

12-BR6-MBC

SIXTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

State Board of Control

OF

MINNESOTA

Period Ending July 31, 1912

1912
SYNDICATE PRINTING CO.
Minneapolis, Minn.

To the Governor and the Legislature:

Pursuant to the provisions of law, the State Board of Control herewith respectfully submits its Sixth Biennial Report covering the period ending July 31, 1912, together with the reports of the Chief Executive Officers, in whole or in part, under its control.

P. M. RINGDAL,
CHAS. E. VASALY,
C. J. SWENDSEN,

Note—Compilation of laws relating to the State Board of Control may be had on application.

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SIXTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

State Board of Control

Summary of Recommendations

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COUNTY SUPPORT OF THE INSANE.

The board has frequently pointed out the necessity of a change in the law providing for the public care of the insane, so that the state shall be wholly or partly reimbursed for the expense of the maintenance of this class of our population. There are many in our hospitals for the insane who are not subjects for hospital treatment, and some who have been committed because it was considered easier for the state to take care of them than for the relatives and friends to bear with their queer ways and eccentricities. If part of the burden of the cost of maintenance were borne by those liable for such support under our laws, a great many of these people would never be committed. It is quite evident, also, that a charge for maintenance would lessen the more or less prevalent custom of people in other states sending their afflicted relatives and friends to this state, where they are likely to become permanent charges. But six states of the union, including Minnesota, assume entire cost of caring for the insane. Most states have provision for reimbursing the state for cost of maintenance. There are various methods in use, but the most common is to make each county responsible for the cost of maintenance of the patients it commits to the hospitals, the county being given authority to collect from the estates, relatives or guardians responsible under the law for the care of such patient, where such estates or relatives are able to pay. For the indigent insane the county pays as it would have to pay for its other indigent. In

some states the maintenance of the institution is a direct charge on the estates or relatives of those able to pay in whole or in part. In several states the judge of probate makes the financial investigation and fixes responsibility at the time of commitment. In other states—notably Ohio, where the system has been very successful—special agents of the board of control make investigation as to the financial status of the patient.

In our judgment the county should be made responsible for the maintenance charge to the extent of at least one-half of such cost and be given authority to recoup itself in the ways suggested. The county, however, should not be responsible for maintenance of non-resident insane. Where *residence cannot be fixed in some county, the state should assume the maintenance charge.* We do not believe this plan unjust. The state contributes its vast investment in institution buildings and grounds, amounting to millions of dollars. From 1861 to 1910, inclusive the state expended for support of the insane \$14,640,034.87, without counting the cost of buildings. It will continue to construct new buildings as needed and to acquire additional lands, at the cost of the general treasury. There has been for many years a charge for the keeping of the inmates of the institution for the feeble-minded. The system has worked well there and has never been seriously criticised. We believe it due to the people of the state that this reform in the laws governing the care of the insane, so often urged, become embodied in legislation without further delay.

HOME FOR THE AGED AND SENILE.

We again repeat the recommendation of two and four years ago that a state home for the aged and senile be established, to care for from five hundred to one thousand persons, and, preferably in every way, on the cottage system. Such an institution would relieve our hospitals for the insane of a class not properly belonging to them, and also make provision for the aged who, while scarcely in such mental condition as to warrant sending them to a hospital, have no property and no friends, and if they have relatives, often they are those who either are unable to help them or are disinclined to consider the obligation due to ties of blood and kindred. There are a few denominational institutions in the state which are doing good work in caring for the aged, but their capacity and means are both limited. The state should see that these unfortunates, derelicts of industry many of them, have a resting place for their remaining days. Such an institution, with a good farm and with separate cottages, would fill a great need. It has been objected that, under a system of industrial insurance and old-age pensions, there would be no need of such an institution. Discussion of such a system is outside the domain of this report, but the fact remains that we have it not, while we have the class needing relief. This institution should be made self-supporting, as outlined in the discussion of support of the insane, and as recommended two years ago—a proper charge to be made against the counties; these to reimburse themselves in the ways indicated. Establishment of this institution would greatly relieve our hospitals for the insane and make not so pressing the need of a fourth hospital for the insane.

FOURTH HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

A fourth hospital, however, must inevitably come, and it will be the part of wisdom to authorize a fourth hospital at the forthcoming session of the legislature. If the home for aged and senile be not established, it will be impossible for the state to adequately care for its insane with present facilities. The number of insane in institutions per 100,000 of population of this state increased from 213.1 in 1904 to 228.5 in 1910. This is according to the government census report, and does not take into consideration cases treated in private sanitariums, which have increased in number. It is not necessary to assume any extraordinary increase, but the state's facilities for caring for the insane are not expanding relatively to the increase in population. The Fergus Falls hospital, with a capacity of 1,400, had at the close of the present biennial period 1,614 patients. St. Peter, with a capacity of 800, had, not including the asylum for dangerous insane, 1,073 patients; and Rochester, with a capacity of 1,125 had 1,297 patients. The hospitals are crowded, and it is easy to see the resulting difficulties of supervision, care, and sanitation. The grant of three new cottages at Hastings and three at Anoka, made by the last legislature, will help to take care simply of a part of the extra population, but will give no permanent relief. By the time another hospital is ready, provided the comprehensive plan outlined in the bill presented to the legislature of 1911, be followed, as it should be, four years, will have elapsed, and the congestion will be worse than it is now, even though our requests for additional buildings at the Asylums be granted.

The authority to establish a fourth hospital for the insane should be broad enough so that the board might, if it saw fit after careful investigation and study, recommend an institution on the farm-colony plan rather than the centralized system. The farm-colony plan has certain obvious advantages. Small groups of inmates in cottages can approach closely the activities of normal home-life, and have their opportunities for healthful occupation broadened. Each cottage may have its own vegetable garden, orchard, etc. While it might seem that there could be no comparison in point of cost with the centralized system, owing to increased cost of supervision, a farm colony, located on good land, with the proper system of tillage with intensive cultivation, should come very near being self-supporting, or, to at least a great extent, lessen the state's burden of maintenance. Some authorities claim that hospitals for the insane should have one acre of tillable soil per patient. Others say that this is insufficient, that there should be two acres per patient; and others give as high as three. On the basis of one acre per patient, our hospitals are all deficient in acreage. Increase of properly tilled land should mean decrease in maintenance cost, and a sufficiency of acreage will be one of the most important problems in connection with a new institution. Enough land should be secured at the beginning to provide for the maximum number to be housed, and thus avoid the necessity of buying land at much higher prices later.

The state's honor and dignity forbid any further delay in the adoption of means that will provide adequately for this constantly increasing group of the state's wards.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The broom shop was removed to a new location during the summer of 1911 and enlarged, costing \$1,000.

A veranda has been added to the east cottage, and the basement and attic finished, providing space for gymnasium and music rooms. The contract amounted to \$4,037.

Improvements in the superintendent's cottage, for which \$1,500 was appropriated, are under way.

A tubular fire escape for the main building is being placed. The contract price is \$1,500.

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

The new administration building and dormitory for girls is under construction. The contracts aggregate \$168,643.85.

In our recommendation two years ago an appropriation of \$45,000 was asked for fireproofing the center of Mott Hall the old administration building. When the matter was considered by the committee on appropriations, it was decided, in conference with the board, that the condition of Mott Hall made it inadvisable to spend money to reconstruct it to continue present uses, and an appropriation of \$180,000 was granted for a new building. This appropriation will only complete the main portion of the building originally planned, and a further appropriation will be asked to complete it. Two years ago it was not thought that old Mott Hall could be preserved. Since that time the matter has been again considered, and, while the hall is unfit for the purposes for which it is now being used pending completion of the new building, it was thought by this board that the suggestion of the superintendent that perhaps the center might be used for an industrial school after the dome and wings had been removed and a new roof put on, was worthy of consideration. The industrial school would only be used in the daytime. Our architect submitted \$35,000 as an estimate of the cost of such reconstruction, and \$15,000 extra if made fireproof, which, however, would not be absolutely necessary. The board had intended to make such a recommendation. Later, however, the local board of managers of the school and the superintendent presented arguments in favor of preserving the entire structure, using the center for an industrial school, placing gymnasiums in each wing, one for boys and one for girls, and equipping the whole with a sprinkler system. The state architect estimates that these changes would cost \$42,000. Placing gymnasium above the industrial school in the center and eliminating use of the wings, would be \$18,000 less. While there may be some doubt in our minds as to the wisdom of this proposal, owing to the character of the construction, we believe there are enough good features about the suggestion to entitle it to consideration as coming from the board having direct management of the institution, and we have for that reason included it as an alternative.

A tubular boiler was installed at a cost of \$2,699.

A cement sidewalk was laid, costing \$340.

SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED.

Extensive improvements in the power plant connecting tunnels, steam and hot water lines, water supply, and electrical work, have been carried on at this institution during the period. Much work was done by inmates under supervision, with very satisfactory results. The power plant conditions which had been unsatisfactory and uneconomical have been greatly changed. The plant has been modernized and much new machinery installed.

The boiler house was reconstructed at a cost of \$28,388.

The coal and ash handling equipment installed cost \$11,715.

The additional boiler and stoker cost \$5,400.

An engine, generator, and auxiliary were installed, costing \$5,435.

All hot water extensions are completed and part of the old building rewired. For these purposes was expended \$6,872.20.

An important improvement was the extension of water supply, boring new well, and pump installation. There are still some electrical connections to be made to the pump and some more piping to be laid. At date these improvements have cost \$10,803.99.

The institution is now in excellent condition as regards both water supply and fire protection. Under contract with the city of Faribault much of the supply of water is purchased from the city, and the work done at the school insures a reserve there in case of need.

Wolcott Farm cottage for boys was completed. Contract price \$4,860.

The employes' dining room was completed. The cost was \$9,740.42.

The new dairy barns and silos are about completed.

Nothing was done with the fireproofing of the third story of the main building and fireproofing and plumbing of the south tower owing to pressure of other necessary work.

The appropriation for sewer system was not used. Investigation showed that a system such as would fill all conditions and be adequate for a long time to come could not be constructed for the amount granted, and it was deemed wise to ask for an additional appropriation which, if granted, will allow a more comprehensive and satisfactory system to be constructed.

For motor generator set contract was let for \$2,680.

For breaching connections, steel tank, dampers and stack of induced draft fan, \$830.

Induced draft fan, \$1,550.

Two centrifugal pumps, \$732.75.

The addition to the boys' custodial building was completed during the period. Contract price, \$44,092.

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL, OWATONNA.

The new cottage for babies is in course of construction.

The general construction contract is.....	\$11,608.00
Plumbing and heating.....	2,652.00
Electrical	567.00
Total.....	<u>\$14,827.00</u>

This cottage was a long-needed improvement.

ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL.

April 9th, 11th, 13th, 1912.

BREAKFAST

Coffee, milk, sugar, oatmeal, toast, butter graham and white bread, fried eggs.

Coffee, milk, sugar, bld. steak, potatoes, gravy, barley, graham and white bread, butter scrambled eggs.

Coffee, milk, sugar, buttered toast, graham

DINNER

Tea, milk, sugar, coffee, pot roast, potatoes, gravy, beef broth, graham and white bread, butter, toast, corn, pea soup, bread pudding, syrup.

Tea, coffee, milk, sugar, boiled carrots, pot roast, potatoes, gravy, graham and white bread, syrup, bread pudding with cream.

Tea, milk, sugar, coffee, fried liver with bacon, gravy, potatoes, pea soup, sweet pickles, graham and white bread, syrup, butter, rice pudding.

SUPPER

Tea, milk, sugar, plum sauce, graham and white bread, butter, toast, egg-nog, cornmeal mush.

Tea, milk, sugar, prune sauce, graham and white bread, butter, baking powder biscuits, buttered toast, egg-nog.

Tea, milk, sugar, prune sauce, butter, graham and white bread, boiled hominy, egg-nog.

ST. PETER STATE HOSPITAL.

July 3d, 5th, 6th, 1912.

Beefsteak, potatoes, gravy, oatmeal, milk, white bread, butter, sugar, coffee.

Beefsteak, potatoes, gravy, cracked wheat, milk, white bread, butter, sugar, coffee.

Hamburger steak, potatoes, gravy, white bread, milk, sugar, coffee.

Veal roast, gravy, baked beans, lettuce, green onions, fruit cookies, lemonade, white bread.

Fresh fish, boiled rice, lettuce, kohlrabi, white bread.

Beef roast, gravy, greens, grits, pudding, sauce, lettuce, white bread.

Raised biscuits, syrup, white bread, butter, milk, sugar, tea.

Coffee cake, rhubarb sauce, white bread, butter, milk, sugar, tea.

Corn bread, sauce, white bread, butter, milk, sugar, tea.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

September 20th, 21st, 22d, 1911.

Vitos, cream, sugar, buns and syrup, fried potatoes, marmalade, bread and butter, coffee, milk.

Oatmeal, milk, sugar, toast, potatoes, creamed beef, bread and butter, apples, coffee, milk.

Oatmeal, milk, sauce, toast, fried eggs, bread and butter, warmed over potatoes, coffee, milk.

Boiled beef, dumplings and gravy, mashed potatoes, sliced tomatoes, bread and butter, baked apples, milk.

Beefsteak, milk, gravy, boiled potatoes, squash, rice, bread and butter, bread pudding, milk.

Creamed codfish, mashed potatoes, sliced tomatoes, cabbage salad, bread and butter, apple pie, milk.

Tomato soup and crackers, hash, potato salad, bread and butter, cake, sauce, tea, milk.

Cult. potatoes, bread and fried bacon, hot butter, cookies, tea, milk.

Salmon, escalloped potatoes, baked beans, tomato catsup, bread and butter, doughnuts, tea, milk.

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

May 31st, June 1st, 2d, 1911.

Oatmeal, bread, butter, potatoes, milk, syrup, sugar, toast, coffee. Lunch 10:10—graham crackers.

Oatmeal, bread, butter, syrup, potatoes, milk, sugar, toast, coffee. Lunch 10:10—cookies.

Roast beef, mashed potatoes, gravy, bread butter, pickles, cream pie.

Cold meat, potatoes, gravy, bread, butter, syrup, bread pudding with sauce.

Potatoes, left-overs, bread, butter, rhubarb sauce, milk.

Potatoes, left-overs, bread, butter, syrup, peach sauce, milk.

BREAKFAST	DINNER	SUPPER
Oatmeal, milk, sugar, bread, butter, syrup, potatoes, toast, coffee.	Creamed codfish, potatoes, gravy, baked beans, bread, butter, lettuce.	Potatoes, left-overs, bread, butter, syrup, prune sauce, milk.

SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE MINDED.

June 15th, 16th, 17th, 1911.

Oatmeal, milk, sauce, prunes.	Beef roast, gravy, potatoes, rutabaga, Indian pudding.	Macaroni, cheese or tomatoes, rusks, rocks.
Wheat, milk, sauce, fig.	Codfish, creamed potatoes, beans, cottage pudding.	Buttermilk, rice, syrup.
Oatmeal, syrup, cream-dried beef.	Roast beef, gravy, potatoes, hominy, pie, cheese or tapioca.	Bean or pea soup, crackers and ginger bread.

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

September 9th, 10th, 11th, 1911.

Cracked wheat, bread, butter, coffee, sugar, milk.	Meat and gravy, potatoes, bread, sliced cucumbers, milk.	Boiled hominy, bread, syrup, milk, tea.
Oatmeal, bread, butter, coffee, sugar, milk.	Beef stew, gravy, potatoes, bread, sweet corn, baked apples, milk.	Cookies, bread, milk.
Fruen's cereal, bread, butter, coffee, sugar, milk.	Meat, gravy, potatoes, sliced cucumbers, bread, prunes, milk.	Bread, butter, baked apples, syrup, tea, milk.

STATE TRAINING SCHOOL, RED WING.

October 10th, 11th, 12th, 1911.

Steamed rice, sugar cake, coffee and milk, sugar, bread and butter.	Roast pork, mashed potatoes, buttered beets, bread.	Roast hash, baked potatoes, corn gems, tea and milk, bread and syrup.
Creamed potatoes, coffee cake, coffee and milk, sugar, bread and butter.	Fricassee of veal, mashed potatoes, dumplings, cabbage in cream, bread.	Tomato soup, biscuits, fried potatoes, tea and milk, bread and syrup.
Rollod oats, ginger bread, coffee and milk, sugar, bread and butter.	Roast beef, dressing, potatoes, tomatoes, bread.	Sausage, prune sauce, tea and milk, hot rolls, bread and syrup.

MINNESOTA HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

May 7th, 8th, 9th, 1912.

Oatmeal, bread, syrup, coffee.	Corn beef, potatoes, mustard, bread, apricot pudding.	Bread and butter, cocoa.
Oatmeal, scrambled eggs, bread, coffee.	Browned potatoes, baked pears, flat bread.	Hash, bread and butter, prune sauce, milk.
Oatmeal, bread, syrup, coffee.	Roast lamb with dressing, potatoes, bread.	Bread and butter, prune sauce, milk.

STATE REFORMATORY, ST. CLOUD.

December 14th, 15th, 16th, 1911.

Cracked wheat and milk, baked potatoes, gravy, fried carrots, bread, coffee.	Pork sausage, gravy, boiled potatoes, mashed rutabagas, bread, tea.	Baked apples, sugar, graham and white bread, syrup, tea.
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MOVEMENT OF POPULATION OF STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR DEAF, BLIND AND FEEBLE MINDED, FARIBAULT, STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL
OWATONNA AND HOSPITAL FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN, ST. PAUL, FOR TWO YEARS ENDING JULY 31, 1911 AND JULY 31, 1912.

98

	School for Blind			School for Deaf			School for Feeble Minded			State Public School			Hospital for Cripp'd Children, Phalen Park		
	1910-11			1911-12			1910-11			1911-12			1910-11		
	M	F	Tot	M	F	Tot	M	F	Tot	M	F	Tot	M	F	Tot
Present August 1.....	11	3	14	8	2	10	17	11	28	18	15	33	117	118	235
Admitted first time.....	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	10	8	18	6	10	16
Readmitted.....	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	10	8	18	6	10	16
Probationers returned.....	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	10	8	18	6	10	16
Returned from vacation or indefinite absence.....	40	35	75	39	32	71	137	112	249	123	106	229	130	103	233
Escapes returned.....	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	10	8	18	6	10	16
Received by transfer.....	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	10	8	18	6	10	16
Totals.....	53	38	91	49	34	83	156	123	279	151	131	282	847	743	1,590
Discharged (or left).....	4	3	7	2	1	3	9	4	13	11	11	22	4	11	15
Dismissed on probation.....	4	3	7	2	1	3	9	4	13	11	11	22	4	11	15
Dismissed for vacation or indefinite absence.....	46	35	81	45	32	77	145	118	263	139	118	257	160	128	288
Died.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2
Escaped.....	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	10	8	18	6	10	16
Transferred.....	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	10	8	18	6	10	16
Present July 1.....	53	38	91	49	34	83	156	123	279	151	131	282	847	743	1,590
Totals.....	53	38	91	49	34	83	156	123	279	151	131	282	847	743	1,590
Yearly average, number of inmates.....	46	37	83	47	33	80	146	119	265	140	120	260	656	591	1,247
Number temporarily absent or on pro- bation.....	46	35	81	45	32	77	145	118	263	139	118	257	160	128	288

SIXTH BIENNIAL REPORT

*Abducted by relatives.
*Institution opened Jan. 20, 1911. In addition to the above 63 children received medical treatment and board at St. Paul City Hospital during 1911, and 49 children during 1912.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION OF STATE TRAINING SCHOOL, RED WING, HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, SAUK CENTER, STATE REFORMATORY,
ST. CLOUD, STATE PRISON, STILLWATER AND STATE SANATORIUM, WALKER, FOR TWO YEARS, ENDING JULY 31, 1911 AND JULY 31, 1912.

	State Training School			Home School for Girls			State Reformatory			State Prison			State Sanatorium		
	1910-11			1911-12			1910-11			1911-12			1910-11		
	M	F	Tot	M	F	Tot	M	F	Tot	M	F	Tot	M	F	Tot
Present August 1.....	285	89	374	281	86	367	66	66	132	374	695	11	706	698	11
Admitted first time.....	130	30	160	105	21	126	81	81	162	252	271	4	275	273	10
Readmitted.....	79	7	86	67	1	68	30	30	60	51	24	14	24	14	11
Paroles returned.....	9	9	18	19	8	27	16	16	32	8	6	9	27	2	29
Escapes returned.....	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4
Received by transfer.....	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4
Totals.....	503	126	629	473	117	590	177	177	354	685	1,030	15	1,045	1,056	24
Discharged.....	4	14	18	3	6	9	6	6	12	49	221	2	223	160	2
Released on parole.....	202	49	251	165	41	206	41	41	82	160	91	2	93	88	3
Escaped.....	13	13	26	21	1	22	1	1	2	2	3	3	6	3	9
Died.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	6	6	3	3	6
Transferred.....	2	63	65	1	3	4	3	3	6	43	7	7	9	9	1
Pardoned.....	2	63	65	1	3	4	3	3	6	43	7	7	9	9	1
Otherwise discharged.....	281	89	370	281	86	367	66	66	132	374	695	11	706	698	11
Present July 31.....	285	89	374	281	86	367	66	66	132	374	695	11	706	698	11
Totals.....	503	126	629	473	117	590	177	177	354	685	1,030	15	1,045	1,056	24
Yearly average number of inmates.....	295	70	365	285	77	362	100	100	200	421	691	10	701	755	14
Number on parole July 31.....	483	183	666	433	61	494	55	55	110	151	76	3	79	72	3

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

*Institution opened June 22, 1911.

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