bath. In severing her connection with this Institution, which she had held for nearly three years, she did so not only with the regrets of those with whom she was associated, but of the patients and their friends who knew her.

In the selection of her successor, we have been signally fortunate in the appointment of Miss Alice G. Twitchell, who for six years prior was receiving and dispensing clerk of the institution. She has quietly and faithfully performed the duties of the office thus far, and promises to make a more valuable officer in the new than in the old position, where she was true and unswerving.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

We are under obligations to the Messrs. Chickering of Boston, for a liberal discount in the purchase of one of their Grand Pianos, which has recently been placed in our amusement hall. It is an ornament, and will add much to the pleasure of those who gather there from time to time for entertainment.

We are indebted to J. W. Clapp, who has presented us with a variety of games for the patients, and to J. Frank Pierce for a quantity of reading matter in the form of magazines, periodicals, and pamphlets.

Mrs. A. M. Cary has remembered the female patients in the upper wards, by a generous contribution of fruit.

Rev. Dr. Quinby kindly presented the hospital orchestra with a book of music, which adds variety to their collection.

In our evening entertainments we have been greatly assisted not only by members of our household, officers and attendants, but by friends from Hallowell, Augusta, and elsewhere.

Miss Laughton came with her class in elocution on two different occasions, and gave reading entertainments.

The Hallowell Quintette Club, and the Augusta Glee Club have each given a concert of their fine vocal music.

Prof. Tracy and the Misses Murdoch of Boston, kindly gave us a concert of instrumental music, in which the power and quality of tone of the new piano was fully displayed.

During the winter the "Home Minstrel Troupe" from Togus favored us with an evening entertainment of their unique performance; and on a beautiful summer afternoon the "Home" band, under the leadership of Prof. Wales, gave us an outdoor concert in our park. The occasion was one of great delight to all. Nearly our entire household were present to hear the sweet strains of music as they floated among the trees and along the hill-side.

Mr. Robertson, the efficient teacher of the Grammar school, with a company of amateur performers, entertained the patients with a thrilling Masonic farce.

Ed. Sands, on a winter evening, gave his lecture on "Sunshine, or How to make Home happy."

On the 23d inst., our household enjoyed a rare treat from Miss Emma Cowell of New York, who gave an evening entertainment of select Readings and Recitations. She is a young artiste of promise, and will make a star of the first magnitude in her profession.

We are indebted to Mr. L. M. Nason of Standish, member of the Sophomore class of Colby University, who spent an hour and a half in reading selections from favorite authors, to the pleasure and gratification of those who were with him.

AMUSEMENTS.

Christmas and the 4th of July were appropriately observed; the former, by holding a reception in the amusement hall, where the evening was joyously spent in listening to an address from Santa Claus, and the distribution of gifts from two large Christmas Trees, concluding by a bountiful spread of eatables, which were in no wise neglected by those present. The latter, by assembling in the park and listening to a patriotic and eloquent oration by Maj. P. M. Fogler of Augusta, and other exercises suitable to the occasion.

Dr. Sanborn, Dr. Neal, Mr. Lakin, Miss Twitchell, and many of the attendants and assistants, deserve credit for the time and thought they have given in providing weekly amusements and entertainments during the long evenings of the year. V. R. Luce, Chadwick Brothers, and D. B. Kimball, occasionally assisted by Mr. Horace Cony, a neighbor, are entitled to special credit for their unweariedness in furnishing music on all occasions.

Allow me to express thanks to the Board of Trustees, for kind forbearance and words of comfort in the unyielding responsibilities of our position.

To those associated with me, who have borne the burden and heat of the day, I am grateful for their deference and

co-operative support in the varied labor in which we are engaged.

In conclusion, we renewedly commend the Hospital with all its interests, to the fostering care of the State, praying that the smiles of Divine Providence may rest upon it in the future as they have in the past.

HENRY M. HARLOW.

MAINE INSANE HOSPITAL, }
Augusta, November 30, 1877. }

STEWARD AND TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Maine Insane Hospital:

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith present my statement of the financial affairs of this Institution for the year ending November 30, 1877.

We have again been favored with a year of moderate prices and bountiful crops, which have enabled us to complete some enterprises which were unfinished at the close of last year, and to commence and finish others with funds drawn from our current income. I have again the pleasure of reporting that all employés of the hospital, in the departments with which I am especially connected, have been faithful and industrious and have exhibited commendable interest in the service. Of the conduct of the farm foreman, and of that of your very efficient clerk, I cannot speak in terms of too high praise. I desire, also, respectfully to express my high sense of gratitude to the Superintendent for his kind directions and wise counsel; to the other resident officers for their courtesies; and to you, gentlemen, for your uniform kindness, and your practical instructions relative to the business interests of the hospital.

Financial Affairs.

RECEIPTS.	
Balance cash from last report.....	\$3,368 53
From State for support of patients	35,345 11
“ towns and individuals for support of patients.....	58,994 16
“ discounts.....	239 36
“ telegrams.....	31 71
“ merchandise returned	20 17
“ service of stock animals	38 75
“ board of visitors to patients.....	33 43
“ interest on deposit.....	30 00
“ sale of pigs.....	1,279 34
“ “ calves.....	19 00
“ “ potatoes.....	2 75
“ “ medicine.....	2 13
“ “ hides, tallow and bones.....	676 39
“ “ mowing machine	25 00
“ “ lead, rags and iron.....	62 51
“ “ tripe.....	7 20
“ “ pork.....	264 69
“ “ vegetables.....	50 67
“ “ oxen.....	240 00
“ “ ox yoke	3 00
“ “ cultivator	2 00
“ “ horse.....	50 00
“ “ honey boxes	1 03
“ “ lumber.....	10 00
“ “ stove.....	3 00
“ “ coal.....	21 00
“ “ wagon.....	8 00
	\$100,828 93

DISBURSEMENTS.	
Paid for flour	\$6,127 85
“ molasses and syrup	1,084 70
“ tea.....	521 39
“ sugar.....	3,217 37
“ coffee.....	672 40
“ rice	216 89
“ oat meal.....	54 75
“ crushed wheat.....	56 40
“ turkeys and chickens.....	303 50
“ oysters and clams	373 25
“ milk	787 44
“ salt	90 26
“ sweet potatoes	17 50

Financial Affairs—Continued.

Paid for crackers and pilot bread	\$403 93
“ lard	250 81
“ vinegar and cider.....	152 20
“ berries.....	310 42
“ honey	144 01
“ crockery	437 89
“ glass ware.....	43 80
“ tin ware.....	203 08
“ pictures	43 55
“ blankets	622 85
“ boots and shoes.....	604 21
“ hardware	345 52
“ carpets.....	287 16
“ postage	331 64
“ stationery	182 99
“ revenue stamps	33 60
“ telegrams	33 69
“ telegraph instruments & supplies.	18 85
“ tobacco	272 64
“ coffins and robes.....	761 75
“ insurance.....	70 00
“ illuminating gas	2,073 48
“ oil for lanterns and lubricating ..	132 40
“ travelling expenses of Steward and Treasurer	132 87
“ wood	101 75
“ starch.....	64 80
“ truckage.....	2 00
“ freight charges	501 09
“ seeds.....	91 01
“ fertilizers.....	652 38
“ harnesses, robes and blankets...	90 72
“ repairing carriages and sleighs..	293 34
“ window glass.....	66 80
“ repairing furniture	44 90
“ materials for painting.....	513 62
“ lime and cement.....	326 25
“ carriages and sleighs.....	327 50
“ flower plants and seeds.....	197 07
“ confectionery	110 05
“ cocoa.....	37 44
“ hops and malt.....	7 10
“ machinists' and founders' labor and materials.....	36 84
“ cutting and storing ice.....	263 52
“ cutlery.....	107 71
“ pickles and ketchup.....	51 00
“ Graham flour.....	86 50
“ corn starch and tapioca.....	22 54

Financial Affairs—Concluded.

Paid for farm stock	\$358 88	
“ printing	71 72	
“ corn and meal	2,035 27	
“ soap	489 97	
“ horses for hospital	150 00	
“ spices and extracts	220 99	
“ furniture	143 73	
“ steam, gas and water pipes and fittings	92 48	
“ cash returned to patients	158 95	
“ soda and cream tartar	20 97	
“ cheese	276 12	
“ beans and peas	342 74	
“ supplies for engine house and laundry	204 19	
“ medical supplies	642 62	
“ potatoes	296 19	
“ finishing and furnishing of new building	68 75	
“ dry goods and clothing	3,531 20	
“ amusements	82 14	
“ ventilation	4,288 69	
“ fruit	1,071 54	
“ laundry	1,326 34	
“ farming tools	295 52	
“ coal	6,351 21	
“ fish	1,499 65	
“ physicians' examinations charged patients	16 00	
“ express charges	34 55	
“ labor for farm	3,168 85	
“ eggs	706 76	
“ meats	7,145 74	
“ newspapers and periodicals	102 80	
“ straw for beds	550 08	
“ piano	626 00	
“ repairs and improvements	4,503 33	
“ legal services	50 00	
“ tools and implements for hospital	781 38	
“ water works	6,926 05	
“ express & transportation charged to patients	110 44	
“ labor for hospital	17,325 89	
“ butter	5,877 91	
		\$36,201 00
Balance cash on hand	-	3,470 32
		<u>\$100,828 93</u>

Statement of Resources and Liabilities.

RESOURCES.		
Cash on hand.....	\$3,470 32	
Due from State for support of patients...	9,158 49	
" towns and individuals for sup- port of patients....	16,479 90	
Due on personal accounts.....	25 00	
		\$29,133 71
Provisions & groceries on hand, per in'vy.	3,897 02	
Tin ware on hand, per inventory.....	192 75	
Crockery and glass ware on hand, pr. in'vy	430 31	
Dry goods on hand, per inventory....	2,668 20	
Medical supplies on hand, per inventory..	966 83	
Coal on hand, per inventory.....	7,500 00	
		15,655 11
		\$44,788 82

LIABILITIES.		
Due for groceries, provisions, corn and meal.....	\$3,679 05	
Due for fish, oysters and clams	200 61	
" hardware	320 43	
" pipe and fittings.....	75 64	
" tools and implements.....	286 40	
" furniture	568 54	
" lumber	151 80	
" water works	527 98	
" laundry improvements.....	653 34	
" coal.....	1,093 37	
" stationery	24 18	
" medical supplies.....	87 25	
" crockery and tin ware.....	679 68	
" railway freights.....	48 15	
" boots and shoes	138 25	
" dry goods.....	19 65	
" pasturing stock.....	59 50	
" blacksmithing.....	149 12	
" repairing carriages and sleighs..	1 90	
" paints and oils.....	65 85	

Liabilities—Concluded.

Due for repairing harnesses	\$13 10	
“ millinery	4 16	
“ confectionery	21 62	
		\$8,869 57
Due employés per pay roll		5,234 54
		14,104 11
Net resources		30,684 71
		\$44,788 82

Very respectfully submitted.

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

MAINE INSANE HOSPITAL, }
 Augusta, November 30, 1877. }

FARM PRODUCTS, 1877.

- 16,600 pounds pork.
- 2,226 pounds beef.
- 332 pounds hides.
- 69 pounds tallow.
- 23,251 pounds squash.
- 30,461 pounds cabbage.
- 8,014 pounds tomatoes.
- 100 bushels parsnips.
- 59 bushels beet greens.
- 98½ bushels green peas; 6½ bushels dry peas.
- 70 bushels string beans; 4 bushels dry beans.
- 92 bushels apples.
- 708 bushels rutabaga turnips.
- 549 bushels English turnips.
- 1,585 bushels mangel-wurzel beets.
- 64 bushels sugar beets.
- 165½ bushels onions.
- 1,874 bushels potatoes.
- 215 bushels barley.
- 12,952 heads lettuce.
- 45 barrels pickles; 9,426 cucumbers.
- 416 bunches celery.
- 10,772 ears green corn.
- 7,647½ gallons milk.
- 273 tons hay; 12 tons straw.
- 18 tons corn fodder; 246 pigs.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Maine Insane Hospital :

GENTLEMEN :—With the present month will close the ninth year of my official relation to the Hospital as Chaplain ; and it again becomes my duty to present a brief annual report.

Nothing has occurred in the ordinary routine of Sabbath service to make this report differ essentially from others which have been presented. Each Sabbath during the year religious services have been conducted in the chapel, either by myself or some acceptable substitute. The attendance has been large, reaching at times over two hundred, and the quiet, orderly deportment of the patients, the attention given to the various services, and the interest manifested, are the surprise and wonder of visitors, who for the first time find a place in the congregation.

During the session of the Legislature of the State, almost all the Sabbath services were attended by members of the House and Senate, and of the State Department, who uniformly seemed much gratified at their utility and value.

The hall which was publicly dedicated last year,—some account of which the report of 1876 contained,—has seemed more and more valuable to us on each returning Sabbath ; and has become dear to us as our Bethel and place of prayer. The efficient choir, under the leadership of Mr. A. B. Hodgkins, which aided so much in the interest of the Sabbath service last year, has proved no less helpful during the present year. The place of organist has been filled most acceptably for the last three years, by Miss Alice G. Twitchell, the present Matron of the hospital.

I have, in addition to the regular Sabbath service, 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 to know just how great benefits are secured by the Sabbath service here, as elsewhere ; but each succeeding year of my ministry convinces me that God's word "shall not return unto him void, but it shall accomplish that which he please ; and it shall prosper *in the thing* whereto it is sent ;" and that a blessing is sure to attend it in every place. Its beneficent results here cannot be doubted. Scores are here who need, as none others can, the motives and consolations of Christ's gospel ; who, while the intellect is disordered, have a heart susceptible to the gospel of love, sympathy and hope. The ministry of the Word is peculiarly adapted to soothe and cheer such ; reinforcing fortitude, stimulating hope, and strengthening good purposes.

In conclusion, I am happy to testify to my heightened convictions of the fitness of this institution to answer the ends for which it was founded. Its management, so far as I can judge, is eminently humane and christian ; and all its affairs are administered with rare ability and wisdom. I desire again to recognize the uniform courtesy and kind attention which I have received from the Superintendent, together with all the officers and attendants with whom I have had any intercourse.

Respectfully submitted.

C. F. PENNEY, *Chaplain.*

AUGUSTA, Dec. 11, 1877.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON HOSPITAL LIBRARY.

To the Trustees of the Maine Insane Hospital:

GENTLEMEN:—The undersigned, Committee on Libraries for the year past, have attended to the duties assigned them, and ask leave to report.

The interest coupons matured on the Portland and Kennebec Railroad Bonds, and those on the St. Johnsbury town Bonds, in which the Black and McLellan library fund was invested, have been collected, and together with the money on hand at the commencement of the year and that received from other sources, have been appropriated to library purposes. The following are the receipts and disbursements:

RECEIPTS.	Dr.
1876—Dec. 1. To cash on hand.....	\$3 06
1877—March 12. To cash from interest coupons..	36 00
“ April 3. “ “ “	60 00
“ Oct. 1. “ “ “	96 00
“ Nov. 27. To cash from box.....	2 63
	\$197 69

DISBURSEMENTS.	Cr.
1877—April 9. Paid for books and express.....	\$94 86
“ June 22. “ “	8 00
“ Oct. 1. “ “ other expenses	54 95
“ Nov. 30. “ “ rebinding.....	10 83
To balance.....	29 05
	\$197 69

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

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON WATER AND VENTILATION.

To the Board of Trustees of the Maine Insane Hospital:

On the account of delay by the manufacturers in delivering our water pipe, your committee were under the necessity of submitting their report at the last annual meeting, before the completion of the work. Since that time the work has been successfully completed, agreeably to the original plan. Nine stand pipes, having upon them forty-three fire plugs, and five additional hydrants, have been attached to the eight inch main laid last year. All the branches and stand pipes are of four inch wrought iron, lap-welded and tar-coated. Each stand pipe and hydrant is provided with a four inch gate-valve, by means of which, the water can be shut off instantly.

There are in connection with these stand pipes, sections of Clark's best two inch linen hose, (amounting to 4,210 feet) having fifty-one of his patent couplings, and forty-eight five-eighth inch nozzles attached. We have fire plugs throughout the entire basement and engine house; also in every ward, in the attic, on each floor of the center building, throughout the chapel building, and brick wards, we have hose and nozzles always attached, and water under pressure night and day. The hose is mounted on reels, in the stairways, in such a manner that it may be unrolled, and water turned on by one man, and brought into immediate action. The entire stock is of the best material, and the work was done in the most satisfactory manner.

The estimates of the engineers are fully sustained by the pressure of the water. Six streams may be thrown upon any given point, without any diminution of force, in a very short

time, so that our protection against fire is seemingly as complete as is possible for human skill to devise.

Relative to the utility of the water for ordinary purposes, we have extended a branch, three hundred and fifty feet from the main, to accommodate the stable, slaughter-house and piggery, and have had a full supply for all purposes of the hospital, laundry and engine house, when all other sources of supply failed by reason of the unprecedented drought, notwithstanding double the quantity was used for daily consumption in flushing the sewers, sprinkling the grounds, and other sanitary purposes. The engineer is unwilling to make steam from any other water.

The banks of the impounding reservoir have been straightened and covered with large field stones, from bottom to top. This wall or rip-rap, is ten hundred thirty feet in length, and nine feet in height, firmly imbedded in the clay banks. The large spring near the reservoir has been provided with a suitable brick arch and curb, and conducted into the impounding reservoir by four inch vitrified pipe, and the grounds have been graded and sown to grass.

The reservoir on "Granite Hill" has been thoroughly overhauled, the ledge blasted, to remove the inequalities of the bottom, the eastern wall strengthened by abutments of solid masonry, the floor well covered with cement, and the whole structure put in the condition originally designed by the trustees and resident officers. The expenditures last year were \$9,089.15; the present year, \$7,426.05, making the whole amount expended from the current income of the hospital, \$16,515.20, besides several thousand dollars expended in labor by the teams and farm help of the hospital.

The results already justify the large expenditure of money, and more than meet the most sanguine expectations of the officers of the hospital, and challenge the admiration of the citizens of the State.

The plan adopted by the Trustees, and commenced three years ago, in relation to the ventilation of the buildings, has been completed during the year. Six ventilating tubes of

the size of the soil pipes, were inserted in them, and passed directly through the roof of the building, two years ago, and have proved invaluable accompaniments to the system adopted. The introduction of water sufficient to flush the sewers, and the removal of the kitchen with its odors, from under the building, were prerequisite to the putting in of the pipes. The system is based upon the natural draft, caused by the motion of the air, and the tendency of warm air to rise to the upper part of the rooms, while most of the impure air has a tendency to fall to the bottom; hence the flues of the old chimneys, and the flues from each room and the halls, already existing, were utilized, and openings made near the floors, and connections in the attic with galvanized iron drums, by the use of galvanized iron pipes of different dimensions, passing the impure air through the roof into Chubbuck's Patent Ventilators, fourteen of which are used upon the buildings, weighing 450 lbs. each. In the construction of the pipes, tubes, drums and ventilators, we have used about sixteen tons of galvanized iron, and one-fourth of a ton of solder. Work was commenced upon these the 16th day of February last, and the work was completed the 29th day of August. The iron was furnished and the work done by Messrs. Williamson & Greenwood of Augusta, at a cost of \$4,288.69. The material was of good quality, and the labor was performed in a workmanlike manner, and the results are thus far proving satisfactory.

In connection with the plans for ventilating the buildings, we have thoroughly renovated the bath rooms in each ward, and with an abundant supply of pure water for sanitary purposes, we trust the long desired condition of reasonably pure air in the wards and lodges, has been attained, and the services of the large fan, put in twelve years ago, utilized.

E. W. WOODBURY, } *Committee*
 FRED E. RICHARDS, } *of*
 E. L. PATTANGALL, } *Trustees.*

AUGUSTA, Dec. 13, 1877.

APPENDIX.

EXTRACT FROM THE REGULATIONS OF THE HOSPITAL.

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

Females should have, at least, a change of under-clothes, shoes and stockings, brush and comb, decent bonnet, and two substantial dresses; the 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 can be received without the certificates of the municipal officers of some city or town, and of two physicians, required by law.

[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 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 conditions of this obligation is such, That, whereas ——— of ———, in the county of ———, is about to be admitted as a boarder and patient at the Institution aforesaid; now, if the said ——— shall pay to said ———, or his successor, and remove the said ———, and for reasonable charges that may be incurred in case of the elopement of said ———, payment to be made quarterly, and 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 relatives 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 passions? 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 suppression of evacuations, eruptions, sores, &c., injuries, epilepsy, palsy, &c.
17. What cause or causes are supposed to have induced the attack?
18. What curative means have been tried? State if blood-letting has been resorted to, if so to what extent?