

CHAPTER 248

SCHOOLS; DEAF, BLIND

248.02 SCHOOL FOR DEAF, EXPENSE OF PUPILS

HISTORY. Amended, 1951 c 355 s 1.

248.05 GIFTS AND CONVEYANCES

NOTE: See section 245.04.

The director of the division of public institutions may execute an oil and gas lease on state property of which he is trustee ex officio. Section 93.25 is not applicable. OAG Jan. 4, 1952 (89-B).

248.06 ATTENDANCE

HISTORY. Amended, 1951 c 560 s 1.

NOTE: See section 245.04.

248.07 COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WELFARE, DUTIES

HISTORY. 1913 c 488 s 1, 2; 1917 c 346 s 3, 4; 1923 s 336 s 1; Mason's 1927 s 4616; 1941 c 332 s 1; 1949 c 22 s 1.

248.09 MINNESOTA BRAILLE AND SIGHTSAVING SCHOOL

HISTORY. 1941 c 332 s 1.

CHAPTER 249

STATE TRAINING SCHOOLS; BOYS, GIRLS

249.01 Renumbered 242.41.

249.02 Renumbered 242.42.

249.03 Renumbered 242.43.

249.04 Renumbered 242.44.

249.05 Renumbered 242.45.

249.06 Renumbered 242.46.

249.07 Renumbered 242.47.

249.08 Renumbered 242.48.

249.09 Renumbered 242.51.

249.10 Renumbered 242.52.

249.11 Renumbered 242.53.

249.12 Renumbered 242.54.

CHAPTER 250

STATE HOSPITAL, CRIPPLED CHILDREN

250.02 CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT

The domicile of an infant is by law the same as his father, if the father is living, and if a guardian is appointed the domicile remains within the state of appointment. Generally the infant has no choice as to his domicile and has no legal power to change it. With respect to residence, the law is more liberal. Where that alone is involved, an infant may acquire a residence different from that of the father or guardian. A child whose mother resides in Wisconsin but who for more than three years has resided in Minneapolis with her uncle is eligible, under section 240.02, to become a patient at the Gillette state hospital for crippled children. OAG Jan. 2, 1948 (840-A-4).

CHAPTER 251

CONSUMPTIVES; CARE IN STATE AND COUNTY SANATORIA, AFTER DISCHARGE

251.02 PERSONS ADMITTED

Where a person afflicted with tuberculosis is admitted to a county sanatorium under the statute authorizing the health officer to report to the county board any person whom he considers a nuisance because afflicted with tuberculosis, the county in which the patient resides is responsible for the cost of treatment, as against the contention that the community where the act of commitment takes place, and the county in which it is located, are responsible, irrespective of the residence of the patient. *County of Hennepin v County of Houston*, 229 M 418, 39 NW(2d) 858.

An individual, a resident of Crow Wing County, while a patient at the Deerwood sanatorium, a county sanatorium maintained by the counties of Crow Wing and Aitkin, for the care of tubercular patients, and unable to pay the charges and having no kindred liable therefor, cannot require the county to transfer her to the state sanatorium at Walker, or to any other sanatorium of her choice, as Crow Wing county would be required in case of such transfer to pay the expense of the care and treatment at the Walker sanatorium. OAG April 5, 1948 (556-A-1).

Patients who are unable to pay charges in a state tuberculosis sanatorium and who are without kindred who are liable may be admitted on the request of the county board and the county will pay the charges. OAG Feb. 27, 1951 (556-A-1).

The state of Minnesota has not provided for the care, maintenance, and treatment of persons who are nonresidents in either state or county sanatoriums, and Laws 1951, Chapter 314, does not indicate any change in state policy. OAG Nov. 19, 1951 (556-A-1).

A county operating under the town system of poor relief is not liable for "after care" of a tubercular patient after discharge from the state sanatorium. OAG Oct. 10, 1949 (556-A-8).