

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

WASHINGTON

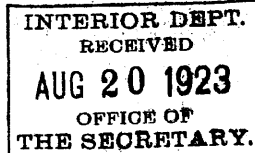
REPORT ON

INSPECTION OF MORNINGSIDES SANITARIUM - PORTLAND, OREGON.

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July 1923



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(28 exhibits "A" to "Y").

C. R. Trowbridge
Inspector

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

WASHINGTON

Denver, Colorado, August 4, 1923.

Honorable Hubert Work,

Secretary of the Interior,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Pursuant to instructions dated July 6, 1923, I have the honor to submit herewith in duplicate report on inspection of the Morningside Sanitarium, Portland, Oregon, which was conducted between July 19th and August 1st.

R E C O M M E N D A T I O N S

The following recommendations are herewith submitted:

- 1 - That when considering proposals for care of Alaska insane, for the period subsequent to termination of present contract, consideration be given to the fact that the present contracting company is fully equipped to carry out requirements.
- 2 - That cognizance be taken of the fact that the present rate of \$50 per month is not excessive, providing contemplated improvements are made in the institution.
- 3 - That advertisements for proposals cover a period of ten years instead of five, with a flat rate for first five years and provision for sliding scale for the balance of the period of the contract.
- 4 - That if possible the flat rate for first five years be kept within the limit of \$50.00 per month for each inmate.

- 5 - That in the event the present contracting company is awarded a further contract for ten years, it be required to improve the present plant by construction of a new dairy barn, new laundry, additional dormitory space for male patients, and provide a separate hospital unit for infirm and bed-ridden patients.
- 6 - That in the event a new contract is entered into with the present contractor for a period of ten years, a proviso be inserted in the contract for cancellation at any time during the second five year period, after due notice of at least one year.
- 7 - That in the event of a new contract exceeding a five year period is entered into, the agreed improvements by the management be covered in the contract.
- 8 - That cognizance be taken of the fact that the increased population of the Sanitarium, based on past history, will exceed the capacity of the male dormitories within two years.
- 9 - That cognizance be taken of plans of the management under a five year contract, which will necessitate placing male inmates on second floor of "Inn", in the event capacity of male dormitories is exceeded.
- 10 - That cognizance be taken of the fact that three inmates of the Sanitarium are not insane and one other is doubtful.
- 11 - That cognizance be taken of the necessity for a separate hospital unit for care of infirm and bed-ridden patients.
- 12 - That the services of Ada-ga-chuk, a sane inmate who is totally blind, be not continued in the laundry of the Sanitarium.
- 13 - That the management discontinue the use of earth closet near the Piggery, which has become unsanitary, and relocate over an excavation not less than six feet in depth.
- 14 - That the custom of allowing parole inmates to secure employment outside the Sanitarium buildings and grounds be discontinued, in order to prevent criticism in the event of fatal accident.
- 15 - That the above restriction be not effective to a few inmates who are now allowed this privilege.

- 16 - That a new bond be furnished by the Sanitarium management in the amount of \$10,000, as a guarantee for safety of the property and monies held in trust for the inmates.
- 17 - That the accumulated funds of escaped, discharged and dead patients, approximating \$3,000, be deposited in the U. S. Treasury, if possible under existing laws.
- 18 - That the Sanitarium management be instructed to assume responsibility for the funds of James Spangenburg, now deposited in the Montavilla State Bank, by placing the account under the title of "H. W. Coe - Trustee" and to invest such funds in a manner whereby interest will accrue.
- 19 - That no arrangement be made to deposit monies in the Trust Fund where interest will accrue, owing to the fact that individual holdings are extremely small, and will entail expense in bookkeeping far in excess of interest obtained, the disbursements being frequent.
- 20 - That cognizance be taken of the fact that arrangement for services of undertaker is under a verbal agreement with the management of the Sanitarium, expenditures being made from Government funds, without competition.
- 21 - That services of undertaker be obtained by competitive bids and a formal contract entered into by the Government for the disposal of the bodies of deceased inmates.
- 22 - That the management remove the toilet adjoining the kitchen, in the event the present building is remodeled.
- 23 - That an inspection be made of the Sanitarium by a Departmental inspector at intervening periods of about one year.
- 24 - That the management make efforts to persuade the inmates to discontinue eating their meals hurriedly.

- 25 - That hot victuals be not placed on the dining tables more than ten minutes in advance of scheduled meal hour.
- 26 - That the practice of smoking by inmates employed in the dining hall and kitchen during preparation of meals be discontinued.
- 27 - That cognizance be taken of the dangerous condition of the second floor exits, which existed for many years and are now being remedied.
- 28 - That cognizance be taken of the fact that all male patients of the institution sleep in their underwear, which is changed once a week.
- 29 - That the management of the Sanitarium supply suitable night clothes for male patients in the Parole cottage and for bed-ridden patients in the men's dormitory.
- 30 - That the use of ordinary brooms be discontinued in the wards and that sanitary floor brushes be used for this purpose.
- 31 - That the practice of dumping refuse in an open pit 100 feet from dining hall be discontinued and such rubbish be destroyed daily in a small incinerator.
- 32 - That the thumb prints of each inmate be placed on commitment when entering the Sanstarium, as a means of absolute identification in case of recapture after escape, and for proper identification in checking inmates with expense vouchers for their maintenance.

S U M M A R Y

SUMMARY

General inspection made of entire institution. Last inspection by Departmental inspector May 1921. Annual inspections by Governor of Alaska. General conditions satisfactory. Present contract expires January 16, 1925. Present rate \$600 per annum for each inmate. Rate not considered excessive for service rendered. Ten per cent estimated profit of contractor, based on investment of \$160,000. New contract should be for period of ten years, to provide additional buildings required by annual increases of population. Institution nearing capacity for comfort. New dairy barn necessary. Separate hospital unit necessary. Eight bed patients at present. Three male bed-ridden patients in ward. Laundry inadequate and poorly located. Three inmates not insane and one in doubt. Legally committed. Blind inmate employed in laundry. Inadvisable. Two earth closets bad condition. Prompt action to remedy. Modern sanitary plumbing in all buildings. Exits on second floor men's building dangerous. Doors open inward and no lights. Defects under process of correction. Meals satisfactory and sufficient. Time allowed one half hour. Patients eat hurriedly. Hot victuals set on table half hour in advance of meal hour. Sexes kept entirely separate. Trust Fund contains over \$10,000. Personal bond only \$2,000. Bond expired January 1920. New bond should be for \$10,000. Funds draw no interest. Contractor makes no profit by investment and funds not used. Personal property of inmates well arranged and safely kept. Inventory taken. Estimated value \$392. Portion owned by former inmates. Disposal of dead inmates under verbal agreement with undertaker. Expenditure of Government funds without competition. Burial plot well located. Rate of \$45.00 appears reasonable. Male inmates sleep in underwear. Roller towels used. Considered unsanitary. Two towels for each ward. Changed twice daily. Ordinary brooms used instead of floor brushes. Unsanitary. Refuse from various buildings dumped within 100 feet of main building. Beds and bedding satisfactory. Sheets and pillow slips changed once a week. Evidence of bed bugs. Precautionary measures taken to eliminate. No evidence of roaches. Stables and barns clean condition. City water used, good quality. Sewage cared for in septic vaults. Overflow used for irrigation gardens. Fire protection adequate. Clothing cheap quality, but satisfactory. Major operations and dental work outside of Sanitarium at expense of contractor. Parole system redeeming feature. Over quarter population full liberty. Few elopements. Children's quarters excellent. Women's quarters clean and neat condition. Only one inmate under restraint. Recent arrival. No homicide since original contract 1904. Only one suicide same period. No contagious diseases in past ten years. No inmates other than committed under contract with Department. All inmates committed from Alaska checked with voucher for June 1923. One criminal insane patient confined in State Asylum. Forty inmates employed by Sanitarium. Some paid a nominal sum weekly. One employed as attendant at \$60 a month. Parole patients employed outside the premises. Practice should be discouraged. No profit from labor of inmates. Advisable use thumb-prints on commitments for absolute identification. Contractor controls 97 acres farm land. Entire product used by institution. None sold. Labor obtained from inmates, who make no objection to employment.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The general conditions of the Sanitarium can be considered satisfactory, although a number of recommendations have been submitted for improvement of the service furnished under the contract now existing. There was no evidence of mistreatment of the patients committed at this institution, only one case found where a patient was held in restraint, this being a recent arrival, who has since been liberated. The record of no homicide and only one suicide in the institution during the entire period of over nineteen years is remarkable, and demonstrates proper surveillance over inmates. The record of discharges totaling 472 out of a total of 973 committed between 1904 and June 30, 1923 is a favorable showing, and the parole system in force, which allows full liberty for approximately one-quarter of the inmates, with comparatively few elopements, demonstrates they are generally satisfied with the treatment they receive.(Ex."C" Page 16).

The Sanitarium proper is located about two miles from the village of Montavilla, and a short distance outside the city limits of Portland, and can be reached by car line in about one-half hour. The surroundings are pleasant, grounds well kept, and the buildings are isolated from adjoining neighbors (Ex. "G"). The entire personnel, with the exception of the medical officer in charge, reside on the premises. The only patients confined at this institution, are those legally committed from Alaska, although the contract does not prohibit taking others.

THE SANITARIUM COMPANY.

A legally authorized corporation. Capital stock \$60,000. Par value of shares \$100. Dr. W. H. Coe is President, George Lilley, Vice-President, and L. O'Connor, Secretary. The entire stock, with the exception of two shares is owned by Dr. Coe, and for the purpose of organization, one share each is recorded in the name of the vice-president and secretary of the company.

The main office is located in the Sellars Building, in Portland, Oregon, which is also the main office of the Medical Sentinel, a medical magazine published by Dr. Coe.

Dr. Coe is sixty-five years of age, and active, being constantly in touch with matters in the Sanitarium, although his son, W. W. Coe, is the active manager. George Lilley, Vice-President, is the bookkeeper for the company, and is not constantly on duty. Miss L. O'Connor, the Secretary, is on duty continuously, handling all clerical matters in the Portland office.

INSPECTIONS OF SANITARIUM

Frequent inspections of this institution have been made since date of original contract and are necessary. The following data shows date of official inspections and name of inspecting official:

<u>Date of inspection</u>	<u>Inspecting Officer</u>
1909 -	Inspector Dixon, Department of the Interior,
1911 -	Inspector Dixon, Department of the Interior,
1913 -	Inspector Dixon, Department of the Interior,
1915 - March	W.B.Acker, Assistant Attorney of Department,
1915 - May & June	Dr. Addison Bybee, Employed by Department,
1921 - May	Inspector Holmes, Department of the Interior,
1923 - March 10	D.Sutherland, Delegate to Congress from Alaska,
1923 - March 21	Geo. Boyle, Inspector, Department of the Interior.

In addition to the foregoing, an annual inspection is usually made by the Governor of Alaska, or by his representative (Ex. "C", Page 15).

With the exception of technical matters, all features of the institution were examined during this inspection, particular attention being given to sanitary conditions. Owing to the fact that the sanitarium, under the present arrangement, is a quasi-Government institution, it is believed that an annual inspection should be conducted by a Departmental inspector. This has not been the practice, a period of six years intervening between the inspection

made by Dr. Bybee in 1915, and the inspection in May, 1921, by Inspector Holmes. The inspections made by the Alaskan officials are probably cursory examinations, which are not alone sufficient.

CONTRACTS WITH THE SANITARIUM COMPANY

The following data shows date of contracts since 1904, with the Morningside Sanitarium and monthly and annual rates for each inmate:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Period of contract</u>	<u>Per Capita rate per annum</u>	<u>Per Month</u>
Jan. 2, 1904	One Year	\$ 360.00	\$ 30.00
Jan.17, 1905	Five Years	348.00	29.00
Jan.16, 1910	Five Years	330.00	27.50
Jan.16, 1915	Five Years	330.00	27.50

Contract of January 16, 1915 was amended, under an act of Congress and the following increase of rates was granted:

April 1918 to June 1919 (15 months)	\$420.00	35.00
July 1919 to January 1920 (6 months)	495.00	41.25

January 16, 1920 a new contract became in force with a sliding scale of rates decreasing from \$41.25 per month to \$27.00 per month for each inmate. Under a provision in the contract a readjustment of rates was obtained from the Department and the cost per month for each inmate increased annually as follows:

Jan. 1920 to June 30, 1920	- Per annum \$495.00	- Per month \$41.25
July 1920 to June 30, 1921	- Per annum \$540.00	- Per month 45.00
July 1921 to June 30, 1922	- Per annum \$570.00	- Per month 47.50
July 1922 to June 30, 1924	- Per annum \$600.00	- Per month 50.00
July 1924 to January 1925	- Rate undetermined	

Heretofore it has been customary to enter into contract for the care of Alaska insane for a period of five years only, presumably under the assumption that the Territorial Government would establish an institution of this character and a long con-

tract would interfere with such plans. As there is slight possibility of transferring insane patients from the mainland to Alaska for at least ten years, it is considered advisable to obtain proposals for this service for a period of ten years.

The present contract expires January 16, 1925 and in the event the present contracting company is the successful bidder, there will be an advantage of a ten year contract over a shorter one, the management agreeing to expend a sum of approximately \$40,000 in making permanent improvements, where under a five year contract only temporary additions will be provided to take care of the probable increase of population of the institution (Ex. "C" Page 2), (Ex. "Y").

In the event the present contracting company secures a new contract for a period of ten years, the first five years should be a flat rate not to exceed \$50 per month for each inmate and provision for a sliding scale should be made in the contract for the ensuing five years, in order that the Government may secure advantage of any possible reduction in cost of living expenses.

From information obtained, there is no institution in the northwestern region of the United States which is prepared to properly care for the Alaska insane, other than that of the present contractor, although it is not believed that the management is taking advantage of this circumstance.

In the event the present contractor is awarded a new contract, it should be stipulated therein specifically, just what

physical improvements will be made in the institution (Ex. "C"

Page 2),

In the event a contract is entered into for a period of ten years, there should be a proviso covering the termination of the contract during the period of the second five years, after previous notice of one year.

It is not believed that the Government can operate and properly maintain an institution of this character for as low per capita cost as now paid under the present contract and the following per capita cost of maintenance only is submitted by the Sanitarium management (Ex. "C" Page 4):

St. Elizabeth Hospital -Washington, D. C.	\$45.00
State of Massachusetts (Charge for insane soldiers) .	61.00
State of New York (Charge for insane soldiers). . . .	60.00
Portland County Hospital (Maintenance only)	61.00

Published annual report of the Pioneer's Home located at Sitka, Alaska, shows the per capita cost for each inmate, as \$1236 per annum, or \$103 per month.

The Sanitarium Company furnishes a surety bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, as a guarantee for fulfillment of their contract.

ESTIMATED COST OF OPERATION OF SANITARIUM

Naturally the management did not desire to disclose the profits accruing to the business, and no request was made for such information, but an estimate of the cost of operation is shown below, with an estimate of profit based on 250 inmates, which is a fair average for the past year, and for the period of the present contract. The figures used are considered conservative, and the estimated profit is based on an investment of \$160,000, which is the value claimed by the management, and covers the entire plant, including 30 acres of very fine farm land:

Salaries and wages (present rate)	\$ 25,500
Subsistence, including farm rental and dairy herd	55,000
Water, Light and Insurance	2,000
Outside Medical and Dental treatment	500
Taxes, County, State and Federal	5,000
Office rental, Portland, Oregon	1,000
Clothing and bedding	12,500
Depreciation on buildings (Value \$150,000) 10%	15,000
	<u>\$116,500</u>
Revenue from Government (250 inmates at \$600 per annum-	- - - - - \$150,000.00
Estimated cost of maintenance - - - - -	116,500.00
Estimated annual profit- - - - -	<u>\$ 33,500.00</u>
Per capita cost of maintenance paid by Government per annum	\$600.00
Estimated cost per annum for each inmate - - - - -	466.00
Estimated annual profit, per capita- - - - -	<u>\$134.00</u>
Estimated daily profit from each inmate- - - - -	36½ cts.
Interest on investment (\$160,000) - - - - -	20.9%

When it is considered that operation of an establishment of this character is more or less hazardous; that future business is wholly dependent upon continuance of a Government contract which expires at five-year periods; and that further investments must be made for new buildings to properly maintain the average annual increase, which in all likelihood will occur, a profit of even 25 per cent on the investment is not excessive.

STATISTICS COVERING ALASKA INSANE.

Present Native population of Alaska (estimated - - -	15,000
Present population of Alaska, other than Natives- - -	<u>40,000</u>
Total estimated population - - - - -	55,000

Percentage of insane of State or Oregon (per 1000 pop.)	3
Percentage of ^{White} insane of Alaska (per 1000 pop.)	7
Percentage of insane, Natives of Alaska (per 1000 pop.)	1

Appropriation F.Y. 1924 - care for Alaska insane,
transportation and other exp. \$142,500

Vouchers submitted by Sanitarium Company, fiscal year
ending June 30, 1923:

Maintenance of inmates- - - - -	\$145,916.65
Funeral expenses - - - - -	945.00
Transportation and other expense- - - - -	<u>485.96</u>
Total vouchers - - - - -	\$147,347.61

Population Inmates
1904 to June 30, 1923.

Total number of patients admitted since 1904 - - - -	973
Total number inmates June 30, 1923- - - - -	243
Total deaths since 1904- - - - -	258
Total discharges since 1904- - - - -	<u>472</u> 973

Increases Fiscal Year 1923.

Total number inmates enrolled June 30, 1922 - - - - -	231
Patients committed between June 30, 1922 and June 30, 1923	55
	<u>286</u>

Decreases during Fiscal Year 1923:

Discharged	16	
Died	22	
Eloped	3	
Deported	<u>2</u>	43

Total number of inmates June 30, 1923 - - - - -	243
Total number of inmates June 30, 1923 (males 213, Females 30)	243
Total number of inmates June 30, 1922 (males 203, Females 28)	<u>231</u>
Increase of fiscal year 1922- - - - -	12

Population July 1923.

Total number patients shown on voucher June 30, 1923- -	243
Increase, new commitments between June 30 and July 25, 1923-	7
	<u>250</u>

Decrease between June 30 and July 25, 1923:

Discharged	1	
Eloped	1	
Deported	<u>2</u>	4

Total July 25, 1923 -----	246
Total number in Sanitarium (actual count July 25, 1923)	245
Confined State Asylum for Insane (criminal)- - - - -	<u>1</u>
Total July 25, 1923 - - - - -	246
Number of inmates shown on voucher for June 30, 1923 - - -	<u>243</u>
Increase - - - - -	3

Total number inmates (Alaskan Natives) of record July 25, 1923--	35
Total number inmates (other nationalities) - - - - -	<u>211</u>
Total of record July 25, 1923- - - - -	246

Discharges.

Total discharges - recovered - since 1904- - - - -	371
Total discharges - improved condition - since 1904 - - - - -	64
Total discharges - not improved - since 1904 - - - - -	<u>37</u>
Total discharges since 1904 (19½ years)- - -	472

Deaths.

Total number of deaths since 1904 - - - - -	258
Total number of deaths for fiscal year ending June 30, 1923- -	22

Casualties.

Total number homicides since 1904 - - - - -	None
Total number suicides since 1904 - - - - -	One

Elopements.

Total number elopements since January 1, 1921 - - - - -	11
Total number elopements returned since January 1, 1921- - - -	<u>3</u>
Total number eloped since January 1, 1923, still at large- - -	8

Ages of inmates.

Present inmates over 70 years of age- - - - -	12
Present inmates over 60 and under 70 years of age - - - - -	34
Present inmates under 60 years of age - - - - -	<u>200</u>
Total number of inmates July 25, 1923 - - - - -	246

Periods of confinement.

Present inmates for period over 10 years- - - - -	71
Present inmates for period over 5 years and under 10 years- -	52
Present inmates for period of less than 5 years - - - - -	123
	<u>246</u>

Recommitments.

Number of inmates under third commitment- - - - -	2
Number of inmates under second commitment - - - - -	9

INCREASE OF ALASKA INSANE.

As shown by statistics, the number of Alaska insane committed to the Sanitarium are constantly increasing each year. At the time of this inspection there were 246 inmates, 55 of them being received during the past fiscal year, which is the greatest number committed during any one year. Examination of the attached "Graph" (Ex. "Y") shows clearly the increase each year since 1904, also the probable increase for the next 25 years. These figures are based on the population of the Sanitarium on the first of January of each year since 1905, and places the estimated number of inmates on January 1, 1930 at 308, and 360 in January, 1935. The latter date would end the period of a ten-year contract, entered into at the expiration of the present contract. Figures submitted by the management show the per cent of Alaska insane to be 7 to every 1000 inhabitants, and for the State of Oregon to be 3 for every 1000.

The discharges from the institution average about twenty-

five each year, the total number being discharged since 1904 being 472, or 50 per cent of the entire number committed since 1904. During the last fiscal year the number of inmates/^{discharged} was 16. The population of the Sanitarium is also reduced by deportation of alien inmates and by elopements. Only three inmates eloped during the last fiscal year, and two of these returned voluntarily (Ex. "C" page 6). The emigration authorities examine the records of the Sanitarium about three times each year, seeking subjects for deportation, only two being deported during the last fiscal year. These deportees are removed, irrespective of their mental condition, unless extremely violent.

CAPACITY OF SANITARIUM.

At the present time the Sanitarium has nearly reached the limit of capacity without crowding, this especially being noticeable in the men's dormitories. Dr. Coe explains that in case of necessity there is available space for 43 more male patients by distribution in the various buildings, claiming space on second floor of the "Inn" for 15; in the Parole Cottage 15; 10 in the men's dormitory building, and 3 in the tubercular cottage (Ex. "C" page 3).

Although 15 inmates were quartered about four years ago over the "Inn" for a period of over one year, prior to construction of the Parole Cottage, the location is not considered satisfactory, and practically so admitted by Dr. Coe (Ex. "C" page 3), owing to the fact that the ceilings are low, the building being only one and a half stories in height, also owing to the poor means of exit from the second floor of this building, which is over the

kitchen, and also on account of the poor light and ventilation afforded through dormer windows, extending through the roof. It is possible to quarter 10 more patients in the Parole cottage, but by so doing the main ward will be somewhat crowded. It is the intention of the management, if given a long term contract, to construct a new concrete building, for additional space for male inmates (Ex. "C" page 2).

PERSONNEL OF MORNINGSIDE SANITARIUM

The following is a list of employees, designations, terms of service and monthly rates of compensation:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Period of Service</u>	<u>Monthly Salary</u>
*Dr. J. W. Luckey	First Physician	10 yrs., 10 months	\$275.00
Dr. C. W. Countryman	Asst. Physician	4 "	100.00
*Wayne W. Coo	Manager	3 yrs., 11 "	333.33
*L. O'Conner	Secretary	19 yrs., 6 "	225.00
J. W. Barnes	Supervisor	3 yrs., 3 "	120.00
Mrs. J. W. Barnes	Matron	3 yrs., 0 "	132.10
Miss M. Collins	Nurse-Children	3 yrs., 0 "	50.00
Harriet Larsen	Cook	1 yr., 2 "	75.00
John Fraser	Attendant	2 yrs., 2 "	60.00
Chris Larsen	Attendant	1 yr., 2 "	60.00
J. W. Morgan	Attendant	1 yr., 2 "	60.00
Harry Blaine	Attendant	11 "	60.00
Charles Bynner	Attendant	3 "	55.00
Minnie Bynner	Attendant	3 "	40.00
C. H. Bergersen	Attendant	2 1/2 "	55.00
S. S. Wickson	Attendant	2 "	50.00
Miss K. Fountain	Attendant	1 "	40.00
Lee Perry	Attendant	1 "	50.00
** Henry Ray	Night Attendant	2 yrs., 1 "	60.00
Mrs. J. Kubat	Temp. Attendant	1 "	40.00
G. W. Lilly	Bookkeeper	10 yrs., 0 "	10.00
*Earl Coo	Office Assistant	1 yr., 0 "	90.00
*Charles Coo	Purchasing Agent	3 "	30.00
A. Watson	Dairyman	11 "	60.00

Total monthly salaries, \$2130.43

*No perquisites **Inmate

As shown above by the monthly rates, the total annual expenditures for salaries and wages approximate \$25,565.16. These employees actually occupied on duty at the sanitarium receive in addition to their salaries, board, quarters and laundry service. There are only three exceptions, Dr. Luckey, J. W. Barnes, and Mrs. Barnes, the two latter employees are furnished quarters, but not subsistence.

It will be observed that the salary rate for attendants is very low, but when considering perquisites allowed the rate can be considered double the amount. Rates for male attendants range from \$50.00 a month for the first month and \$60.00 for the third month, which is the maximum rate paid for this service. The rates paid female attendants range from \$40.00 to \$50.00, which is the maximum.

Wayne W. Coe is the son of the president of the company, Charles Coe is a brother, and Earl Coe is also a son. The two latter are not occupied continuously. George Lilly, acting as bookkeeper, is the vice-president of the company, and works intermittently, receiving only \$10.00 a month. Henry Ray is a patient and will probably be discharged as such within a few months.

Dr. J. W. Luckey, physician in charge of the sanitarium, has held this position for nearly eleven years, and is considered well qualified for the work. He is on duty about nine hours daily and resides two miles from the sanitarium where he can be reached in case of emergency.

Dr. Countryman is the resident physician and is provided with meals and quarters for himself and wife in addition to his salary. He has only been employed for the past four months and appears deeply interested in his duties. Doctor Countryman assumes charge during any absence of Dr. Luckey, and either one

or the other is on duty at all times.

Although eight of the twelve attendants have been employed for less than one year, there appears to be a good organization and the personnel is considered satisfactory. Ordinarily a larger force of employees would be required for such a large institution, but under the plan approved by the Department, about forty inmates are assigned to perform various duties in connection with the administration.

All employees actually occupied at the sanatorium were personally interrogated and observed at their duties.

SANITARY CONDITIONS

One evidence of the excellent sanitary condition of this institution is the fact that during the past ten years there has not been a single case of typhoid, diptheria, scarlet fever, measles or any contagious or infectious skin diseases. This appears to be a remarkable record when considering the cosmopolitan population of the Sanitarium, which includes Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos, Esquimaux and ignorant aliens from European countries. Even during the influenza epidemic in 1918 there was not one case reported, although there were some cases in 1920, with no deaths reported (Ex. "C", page 14).

Notwithstanding the efforts to keep the Sanitarium in a proper sanitary condition, there were a number of instances where criticism is merited and acknowledged by prompt and remedial action by the management. These matters are commented on below.

Earth closets.

An open earth toilet installed in the men's recreation park was in very bad condition, not being fly proof and the excavation being completely filled. No urinal existed in this toilet, and inmates have been urinating outside of the toilet. Modern plumbing can not be placed in this location owing to the possibility of freezing during the winter months. At my suggestion a new toilet was being constructed during this inspection with a concrete floor, sanitary latrine and traps for

daily disposal of accumulations. The old toilet was within sixty feet of the main building and the new one will be about 110 feet distant (Ex. "R"; Ex. "C", page 7).

Located near the Piggery, distant about 750 feet from the main dormitory building, was another open earth closet, which was also found to be in an unsanitary condition, not being fly proof and the excavation being nearly filled to the surface. This toilet is used by inmates who are employed in the adjoining gardens (Ex. "J"). This toilet should be relocated over an excavation not less than six feet in depth and frequent applications of lime should be made. It is the intention of the management to carry out this suggestion (Ex. "C", page 8).

Refuse dump.

Located about one hundred feet west of the dining hall, is a borrow pit which the management desires filled, and in order to attain this end, it is used as a dump ground for refuse from all the buildings, including sweepings, cuspidor refuse and tin cans from kitchen. Combustible refuse is burned in an open fire about once each week. No kitchen garbage is dumped here, but there is more or less attraction for flies, and it is considered a menace. A small incinerator used each day would care for this refuse and will probably be provided by the management (Ex. "C", page 13).

Ventilation.

In construction of the men's dormitory buildings,

ventilators were omitted, the only ventilation being from open windows and doors. As there is an average of seventy-five inmates in each of the two wards and as it is possibly necessary for some windows to be kept closed during the winter months, the necessity for other means of ventilation is apparent. This matter should be considered in the event a new men's dormitory building is erected as contemplated. Ventilation of other buildings is considered satisfactory.

Sanitary toilets.

Toilets in all buildings are equipped with modern plumbing, well lighted and found in a clean condition. One toilet is located adjoining the main kitchen and used by seven inmates who are constantly employed in the mess hall. While there was no odor from this source, and the condition was satisfactory, a toilet in such close proximity is not considered desirable. In making any changes in this building this matter should be considered.

Piggery.

About 750 feet distant from the main building between 75 and 100 head of hogs and pigs are maintained. This location is at the extreme corner of the land owned by the management and was naturally an unclean spot in the otherwise well kept premises (Ex. "FF"). These animals are slaughtered from time to time for use in the establishment, and consume all kitchen garbage in addition to grain food which is supplied.

Bed bugs and roaches.

As shown elsewhere in this report there was indication of the presence of bed bugs, but only one live one was discovered. The management ~~takes~~ every precaution to eliminate these pests, having a contract with a local company of Portland for frequent fumigations which appear to be successful. Fumigation of the men's dormitories was underway on the first day of this inspection. There was no evidence of cockroaches found in the buildings (Ex. "C", page 8).

Flies.

Although screens have been provided for all doors and windows to the mess hall and kitchen, there were some flies, and these could be reduced to a minimum by placing fly traps outside of each entrance. This was suggested to the manager.

Sewage.

The Sanitarium being outside the city limits of Portland, there is no connection with the city sewer system and all sewage is disposed of through a battery of septic vaults constructed distant from the main buildings. The overflow from these vaults is used for irrigation of the vegetable gardens operated by the Sanitarium. These vaults are emptied of solid matter about once each year. There is some doubt

regarding the advisability of using overflow from vault receiving sewage from the Tubercular cottage.

Floor brooms.

For sweeping the floors of the dormitories, ordinary brooms are used which are not considered sanitary, and provision should be made for use of sanitary floor brushes which are required in all public buildings. The floors in the various wards are kept well oiled, have a smooth surface and are adapted to the use of brushes. Dr. Coe admits that brushes are preferable, but does not state that they will be provided (Ex. "C", page 11).

Roller towels.

Roller towels have been taboo in public institutions for many years, and in some states their use is prohibited by law. At the Sanitarium two roller towels are provided for each ward and changed twice daily. As the average number of inmates in the male dormitories is seventy-five, two towels are not sufficient and if continued in use the number should be increased.

Dr. Coe admits roller towels are not sanitary, and states that this matter is a problem, having experimented in past years with individual and paper towels. Although Dr. Coe reports that there have been no bad results from the use of roller towels, there is always the possibility of infection among a large number of individuals such as are gathered

here, which include Esquimaux, Japanese, Chinese and Filipinos. The change from roller to individual towels will entail more expense, but it is believed that the change should be made, especially in the Parole ward, where the inmates are more or less rational.

Care of inmates.

Physical examination of a considerable number of inmates demonstrated that care was taken in bodily cleanliness, all inmates being required to bathe once each week and oftener in cases of filthy patients. Suitable clothing is provided although not expensive, blue denim jackets and trousers being supplied the male inmates. Arrangements are underway for supplying female inmates with uniform wearing apparel, which is not the case at present.

A separate iron bed is provided for each inmate which is equipped with an excellent mattress, two sheets, feather pillow, with slip and a white coverlet. The pillow cases and sheets are changed once each week unless the condition requires a more frequent change. Women and children are provided with night robes, but the male inmates are allowed to sleep in underwear. This includes bed-ridden male inmates. Underwear is changed once each week. Dr. Coe explains that the greater portion of the male inmates are men who have never been accustomed to use night clothes; that it is almost impossible to persuade them to change their habits in this

respect; that the use of night clothes was tried without success; and that finally the inmates were allowed to continue the use of underwear at night (Ex. "C", page 9).

Sleeping in underwear can not be considered sanitary, and possibly some of the inmates will refuse to wear pajamas, but bed-ridden patients should be so provided and efforts should be made to change the habits of the Parole inmates in this respect.

Isolation ward

Located about 120 feet distant from the mens dormitory building is a small frame building which is used when occasion demands, for isolation of contagious and infectious diseases.

Horse stables

Three horses are maintained at the Sanitarium and are kept in a stable located 600 feet distant from the Parole cottage, on rented land. The premises were found in a neat and clean condition, manure being removed frequently.

TRUST FUND FOR INMATES

A Trust Fund is maintained for the benefit of inmates and carried on deposit in various banks under the title of "Henry W. Coe Trustee". The total amount in fund, as of July 25th, 1923, was \$10,386.93 and distributed as follows:

Northwestern National Bank of Portland . . .	\$ 969.43
United States National Bank of Portland. . .	3917.41
First National Bank of Portland.	<u>5800.09</u>
Total	\$10,386.93

Verification of the above amounts was made from bank records.

This fund is an accumulation of monies delivered with patients committed to the Sanitarium and occasional deposits from proceeds of labor. The funds are carried in an open checking account and withdrawn on checks signed by the "Trustee" only. Inquiry at all the banks holding these deposits disclosed the information that no interest is paid on these monies and the "Trustee" emphatically stated that he obtains no benefit from the fund, either from interest or by personal use (Ex. "C" Page 7). Examination of check stubs corroborate this assertion.

The management maintains a separate set of books for this fund, the ledger containing 215 separate individual accounts, ranging from ten cents to \$300, in addition to one

account which has a credit of \$932.00. A check of the book accounts with the bank deposits was made and found correct. A quarterly report is submitted to the Department showing deductions or additions to this fund.

Of the total amount in this fund, \$7,110.47 is credited to present inmates of the institution, the balance, \$3,276.46 being property of inmates who have been discharged, deported, escaped and died. The amounts are distributed as follows:

Funds credited to inmates who have died	\$1,720.56
Funds credited to inmates who have eloped	1,335.83
Funds credited to inmates discharged	111.19
Funds credited to inmates deported	<u>108.88</u>
Total	\$3,276.46

Credits shown on report of Inspector Holmes,	
May, 1921	\$2,699.87
Accruals between May 1921 and July 25, 1923	<u>679.69</u>
	\$3,379.56

Disbursements to discharged patients and	
relatives of deceased patients	<u>103.10</u>
Total credits to former inmates.	\$3,276.46

Owing to the slight possibility of any claim being made by the legal owners of these monies, their addresses and present location being unknown, and that these monies have been held for long periods without any claimants, it is considered advisable to deposit the entire amount with the Treasury of the

United States thereby relieving the Sanitarium of this responsibility.

All personal funds of inmates are not carried in the Trust Fund, small amounts which are proceeds of individual labor are handled by the resident doctor at the Sanitarium, who disburses same when applied for. A separate memorandum account is kept for these items. As the aggregate is small the necessity for including in the Trust Fund is not apparent.

James Spangenburg, a patient in the Sanitarium for over ten years, has accumulated the sum of \$995.60, by doing odd jobs in the village of Montavilla. This amount is on deposit at the Montavilla State Bank, secured by a certificate of deposit, which draws no interest and the certificate is in his possession. The management of the Sanitarium assumes no responsibility for this account, claiming the money has never been placed in their possession (Ex. "C" Page 7). However, as James Spangenburg is an inmate of the Sanitarium, the responsibility should be assumed and it was suggested to the bank manager and also the manager of the Sanitarium, that the account be carried on the books of the bank in the name of "H. W. Coe, Trustee". This can be accomplished without the knowledge of this patient, who does not desire the Sanitarium authorities to handle his money, therefore he has been allowed to care for his own funds which have never been disturbed since opening this account. No similar instances were developed concerning

other funds.

Although the total amount of funds held in trust is over ten thousand dollars, the bond of the Trustee has never exceeded \$2,000. The last bond was signed by Henry W. Coe and L. O'Connor, President and Secretary of the Sanitarium Company. This bond automatically expired January 16, 1920 when the new contract was entered into, therefore there is no bond covering the monies carried in the "Trust Fund". As the fund will probably increase and the amount is now over ten thousand dollars, a suitable bond should be demanded, for an amount of at least \$10,000. As this bond is a personal bond, no expense being incurred, the amount can be increased or decreased from time to time, conforming with the amount carried in the Trust Fund (Ex. "C" Page 7).

Disbursements from the Trust Fund are by check and signed by H. W. Coe, President of the Company. Deposits are promptly made of all funds belonging to patients and a receipt is obtained in all instances where disbursements are made.

There should be no funds on hand belonging to former patients who have been discharged or deported and the management was advised to return all property and money at the time inmates are released. This will probably be done in the future.

The report of Inspector Holmes covering inspection made in May 1921, shows total funds held for former patients who were discharged or deported, to be \$230.59. Of this amount

\$57.60 has been returned to the proper owners and receipts covering the transactions were produced.

The following summary shows the amounts accrued from discharged patients since May, 1921:

Total funds held for discharged patients, as shown by report of Inspector Holmes, May 1921	\$ 230.59
Disbursements to discharged patients between May 1921 and July 25, 1923	57.60
	<u>\$172.99</u>
Accruals from discharged patients between May 1921 and July 25, 1923	<u>47.08</u>
Total funds held for discharged patients July 25, 1923	\$220.07
Decrease of funds held for discharged patients, between May 1921 and July 1923	10.52

PERSONAL PROPERTY OF INMATES.

Personal property of patients committed to the Sanitarium is kept in the Portland office of the company, and consists of watches, small articles of cheap jewelry, and few trinkets usually carried on person. A proper record is maintained under a card system for each individual, and the property is marked and segregated in separate packages kept under lock and key in metal filing cases. The intrinsic value of these articles is small, the total being estimated at \$392.33, ownership being divided among 108 individuals.

An inventory was taken of all personal property held by the Sanitarium company, including that of former inmates, who have been discharged, deported and died. A list of this property with estimated value is attached hereto (Ex. "B").

Total value of property belonging to present inmates	<u>\$254.38</u>
Total value of property owned by former inmates	<u>\$137.95</u>
Total estimated value all property	<u>\$392.33</u>

As shown by the attached list, the values range from 10 cents to \$12.00 for each individual, except one item of \$108, which covers a \$100 Liberty Bond, with four coupons, the property of Alec Kuzack, an inmate at the present time. This bond, which no longer bears interest, should be converted into cash and deposited in the "Trust Fund."

No valuation was placed on 1000 shares of mining stock held for J. J. Stoiche, which may be valuable or worthless.

All personal property of inmates is receipted for in quadruplicate when patient enters the Sanitarium (Ex. "A"), and a receipt is also taken on delivery to owner or legal representative.

SANE INMATES OF SANITARIUM

The provisions of the Act of Congress appropriating funds for the care of the inmates of this institution, cover insane persons only, although three persons are maintained, who are not insane and comment is made below on each case.

Fred Trumps, a bed-ridden patient in the men's dormitory building, was transferred from the Pioneers Home at Sitka, Alaska and is legally committed by the courts. Although Dr. Coe states this patient has improved, he will always be helpless, and there is probably no other institution where he can be kept by the Government (Ex. "C" Page 4).

Harris Poo-too-guk, an Alaskan Native about 26 years of age, is not insane but has a low mentality, is a hunch-back and afflicted with Potts disease. He stated he had no relatives and desired to make this institution his home. He is quartered in the children's cottage and appears satisfied with his surroundings (Ex. "C" Page 4).

Ada-Ga-Chuck, a native of Alaska, about 35 years of age, is absolutely blind, but not insane. He was legally committed by the court, consequently he will probably be retained at this institution, no provision having been made for care of the blind from Alaska (Ex. "C" Page 4). This inmate is employed in the laundry and is able to care for himself in a remarkable manner.

Nellie Johanson, a small half-caste Native child, about five years of age, was recently confined at the Sanitarium under a legal commitment, although there is no evidence of insanity up to the present time. Dr. Coe states he is not inclined to believe she is a mental patient, but has the case under observation (Ex. "C" Page 5).

The practice of adjudging indigents insane in order to secure their care in the Sanitarium, is a matter for investigation by the Territorial authorities, and may increase to large proportions.

EMPLOYMENT OF INMATES

At the time of this inspection there were forty-four inmates who were engaged in various kinds of work for the institution, being employed in the gardens, doing odd jobs about the grounds, assisting in the wards and performing service in the dining room and kitchen. Twenty of these are paid small amounts at the end of each week and one of them carried on the regular payroll at \$60.00 a month. All patients employed were interrogated privately, regarding their duties and no objection was made by any of them. The management continues this system of employment as a part of the treatment for Parole patients (Ex. "C" Page 16).

Henry Ray, a Parole patient, carried on the payroll for the past two years, is now designated as Night Attendant and employed as night watchman, being required to visit all buildings and male wards at frequent intervals. He is paid a monthly stipend of \$60.00 and the question arises, if he is competent to fill such a position, is he a fit subject as an inmate for this institution. He was formerly the Mayor of Fairbanks, Alaska and is now in a fair state of recovery, probably being ready for discharge within a few months. Dr. Coe explains that he is not bound to compensate this patient for his services, but does so partly as a curative measure, desiring

to place the patient on his own responsibility (Ex. "C" Page 5).

William Harris is another patient, who performs odd jobs at the Sanitarium and receives \$30 a month. Eighteen of the other inmates are paid weekly rates ranging from 25 cents to \$2.00.

John Hartwright, a negro, is employed personally by the matron and occupied in house work and cooking. He is paid a monthly rate of \$10.00 and resides in the matrons cottage in quarters which are entirely satisfactory (Ex. "C" Page 10).

James Spangenburg is allowed to perform odd jobs for residents in the village of Montavilla and through this source has accumulated during the past ten years, about \$1,000 (Ex. "C" Page 7).

It is the practice to allow certain parole patients to perform labor for nearby residents, the wages so obtained being kept by the patients and no accounting is required by the management (Ex. "C" Page 6). While it is not advisable to curtail this privilege to those now taking outside employment, the practice should be discouraged and labor by inmates confined to the grounds and buildings of the institution. In the event of a fatal accident to an inmate so employed, there would be possibility of criticism of the administration and the Sanitarium.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL TREATMENT.

Minor surgical operations are performed by the resident doctors at the Sanitarium, but major operations are performed by local surgeons of Portland, the necessary expense being defrayed by the management. These operations are required from time to time, some of them quite recently (Ex. "C", page 13).

About 25 per cent of the inmates of the Sanitarium are afflicted with syphilis, and a course of treatment is given, which is fully explained by Dr. Coe in his testimony attached (Ex. "C", page 11). This treatment also entails extra expense, Wasserman tests being obtained from outside laboratories.

Other than for tubercular patients, no hospital provision has been made for sick or bed-ridden patients, and this is considered one of the weak points of this institution. With an average population of over 200 inmates, there is bound to be a percentage requiring hospital treatment. At the present time there are eight bed patients, including five men, two women and one child. Most of these cases are incurable, and require constant attention.

Under the present arrangement, two male cases are quar-
tered in a small room adjacent to the lower ward of the men's
building, and three cases, two of which are permanently bed-
ridden, are located in the main ward, which is occupied constantly
by approximately seventy-five inmates, except a period of three

hours daily, when weather permits outside recreation. In the children's ward there is one case permanently bed-ridden, and can be properly cared for in the cottage. The two patients in the women's cottage were suspected tubercular cases, and for a period were under observation in the Tubercular cottage, but examination and laboratory tests do not confirm this diagnosis, although they are still under observation. One of these patients may recover, but the other case is probably hopeless. One of the female patients is in a small room adjoining the main ward, and the other in a small room in the children's cottage, isolated from other inmates (Ex."C", page 9).

Dr. Coe explains that a small room containing several beds is available on the second floor of the men's building for these sick patients, but states they prefer to remain in the ward instead of being isolated (Ex."C", page 10). The room referred to is satisfactory, but bed-ridden patients should not be quartered on the second floor of a frame structure, unless absolutely unavoidable.

Dr. Coe admits that a separate hospital building for segregation of infirm patients is desirable and advisable, and states it is the intention to make such provision in the event the contract with the Government is renewed for an extended period (Ex."C", page 10). It was evidently the intention of the management for several years past to provide a separate unit

for infirm and bed-ridden patients, as the letter to the Department from Dr. Coe, dated November 16, 1915, commenting on the contemplated construction of the Parole cottage states: "Herein we will have the bed patients and most of the infirm or those likely soon to pass away."

Dental work, such as extracting teeth, is performed by the doctors attached to the Sanitarium, but important dental treatment, even to the extent of providing false teeth, is performed by local dentists of Portland, the entire expense being defrayed by the management of the Sanitarium (Ex."C", page 13).

KITCHEN AND MESS HALL.

This building, generally termed "The Inn," is located sixty feet south of the women's cottage, and sixty feet north of the men's dormitory building, being connected with each by an inclosed passageway. The building is a story and a half wooden structure, completed in 1911, and in a good state of repair. The west wing is used as a dining hall, and the east wing is taken up with the dry room of the laundry, the kitchen being in the center. The entire lower floor of this building has a cement floor, which is flushed daily.

On the second floor there are four small rooms and one large room, the latter being vacant at the present time. Two of the smaller rooms are used for storing surplus food supplies, one used as living quarters for inmates employed in the kitchen, and one by the resident physician. The ceilings in these rooms are low, and the only light and air obtainable is through dormer windows. In case of over-crowding in the men's dormitories, inmates have been assigned quarters on the second floor of this building. The exit from the second floor is not satisfactory, being directly over the kitchen, and too steep for safety in case of emergency.

Mess Hall.

The mess hall has a seating capacity of 230 persons, 18 tables, and 36 benches being provided. The area of floor space is 2024 square feet, and the ceiling is 10 feet high.

The average number of inmates taking meals at one time is about 200, which allows standard floor space of 12 feet for each person. The tables are covered with white oil cloth and were found satisfactory. A few of them require recovering. The entire interior of this room was neat and clean, and the walls and ceiling were in process of repainting. Three meals are served daily, and one-half hour is allowed for this purpose. Meals are served to the male inmates after the female inmates have finished their meals, and sexes are not mixed at meal times. It was observed that many of the inmates eat their meals hurriedly, some of them finishing within a period of ten minutes. It was suggested to the management that efforts be made to persuade the patients to eat slowly, and the matter will receive some attention. (Ex. "C", Page 6). Appetites appeared normal, and in only a few instances the entire portion was not consumed.

Meals for children and tubercular patients are not served in the dining room. Meals for tubercular patients are prepared in this building, but served in the tubercular cottage. Meals for the children are prepared and served in the children's cottage.

A woman is employed as cook, and has entire charge of the culinary branch. She is assisted by seven male parole patients, who also serve the meals. Hot food is placed on the table about one-half hour before entry of the male inmates, while ten minutes would be sufficient. It was observed that patients employed in the dining room were allowed to smoke pipes before the meals were served, and this should be discon-

tinued. This was also observed by the manager. The food is well prepared and the quantity sufficient, the menu changing daily, in fact the meals were superior to those served in other Government Institutions heretofore inspected. A large number of patients were interrogated relative to the meals, and no unsatisfactory comments were made.

Vituals are served in white enamel and aluminum ware. Most of the enamel ware was badly chipped, and the management intends to make all replacements with aluminum. Knives and forks are issued at meal time, and promptly checked in before patients leave the dining hall. All employees, with the exception of matron and supervisor, take their meals in the same dining room provided for patients, a low partition being the only separation. Meals to employees are served by one of the inmates, who receives a small sum weekly for this service.

Kitchen.

The kitchen has a floor area of 554 square feet. Two ranges have been provided, one wood burner and one gas burner. Bread is purchased from the outside, and is of excellent quality, being delivered daily from one of the prominent bakeries of Portland. Dishes are not washed in the kitchen, a separate room being provided for this purpose, which has an area of floor space of 210 square feet. While there were only a few flies found inside of the kitchen and mess hall, there were many outside, and the manager was advised to place a fly trap at both entrances to the kitchen. The kitchen was neat and clean, the floor being flushed

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patients, one as supply room for immediate wants, and two as sleeping quarters for attendants.

The lavatory is furnished with five toilets one reserved for attendants. A bath room is provided, with one shower and one tub, patients being required to bathe once each week, or oftener in the case of filthy patients. Bathing of inmates is done under the supervision of an attendant, and requires about three hours. Adequate provisions are made for washing hands and face, hot and cold water being available at all times. The bath room and toilets were in satisfactory condition, and floor and surroundings were clean. Wooden seats on toilets have been removed as a precaution against use as weapons by inmates. Bath towels are provided on bath days, and two roller towels are supplied for daily use, and are changed twice each day. Roller towels are not considered sanitary, and individual face towels are considered preferable. Dr. Coe states he has tried other classes of towels, without success. However, two towels for sixty odd inmates is not sufficient and the number should be doubled (Ex. "C" Page 9).

Necessary fire protection is afforded by installation of six chemical extinguishers, 8 fire buckets with water and stand pipe with fifty feet of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch hose. There are two exits from this ward, one at each end of the building, the one in the rear opening onto a closed runway extending to the Recreation park, the other in front to a winding stairway leading to the dining room runway.

The outlets to these exits were not satisfactory, in that the door leading to the rear runway require opening of three separate locks, one of them a padlock, and the door to the front exit opened inward instead of outward. In case of fire, or other emergency, there was possibility of delay, which might be disastrous. The matter was brought to the attention of the management, who at once arranged to remedy this defect (Ex. "C" p.5). No provision had been made for lighting the runway leading from the second floor exit, and this matter was also corrected during this inspection (Ex. "C", page 6; Ex. "Q").

There were 62 beds in this ward, and 8 on the front porch, which has been converted into sleeping quarters, being entirely boarded up for this purpose. There was not sufficient circulation of air, and at my suggestion, a panel in one end of the porch was removed (Ex. "T").

Ward No. 2.

On the first floor of this building is located the main office and the matron's office (Ex. "T"), the balance of the space is taken up with ward #2, the area of which is 95 x 40 square feet, with a 10' 2" ceiling, allowing sufficient air space, being over 500 cubic feet for each inmate of the ward. No provision has been made in this building for ventilation, except through windows. Fire protection is afforded by installation of six chemical extinguishers, seven fire buckets and stand pipe reel of 1½ inch hose. There are three exits, two in front of building, and one in rear. The door to rear exit opened inward, and this

defect was in process of correction during this inspection.

The lavatory is provided with five toilets, one reserved for attendants. The bath room is provided with one enamel bath tub and one shower. Inmates are required to bathe once each week, and oftener if necessary. Bath towels are provided. Two roller towels are provided for daily use, and changed twice each day.

One small room in rear of ward is occupied by two chronic bed patients, who require constant attention, and in addition three bed patients were occupying beds in the main ward. Chronic bed patients such as these should be in a separate ward, although Dr. Coe states that they prefer to be in the ward (Ex. "C", p. 10).

PAROLE COTTAGE.

This building, which is used for male inmates, is located about one hundred feet distant from the main dormitory building, and was completed and occupied in May, 1919 (Ex. "N"). It is a one-story wooden structure with dimensions of 50 x 110 feet. It was originally used for insane soldiers confined by the Public Health Service, under a contract which has been cancelled. In addition to a large dormitory with forty beds, which takes up an entire wing of the building, there is a public reception room (Ex. "K"), a hydro-therapy room (Ex. "L"), store room for surplus clothing and bed linen, and three rooms occupied by employees as sleeping quarters.

The building is in good physical condition and practically

new, having been constantly kept in repair. There are fifty parole patients in the sanitarium, forty of them being assigned to this building, the balance quartered in other buildings.

The lavatory and bathing facilities are adequate, there being installed five toilets and one urinal, and a shower bath, and enamel tub are available in the bath room. Two roller towels are provided for general use of inmates, and changed twice daily, or oftener when considered necessary. The general condition of the Parole Cottage was entirely satisfactory, the appearance being neat and clean. Sufficient care had not been taken in cleaning floors, considerable dirt and dust having accumulated in corners and under steam radiators. This work is done by inmates, some of whom are paid a nominal sum each week for this service.

The corridor floors are covered with linoleum, and are frequently mopped. The reception room contains a piano, and the floor is covered with an expensive rug. Friends of inmates are allowed the use of this room when visiting (Ex. "K").

The main dormitory of this building was thoroughly examined, and found in fairly satisfactory condition, the work being done by the inmates directly under the supervision of one of them. A closer supervision by the attendant in charge would no doubt produce better results. Examination of a large portion of the beds demonstrated that the bed clothes were not properly renovated before the beds were made up. Care should be taken in making beds to shake well the bed linen, as the patients all sleep in their underwear. There was also recent evidence of bedbugs, shown by

examination of pillows, but only one live bug was discovered, with skeletons of a number of others (Ex."C", page 8). Every precaution possible is taken to eliminate these pests, and it is remarkable that more were not found in the various wards of the institution.

The day attendant assigned to this ward also has charge of the tubercular cottage, which he occupies as sleeping quarters. No night attendant is assigned to duty in the Parole Cottage, but frequent visits are made by the night watchman. The same routine for the main dormitory is carried out in the Parole Cottage (Ex."F").

WOMEN'S COTTAGE.

This building, which was completed and occupied in 1911, is a one and one-half story wooden structure, located sixty feet north of the mess hall, and is in good physical condition.(Ex."V"). There are 25 female patients assigned to this building, and none under restraint. The interior is divided into a main dormitory and two smaller rooms, which are also occupied as sleeping quarters, in addition to a sleeping porch provided with six beds. A small kitchen and pantry is provided, where meals can be prepared for patients requiring special diet. An attendant is constantly on duty in this building, the work being divided in two shifts.

The general appearance of the interior of this building was first class,, and no comment could be made on the conditions. Satisfactory and modern toilet facilities have been provided, and are considered adequate. In addition to the sleeping quarters on

the first floor, one room has been set aside as a parlor, and used by inmates when outdoor recreation is not possible.

The inmates of this cottage are allowed in the recreation park for three hours daily, if weather conditions permit. Some of the inmates dispose of their needle work and are allowed to retain the proceeds of such sales, the management furnishing the materials without cost.

The second floor of this building has three small rooms, one used as a sewing room for repair of inmates' clothing, and the other two used as quarters for attendants.

Daily routine and regulations governing the women's cottage are attached (Ex. "E").

CHILDREN'S COTTAGE.

This building, which is a one-story wooden structure, is about one hundred feet distant from the Women's Cottage, with the recreation park for the women intervening, (Exhibits "FF", "G"). Photographs of exterior and interior of this building are attached (Ex. "XX"). This building was completed and occupied in 1922, being practically new, and a credit to the institution.

At the time of this inspection there were eleven inmates, eight of them children, and three women, two of the latter assigned as helpers to the attendant, and one a patient under observation, being isolated from the other inmates (Ex. "C", page 9). One of the children, Harris Poo-too-guk, a hunchback, 26 years of age, is not insane, although legally committed as such (Ex. "C", page 9).

Nellie Johanson, a five year old half-caste native girl, who was recently committed, shows no indication of insanity, and is now under observation. The minor inmates of the Children's Cottage are confined to the house and small playground adjoining, their meals being served and prepared in the cottage.

The general appearance of this cottage was excellent, being clean and neat, and no opportunity for criticism was afforded. All floors are covered with heavy linoleum and kept immaculate. In addition to the main ward, there are several private rooms used as attendants' quarters, bedridden cases, play room and dining room (See photos attached Ex. "XX"). Bathing and toilet facilities are modern and adequate, and kept in good condition. Daily routine and rules and regulations are attached hereto (Ex. "D").

TUBERCULAR COTTAGE.

Inmates afflicted with tuberculosis are assigned quarters in this cottage, which is isolated, being about 150 feet distant from the men's dormitory building (Ex. "FF"). This building is one story, of wood, constructed in 1911, and contains four rooms, with a sleeping porch. The building is kept in good condition, and is attractive (Ex. "W"). The interior was found in a neat and clean condition, and adequate toilet and bathing facilities have been provided, equipment being installed for two separate lavatories and baths.

The maximum capacity of the cottage is twelve patients, and now occupied by three male patients, two of whom are afflicted with

tuberculosis, and the third is an old man over eighty years of age, who desires solitary quarters and is placed here for that reason. Dr. Coe states there is no danger from infection by this arrangement (Ex. "C", page 8).

The building is heated with a small wood-burning stove, which is necessary as the steam heating plant is not operated during the summer months. Meals for these patients, which consist of special diet, are served in the cottage, tubercular patients not being allowed in the main dining hall. One male attendant, who also has charge of the Parole ward, occupies a room in this cottage for sleeping quarters, and attends to the wants of the tubercular patients during the night.

DAIRY.

The dairy herd consists of seven head of cows and one bull. An annual tuberculin test is made as required under the State law. No milk is purchased outside, and sufficient milk is produced to supply the inmates, as a beverage twice a week, and daily in coffee and tea. The daily average production is about two hundred pounds. The animals were kept in clean condition, and herded in a small area, about 1000 feet distant from the main dormitory building.

The milk and butter house is a small frame building, with concrete floor in rear of men's building, and found in clean and neat condition. There was evidence that the dairyman made a practice of brushing his teeth in this building, and it will be discontinued in the future. Open milk pails are used, and are

not placed in the sun after cleaning. This will probably be done in the future. When milking, the dairyman wears an apron, but does not change his clothes. Inmates are not assigned the duty of milking.

The original dairy barn owned by the Sanitarium was destroyed by fire three years ago (Ex. "X"), and has not been replaced, an old frame shack being used for this purpose, and is located on leased land about 1000 feet distant from the nearest building. While the interior of the dairy barn was as clean as could be expected, and all manure had been removed, it could not be considered a sanitary dairy barn, there being no flooring, except in the stalls, which had a covering of planks.

It is the intention of the management, in the event of a long period contract, to construct a modern building for a dairy barn. Such a structure will probably be placed on the site where the piggery now is located, at the extreme corner of land owned by the Sanitarium company, which is about 750 feet distant from the main building (Ex. "C", page 2).

HEATING PLANT.

All of the large buildings, with the exception of the tubercular cottage, are heated with steam, obtained from a central plant, or boiler house, located in the rear of the men's dormitory building (Ex. "FF"; Ex. "Q"). Hot water for all buildings is also obtained from this plant, which is operated continuously. Crude

oil is used as fuel, and kept in an underground tank. The building is constructed of reinforced concrete, and contains one boiler, which was installed in 1919. Parole inmates are directly in charge of this plant, under supervision of the Supervisor.

LAUNDRY.

The wash room of the laundry is on the ground floor of a small wooden building, formerly the base for water tower, and joins the kitchen on the east (Exhibits "F" "U"). The floor, which is cement, covers a space 32 x 36 feet. The drying room is in the east wing of the "Inn," and connects with the wash room. The space used as laundry is inadequate, and in a poor location, being too close to the kitchen and mess hall. A new laundry should be constructed and located in proximity to the present wood sheds (Ex. "FF"; Ex. "C", page 3). All laundry work for the institution is done at this plant, with the exception of employees' table linen and attendants' uniforms. Steam drying closets are installed for drying clothes during the rainy season, otherwise they are dried in the vacant room over the dining hall.

The work in the laundry is done entirely by inmates of the Sanitarium, one of whom is totally blind, and in charge of the work. The employment of this inmate for such duty should not continue, as there is always the possibility of accident in the machinery operating the clothes mangle. Furthermore, a blind person cannot observe the condition of the work turned out, and this was demonstrated during the inspection. This matter was mentioned to Dr. Coe, who states he will probably assign this patient to other work (Ex. "C", page 5).

FEMALE INMATES

A large enclosure situated between the women's cottage and the children's cottage, which covers a very fine lawn, is used as recreation park for female inmates at different period of the day (Ex. "FF").

MINOR INMATES

A suitable playground for the children of the institution adjoins the children's cottage on the south. This park can be seen in photo attached (Ex. "XX"), (Ex. "FF").

PAROLE INMATES

Parole inmates have privilege of the entire grounds of the institution, except the areas above described, and include the park at entrance to the grounds (Ex. "I").

FARMING OPERATIONS

The management of the Sanitarium owns thirty acres of land, a portion of which is occupied by the buildings. In addition there is a leased sixty-seven acres of adjoining property, making a total of ninety-seven acres controlled by the company. Extensive truck gardening is carried on, where all vegetables, berries and fruit used by the Sanitarium are obtained (Ex. "J"). Fruit and berries are preserved in the Sanitarium kitchen, 1500 two-quart jars having already been prepared this season. Vegetables are stored in an underground cellar, which is constructed of concrete and covered with timber roof (Ex. "S").

The farming operations are conducted by employees, with the assistance of ten Parole patients and no product of these gardens is disposed of to outsiders. Therefore no revenue is obtained by labor of inmates (Ex. "C", page 6). Interviews with all inmates occupied on farm labor developed the information that they were entirely satisfied to perform this work and desired to do so.

Leases on rented portions of these farming lands expire about the same time the present contract with the Government expires.

FIRE PROTECTION

Adequate provision for protection from fire has been made by installation throughout the various buildings, thirty chemical fire extinguishers, four dry powder extinguishers and sixteen fire pails, which are filled with water and changed frequently. The chemical extinguishers are refilled frequently and are in working order.

In addition to the above, six hose reels, with $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch hose are located in available places in the various wards and a large hose reel with 150 feet of 3 inch hose is within easy reach in case of necessity. Three fire hydrants are located on the grounds and city water is obtained with sufficient pressure to reach over the top of any of the buildings.

A demonstration fire drill was had during this inspection and within two minutes from sounding of alarm, all patients were out of the buildings and water was thrown over the Parole cottage. This was considered good time for an institution of this class. Two ladders of sufficient length are available when required and used for no other purpose.

The only danger in case of fire, would be in the ward on second floor and the exits were defective and comment is made under separate subject. Paints and oils are kept in a small frame building located 300 feet distant from the main building.

WATER SUPPLY

Water for domestic purposes is obtained from the city water system of Portland, being carried through a three-inch pipe for a distance of about three-quarters of a mile to the Sanitarium grounds. The city water of Portland is diverted from a mountain stream and has a reputation for purity. With the exception of a few small buildings, hot and cold water is piped in every building of the institution and extends to the dairy corral. There is sufficient pressure to carry a stream over any of the buildings in case of fire, and the old water tower formerly used for this purpose is no longer in use (Ex. "U").

FUNERAL EXPENSE FOR DECEASED PATIENTS

Under the contract with the Sanitarium Company, dated January 25, 1919, authority was granted to expend not to exceed \$25.00 for funeral expenses for each deceased patient. Subsequently the maximum allowance was increased to \$45.00, which is the rate now paid to Edward Holman and Son, a reliable firm of Portland, who have handled this business since September 25, 1922. (Ex. "C", page 12).

All bodies of deceased inmates are buried in a plot in the Riverview Cemetery, and graves are properly marked with a cement block imbedded in the ground and marked with a number, which corresponds to a like number, with name, shown on a plat

kept by the Cemetery Association. The same undertaking company also has a contract with the County authorities and the same plot of ground is used. Examination of the area of land owned by this undertaking company where the bodies are buried, disclosed that it is well located, being on a sloping hillside close to one of the main thoroughfares of the cemetery. During the last fiscal year, ending June 30, 1923, there were twenty-one funerals from the Sanitarium, the total expenditure being \$945.00.

While the rate of \$45.00 can not be considered excessive for a decent funeral including a burial lot, and is perhaps the lowest rate that can be obtained in Portland, the fact remains that expenditures are being made without securing competition. There is no contract known to exist between the Sanitarium authorities and the undertaking firm, the entire matter being carried on under a verbal agreement, which can be dissolved at any time (Ex. "C", page 12). It is believed that a contract should be entered into for this work and competition secured.

IDENTIFICATION OF INMATES

A fairly accurate description is kept of all patients admitted to this institution, but there is always the possibility of an error in identification of a human being. The only safe method would be the adoption of the finger print

system, by taking an imprint of both thumbs of all patients, placed on the commitment at the time received by the Sanitarium.

It is not known that this system is in vogue in the various State asylums for insane and there appears in some quarters an aversion to the adoption of finger prints in any but penal institutions, but it should be considered that the Government is under contract with a corporation which may change management at any time, to pay a certain rate for the care and keep of a certain individual, and positive identification should be available at any time. In checking over the inmates recently many denied their identity, and reliability was placed solely on employees.

Many of these inmates will be confined for years and the personnel of the institution is constantly changing. Furthermore, identification by finger print will simplify matters in the event of recapture of escaped patients at some distant point, after a long period of absence from the institution.

Dr. Coe states he has not given this subject any consideration and explains further that during his experience of thirty years the matter of identification has not arisen (Ex. "C", page 12).

M I S C E L L A N E O U S

Christmas Expenditures:

It has been customary for many years to hold Christmas festivities at the Sanitarium, the annual expense approximating \$500.00 or about \$2.00 for each patient. There has been no specified amount allotted for this purpose, the entire matter being left to the judgement of the management, which is reimbursed by the Government. This arrangement, of course should continue, but there should be a specified amount allotted, based on the number of inmates. It would appear that \$2.00 for each inmate would be sufficient for all requirements.

Narcotics:

A very small stock of narcotics is carried in the Sanitarium and seldom used in treating patients, the management reports. The stock is kept securely locked and keys are only in possession of the two resident doctors.

Liquors:

Authorized liquors are kept in a safety deposit box in Portland and a small quantity is usually kept at the Sanitarium, although none was on hand during this inspection. Liquors are also properly safe guarded.

Committments:

No patient is accepted by the Sanitarium without a legal committment, but there are four at the present time for whom committments cannot be produced. This matter was also reported by Inspector Holmes in May, 1921. Subsequently efforts

were made by the management to obtain copies of these commitments, but the only result was a copy of verdict of the jury in the case of M.P. Wesley, committed in November, 1906,. All Alaska insane are confined at the Sanitarium, with the exception of one, P. Shanahan, a criminal patient, who is confined in the State Asylum at Salem, Oregon, the expense being paid by the Sanitarium Company. All commitments are retained in the Sanitarium office, kept locked in a metal file case.

Very respectfully

C. P. Tocouliuz
Inspector.