

BIENNIAL REPORT

of the

Minnesota
State Board of Visitors for
Public Institutions



FOR FISCAL YEARS
1921 and 1922

♦ ♦ ♦

Issued, January, 1923

WILLIAM A. NOLAN

It becomes the sad duty of this Board to chronicle the death of our beloved president. Hon. William A. Nolan, of Grand Meadow, who was killed in an automobile accident near Rochester, June 23, 1922.

Mr. Nolan's ability and leadership were recognized by the Board of Visitors as soon as he was first appointed (February 6, 1913), and he was immediately elected president, serving continuously as our chief executive up to the time of his death. During all these years, Senator Nolan gave his time and energies without stint and without remuneration to the humanitarian interests of the state's custodial wards. The great efficiency of his work and the good he accomplished is generally known and acknowledged, but only fully appreciated by those with whom he was closely associated in his devoted endeavors.

Following his death, the sentiments of the Board of Visitors were expressed in the adoption of the following resolutions:

"Whereas, Through sudden and lamentable accident, death has called the president of our Board, the Hon. W. A. Nolan, of Grand Meadow, Minn., therefore be it

"Resolved, That we hereby express our deep grief at the demise of our beloved leader and extend to his bereaved family our most heartfelt sympathy in their loss of a devoted husband and loving father.

"He was the life of our endeavors; a man among men; a leader endowed with a wonderful ability and tireless energy in the application of a limitless love for humanity. For the wards of the state, no sacrifice was too great to demonstrate his great sympathy. For their welfare and betterment, his was an enduring heart-interest. His long years of unselfish, unpublished service as president of the State Board of Visitors, were unostentatiously and without thought of reward, freely given for the uplift of the unfortunate.

"In the wards of the mentally afflicted, in the workshops of our penal institutions, on the sun-flooded porches where the great white plague was claiming its victims, he was the ever-welcome visitor, the bearer of encouragement and glad tidings to one and all. The human sunshine from the great heart of him, cast its radiance with a never dimming light. The many who made him their confidant, found through him the alleviation of their troubles—a man who exemplified the teachings of the Gentle Master to 'Bear ye one another's burdens.'

"His associates on the State Board of Visitors were his willing followers. We loved him; and we mourn him as a great and kindly man whose untimely call to the Great Beyond leaves us with stricken hearts. An invaluable advisor, his example will ever direct us; and in our saddened hearts, the fragrance and memory of his great life will ever live."

Mr. B. K. Savre, of Glenwood, was appointed July 10, 1922, by Governor J. A. O. Preus, to fill Mr. Nolan's unexpired term, ending January 1, 1925.



WILLIAM A. NOLAN

*"His life was gentle; and the elements
"So mix'd in him, that nature might stand up
"And say to all the world, 'This was a man.'"*

Old State Capitol,
St. Paul, Minn., January 1, 1923.

Hon. J. A. O. Prens, Governor, The State Capitol, St. Paul, Minn.

Dear Sir: We herewith submit for your consideration and that of the legislature, the report of the State Board of Visitors for Public Institutions, for the past biennial period.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) REV. E. J. NYSTROM, Buffalo,
Vice President and Acting Chairman.
J. Q. JUENEMANN, St. Paul,
Secretary.
J. R. SWANN, Madison,
B. K. SAVITT, Glenwood.
REV. L. H. S. FERGUSON, St. Paul,

JAMES C. MATCHITT, Executive Secretary,
Old Capitol, St. Paul.

Biennial Report State Board of Visitors

Work and Operation of the State Board of Visitors

Humanitarian supervision of public institutions, including the investigation of all complaints, is the work of the State Board of Visitors. The Board is authorized by law to subpoena witnesses when necessary, put them under oath, and take testimony.

Public institutions are visited without notice of the respective visits being given. This is a rule which has been observed for many years and we believe with most efficient results. Every room and apartment from cellar to garret in every building of the institution visited, is carefully inspected with complete notes made of everything essential, and these notes ultimately compiled in a detailed report. Under the law, this report has to be filed with the Governor; but it has been the custom of the Board to also send copies to the Board having charge of the institution (in most cases, the State Board of Control), and to the superintendent of the institution inspected. This plan attains the best and most speedy results in having all matters in the report speedily considered and acted upon by those in direct authority.

The Board of Visitors has no way of enforcing recommendations made or in securing adjustment of things criticized beyond the filing of the respective reports with those in charge, but we wish to gratefully acknowledge splendid co-operation on the part of the Board of Control and the various superintendents, with whom we work in utmost harmony for the desired humanitarian ends.

The name of "Visitors" is hardly fair and comprehensive for the work of this Board, which is considerably more than mere "visiting." All food supplies are carefully examined. Patients or inmates, officers and employees are questioned. Sufficiency of clothing, ventilation, diet, care and service are looked into. Cleanliness and sanitation are investigated. Beds are taken apart in various sleeping wards to ascertain if vermin exist. Dairy barns, herds, and methods of handling milk and meat, are an important part of our inspection work. What may be termed the "institutional atmosphere"—the result of the kind of treatment, handling, and general consideration inmates receive—is an all-important matter on which we always report.

In all this work we ever find the superintendents and officials most courteous in lending their aid, and we wish to herewith acknowledge to them our appreciation of their courtesy and co-operation.

Compensation Insurance--Without Compensation

We wish to call the attention of the legislature to the fact that although state employees were provided with compensation insurance coverage by act of the legislature of 1921, no appropriation was made for funds to make the necessary payments under the compensation schedules to injured workers.

An opinion of the attorney general of general application to state employees (written for the state highway commissioner) holds:

"By chapter 82, Laws of 1921, the term 'employee' includes every person in the service of the state under any appointment or contract of hire, expressed or implied, oral or written, but does not include any official of the state. The law, however, fails to make provision for the payment of any claim which may be due to an injured state employee, and it fails to direct what shall be done in the case of such employee.

"The situation then is, that while state employees are covered by the act so far as their right to compensation for injuries is concerned, no method or remedy is provided for securing such compensation. All that can be done by an injured state employee entitled to compensation under the act is to establish his claim and await further action from the legislature in appropriating the necessary funds to pay the claim so established."

The opinion recommends reports of injuries be duly filed with the state industrial commission for investigation and award, and then be held for payment until such time as the legislature makes appropriation to meet the need. This is being done, and we understand the claims on file with the industrial commission include a constantly increasing number from state institution employees.

We respectfully call legislative attention to the fact that not only is money needed to meet the total of claims to be presented when the legislature convenes, but to meet similar claims for the ensuing biennial period. Such provision can be made by establishing a special fund, or through appropriation to pay premiums on insurance in duly licensed insurance companies.

State Institutions Without Fire Insurance Protection

We wish to call attention of the legislature to the fact that our state institutions at the present time have absolutely no fire insurance protection. This fact was brought into prominence February 5, 1922, when the main building of the Monkato State Teachers' College burned to the ground. The loss was about half a million dollars with about a quarter million available in the state fund. October 21st last, a college at the Sauk Center School for Girls burned, creating a loss of \$30,000.00 against which there was no money left in the state fund to meet the claim. More recently the Winona Teachers' College main building burned with an estimated loss of \$500,000.00.

A brief history of the insurance situation as far as state institutions is concerned, is perhaps timely. Prior to 1913 Minnesota insured its state properties in stock companies. In that year the legislature enacted a law

under which the state undertook to become its own insurer. This law provided that the insurance commissioner should furnish the legislature with an estimate of the amount which would be a fair and reasonable premium charge on the state's properties for the biennial period, so that appropriation to such amount might be made. The appropriation was to go into an insurance loss fund, administered under the insurance commissioner as a bureau of the department. The insurance commissioner furnished the desired estimate and the 1913 legislature included an item of \$150,000.00 in its appropriations. Additional appropriations to this fund were made by the legislatures of 1915 and 1917, by which time, because of Minnesota's fortunate experience, the fund had grown to approximately \$450,000.00.

Although a fund of this size can hardly be considered "top heavy" for the protection of the many millions of dollars of state property at stake, the legislature of 1919 amended the 1913 law. The fund was taken from custody of the insurance commissioner and turned over to the Board of Control and made available for repair and temporary construction purposes, and no additions were made to the fund following the 1917 legislative session. And during the past year have come the excessive losses, exceeding the quarter million dollars left in the fund by three hundred per cent.

During the six years the state fire insurance fund law functioned, provision was made for careful inspection of all state institutions by the department of the state fire marshal. Hazards were carefully watched and, as far as possible, eliminated. But with the 1919 change in the law, the inspection of the state institutions by the state fire marshal against fire hazards was abolished. Thus with a minimum of protection, came the invitation for a maximum of hazard.

The Board of Visitors is interested not merely in the protection of state institutions financially through fire insurance, but in the even more important preservation of life and limb. We hope the legislature of 1923 will not only see its way clear to providing the needed fire insurance (the safest insurance against heavy losses apparently being through coverage in companies approved by the insurance commissioner), but also legislate for re-establishment of regular inspection of all state properties by the department of the state fire marshal, on the ground that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

Keeping Institutional Herds Clear of Tuberculosis

Minnesota's state institutions have valuable herds of Holstein cattle. This Board has always made it a rule to inspect the dairy barns and is glad to report there have generally been found sanitary and well maintained. Occasionally, however, tuberculosis will creep in among the best of cattle, and one animal so afflicted may infect a large number of others in the same herd. November 2d last, the State Livestock Sanitary Board after testing the herd at Anoka Asylum, reported 77 animals reacted to the tuberculin test out of a herd of 87. For the future preservation of state institution herds, and that state institution dairies may in every way be

conducted as models of their kind, we suggest that the rule be established of having all state herds tested under rules and regulations of "the accredited herd" plan of the State Livestock Sanitary Board—thus assuring that the custodial wards of the state will not be fed milk from cows suffering from tuberculosis.

Betterment of Institutional Personnel

Personnel of employes throughout our state institutions has materially improved since the close of the World War. At that time help—both male and female—was scarce, and the institutions had to make the best of employing such people as they could get; and at that, were frequently short-handed. This gave opportunity for more of that class of undesirables known as "institutional tramps" to get something of a foothold, especially in the hospitals and asylums for the insane. These men work for short periods at one institution, then wander to another. They are generally inefficient and unreliable. With the close of the war, better help was available and institutional housecleaning took place as rapidly as possible; with the result that today the institutional personnel is vastly improved, in spite of the comparatively low salaries paid.

We would respectfully suggest re-establishment of a system which seems to have rather fallen into disuse, that where an employe leaves a state institution, either through resigning or being discharged, a statement to this effect including a declaration of said employe's general efficiency, be transmitted to the State Board of Control; where such statement could be either held, or duplicate records forwarded to all other state institutions; that such institutions could avail themselves of, and thus protect against attempts of "institutional tramps" or undesirables to secure re-employment in Minnesota institutions. At the same time, such a general information file about employes would permit superintendents to ascertain without delay when certain applicants for places who had left other institutions of the state for good cause, were efficient and worthy of re-employment. The reinauguration of such a system would help maintain and even improve institutional personnel and doubtless eliminate considerable minor trouble.

As to the effect of the so-called eight-hour law for state employes, we have found much indifference of opinion among the employes themselves, and even among superintendents—although doubtless most of the superintendents are opposed to it. Many employes are more than willing to work additional hours because it means additional remuneration. Some superintendents oppose the eight-hour schedule because it apparently gives employes more leisure time than they need; opportunity to "go down town" and away from the institution.

For the good of the institutions, members of the Board of Visitors are fully agreed that there should be a liberal interpretation of the "emergency clause" in the law and that the discretion and need of the respective superintendents should be construed as sufficient "emergency" to require more than an eight-hour day; at such times and in such instances as the superin-

tendents demand; and that if the emergency clause is not sufficiently elastic for this interpretation at present, that it should be duly amended to such effect.

Consolidation of Visiting Boards

We suggest to the legislature the consolidation of this Board, and the Board of Women Visitors; one Board to do all the visiting and inspection of public institutions.

The State Board of Visitors for Public Institutions now has five members appointed, out of six authorized by law—one vacancy at present. The term of office is six years. The Board of Women Visitors has five members, serving three-year terms. The Women Visitors have two institutions, the Shakopee Reformatory and Prison for Women, and the Sank Center Home School for Girls, under their visiting jurisdiction. Our Board has the work of inspecting all other public institutions. Women's organizations have insisted for some time that women should have representation on our Board. If this is done, it would seem one consolidated Board could well do all the visiting and inspection work.

Internes in Minnesota State Hospitals for the Insane

State hospitals for the insane receive their patients from practically every county in the state, generally speaking, in proportion to respective populations. It is to be regretted that so many of the mentally afflicted do not get to the hospitals for expert care and treatment until their mental affliction is pretty well established and more or less chronic.

But few physicians have had much experience with insanity, and even today in medical college training the students receive little of practical value in the treatment of mental diseases—possibly less than in any other of the many lines of human afflictions.

We would therefore suggest, that diagnosis and proper treatment of mental troubles may receive more timely recognition, that graduates of the medical college of the State University be permitted to serve as internes in our various institutions for the insane limited at the respective institutions as the superintendents deem advisable; that such internes be selected from a list submitted by the dean of the Medical College or the State University of graduates considered of special promise and who desire to advance their knowledge of the practical and proper treatment of those mentally afflicted; and that such internes be given free accommodations and board for a year at the institutions to which they are assigned, and possibly such minor remuneration for such services as they render, as is deemed expedient in the discretion of the State Board of Control.

A New State Hospital for the Insane

The close of the fiscal year 1922, finds a population of 6,567 in the six Minnesota state institutions for the insane—the hospitals at Fergus Falls, Rochester, and St. Peter, and the asylums at Anoka, Hastings, and Willmar. The increase during the past biennial period was nearly 500. There is every reason to believe the next two years will see a like enlargement of population in these institutions. The asylums are about filled to their limit. The state hospitals are overcrowded with patients compelled to sleep on cots in corridors and improvised rooms never originally intended for dormitory purposes.

It therefore seems very evident increased hospital capacity must be afforded for housing the insane. Believing that the three hospitals have now reached a size where their enlargement to any further great degree is undesirable, and recognizing that no one of them is located conveniently near St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth from whence come the greatest number of patients, it is the recommendation of the State Board of Visitors that the legislature establish a new state hospital, to be definitely located by the State Board of Control as conveniently near the large centers of population as possible.

This Board recognizes that establishing of a new institution involves a great expense; and that such institution may not be an undue burden on the taxpayers of the state, we suggest the expense be met by use of the money collected for support of the insane, which now amounts to \$875,000.00 and is available in the general revenue fund of the state for legislative appropriation.

We believe when the state commits an individual to an institution for the insane and deprives such individual of liberty—though it be for both the good of such person and for protection of society generally—the state at the same time assumes solemn responsibility of providing proper housing facilities as well as good care. It does not seem to this Board that such duty can be fulfilled with our state hospitals now overcrowded and no provision in sight for the steady increase in institution population which is inevitable.

Transportation Nurses for the Insane

The Board of Visitors wishes to renew its recommendation for legislation to supply transportation nurses for the insane. At the present time, as soon as an individual is committed by a probate court to some state hospital for the insane, such person is turned over to the county sheriff for transportation to such hospital. To thus class the mentally ill with criminals and to place them in charge of officers whose specialty is the handling of violators of the law and who know little of the insane, is an imposition and an unnecessary humiliation, and a survival of days gone by which should not be tolerated. When insane patients are transferred from a hospital to

anywhere, they are in charge of nurses or attendants from such hospital. The sheriff is not summoned, and very seldom is restraint found necessary. There seems no logical reason why a corps of trained nurses or attendants should not be scattered among the state hospitals to devote at least part of their time, aside from institutional work, in responding to calls from probate courts to transport patients who have been found mentally afflicted.

Pensions for State Employees

The work of the average state institution employee, especially in the care of the insane, is both trying and confining. Because of lack of income and the way in which they have to live, it is impossible for many of them to ever consider marrying and having real homes of their own if they are to remain in such institutional work; and for the good of each institution, the longer the term of employment and the fewer the changes among efficient help, the better. These employees have little to look forward to if they remain "on the job." Old age only brings to those who remain, discharge with no place to go. It would therefore seem but just and reasonable the legislature grant them a pension system, with a fund to which they may regularly contribute, with retirement on half pay after 25 years' service, at age of not less than 65 years.

Saving Property of the Insane

Where a probate judge knows of material property owned by an insane person committed through his court to a state hospital, the law now properly authorizes the appointment by the court of a guardian for such property.

The Board of Visitors would further suggest legislation to permit a probate judge to name some one as an investigator in each case of a person committed by him as insane, to ascertain whether the patient has any property whatsoever, perhaps merely personal effects, to see that steps may be taken to protect and save such property from being absolutely lost; and further, that the slight expense of an investigator in each case be allowed out of county funds.

This Board has recently been interested in the case of a young lady, a former school teacher and social worker who in her more fortunate days has in her turn done much for those in need. She had several trunks full of personal effects which were sent to a storage house following her commitment, where the storage charges finally accumulated to a point where the trunks and contents were recently sold at public auction. At the present time an effort is being made to raise sufficient money by subscription to redeem this property, the prospective loss of which is worrying the patient.

The late Senator W. A. Nolan, of Grand Meadow, for many years the president of the Board of Visitors, strongly advocated a trustee for the

insane who would automatically take over the property of all those committed to our state hospitals. Sad to relate, there are many instances where relatives of patients have assumed charge of patients' property largely for their own benefit and with little thought of the real owner.

Hospital Needs of Former Service "Boys"

The World War is over. But we have with us the sad aftermath, hundreds of "boys" who should be in the physical and mental strength of vigorous young manhood, yet because of shell-shock, the effects of poison gas, or general break-down from various service causes, are today but the ghosts of their former selves.

A report of the Veterans' Bureau for the Tenth District, dated November 26, 1922, shows a file of 7,120 cases of application for compensation and hospitalization based upon either tubercular or neuro-psychiatric disability. In this file, the cases from Minnesota are as follows:

Tubercular	1,120
Neuro-psychiatric	3,325

That many of these cases may never need anything further than compensation from the government, is doubtless true. But it also seems certain that a considerable portion will eventually need hospital care, both for tuberculosis and for mental affliction.

Dr. Hamilton, neuro-psychiatric specialist for the Veterans' Bureau of the Tenth District (Minnesota, Montana, and the Dakotas) has compiled figures showing that in November, 1921, there were 2,000 neuro-psychiatric cases disposed of in this district. Six months later there were about 3,600 cases; and in November, 1922, there were 5,000 cases. Dr. Hamilton asserts an apparent increase of 300 a month, and believes this will continue for at least a year and a half, and that by that time we will have in Minnesota alone at least 6,000 such cases, a considerable percentage of which number will require hospital care.

This is an increase in hospital demands from an unexpected source yet one that must be shared with an increase which our state institutions cannot pretend to accommodate.

We therefore recommend (as is the desire of the American Legion) that the legislature pass a resolution asking Congress to establish a hospital for tubercular service men, and another for neuro-psychiatric and mental cases, in Minnesota, each institution of at least 1,000 beds capacity. This would assure proper care of former service men, and would afford relief to our already overcrowded state institutions to which these sufferers might have to be sent in lieu of other accommodations.

Radio Service for State Institutions

We would respectfully suggest to the legislature the advisability of supplying radio receiving outfits at the various state institutions. We were informed by Dr. A. F. Kilbourne, superintendent of the State Hospital at Rochester (who is father of the idea) that a radio outfit can be established at the Rochester Hospital with extensions to the various wards, for about \$600.00. At our smaller state institutions the cost would be even less. Motion pictures and other forms of amusement are furnished at the institutions on an average of once a week, but the radio offers daily entertainment and has the advantage of having only the original cost for continuous programs, the upkeep being comparatively small. It is probably true that for this reason, radio programs would pay for themselves inside of a year in the saving through elimination of other forms of entertainment that the radio would largely displace.

Use of the radio would do much to relieve the monotony of institutional life and perhaps be more appreciated than any other one thing that could be done to brighten the lives of those to whom "the melancholy days have come."

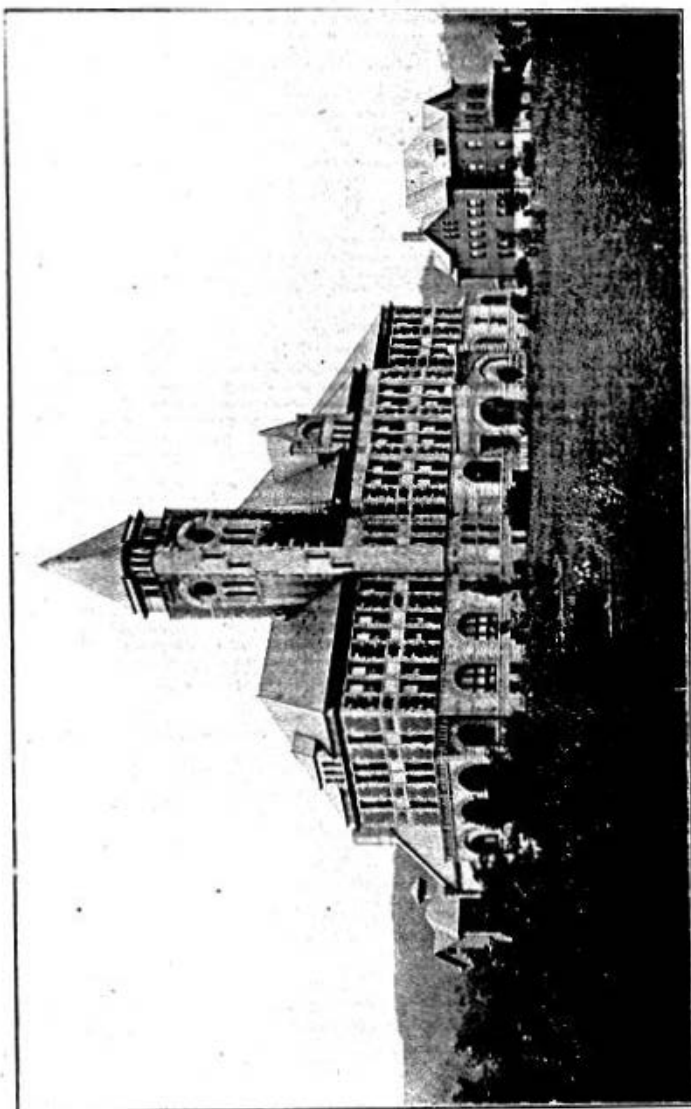
A Word of Appreciation

The Board of Visitors wishes to express appreciation of the interest and co-operation extended this Board by the superintendents of our public institutions which have so greatly aided us in our work. We have been afforded every facility to make our inspections thorough and have had quick response to various suggestions and recommendations we have made. We also are very appreciative of the manner in which our reports have been received by the State Board of Control and the hearings which our recommendations have received. We have functioned in full harmony with the Board of Control members, even to having requests from Board of Control members for investigations along certain lines. We believe this augurs well for the good of our institutions, which we believe were never in better general condition than at present.

Boys' Training School at Red Wing

We believe there is no more important institution in the state than the Boys' Training School at Red Wing. At the date of our last visit (December 4, 1922) the boy population was 252 (distributed among eight companies, or family groups) and there were 515 boys on parole and under state agency supervision at their various locations.

It is our opinion that this school is better today in every way than it has been for some years. There seems to have been steady improvement



MAIN BUILDING, BOYS' STATE TRAINING SCHOOL, RED WING

under Superintendent J. T. Fulton, who evidently has the best interests of the boys at heart. The reformation of several hundred incorrigible boys, however, is no small task; yet the building of good citizens out of lads who have made an unfortunate start in a social work and duty and the importance of which can hardly be over-estimated.

We have always found the institution clean and inviting. The boys are well housed and well looked after, but we agree with Superintendent Fulton that there is more that can be done. The average stay is ten months. We endorse Mr. Fulton's view that this could with advantage be extended to fifteen or sixteen months to permit the boy to fairly well master some special line of trade. The boy both skilled and interested in a certain industry, has his battle half won and his energies are directed by useful and helpful channels. To extend the stay at the school for more efficient industrial training, means a permanent increase in population. This means more money needed for maintenance, at least one and preferably two new cottages, and better and increased industrial training equipment.

Consideration of causes of, and remedies for, juvenile delinquency have been given study by members of this Board but are not included in this report as this subject is to be reported at length to the present legislature by the State Crime Commission.

Rochester State Hospital for the Insane

The most recent visit by this Board to the State Hospital for Insane at Rochester was made December 5, 1922, when the population was 652 males, 658 females—a total of 1,310. This hospital has several hundred patients more than its proper capacity. At night of necessity cots are very close together in the wards, and a number of cots have to be placed in adjoining corridors. Until recently some of the patients had to sleep on mattresses on the floor but this has now been remedied so there are cots for all patients. A number of these cots, however, are old and "rickety" and should be replaced with new. We sincerely hope the legislature will be liberal in its appropriation for this needed new equipment.

Dr. A. F. Kilbourne, superintendent, whose many years of successful administration have given him a national reputation, is making the very best of existing conditions. Painted blinds, window and hall curtains, and wall pictures, make this institution as homelike as possible. We have found all wards and apartments scrupulously clean and attractive. The bedding is always clean and sanitary.

The new industrial pavilion is well equipped both with industrial equipment and with efficient instructors. We sincerely hope that our other state institutions for the insane may soon be as well situated for industrial work. Patients who are able to receive this training are reported to be mentally brightened and benefited mentally. There are four special teachers supplied here for former service men, who on the day of our visit



VIEW OF GROUNDS AT STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, ROCHESTER (MAIN BUILDING IN BACKGROUND)

of December 5, 1922, numbered 112. The industrial department teaches the making of rugs and tapestry (on looms) artificial flowers, lace, baskets, fancy work and plain sewing. The former service men are also taught typewriting, bond work in making chains and hand-bags, manual training and the making of ingenious toys.

Anoka State Asylum for the Insane

Anoka State Asylum for the Insane had a population of 276 males, 369 females—a total of 645—on our last visit (December 5, 1922) previous to the preparation of this report. Dr. Arthur T. Cain, for many years the Asylum physician, is now superintendent, succeeding Mr. John Coleman, now a member of the State Board of Control.

We have found the neatness, cleanliness, and general efficiency of management that ever characterized the ideal administration of Mr. Coleman, continued under Dr. Cain. The patients are very evidently well cared for, well clothed and generously fed.

The institution has outgrown the capacity of its present laundry and a new one is needed, the cost of which Dr. Cain places at \$25,000.00. The new infirmary nearing completion is a model building and will accommodate 40 patients. It will probably be available in January.

The industrial department for patients, located in the basement of the amusement hall building, is being extended. A local factory furnishes wicker furniture frames, the fiber for winding, and two instructors. The institution is paid by the piece for the completed product. Only women are thus employed at present, but Dr. Cain's plans to include men patients soon and to have occupation in this department for at least 100.

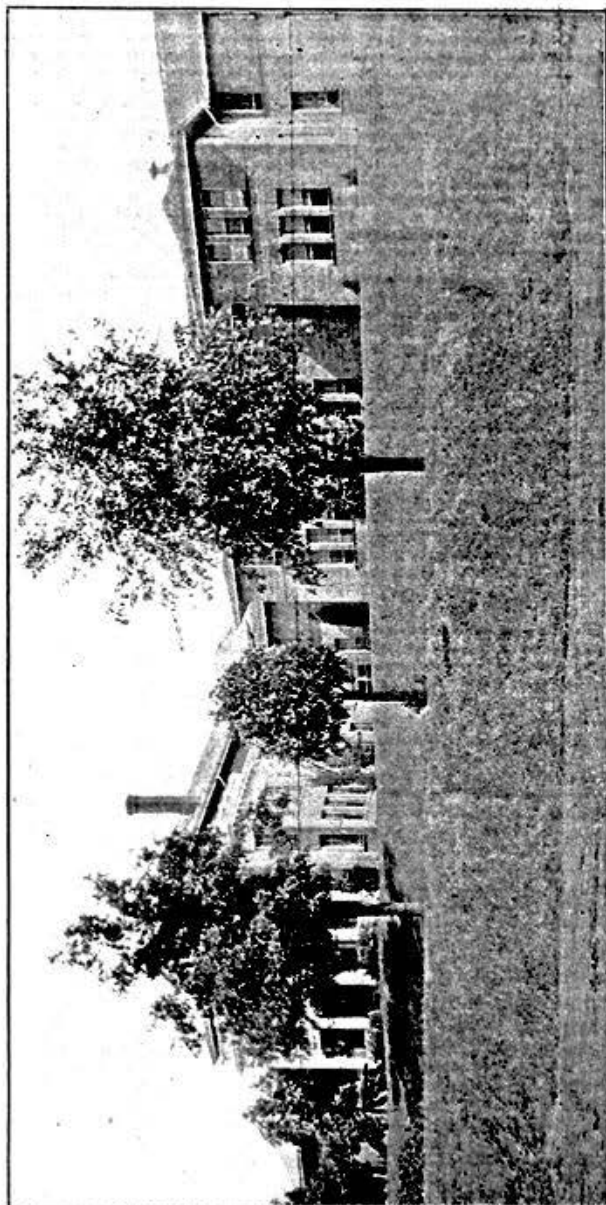
Hastings State Asylum for the Insane

The Hastings Asylum for the Insane had a population of 1,000 at the close of the last fiscal year (June 30, 1922), all male patients.

The central portion of the main building is the only non-fireproof construction remaining of this institution. Superintendent Wm. Yanz is asking the legislature for \$125,000.00 for reconstruction of this section, and for this reason has not been spending much money in needed replacements. The dining rooms for patients and employees are crowded and the floors badly worn. The same is true of the general serving room. We hope the legislature will grant the funds for the rebuilding.

We have found the institution maintained in a sanitary, clean manner. The dormitories are especially inviting with good substantial iron beds and good bedding. The patients are apparently well cared for, and well fed.

On our last visit, we called attention that radiators throughout the institution (except in the hospital) are without protecting iron screens and



MAIN BUILDING, STATE ASYLUM FOR INSANE, AT HASTINGS

recommended these be secured to prevent accidentally burning of patients. We believe there is room with advantage for the introduction of industrial therapy at Hastings. Two thirds of Mr. Yanz's patients are classed as "able to work" and during the winter there is very little for the majority of them to do. Under date of May 5, 1922, we filed a report with the Board of Control on a visit to Hastings, in which we suggested the advisability of establishing an industrial training department in this institution.

Willmar State Asylum for the Insane

The population of the Willmar Asylum for Insane, July 19, 1922, was 265 men, 195 women—a total of 463 patients.

The Willmar institution is comparatively new and an ideal asylum, showing very efficient management under Dr. George H. Freeman, superintendent. This is reflected in the excellent health among the patients, as there was not a single patient in bed with any illness (aside from old age) on the day of our last visit.

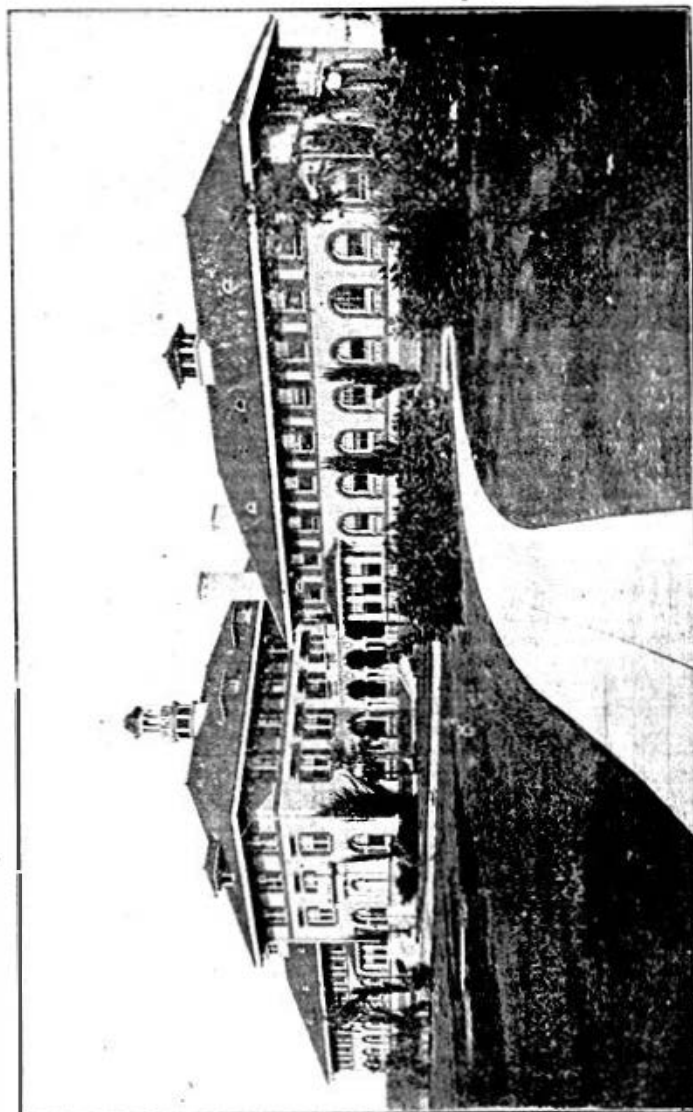
We have only commendation for conditions as we have found them at Willmar, clean and sanitary dormitories, plenty of good food and clothing, and kindly treatment and consideration of patients. It is worthy of note that all meat used is slaughtered at the institution. This includes about 150 hogs a year and three steers a month.

Our only suggestion for Willmar Asylum is that the legislature grant an appropriation for establishment of a department of industrial therapy with such instructors as are needed.

Soldiers' Home at Minnehaha Falls

In a report dated September 6, 1922, we took pleasure in stating relative to the Soldiers' Home, "We have found the Home in absolutely the best condition we have ever been able to heretofore report, compared with many inspections made in past years," which reflects much credit on betterments under the administration of Commandant S. H. Fowler. Rooms and dormitories are clean and inviting, the food plentiful, varied, and well cooked.

We again wish to call attention to the need of a new hospital building. The present old structure is too small—with the sick list constantly increasing among the old veterans. The building is a snaretrap, and utterly inadequate for present demands. Dr. Clark, surgeon in charge, is doing the very best that can be expected with the building and equipment he has; but a new and larger building is a crying need.



MAIN BUILDING, STATE HOSPITAL FOR INEBRIATES, WILLMAR

Fergus Falls State Hospital for the Insane

The population of the Fergus Falls State Hospital for the Insane on August 16, 1922, was 865 men and 714 women—a total of 1,579 patients.

Fergus Falls Hospital is the largest of our institutions for the insane and has the most disturbed class. Dr. Welch, superintendent, however, is ever equal to his problems and the excellent conditions prevailing in every department reflect the efficiency of his management. We have always found all apartments clean and neat, patients well fed and cared for, and no room for criticism.

A separate building for tubercular patients, long needed, was to be completed late in 1922. It will house 50 patients and is so constructed that a second story may be added later when necessary.

A new one-story industrial building was nearing completion at the time of our last visit and will fill a demand long existing. We hope the legislature will be generous in supplying additional equipment that as many patients as possible may be given the advantages of industrial therapy.

Fergus Falls Hospital has 62 epileptics. They properly belong at the State Epileptic Colony but there is no room for them at Faribault now. If the legislature will but grant the desired new colony, they can be transferred and additional room, much needed, be thus made in the Hospital where every available apartment, even to attic rooms, is in use.

On August 15th last there were 20 patients at Fergus Falls who had been sent there at various times from the State Reformatory and Prison. They are reborted by the hospital management as runaways and a hard lot to handle. We recommended in a report to the Board of Control their removal as soon as possible to the St. Peter Asylum for Dancerous Insane, which institution has plenty of room for additional patients and where they are equipped to better care for this class of unfortunates.

Walker State Sanatorium for Consumptives

The State Sanatorium for Consumptives at Ah-Gwah-Ching (near Walker) had a population of 242 patients October 2, 1922, our last visit to the institution previous to the preparation of this report. Of the total number, 153 were men and 89 women.

Plenty of strength-giving food, the breathing of fresh outdoor air day and night, and a long stay, are the requisites for treatment of the consumptive patient. That many become homesick and insist on leaving the institution before they should, is to be lamented; but this is a hospital and not a pennit institution, so a patient who insists on leaving has that privilege to his or her own detriment.

As far as we have been able to ascertain, the patients receive every consideration, have able and constant medical attention, and the monotony of institutional life enlivened by frequent entertainments in the Amuse-



MAIN BUILDING, STATE SANATORIUM FOR CONSUMPTIVES,
WALKER

ment Hall. This includes concerts over a radio purchased the past summer at an expense of \$350.00, raised by "passing the hat" among the patients.

A great percentage of the patients are at the Sanatorium at county expense, but there is no difference in treatment, meals, or accommodations between those who pay their own expenses and those present at county expense. The individual patient does not know in which of the two classes his associates belong.

There has been some complaint about the meals, largely originating among the former service men for whom the government pays \$3.00 a day (they number 32). Because of the lonely location of the institution it is hard to keep help and these changes have occasionally included the cooks. But on October 3d when we interviewed a number of patients, including many of the service men, they one and all stated that then, and for some time previous, the meals had been all that could be asked. It is also noteworthy that without exception, one and all have words of praise for Dr. P. M. Hall, the superintendent.

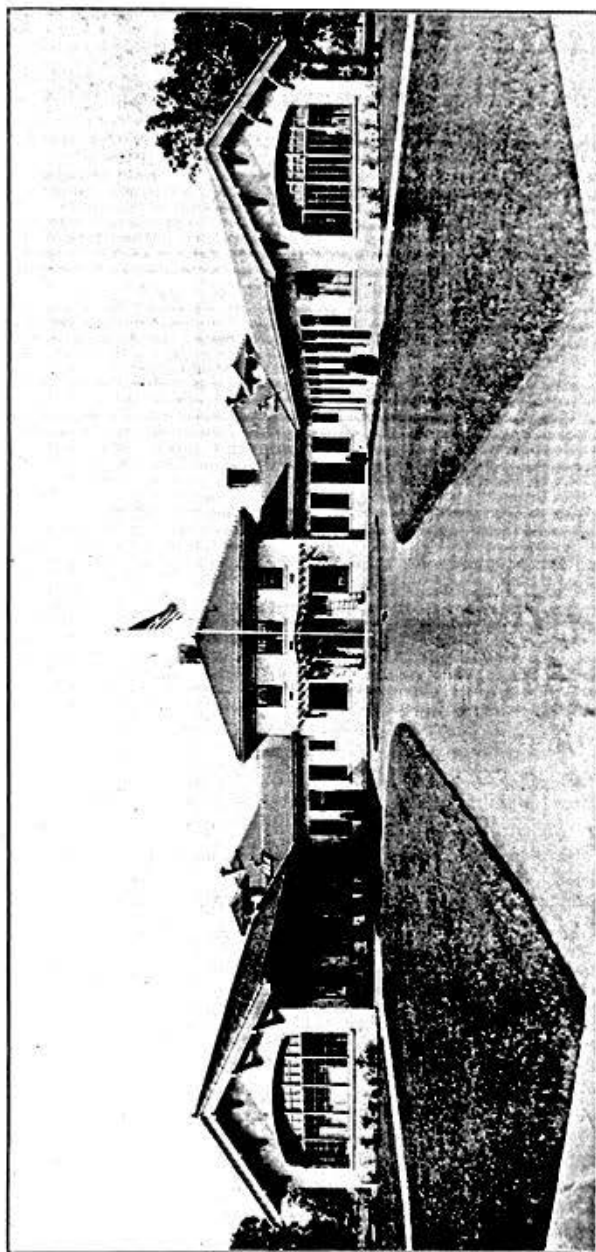
The problem of keeping both at the "San" has been partially solved by the employment of former patients, at least 50 per cent of the employees being of this class.

The new infirmary building, rapidly nearing completion, has long been needed. It will have 51 beds and a potential capacity of twice as many considering the room on the broad porches which run across the front of the building. On the roof are screened "sun-bath" porches for those afflicted with tuberculosis of glands, sinews, or bone. For such cases sun treatment has been found very effective.

In this connection it is interesting to note that any time during the spring, summer, or fall, a number of children afflicted with this form of tuberculosis may be seen playing on the institution grounds, attired only in loin cloths and brown as berries. In nearly every one of these cases that have been seen at the "San" some time, but scars of what were severe tubercular running sores remain. The children are a happy lot of "Little Indians" and the pets of the institution.

With the new infirmary to heat, the three-boiler plant at the power house will be strained to its utmost capacity. At present the heat in the boiler room is terrific and better ventilation is very essential. A new power plant of greater capacity will soon be needed, and when it is supplied it is to be hoped it will be located some distance from the main building where smoke from the present power house is now frequently an annoyance. If a new plant is not allowed by the 1923 legislature, we recommend that a smoke-consumer be granted for one of the three boilers which is not so equipped at present and is the source of the smoke nuisance.

In the basement of the amusement building, industrial training has been inaugurated. Basketry and tooling of leather are taught to small classes. There is a federal government teacher in commercial and academic subjects for the service men and an additional federal instructor in industrial work is to be supplied. We believe industrial training work could well be extended to all patients who desire it, and also one or more



STATE HOSPITAL FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN, PHALEN PARK, ST. PAUL

additional teachers supplied who could go among such bed-patients as are unable to go to the amusements building.

A shortage of shed room is causing the farm machinery to be left in the open. A small appropriation would build an amble structure and be money well invested.

State Hospital for Crippled Children

It is ever a pleasure to inspect the State Hospital for Crippled Children, at Phalen Park, St. Paul. Here the shadow of physical adversity falls to dim the sunshine in the hearts of over 200 little ones. For these children the "Blue-Bird of Happiness" seems to sing unceasingly, and bright and smiling faces greet the visitor in spite of bodily tribulations, cumbersome plaster-casts and burdensome steel braces. All this, in the opinion of the members of the Board of Visitors, reflects most admirably and commendably the delightful attitude of all those in authority toward the little patients, sympathy, watchfulness, tender care, and attention to every need and possible comfort within the power of attendants to supply.

A medical and surgical staff of 35 specialists gives its services free to this ideal institution, their reward being the gratitude of hundreds of little children and their parents for the wonderful results attained.

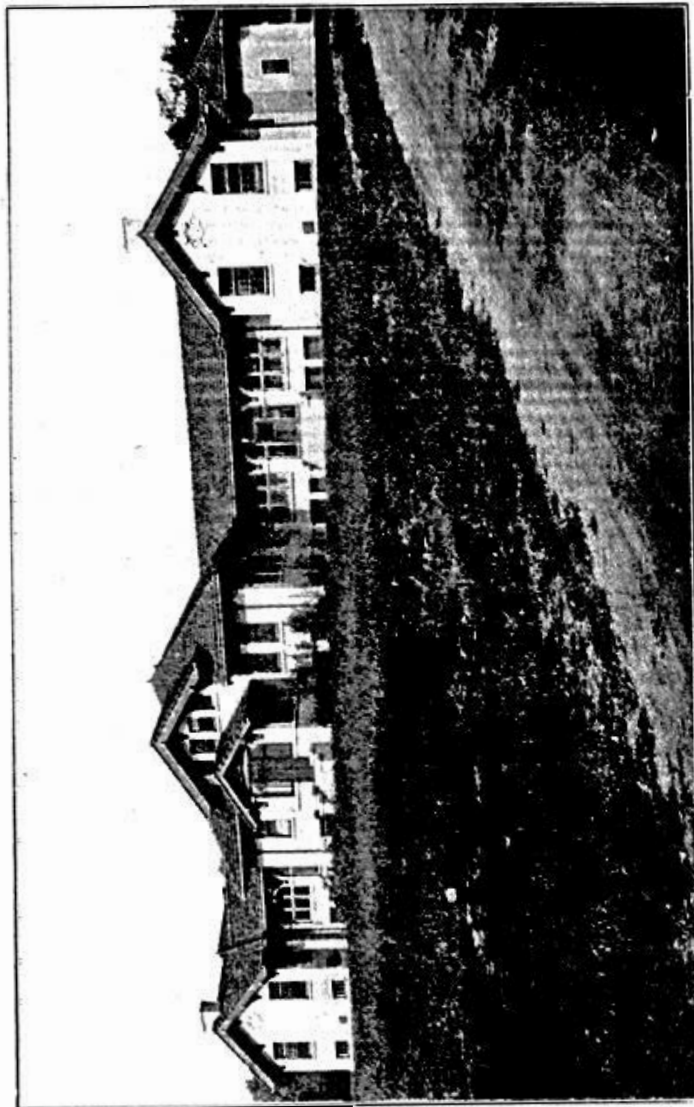
Both the merit and the success of this hospital are doubtless responsible for the fact that there are even more patients on the waiting list than in the institution. Room to accommodate more patients is a great need and we hope will be supplied as generously as the legislature is able to grant. Doubling the size of the hospital would merely take care of the waiting list.

We note a request is being made to the legislature for \$32,000.00 for "addition to power house and laundry." We believe it would mean an eventual saving to increase the appropriation to permit of building a separate power house. We believe it a mistake to locate high pressure boilers, as they are here, in the basement of a wing of a hospital main building. At present light and water bills run about \$3,500.00 a year. With a plant in a new building, electric lighting equipment and artesian water supply could be added and save the present expense in this direction.

We have ever found this institution scrupulously neat, clean, and inviting, and we believe the state is most fortunate in retaining the very efficient services of Miss Elizabeth McGregor as superintendent. The desired results fully attained speak eloquent praise for Miss McGregor.

St. Peter State Hospital for the Insane

St. Peter State Hospital for the insane is the second largest institution of its kind in the state with a population of nearly 1,500. It is in need of considerable building betterment. The service department is located in



TUBERCULOSIS BUILDING, STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, ST. PETER

the basement of the old main building. It is dark, poorly ventilated, and cannot be made sanitary. A new service building for this hospital is a real need. The freight elevator in the south end of the main building is so unsafe, patients and employees have been forbidden to ride on it, though it is still used for fuel. Unless a new elevator is supplied a serious accident may take place at any time.

The sorting room for the laundry consists of a small one-story frame shed, about 25 by 10 feet. The floor gives badly under foot. It is impossible to heat it properly. Because of its small size, it hardly seems possible that it can be used for a sorting room. A new sorting room could be built with little expense and should be supplied in all justice to those who do the laundry sorting.

Throughout the institution the plumbing needs a general overhauling, with much replacement. Crowded conditions have compelled the using of every available cot, and accordingly much of this furniture is practically beyond repair and funds are needed for new beds.

In various inspections of the wards and dormitories we have found conditions generally satisfactory, with patients well fed and cared for. Industrial therapy is practically nil, due to lack of room, equipment, and teachers. We hope the legislature will grant an appropriation for introduction of industrial work at St. Peter on as complete a scale as possible. Dr. R. M. Phelps, superintendent, should have better equipment for the problems he has to face and solve.

St. Peter Asylum for Dangerous Insane

St. Peter State Asylum for the Dangerous Insane, located on the grounds of the State Hospital for Insane, has ever presented a series of difficult problems. It seems to be generally conceded that it should have been erected within the State Prison walls at South Stillwater; but it is now a fixture at St. Peter. It has been the scene of assaults on doctors and attendants, several daring escapes, and during the past year an uprising and revolt aimed at a general escape during which it was necessary to call out a company of the State Guard from St. Peter and surround the building before the "revolutionists," seeing their plans frustrated, decided to surrender.

During the past biennial period locks have been changed, window guards reinforced, a turnkey room established, and an additional inside stairway built so that employees might go to and from their quarters without mixing with the patients. We believe the surrounding of the entire building with a wall at least 20 feet high, would be a good move. Patients here, many of whom are of a sufficiently high mentality to plot mischief, should have some occupation during the day time. Loom work and basketry would not require the use of tools that might be turned into weapons. Blunt-pointed knives with blades not over an inch long would be the only needed tools for such employment. The feigning of insanity by men in the



STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL, OWATONNA

State Prison in order to get to St. Peter, is a matter which needs constant watching and no transfer should be made without the certainty of such need.

We have always found this institution clean and inviting, so far as its care is concerned. There is plenty of room for many more patients in this asylum and we have recommended to the Board of Control that all former prisoners of the Reformatory or Prison, now in state hospitals, be transferred to the St. Peter Asylum for Dangerous Insane.

Owatonna State Public School

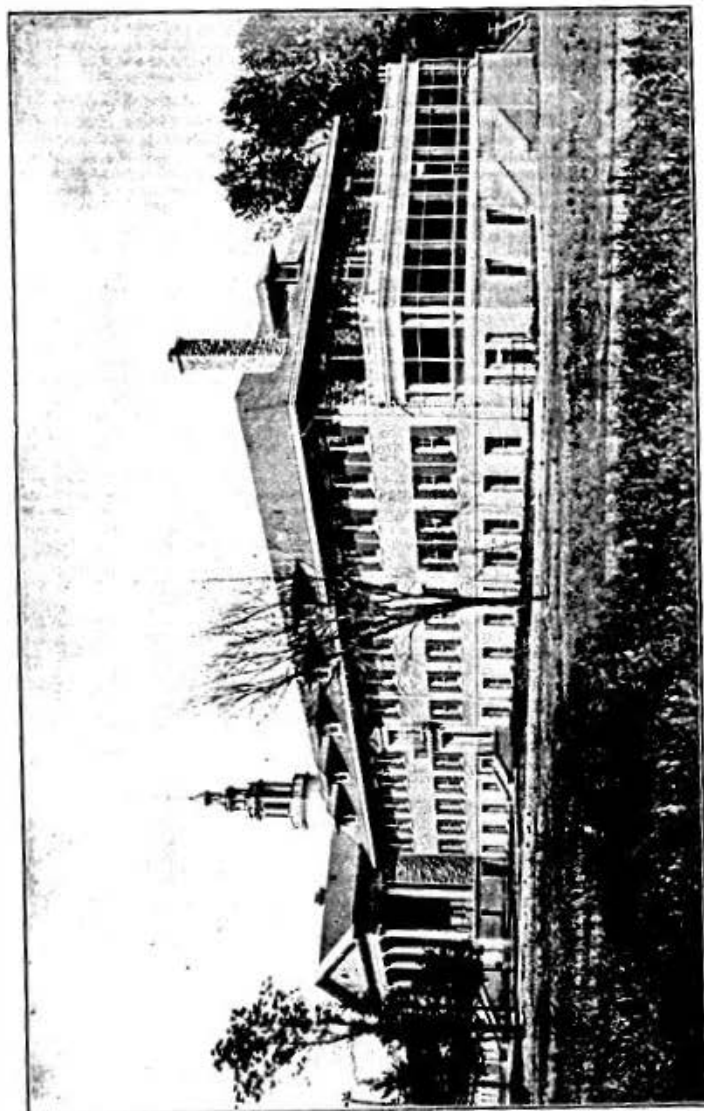
The State Public School in Owatonna is the state's home-finding institution for dependent children. On the date of our last visit (November 14, 1922) there was a child population of 226—211 boys, 125 girls. Here the state is doing a great work under the very efficient direction of Superintendent Glen A. Merrill. We have only praise for conditions as we have always found them at this institution. The children are well clothed, well fed, and comfortably domiciliated in a series of cottages, each in charge of a "Mother" matron. The infants' nursery is doubtless the best equipped department of its kind in the state, and here babies are ever in demand for adoption—the girls being more favored in this regard than the boys. Five state agents are constantly covering every part of the state and making certain that children placed through the institution have good homes and proper care and treatment.

During the past biennial period a new problem has arisen. A social worker among the Northern Minnesota Indians, sent a number of Indian children to the State School. These children it is almost impossible to place in homes. This Board raised the question of whether such children were not wards of the federal government, and not of the state. We understand the attorney general has ruled in answering the question, that each case must stand by itself, and consequently many of these children remain at the State School.

In that the state accepts the care and custody of children sent to the State School, we wish to advance the idea that this responsibility should be carried out to the fullest possible extent; and that to this end, when state funds will permit, a vocational school be established at Owatonna to instruct the older children who desire such training in skilled trades; and that they be allowed to remain until they have mastered their art sufficiently to practice it in the business world.

Faribault State School for the Blind

Establishment of sight-saving schools in the public schools of five cities of the state, has naturally tended to decrease the enrollment at the Faribault State School for the Blind. The number of children received at this insti-



TATE HALL AT STATE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

tion during 1921 was 93; during 1922, 89. The 1922 summer school for adult blind was attended by 22 men and 16 women.

The basement of the hospital building has recently been fitted for a domestic science department, but there are no funds to carry on this work. We understand a request is being made to the legislature for such an allowance and believe the new department is one much needed.

The school has an ample library of 10,000 volumes in point system. These books are used by the blind throughout the state and by federal law may be sent through the mails without cost.

The blind children, both boys and girls, take care of their own dormitories and rooms and in a manner that may well be imitated by many children blessed with sight. We have found the institution clean and inviting, and the children well housed and kindly treated and given plenty of good substantial food.

The School for Blind has a field agent looking after the needs of the blind and assisting them in securing employment. The School for Deaf desires a field agent, also. It is suggested that possibly one agent could do this work for both institutions at a financial saving without loss in results desired and attained.

The school not only gives the usual courses of instruction, but seeks to make the blind self-supporting by also teaching sewing, knitting, mat making (loom work), basketry, wood working, piano tuning, musical training on any instrument desired, typewriting, and brown making.

Faribault State School for the Deaf

The State School for the Deaf at Faribault had 263 students enrolled—140 boys, 123 girls—on the date of our last visit, November 15, 1922. We have only the highest commendation for the really remarkable results attained in the school work under the direction of Dr. J. N. Tate, superintendent. The problem, however, of placement in some form of Mott Hall, the old main building, is one that has been unsolved for a number of years and becomes the more critical as time passes. Here the best is being made of very adverse conditions—very inadequate, ancient, ill-ventilated, poorly lighted, and even insanitary quarters. Rodents for years have infested the basement where because of old construction it seems impossible to get rid of them. Most of the old building is both out of use and beyond use. But it still is compelled to house the kitchen, steward's quarters and refrigerators (the ceilings being rotted and water soaked), and the dining hall. All of these except the dining hall are located in the basement.

The late Governor Hammond requested a special investigation and report on this building by the Board of Visitors, which was furnished at the time and the great need of relief explained; but no funds have since been appropriated for the purchase. Dr. Tate advocates the wrecking of Mott Hall (the great portion of the interior is already a "wreck") and using the stone in the walls for a new building. Dr. Tate asserts the rebuilding of Mott Hall would mean a new building all but the walls, and that even in

such event it would be more-or-less of an old building with no investment very little less than for a new, modern structure. The new building should have a modern kitchen, steward's quarters for supplies, refrigerators, gymnasium (there is no gymnasium at present), a small contagious hospital, exercise and study rooms.

Barron Hall (boys' dormitory building) is an old structure badly in need of extensive repairs. Floors and woodwork need replacing. The present toilets are insanitary and should be replaced with new—preferably in an adjoining one-story wing. Barron Hall, however, is fortunate in having a very efficient matron, Miss Olga Bright, who for many years has made the boys very comfortable and carefully supervises the constant extra work necessary to keep the building and its dormitories as "spick and span" as possible.

The new main building, Tate Hall, is a model structure and besides housing the administration offices, furnishes unexcelled dormitory facilities for the girls of the school. These quarters are always found very neat and inviting.

Industrial instruction is given in the various trades, the most recently established being auto repairing. In the print shop there is but one linotype machine. But few can be trained as operators as a result, and another machine would be busy all the time and pay well in work produced for the investment. The industrial shop building is old, a firetrap of frame interior and narrow wood stairs, and should be replaced when funds permit.

We have elsewhere suggested that the field agent for the Blind, might also serve for the School for Deaf.

Faribault School for Feeble-Minded and Colony for Epileptics

The Board of Visitors wishes to call attention to the need of legislation to prevent the marriage of mental defectives and those afflicted with social disease.

We recognize that such a requirement is not essential in the large majority of cases, but we believe it important to us largely as possible prevent the marriage of those who are likely to further burden society with multiplication of the diseased, feeble-minded and mentally unfortunate.

To those who say this is unnecessary and that "there's nothing in genetics," it is but necessary to call attention to existing facts at the State School for Feeble Minded and Colony for Epileptics at Faribault, and the astounding data in respect thereto prepared by Mr. O. C. Hanna, the efficient and far-seeing superintendent.

This institution now has a population of nearly 1,900, with an increasing waiting list. These are all practically custodial patients for life; and the tremendous, almost unbelievable cost to the public is illustrated in Mr. Hanna's recent biennial report which we wish were in the hands of every citizen of Minnesota.

He shows that the first 100 admissions who are still in the institution

have cost the state in date \$800,000.00, their stay ranging from 27 to 43 years. As the average stay is nearly 33 years, this little group will eventually cost a total exceeding \$1,000,000.00.

That the public should be protected from the effects of defective strains in families—as the above recommendation of this Board aims—Mr. Hanna says:

"There are three families in the institution with six children each; two with five; and twelve with four. At the current per capita cost of about \$265.00 a year for support and repairs, these 17 families are costing the public approximately \$29,000.00 a year. These children are all under 21 years of age and are likely to remain wards of the state for many years. Every ten-year period means an expense for them of \$200,000.00."

The cost of mental defectiveness extends beyond that of the Faribault institution, into every section of the state. This additional expense is found in county poor houses, workhouses, jails, reformatories, and prison. Toward expense of maintaining special classes in public schools for subnormal and feeble-minded children, \$120,000.00 is paid annually out of the state treasury, and \$10,000.00 a year out of the respective city funds. Charitable funds and costs for social workers are in part necessary because of the dependency of the mentally defective.

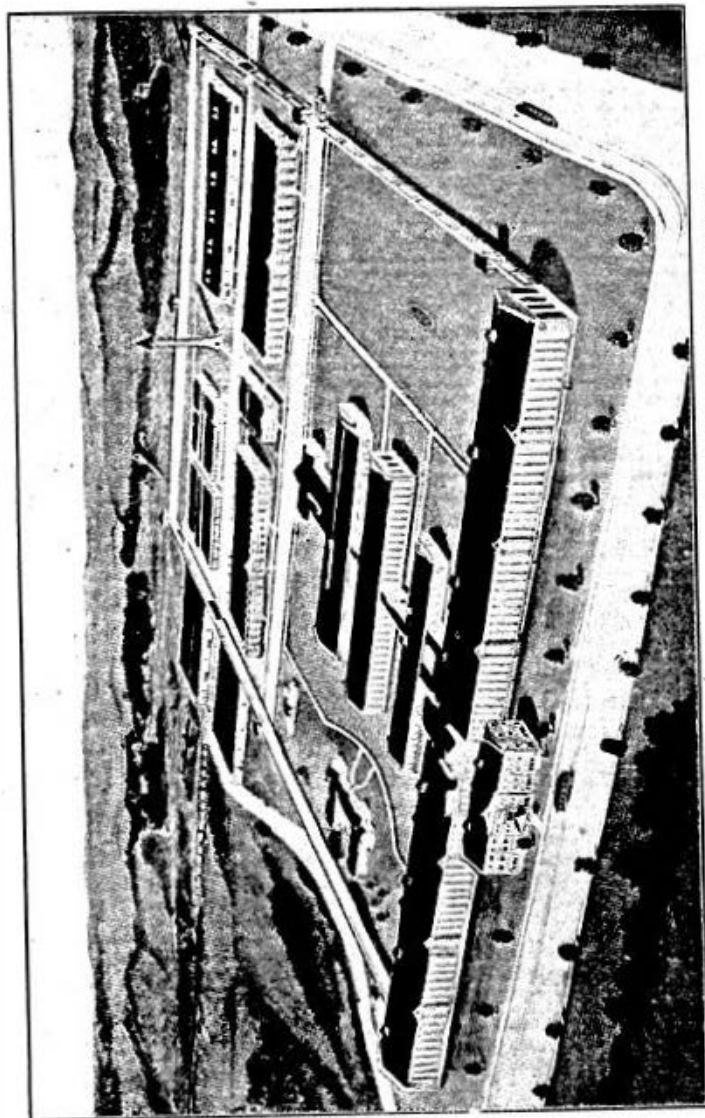
In visiting Mr. Hanna's institution we have ever found it most commendable in every way, cleanliness, sanitation, care and supervision of the inmates.

This institution is already too large. We wish to join with Mr. Hanna and the Board of Control in advocating to the legislature the establishment of a new and separate colony for epileptics, which would relieve present crowded conditions to the extent of about 300 patients. There are also a number of epileptics in our institutions for insane who would be transferred to the new colony, and thus relieve congestion in these institutions.

The State Prison at South Stillwater

The population of the State Prison at South Stillwater, July 1, 1922, was 912 (capacity, 1,044). This is an increase during the biennial period of 63.

Our visits have demonstrated to this Board the institution is very efficiently managed, and we are in accord with the strict discipline yet humanitarian treatment of prisoners, which exists. The buildings are ideal for their purpose, sanitation is excellent. Every cell has toilet and washing facilities. The various industries are well managed. During the past biennial period wages paid inmates amounted to \$122,761.52. Prisoners enter the prison as second grade men, may soon work into first grade, or for infraction of rules are placed in the third grade which eliminates all special privileges. Night school is maintained eight months a year, with the superintendent of schools of the city of Stillwater as principal. A number of prisoners (who desire) are allowed to take correspondence courses along special lines. A Chautauqua Circle meets Sundays. Religious services



SHOWING GENERAL PLAN OF STATE PRISON AT SOUTH STILLWATER

are held every Sunday—Catholic, Protestant, and Christian Science. There are weekly "movie" shows, and a ball game is conducted every Saturday afternoon during the ball season.

We have only commendation for all conditions as we have found them at the prison under the management of Warden J. J. Sullivan.

The twine factory is the only one of the many prison industries which do not teach a man a trade he can follow on release. We have heretofore recommended, for this reason, that men employed in the twine factory be switched to some other trade a sufficient period before sentences elapse to permit them to become skilled in a useful line that will later offer them a good means of livelihood.

In view of the present discussion pro and con capital punishment it is interesting to note that life prisoners received at the state prison up to June 30, 1922, were as follows: for murder, 357; carnal knowledge, 14; rape, 2; bank robbery, 5.

Of these, 53 died; 49 pardoned; 7 released by order of court; 46 transferred to asylum; 56 commuted and discharged; 35 commuted and serving new sentence; 1 transferred to Leavenworth; 1 commuted and discharged from parole; 11 paroled; 2 transferred to reformatory for women; 118 still in prison June 30, 1922.

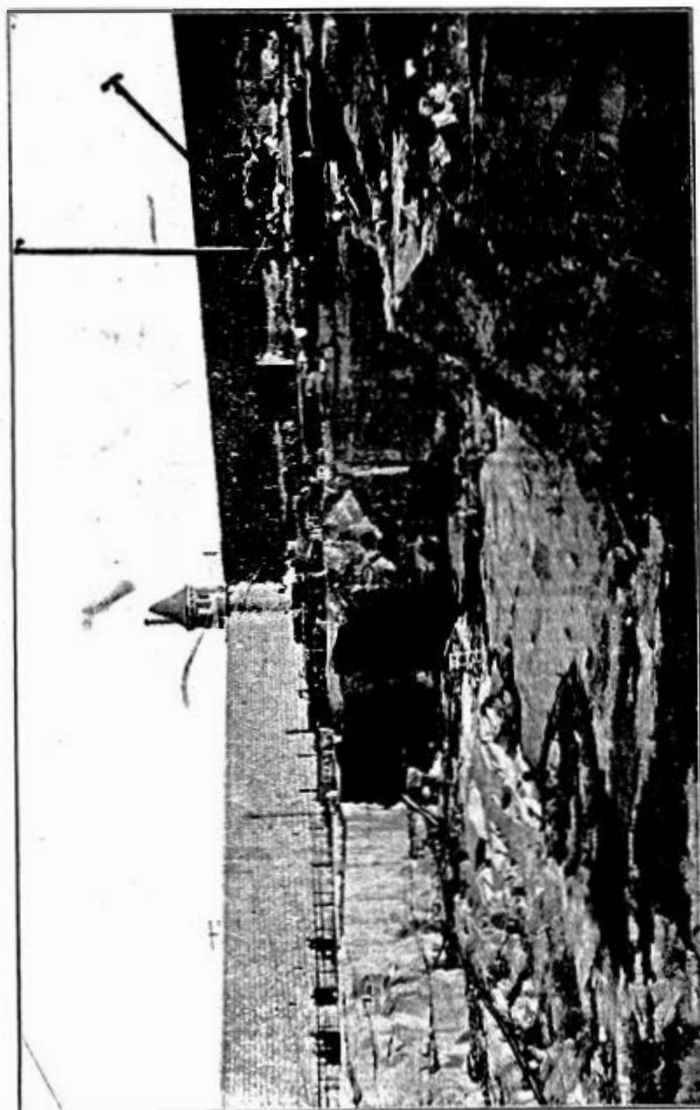
By special aid granted needy dependents of prisoners, Minnesota has the proud claim that no family is in want, no child out of school, because the bread-winner is in prison. During the past two years state aid totaling \$35,667.56 has been paid to families of prisoners. The number so helped will run about \$9 per month, the allowance being from \$5.00 to \$50.00.

State Reformatory at St. Cloud

Increase in crime among young men is reflected at the St. Cloud State Reformatory in that during the past biennial period the institution received the greatest number of commitments of any two years during its history. During the year ending June 30, 1921, 365 were received, and the following fiscal year, 353—a total of 718. This is 112 more than during any previous two years. The population June 30, 1922, was 526. Superintendent Charles E. Vasaly looks for a continued steady increase. Those statistics indicate the need of careful attention to the forthcoming report of the State Crime Commission on causes of crime, and the following out without delay of such recommendations as the commission makes for remedy of the present unfortunate social conditions.

Our visits to the reformatory during the past biennial period indicate that Superintendent Vasaly has the interests of every one of the institution inmates at heart and that they are being given every consideration, including care, treatment, and advantages for their future good citizenship upon release.

To this end it is planned to increase as much as possible the efficiency of the industrial training departments. Recommendations will be followed



GRANITE QUARRY, INSIDE THE WALL (in background), AT THE STATE REFORMATORY, ST. CLOUD

as well as conditions and funds will result, of Dr. C. A. Prosser, of the Dunwoody Institute, and G. A. McGarvey, of the State Board of Education, who recently made a vocational survey of the institution. The appointment of a vocational adviser for the inmates has been found of great value. The institution school is taught by inmates who have had no pedagogical experience. In our reports we have recommended the employment of experienced teachers to increase the school's efficiency. We also call attention that the stone crushing plant representing an investment of \$75,000.00 can only sell its product for state road work. Additional outlet should be permitted as decrease in road work will involve a material loss and possibly the closing of this industry.

Religious services are held every Sunday—Catholic and Protestant—and a Bible class each Thursday evening. Entertainment includes concerts and movies. Athletics are conducted under a board consisting of an inmate from each of the four principal cell houses and an institution officer appointed by the superintendent.

Financial Statement

Financial expenditures of the Board of Visitors for the past biennial period are as follows:

	Year Ending June 30, 1921	Year Ending June 30, 1922
Transportation	\$303.62	\$810.86
Hotels and meals	230.65	513.70
Livery	46.05	62.92
Postage	41.00	43.85
Supplies and printing	34.32	68.56
Salary, executive secretary	2,400.00	2,400.00
Testimony, stenographer	25.00
Telephone and telegraph	128.01
Miscellaneous	145.45*	43.52
Total expenditures	\$3,244.89	\$4,091.42
Balance unexpended	1,755.11	908.58
Appropriation	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00

*Includes telephone and telegraph.

This Board has operated under the same amount of appropriations for many years and without request for an increase. It asks no increase now but wishes its usual appropriation allowed for the coming biennial period, \$5,000.00 a year—\$10,000.00 for the two years.

The Board has made every attempt to operate economically. The members receive no salary or per diem for their time which is freely given to the state. They only receive their actual expenses while traveling on work of the Board. A salary of \$2,400.00 a year is paid the executive secretary who devotes his entire time to the duties of the Board and institutional visiting and inspecting with Board members. The executive secretary also

takes care of the increasing number of inquiries made to the Board's office at the Old Capitol relative to individual institution inmates, coming from relatives, friends, guardians, and sometimes from the inmates themselves.

The Board of Visitors does not believe its usual appropriation should be cut because it shows a saving during the last biennial period. During the two years the Board has operated with but five instead of six members. The appointment of the additional member will naturally somewhat increase expenditures for expenses, and we believe the entire appropriation of \$5,000.00 a year is needed—especially if the next two years will produce any extended investigations requiring summoning of witnesses and the taking of testimony—which is a part of our duties required by the law under which we function.

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