

1910, ch 715, sec. 38 c (p. 190).

41. Whenever in the opinion of any medical superintendent or chief medical officer of any institution, hospital, asylum, home or retreat for the insane it may be for the benefit of any patient to grant such patient leave of absence or parole, on trial, such parole may be granted for a period not exceeding thirty days upon application in writing, indorsed by the relatives, friends or other persons at whose instance the said patient was first committed, and who shall obligate themselves to give him or her proper care, but no subsequent extension of such leave of absence or parole shall be made, nor shall any patient be again admitted or received into or detained in any institution who has been absent therefrom for more than sixty days, or for more than thirty days in case the parole has not been extended as above provided, except under a new commitment, according to law, except in accordance with the provision made for the reception of voluntary cases. Any such patient may be returned by his friends or brought back by the duly designated officers of the institution from which he has been paroled at or before the expiration of the period of parole, as provided for the return of patients who have escaped from institutions, asylums, hospitals, homes or retreats for the insane within this State.

1910, ch. 715, sec. 38 d (p. 191).

42. The superintendent or chief medical officer of every institution, hospital, asylum, home or retreat for the insane to which persons may be admitted in accordance with sections 17 to 19, 21 to 23, 25, 37 and 39 to 45, shall discharge any patient, except one under criminal charge, upon being satisfied by personal examination and inquiry that said patient has recovered. He may also discharge any patient who appears quiet and harmless, and who is not likely to improve under further treatment, upon being satisfied that such patients' relatives or friends are able to give him proper care and supervision. He shall not discharge any patient now or hereafter detained in any institution, asylum, home or retreat whom he has reason to believe to be dangerous to himself or others, except upon the order of some court of competent jurisdiction. Nothing in this section shall prevent the relatives or friends of any patient maintained by them at private expense in any institution, hospital, asylum, home or retreat for the insane in this State, removing such patient at any time, but in the event of the removal of any patient so maintained who is believed by the superintendent or chief medical officer of any institution from which such removal is made, to be dangerous to himself or others, it shall be the duty of the superintendent or chief medical officer to give notice in writing to the relatives or friends making such removal that, in his belief, the said patient is dangerous, and his reason for such belief, and to cause a copy of said notice to be filed with the papers upon which said patient was committed.