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September Twentieth
1923

Hon. W. L. Horton, Secretary,
Interim Committee,
323 Metropolitan Bank Building,
Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Mr. Horton:

In compliance with your request of August 15th, 1923,
we are very glad to furnish the following information:

The office of State Fire Marshal is in a measure a unit of the State Insurance Department. Under Chapter 102, Laws of 1919, the appointment of the Marshal, heretofore vested in the chief executive of the state, was transferred to the State Insurance Commissioner with the added authority of removal at will. By the terms of Chapter 102 the Fire Marshal's Department was otherwise re-organized and certain official designations below that of Fire Marshal abolished. The Department is now largely operating under the act named.

The Department of Fire Marshal was made a part of the official life of the state in 1905. Its creation was directed by Chapter 351, Laws of 1905, and the governor authorized to name a fire marshal. The salary of the Marshal was fixed at \$2,500.00 a year and a bond of \$25,000.00 provided. For the maintenance of the department a tax of one-fourth of one per cent of all net fire insurance premiums collected in the state was ordered. The principal duty of the Marshal was to be the investigation of all suspicious fires brought to his attention.

At this same session Chapter 319 was passed requiring all halls and theatres having a seating capacity of 600 or more to equip their stages with asbestos or non-inflammable curtains. While the Fire Marshal was not made the enforcing officer, such was implied.

At the legislative session following (1907), Chapter 351, Laws 1905, was amended and the department provided with a deputy fire marshal at a salary of \$1,800.00 annually, and was authorized to incur other needed expenses not to exceed \$2,000.00 a year.

In 1911 a new act, known as Chapter 472, was passed and the Department entirely re-organized. In addition to the office of Fire Marshal, whose salary was increased to \$2,000.00, an assistant fire marshal, at an annual salary of \$2,500.00, a first and second deputy fire marshal at salaries of \$1,800.00 and \$1,500.00 respectively, was provided, and the revenue of the department changed to a tax of one-fourth of one per cent of the gross premiums and assessments received

by fire insurance companies doing business in the state. The tax as provided for under Chapter 102, Laws of 1905, was on a net basis.

At the same session was passed Chapter 94 providing for fire marshals in cities of 50,000 and over. They have no connection with this department.

In 1913, in order to broaden the activities of the State Fire Marshal, and at the same time increase the efficiency of the Department, Chapter 564 was adopted. It repealed a majority of the preceding acts and was in effect a re-organization of the department. Under its terms the Chief Executive was empowered to name two deputy fire marshals and such other aids as needed. Salaries of each were fixed the same as provided for in Chapter 472, Laws of 1911. Under the terms of Chapter 564 the duties of the department were greatly increased and the authority of the Fire Marshal, in respect to the investigation of fires and the removal of fire hazards, strengthened. The revenue of the department was also changed so as to provide for a tax of three-eighths of one per cent on all gross fire premiums and assessments collected within the state, the same to be paid into the treasury of the state each year on or before March 1st.

Under Section 4, Chapter 564, Laws of 1913, the Attorney General may appoint a Special Attorney for the department whose work shall be under the supervision of the Attorney General, who shall fix his compensation, such compensation to be paid out of fund created under this act.

At the same session Chapter 99 was passed regulating the manufacture, sale and distribution of matches within the state.

In 1915 Chapter 472, Laws of 1913, was amended so as to exclude all township mutual fire insurance companies from the tax collectable for the maintenance of the department.

In 1917 Chapter 469 was passed strengthening the hand of the department in the condemnation and removal of fire hazards, and at the succeeding session in 1919, Chapter 102, placing the appointment of a Fire Marshal in the hands of the State Insurance Commissioner, and abolishing the offices of Chief Assistant Fire Marshal, and of first and second deputy fire marshals. Under the terms of this same act, all aids are officially known as Deputy Fire Marshals, and the annual salary fixed at not to exceed \$2,400.00.

At the legislative session of 1921 a law was passed regulating the construction and operation of dry cleaning establishments, and placing the same under the jurisdiction of the Fire Marshal's Department.

The duties of the State Fire Marshal include the investigation of all fires occurring within the state, the prosecution of persons charged with arson, the removal of fire hazards, the inception of and participation in education and propaganda having to do with the suppression of fires and the encouragement of Prevention, and the supervision over and the regulation of moving picture theatres and Dry Cleaning and Dyeing establishments.

The field work of the Fire Marshal's Department has more than trebled in the last three years due to the fact that the public generally

call upon this office for inspections not only of Theatres, Schools, Churches, Villages, Towns and Cities, but also for the inspection of plans and specifications, which they submit to us daily for approval or disapproval, of proposed buildings of all types and for all uses.

The many garages that have sprung into existence during the past year or two, and the numerous gasoline filling stations, have contributed largely to the field work of this department, all of which entail an enormous amount of work for the small force at hand.

The activities of the Fire Marshal's Department are not duplicated by any other department. Purchases of supplies are made through the Purchasing Department of the State Board of Control. All salaries are fixed by law. The department is not under civil service. It does not, and never has received any other financial assistance other than a tax on the gross premiums and assessments of fire insurance companies doing business in the state.

The personnel of the department at the present writing consists of the following:

1 Fire Marshal	at	\$3,000.00	Per Annum
1 Deputy Fire Marshal (office)	"	2,400.00	" "
7 Deputies (field)	" ea.	2,100.00	" "
1 Deputy	"	1,200.00	" "
1 Special Attorney	"	1,200.00	" "
1 Chief Clerk	"	1,500.00	" "
2 Stenographers	" ea.	1,200.00	" "

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1913 - 1922, Inclusive.

Year	3/8 of 1 Per Cent, Fire Ins. Premiums	Motion Picture Theatre License.	Total	Expense
1913	\$ 28,966.83		28,966.83	24,361.64
1914	29,270.38		29,270.38	30,293.09
1915	29,455.14		29,455.14	28,596.59
1916	30,832.54		30,832.54	29,702.68
1917	33,207.57	3,117.00	36,324.57	32,312.95
1918	33,209.45	2,716.10	41,625.55	30,278.01
1919	45,307.96	3,065.10	48,363.06	46,247.55
1920	56,253.65	2,314.00	58,567.65	52,142.46
1921	47,405.07	3,305.50	50,710.57	63,546.93
1922	49,642.55	3,036.65	52,679.20	67,459.99
	\$289,260.90	18,544.35	407,805.35	400,910.69

The foregoing is herewith respectfully submitted.

Yours very truly,

Charles B. King
STATE FIRE MARSHAL

SAM Y. GORDON
EXPERT PRINTER
L. M. SMITH
ASSISTANT

State of Minnesota
Printing Commission
St. Paul

September 10, 1923

Hon. W. I. Norton, Sec.,
Legislative Interim Committee,
323 Metropolitan Bank Bldg.,
Minneapolis, Minn.,

Dear Sir:

I take pleasure in replying to your letter of recent date asking for information relative to organization and functions of the State Printing Department.

The Printing Department was created by act of the Legislature as set forth in Chap. 5 General Statutes of 1878.

Amended by Chap. 75, General Laws of 1893
Amended by Chap. 339, General Laws of 1895
Amended by Chap. 269, General Laws of 1897
Amended by Chap. 205, General Laws of 1901
Amended by Chap. 203, General Laws of 1903
Amended by Chap. 34, Revised Laws of 1905
Amended by Chap. 34, Revised Laws of 1913
Amended by Chap. 72, Session Laws of 1915
Amended by Chap. 441, Session Laws of 1919
Amended by Chap. 281, Session Laws of 1921
Amended by Chap. 511, Session Laws of 1921

Under the law as it now stands the various State Departments, except the State Agricultural Society (The State Fair) and the Automobile Department of the Secretary of State's office are required to make requisition for printing upon the State Printer, which latter official is required to order the same, superintend its delivery and obtain receipts from the departments for every item of printing so ordered. He is also required to audit all invoices for printing and O. K. vouchers before payment can be made.

The Printing Commission also enters into contract for printing the daily and permanent Journals of the State Legislature, the bills, calendars, general orders and session laws, which printing is paid for out of the funds allotted to the Printing Commission in the general appropriation bill, but all other printing required by the legislature such as letter heads, envelopes etc., have not been ordered through the State Printer, except in the 1923 session the State Senate ordered its letter heads and envelopes through the State Printer, which were furnished at the regular contract prices.

Prior to the enactment of Chap. 441, laws of 1919,

many of the state departments had ordered their own printing direct, but this act required that departments order through the State Printer, and the work of this department was thereby very materially increased. Again by the Act of 1921, Chap. 484, the work in the State Printer's office became still more burdensome, due to the fact that the Public Examiner's office insists that county officers have the certificate of the State Printer before paying bills for county legal publications, and this technical measurement of legal notices as published in official county newspapers requires a great deal of time. Recognizing this fact, the Printing Commission at a meeting on June 21, 1921, authorized the employment of an assistant to the State Printer at a salary of \$125.00 per month, payable from a contingent fund appropriated by the Legislature.

The number employed in this department follows:
State Expert Printer, Annual Salary \$3200.00
Assistant to State Printer, Salary \$125.00 per month
Clerk, \$85.00 per month

I will be glad to furnish any other information relative to the department your honorable committee may desire, and would be pleased to have you personally examine our system of accounting.

Respectfully submitted,

Sam Y. Gordon
STATE PRINTER

SYG:LJ

dupl

November 8, 1923.

Honorable W. I. Norton, Secretary,
Interim Committee on the Investigation of State Departments,
State Capitol,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dear Mr. Norton:-

In compliance with your letter of October 24th, I herewith submit the following report pertaining to the Minnesota State Library:

1. A brief history of the department; reference to the statute creating same, and any acts in repeal or amendment thereof and to any bills relating to the department proposed or introduced providing for the elimination, consolidation or re-organization thereof either wholly or in part;

The Minnesota State Library was organized March 3, 1849 under the Organic Act of Minnesota, General Statutes 1913, page 2104, section 17, which reads as follows:

"AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended by and under the direction of the said governor of the territory of Minnesota, in the purchase of a library, to be kept at the seat of government, for the use of the governor, legislative assembly, judges of the supreme court, secretary, marshall, and attorney of said territory, and such other persons and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law."

The State librarian is appointed by the governor for a period of two years. The power of appointment is given the governor in section 4 of article 5 of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota, which reads as follows:

"POWERS AND DUTIES OF GOVERNOR - The governorshall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to appoint a state librarian."

2. The organization, functions, field of activities and work of the department.

GENERAL STATUTES 1913, Chapter 5, Page 32

Section 130 - "JUSTICES TO GOVERN LIBRARY - RULES, etc. - The state library, as now constituted, with all future additions thereto, shall be maintained in the capitol under the supervision of the justices of the supreme court. They shall direct such purchases of books, pamphlets, and documents therefor, and such sales and exchanges therefrom, as they may deem best. They shall also adopt rules for the government of the library and the management of its affairs, and prescribe penalties for their violation, which rules shall be conspicuously posted in the library rooms."

Section 132 - "DUTIES OF LIBRARIAN - The librarian shall have charge of the library rooms and property, and attend, under the direction of the justices, to all purchases, exchanges, and sales; and the public printer shall forward such public documents of the state as the librarian may desire to send to designated institutions and officials of other states for purposes of exchange. He shall obey and enforce the rules prescribed for the government of the library and its affairs, and collect, by action in his name if necessary, all damages from injury to or retention of library property, and all fines imposed for violation of the rules."

Section 134 - "PUBLIC DOCUMENTS - All official publications of the United States, and of other states and countries, which are received for the use of this state by any officer thereof, shall be deposited in the state library forthwith; and two copies of each official book or pamphlet issued by the state shall be preserved therein."

3. The number of officers, employes, agents and appointees therein, how appointed or removed, the nature of their duties, their salaries and how the same are fixed; whether under Civil Service or not, and if so, to what extent and references to the laws governing the same for the department.

The personnel of the library is as follows:

Charles F. Ebel, librarian - appointed by the governor for a term of two years - salary \$3,000 per annum - 1913 Session Laws - Chapter 400 - Paragraph 8 - Page 573.

Josephine Norval, Assistant Librarian - appointed by the state librarian with the approval of the justices of the supreme court - salary increased from \$2,100 per annum to \$2,500 per annum by

appropriation - Session Laws 1923 - Chapter 443 - Section 32 - Page 684.

Katharine Greene, reference librarian - appointed by the state librarian with the approval of the justices of the supreme court - salary \$1,500 per annum increased to \$1,800 per annum by appropriation - Session Laws 1923 - Chapter 443 - Section 32 - Page 684.

Pauline L. Schmidt, Stenographer and clerk - appointed by the state librarian with the approval of the justices of the supreme court - salary \$1,200 per annum increased to \$1,500 per annum Session Laws 1923 - Chapter 443 - Section 32 - Page 684.

4. A comparative statement of the department's receipts, income, earnings and the source thereof, and its expenditures and the nature thereof in a general way for each year during the past ten years and the reasons for any increase or decreases from year to year.

There have been no department receipts, income earnings, etc., during the years 1921, 1922 and 1923 as no sale of books has been made.

The appropriations for this department since 1913 in the Books and Binding Fund have been as follows:

From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1915	- \$5,700 per annum
" " " 1915 " " " 1921	6,500 " "
" " " 1921 " " " 1923	8,000 " "
" " " 1923 " " " 1925	10,000 " "

The reasons for the increases are as follows:

On February 2, 1921 the library was hopelessly in debt, caused, in my opinion, by reason of the fact that there had been a steady increase in the cost of law books and in binding. No increase in this fund had been made since 1915 while law books had advanced from twenty-five to forty percent and the cost of binding has been doubled. As a concrete example - our Minnesota Briefs used to be bound for seventy-five cents per volume. At the present time we are paying one dollar and seventy-five cents for this work and it is impossible to get a better price. Very little binding or re-binding had been done for several years prior to 1921 - thus we had an accumulation of this class of work that we absolutely had to have

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done. We have been endeavoring to bring our binding of unbound volumes up to date, but we still have hundreds of volumes that need binding.

The appropriations in the contingent fund are as follows:

From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1921 -	\$750	per annum
" " " 1921 " " " 1922	3000	" "
" " " 1922 " " " 1923	1500	" "
" " " 1923 " " " 1925	2000	" "

This fund is increased by reason of the fact that the Minnesota State Library is growing very rapidly - from 2,000 to 2,500 volumes are being added yearly and on January 1, 1921 the library was in a very crowded condition. No steel book stacks had been purchased for some time prior to this date. Therefore it was necessary to add book stacks in order to take care of the growth.

This, I believe explains why it was necessary to increase the appropriations in our contingent fund.

5. The purchase of supplies and other purchases, how and by or through whom and pursuant to what law or laws made.

All purchases of books and the binding and rebinding or books are made by the librarian under the supervision of the supreme court in accordance with section 130 of chapter 5 of the General Statutes of Minnesota for 1913 as quoted in the foregoing pages. All purchases for supplies are made through the State Board of Control.

6. What activities or functions of your department, if any are duplicated in any other department or departments and to what extent?

The activities or functions of the Minnesota State Library are not duplicated in any other department or departments of the State.

I believe that the above covers your inquiries in detail, but should any further information be desired, the same will be gladly furnished.

Respectfully submitted,

MINNESOTA STATE LIBRARY,

By

Chas. J. Ehl
State Librarian.

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THE MINNESOTA TAX COMMISSION

The Minnesota Tax Commission was created under the provisions of Chapter 408, Laws of 1907, and its duties are performed under that chapter and amendments thereto, adopted by the legislature in the years 1909, 1911, 1915, 1921 and 1923, namely chapters 96 and 294, Laws of 1909; chapter 339, Laws of 1911, chapter 332, Laws of 1915, chapter 223, Laws of 1921, and chapters 145 and 226, Laws of 1923.

Since its organization no bills have been considered in the legislature providing for its elimination, consolidation or reorganization, its functions and field of activities being entirely separate and distinct from those of any other department in the state.

The tax commission exercises general supervision over the administration of the assessment and taxation laws of the state, over assessors, town, county and city boards of review and equalization, advises assessors and other officials as to their duties in respect to the laws of assessment and taxation and in general exercises complete supervision over all forms of taxation in the state, including the fixing of values of the property of telegraph companies and interurban street railway companies.

While the laws of the state make it the duty of assessors to value iron ore, both in the ground and in stockpile, the commission, because of the magnitude and intricacy of this work, and the inability of assessors generally to arrive at iron ore values, has found it necessary to fix these values while acting as a state board of equalization.

Another feature of the work of the commission lies in determining the gross earnings taxes of railroads, sleeping car companies, express companies, freight line companies and telephone companies, and in doing this part of its work cooperates with the public examiner's department.

The only forms of taxation in the state not administered by the tax commission are the motor vehicle tax, mortgage registry tax and inheritance tax.

From its inception to date the tax commission has dealt exhaustively with subjects pertaining to assessment and taxation as evidenced by reference to its biennial reports, and has made many recommendations to the legislature for the improvement of our taxation system and a more equitable distribution of the tax burden. Some of these recommendations have been enacted into laws which have been decidedly beneficial to the taxing system of the state.

The tax commission is composed of three members, each appointed by the governor for a six year term, and the terms are so arranged under the law that the term of only one member terminates in any biennium. Each commissioner receives an annual salary of \$4,500.

The commission exercises full and complete control over all of its employees, having authority to appoint and to remove and to fix all salaries of its employees, except the salary of the secretary which is fixed by the legislature at \$3,600 per annum.

Other employees are a resident mining engineer at a salary of \$3,600 per annum; an engineer engaged in valuing the property of light, power and other public service corporations at a salary of \$3,500; a chief clerk, at a salary of \$2,460; a mineral land assessment clerk, salary \$2,400; an abatement clerk, salary \$1,620; a journal clerk and statistician, salary \$2,400; a statistician and clerk, salary \$1,680; a stenographer and clerk, salary \$1,080; a librarian, salary \$1,500; two fieldmen, each at a salary of \$2,400 and one fieldman at a salary of \$1,500. Salaries above named are annual salaries, and those paid the fieldman include their expenses, except railroad fares.

The fieldmen, when not engaged in field work are employed in the office of the commission or in other special work.

By reason of a stress of work it sometimes becomes necessary for the commission to engage additional temporary help, but such temporary help does not involve an expenditure of to exceed \$1,500 in any one year.

The department is not under civil service regulation, each employe being employed at the pleasure of the commission. All appointments in this department are made on merit and entirely without reference to political affiliation.

The tax commission has no receipts, income or earnings derived from any source, and its expenditures are governed entirely by appropriations made by the legislature.

For the information of your committee we herewith present a comparison of appropriations and expenditures for each of the ten years last past. Where the expenditures in any one year were in excess of the appropriation the deficit was covered by a balance carried over from the preceding year.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>
1913-1914	\$ 33,800	\$32,973.68
1914-1915	33,800	32,125.73
1915-1916	33,300	36,558.76
1916-1917	33,300	34,450.90
1917-1918	36,000	36,049.83
1918-1919	36,000	31,232.11
1919-1920	39,500	40,069.22
1920-1921	39,500	39,442.22
1921-1922	58,140 *	46,825.83
1922-1923	58,140 *	44,394.94

*Includes \$10,000 appropriation for Chap.223, Laws 1921.

The reasons for the increase in appropriations are based to some extent on increased salaries and a very large increase in the functions of the commission due to the enactment of new laws, particularly the occupation tax law, which involves a very large amount of research and study, and necessitated considerable additional help.

For many years the commission has realized that there was little uniformity in the values placed upon both real and personal property of public service corporations taxed on the ad valorem basis, due to the magnitude and character of the property, and the inability of the average assessor to correctly measure its value. The legislature in 1921 saw the necessity for additional help along that line and allowed the commission an additional appropriation with which to employ an engineer, who has since been engaged in this work. Many of these properties have been examined and reports have been filed with the commission. These reports have enabled the commission to more equitably value this class of property and the engineer's work will be continued until all such property in the state has been appraised.

The major portion of the increase in appropriations and expenditures for 1921 and 1922 resulted by the reason of the enactment of Chapter 223, Laws of 1921, providing for an occupation tax on iron ore.

All supplies required by the department, except printing, are purchased through the board of control. Printing is obtained through the public printer.

For the purpose of arriving at the volume and character of iron ore deposits the commission cooperates with the School of Mines of the State University, and it also cooperates with the department of architecture and engineering of the State University in valuing the property of light, heat and power companies and similar public service corporations having water powers and large property interests of a more or less intricate character.

A complete record of all official acts of the commission is kept in permanent form, fully indexed, and open to inspection at any time, but that your committee may have some information as to its functions and activities we herewith briefly summarize the activities of the commission for the biennium ended June 30, 1922:

The holding of assessors' meetings in all counties of the state in 1921 for the purpose of instructing assessors in regard to their duties.

The holding of assessors' meetings in every county of the state in 1922.

The supervising of the 1921 and 1922 assessments, requiring the writing of hundreds of letters to taxpayers, assessors, county auditors, boards of review, and boards of equalization.

The securing of data covering sales of real estate made in the state during the calendar years 1920 and 1921 for use in equalizing the real estate assessments in 1922.

The revision of the listing blanks and forms used in the assessment of personal property and money and credits.

The preparation of special instructions to assessors, town boards of review, and county boards of equalization covering their work in making, reviewing and equalizing the 1921 and 1922 assessments.

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The administration of the gross earnings tax laws. This work included the examination and certification of 4,400 reports of railway, telephone, express and freight line companies, upon which gross earnings taxes were computed amounting to \$17,250,000 for the biennium.

The distribution of the gross earnings taxes paid by all railroad companies in the state which are not "ordinary commercial steam railroads" pursuant to the provisions of law.

The assessment of street railway companies.

The assessment of telegraph companies.

The preparation of necessary blanks for reports by mining companies and the organization of the department for carrying out the provisions of chapter 223, Laws of 1921, known as the "Mining Occupation Tax Law."

An earnest effort to secure a much needed amendment to section 5219, United States Revised Statutes, authorizing the taxation of the shares of national banks by the states.

Visits to many of the counties of the state during the years 1921 and 1922 for the purpose of investigating complaints, examining the work of assessors and, as far as possible, seeing that all taxable property in the state was on the assessment rolls.

The examination of proofs and the making up of 548 tax deeds pursuant to the provisions of chapter 332, Laws of 1915.

The preparation of a large amount of data for members of the legislature.

The drafting of a number of important bills at the request of members of the legislature.

The preparation of a new assessors' manual.

The study of the tax laws and taxing systems of other states and countries.

The preparation of the 1922 biennial report.

Activities of previous years were very largely of the same nature.

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Sept. 14, 1923.

Mr. W. I. Norton,
Secretary Interim Committee,
House of Representatives,
State of Minnesota,
323 Metropolitan Bank Bldg.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Sir:

In answer to yours of Aug. 13th the following is a brief history of the department, Board of Medical Examiners:

1. A brief history of the department; reference to the statute creating same, and any acts in repeal or amendment thereof and to any bills relating to the department proposed or introduced providing for the elimination, consolidation or re-organization thereof either wholly or in part.

Created under the laws of 1883; amendments passed in 1887, 1895, 1905, 1913, 1919. No bills introduced in reference to the elimination, consolidation or re-organization of this board.

2. The organization, functions, field of activities and work of the department.
Board consists of nine members, appointed by the Governor for a term of three years and until his successor qualifies.
Functions: Examining of candidates for license to practice Medicine and Surgery in the State of Minnesota. (See enclosed copy of laws.)
3. The number of officers, employees, agents and appointees therein; how appointed or removed, the nature of their duties, their salaries and how the same are fixed; whether under Civil Service or not, and if so, to what extent and reference to the laws governing the same for the department.

The Secretary and Stenographer are the only employees of the Board, and according to law their salaries are, Secretary 150.00 per month,

Sept. 14, 1923.

stenographer 75 per month. The Board Members are paid according to their expense voucher which is submitted to the State Auditor's office for payment through the State Treasurer's office, and according to law are allowed ten dollars per diem, and travelling expenses. No one is appointed as a member of the Board unless licensed by the Board of Medical Examiners.

4. A comparative statement of the department's receipts, income, earnings and the source thereof, and its expenditures and the nature thereof in a general way for each year during the past ten years, and the reasons for any increases or decreases from year to year.
Financial statement enclosed.
The Board receives no appropriation from the State and depends entirely upon its receipts.
5. The purchase of supplies and other purchases how and by or through whom and pursuant to what law or laws made.
Supplies and printing all taken care of through the office of the Board of Control according to law.
6. What activities or functions of your department, if any are duplicated in any other department or other department or departments and to what extent?
No duplications whatsoever.

Yours truly,

Secretary.

MINNESOTA STATE BOARD
OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS

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Report covering period from Aug. 1, 1913 to Aug. 1, 1914.

Balance Aug. 1, 1913

78.18

RECEIPTS

Reciprocity fees	2,650.00	
Examination fees	540.00	
Certification to Exs.	78.18	
Certified copies	26.18	
Midwife licenses	11.00	
Midwife renewals	202.00	3,514.36
		<u>3,590.40</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

Secretary Salary	1,200.00	
Stenos.	650.00	
Office rent	300.00	
Telephone	54.70	
Printing	49.48	
Expense, Miscellaneous	102.59	
Postage	96.21	
Dues Fee, State Bd. Exs.	28.00	
Fron. Bond. Treas.	25.00	
Register	9.00	
Fees returned	60.00	
Expense Bd. Members	<u>922.57</u>	3,425.62

Balance July 31, 1914.

104.80

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Period covering Aug. 1, 1914 to Aug. 1, 1915.

Balance August 1, 1914.

104.88

RECEIPTS

Reciprocity fees	2,150.00	
Examination fees	732.00	
Midwife renewals	155.00	
Midwife licenses	23.00	
Cert. to other boards	68.15	
Cert. copies of licenses	<u>97.00</u>	
		<u>3,215.15</u>
		<u>3,320.03</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

Salary Secretary	1,050.00	
Stenog. "	600.00	
Rent	325.00	
Telephone	62.07	
Printing	56.40	
Postage	30.50	
Expense (Miscellaneous	70.52	
Prem. Treas. Bond	25.00	
Fees returned	110.00	
Bd. Members expense	<u>935.94</u>	
		<u>3,265.43</u>

Balance Aug. 1, 1915.

54.60

Period covering Aug. 1, 1915 to Aug. 1, 1916.

Balance August 1, 1915		54.60
Midwife receipts	30.00	
Midwife renewals	194.00	
Cert. copies of licenses	34.00	
Reciprocity fees	2,400.00	
Examination fees	600.00	
Cert. to State Bds.	60.00	
		<u>3,318.00</u>
		3,372.60

DISBURSEMENTS

Secretary Salary	1,350.00	
Stenog. "	550.00	
Bd. Members expenses	660.00	
Rent	275.00	
Telephone	60.80	
Prtg. & Misc	152.26	
Postage	55.50	
Bd. Members R.R. fare	216.67	
Meals "	112.75	
Miscellaneous expense	132.01	<u>3,554.99</u>
Overdrawn Aug. 31, 1916	182.39	
State Auditor's balance	166.90	
Net overdraft 2-31-16	15.49	

Report covering period Aug.1,1916 to Aug.1,1917.

RECEIPTS

3,554.35

DISBURSEMENTS

Secretary Salary	1,200.00
Stenog.	600.00
Bd. Members per diem	600.00
Exam. Services	52.50
Travell. Exp. Members	362.37
Postage	52.26
Printing & Misc.	80.10
Express	1.00
Telephone	55.70
Rent	300.00
Dues Fed. Med. Bds.	25.00
Treas. Bond	25.00
Equipment	9.00
Miscellaneous	19.71
	<u>3,382.63</u>
	171.72

Report covering period August 1, 1917 to Aug. 1, 1918.

Balance Aug. 1, 1917

171.72

RECEIPTS

Midwifery licenses	8.00	
" renewals	180.00	
Certified copies	399.00	
Reciprocity fees	1650.00	
Examination fees	740.70	
Cert. to State Bds.	<u>50.00</u>	<u>2998.82</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

Salary Secretary	750.00	
Stenog. "	600.00	
Bd. Members per diem	620.00	
" " Travelling expense	398.22	
Rent	300.00	
Telephone	54.90	
Misc. Prtg.	108.44	
Postage	61.53	
Bd. Members Exp. Hotel, Meals	134.55	
Refunds	12.00	
Express	.53	
Exam. Services	25.00	
" Expense	5.46	
Engrossing	4.80	
Supplies	.75	
Bond. Treas.	25.00	
Janitor Ser. Exam. Period	10.00	
Exchange	<u>.38</u>	<u>2911.56</u>
		<u>87.26</u>

Aug. 1, 1918 Balance

Report covering period Aug. 1, 1918 to July 1, 1919.

Balance Aug. 1, 1918		87.26
<u>RECEIPTS</u>		
Midw. licenses	7.00	
Midw. renewals	163.00	
Cert. copies licenses	158.00	
Reciprocity fees	2250.00	
Examination fees	240.00	
Cert. to State Bds.	73.00	
Licenses "laws 1919"	150.00	
		<u>3741.00</u>
		3828.26

DISBURSEMENTS

Salary Secretary	750.00	
Steno. "	600.00	
For Allen Bd. Members	330.00	
Exam. Services	25.00	
Members travel exp.	191.41	
Postage	54.84	
Rent	225.00	
Telephone	51.20	
Auto & Ftg.	122.74	
St. car fares	3.40	
Hotel, Meals Bd.	108.88	
Express	6.21	
Dues Fed. State Bds.	25.00	
Refunds	60.00	
Typewriter repairs	19.00	
Janitor Exam. Period	20.00	
Treas. Bond	25.00	
Typewriter	37.25	
Balance June 30, 1919		<u>2912.00</u>
		1016.60

Period covering July 1, 1919 to July 1, 1920

Balance June 30, 1919		1015.66
Midwifery licenses	3.00	
Midwifery renewals	172.00	
Cert. copy of licenses	134.00	
Exam. fees	960.00	
Official document	1.00	
Cert. to State Bds.	323.00	
Overseas licenses	1875.00	
Reciprocity fees	<u>2700.00</u>	<u>5858.00</u>
		6873.66

DISBURSEMENTS

Salary Secretary	2850.00	
Stenog. "	650.00	
Per diem Bd. Members	620.00	
Travelling exp."	382.32	
Rent	420.00	
Telephone	66.23	
Misc & Prtg.	355.52	
Postage	62.88	
Hotel & Meals	213.71	
Prosecution expense	137.51	
Refunds	175.00	
Bond Treas.	25.00	
Exp. Office & Express	<u>155.35</u>	<u>6193.48</u>
		690.18

Balance June 30, 1920.

Report covering period June 30, 1920 to June 30, 1921.

RECEIPTS

Balance June 30, 1920		690.18
Midwifery fees	3.00	
Midwifery renewals	149.10	
Cert. copy of licenses	93.00	
Reciprocity fees	3300.00	
Examination fees	1070.20	
Cert. to State Bas.	250.20	
Affidavits	2.00	
		<u>4867.50</u>
		5557.68

DISBURSEMENTS

Salary Secretary 13 mos.	1950.00	
Stenog. Sal.	675.00	
Supplies, furniture etc.	61.00	
Postage	70.05	
Telephone	71.57	
Send Treas.	25.00	
Office rent	420.00	
Stationery & Prtg.	455.60	
Fed. State Bas. dues	25.00	
Natl. Convention	121.98	
Per diem Bd. Members	510.00	
Material & labor	163.47	
Hotel & Meals	148.77	
Members travl. exp.	<u>202.75</u>	<u>4901.19</u>
Balance June 30, 1921		656.49

Period covering July 1, 1921 to June 30, 1922.

RECEIPTS

Balance July 1, 1921		686.49
Midwifery fees	7.00	
Renewals Midw.licenses	156.00	
Cert.copy licenses	63.00	
Reciprocity fees	5720.00	
Examination fees	1260.00	
Cert.to Dis.	838.10	7441.10
		<hr/> 8097.89

DISBURSEMENTS

Secretary Salary	3300.00	
Stenog.Sal.	900.00	
Ed.Members per diem	1811.36	
Rent	400.00	
Telephone	83.54	
Prtg.supplies	240.20	
Refunds	100.00	
Bond prem.Treas.	25.00	
Miscellaneous	249.32	7109.42
		<hr/>

Balance June 30, 1922	939.17
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Period covering July 1, 1922 to June 30, 1923.

Balance June 30, 1922

989.17

RECKIPTS

Midw. fees	2.00	
Midw. renewals	137.00	
Affidavit	1.00	
Cert. copies licenses	57.00	
Reciprocity fees	3650.00	
Examination fees	940.00	
Cert. copies licenses	320.00	5107.00
		<u>6096.17</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

Secretary Salary	1950.00	
Stenog. Salary	900.00	
Rent	300.00	
Telephone	81.88	
Mass. & Prtg.	264.34	
Postage	75.88	
Bond Treas.	25.00	
Dues Fed. State Bds.	25.00	
Miscellaneous	191.54	
Members per diem	1715.41	5529.05
Balance July 1, 1923.		<u>667.12</u>

Repts heard

dupd

INFORMATION PERTAINING TO STATE

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

SUBMITTED TO

INTERIM COMMITTEE

INVESTIGATION OF STATE DEPARTMENTS

By

GEORGE W. WELLS, JR.,
COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE.

EXHIBIT 1.

The Minnesota Insurance Department was created by an act of the legislature of this State in the year 1872, at which time it was provided that the Commissioner of Insurance was to be appointed by the Governor with an annual salary of \$1500.00, which sum included the routine expenses of the Department, such as postage, rent, stationery, etc., with the further provision that in case the necessary expenses of the Commissioner exceeded the amount of fees collected, the excess of such expenses was to be levied against the insurance companies doing business in this State, in the form of an assessment, for the purpose of maintaining the office.

In 1875 the legislature permitted the Commissioner of Insurance to employ a clerk at an annual salary of \$1000.00.

In 1879 the legislative session increased the salary of the Commissioner of Insurance to \$2000.00 per annum and provided for the employment of one clerk at \$1000.00 per annum.

In 1887 the session of the legislature increased the amount for clerk hire to \$1500.00.

In 1889 the legislative session increased the salary of the Commissioner of Insurance to \$2500.00 and authorized the appointment of a Deputy Commissioner by the Commissioner of Insurance, with the approval of the Governor, at an annual salary of \$1500.00.

The 1891 legislature provided for additional clerk hire with an appropriation of \$600.00 and \$50.00 for incidental expense.

The 1895 legislature increased the salary of the Deputy Commissioner of Insurance to \$1800.00 and appropriated \$720.00 for clerk hire, and an additional sum of \$480.00 for clerk hire.

The 1905 session of the legislature increased the salary of the Commissioner of Insurance to \$4500.00 and provided that all fees collected by the Department should be paid into the State Treasury, thus converting the office from a fee office to an appropriation basis. Other salaries established by this session were as follows:

Deputy Commissioner.....	\$2,000.
Chief Clerk.....	1,500.
Cashier.....	1,500.
One stenographer.....	1,200.
One clerk.....	1,200.
One clerk.....	900.

The law further provided for the examination of companies transacting business in the State by salaried examiners of the Department and for the employment of per diem outside examiners at not to exceed \$10.00 per day. The fee of \$10.00 per day for salaried examiners is required to be paid into the State Treasury.

The 1907 legislature provided for the appointment of one examiner, in addition to the other help already provided for, at an annual salary of \$2000.00.

The 1911 session of the legislature amended the administrative act of the Department so as to provide for the following employees and salaries:

Commissioner.....	\$4,500.
Deputy.....	2,500.
Actuary.....	3,000.
Chief Examiner.....	2,500.
Three Assistant Examiners, each,	2,000.
Chief Clerk.....	1,500.
Cashier.....	1,500.
Two stenographers, each.....	1,200.
One clerk.....	900.
Two additional clerks during the months of January to June, \$100.00 per month each.	
Contingent fund for furniture, stationery, etc.,.....	\$2500.

In 1915 the legislature provided for the employment of additional help, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Insurance Department. The Fire Rating Bureau of the Department was created and an extra appropriation made for the appointment of a Rate Supervisor.

In 1917 no administrative legislation.

In 1919 the administrative act of the Department was amended so as to provide for the following employees and salaries:

Commissioner.....\$4,500.
 Deputy.....2,800.
 Actuary.....4,500.
 Chief Examiner.....2,800.
 3 Assistant Examiners, each... 2,400.
 Rate Supervisor.....2,800.
 Assistant Actuary.....2,500.
 Statistician.....1,800.
 License Clerk.....1,200.
 Chief Clerk.....1,500.
 Cashier.....1,500.
 4 stenographers not to exceed total
 salaries of.....4,800.
 2 additional clerks between January
 and June each year not to exceed
 \$100.00 per month.

The Commissioner of Insurance was made an ex officio of the State Securities Commission.

In 1921 the Commissioner was relieved of membership on the State Securities Commission but required to act as a member of the Compensation Insurance Board, with duties of establishing compensation insurance rates for the State of Minnesota.

The Agents' Qualification Act was enlarged, requiring the filing of personal applications by all insurance agents and the passing thereon by the Commissioner of Insurance before the issuance of licenses.

The administrative act of 1921 increased the salary of the Rate Supervisor from \$2800.00 to \$3300.00, provided for the employment of an assistant license clerk, and generally increased the appropriation of the Department.

The 1923 legislative session, by request of the Commissioner of Insurance, consolidated the Compensation Insurance Board physically with the Insurance Department, abolished the position of Secretary-Actuary of that Board and placed the duties thereof upon the Actuary of the State Insurance Department, thereby abolishing a \$4500.00 position. The administrative act of the Department was amended so as to give the Commissioner of Insurance discretion in the salaries, number and titles of employees of the Department, within certain limits. The limits referred to were that no salary of any employee should exceed \$3000.00, except that of Actuary, which was limited to \$4500.00, and Rate Supervisor, which was limited to \$3300.00.

The 1923 legislature also enacted what is known as the Volunteer Firemen's Relief Bill, Chapter 179, Laws 1923, and placed upon the Commissioner of Insurance the duty of administering said act.

The present administrative act of the Department is found in Chapter 399, Laws 1923, contained on pages 3 to 6 inclusive of the compilation of insurance laws of August 15, 1923, enclosed herewith. The present laws as amended to date are likewise contained in the compilation referred to.

EXHIBIT 2.

THE ORGANIZATION, FUNCTIONS, FIELD OF DUTIES AND WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT:

The Department of Insurance was organized in the year 1872 and has enjoyed a steady, continuous growth up to the present date. The functions of the Department are the enforcement of the insurance laws of this State as contained in the pamphlet copy of the compilation thereof enclosed herewith. These laws are so numerous that it is impracticable to attempt to enumerate them in this Exhibit, and the compilation thereof is referred to in lieu of a detailed enumeration.

Briefly, the functions commence with the auditing of statements of all the companies authorized to transact business in the State, of which at this time there are 704. The Department, after auditing the annual statements, certifies the tax as prescribed by law to the State Auditor, who collects same, amounting annually to considerably over \$1,000,000. In addition thereto the Department determines the amount and certifies the tax to the State Auditor for the purpose of maintaining volunteer fire departments in the various municipalities throughout the State; examines not less than once each two years all domestic insurance companies; participates in examinations of foreign companies authorized to transact business within the State; supervises policy forms, fire and compensation rates; investigates complaints with regard to adjustments under all forms of contracts; licenses annually over 50,000 individuals as insurance agents and collects the fees therefor; investigates the qualifications of applicants to a limited extent; administers the Volunteer Firemen's Benefit act and, in general, is charged with the duty of enforcing the laws regarding insurance contained in the pamphlet compilation of the insurance laws.

EXHIBIT 3

The officers, employees and agents of the Department are all appointed by the Commissioner of Insurance, their duties prescribed by him, and salaries fixed by him subject to the limitations as prescribed by law. There are no civil-service requirements relative to this Department. The positions in the Department to date and the respective salaries are as follows:

Commissioner of Insurance.....	\$4,500.
Deputy.....	3,000.
Actuary.....	4,500.
Actuary.....	3,000.
Rate Supervisor.....	3,300.
Chief Examiner.....	2,800.
4 Examiners at \$2,400 each.....	9,600.
One License Department Examiner.....	2,400.
One Assistant Rate Supervisor.....	2,400.
One Statistician.....	1,800.
One Statistician.....	1,500.
One Chief Clerk.....	1,920.
One Cashier.....	1,800.
One Secretary-Stenographer.....	1,560.
2 Secretary-Stenographers at \$1,500 each..	3,000.
One Stenographer.....	1,200.
One Clerk Stenographer.....	960.
One " ".....	900.
One Statistician File Clerk.....	1,500.
Chief Clerk, Compensation Board.....	1,800.
Clerk " ".....	750.
Extra help as required.....
Total,	\$54,190.

The foregoing is the present total pay-roll of the Department, including the Compensation Insurance Board. During the months of January to July 1st annually additional clerk hire is required, the amount of salaries varying from year to year, which sum is not included in the foregoing figures.

EXHIBIT 4.

Exhibit 4 contains a comparative statement of the Department's receipts, income earnings and disbursements for a ten-year period. Page 1 contains the taxes certified to the State Auditor for payment to the general revenue fund of the State, appropriations for volunteer fire departments, and the amount paid out to volunteer fire departments through this Department. Page 2 contains annual appropriations for maintenance, contingent fund, and disbursements on account of salaries, supplies and equipment, etc., for the same period. Page 3 contains a detailed statement of the examination fees collected on account of examinations made by departmental examiners; expenses incurred, which are authorized to be repaid to the examiners; net fees collected and the salaries paid per diem men for examination work on account of this Department.

The general increase in fees and expenses, as reflected throughout Exhibits 1 and 4 particularly, is by reason of the increase in the number of insurance companies operating in the State and the increase in volume of business transacted by said companies since the organization of the Department. The best evidence of the steady growth in volume of business transacted by insurance carriers and, consequently, the increase in detail work of the Department, is reflected on page 2 of Exhibit 4, column 1, which discloses the taxes certified to the State Auditor each year for the past ten years.

I N S U R A N C E D E P A R T M E N T

Taxes and Fees Collected and Expenses of the Department for a
period of ten years

Year	Taxes Certified to State Auditor	Appropriations to pay various Towns having Fire Depts.	Paid to various Towns having Fire Depts.
1913	\$444,875.71		131,101.06
1914	459,269.72	135,000	133,841.80
1915	493,778.58	135,000	130,262.22
1916	510,823.44	135,000	136,905.17
1917	555,957.35	135,000	144,098.10
1918	620,766.19	135,000	162,744.93
1919	687,633.19	135,000) 16,329.98)	195,686.69
1920	861,686.91	160,000	229,018.57
1921	1,076,865.34	175,000) (100,000)	194,338.51
1922	<u>1,121,314.09</u>	230,000	<u>205,124.87</u>
	6,832,970.52		1,663,121.92

I N S U R A N C E D E P A R T M E N T

Year	Appropriation for Maintenance	Salaries Paid	Appropriation for Contingent	Supplies and Equipment	Department Receipts
1913	\$27,200	22,970.57	2,500	2,873.37	79,293.70
1914	26,500	24,685.79	2,500	2,662.57	81,093.67
1915	26,500) 1,000)*	28,934.36) 1,000)*	2,500) 1,400)*	2,781.49) 1,393.77)*	88,379.86
1916	33,500	33,745.04	5,500	5,167.50	90,999.49
1917	33,500	30,583.62	5,500	6,598.96	95,353.44
1918	35,320	32,615.32	5,500	5,443.35	88,555.54
1919	35,320	36,389.72	5,500	5,279.52	102,006.15
1920	38,800	40,984.78	6,160) 5,000)	6,132.62	113,109.39
1921	38,800	45,930.46	6,160	13,023.11 ^d	126,522.31
1922	47,000	<u>46,662.18</u>	7,800	<u>10,924.31^d</u>	<u>124,696.27</u>
		344,501.84		62,280.57	990,009.82

* Appropriations and Expenses, Rating Bureau

^d Includes Expenses Compensation Insurance Board

Summary

Taxes Collected	\$6,832,970.52	
Fees Collected	<u>990,009.82</u>	7,822,980.34
Amount Paid various towns having Fire Departments	1,663,121.92	
Maintenance (Salaries)	344,501.84	
Contingent	<u>62,280.57</u>	<u>2,069,904.33</u>
	Net	5,753,076.01

Fees Collected	\$990,009.82
Less Office Expenses	<u>406,782.41</u>
	583,227.41

Examination Fees Collected and Necessary Expense
of Examiners Reappropriated.

Year	Fees Collected Included with Dept. Receipts	Expenses Paid	Net Fees	Salaries Paid Examiners
1913	\$6,342	1,024.47	5,317.53	5,750.44
1914	4,779.10	645.09	4,134.01	5,854.91
1915	5,485.37	1,356.71	4,128.66	6,559.91
1916	7,872.22	2,836.22	5,036	8,499.99
1917	11,030.38	2,746.98	8,283.40	8,416.67
1918	7,234.39	1,902.59	5,331.80	8,602.07
1919	10,764.64	5,029.84*	5,734.80	9,471.44
1920	7,556.47	3,316.47*	4,240	10,000
1921	10,784.16	4,699.16*	6,085	11,686.84
1922	11,526.75	7,194.07*	4,332.68	10,599.84

* Includes per diem of Appraisers

EXHIBIT 5.

All supplies and other purchases of the Department are made by requisition through the Purchasing Agent of the State Board of Control and paid for out of the contingent fund of this Department.

EXHIBIT 6.

Since the elimination of the ex-officio membership on the State Securities Commission and the elimination of the duties of the State Fire Marshal from the Commissioner of Insurance, there is no duplication in any other department, or departments, of functions of this Department.

GREAT LAKES-ST. LAWRENCE TIDEWATER COMMISSION
OF MINNESOTA

August 28th, 1923.

Hon. W. I. Norton,
Secretary to the Interim Committee
on Investigation of State Departments,
323 Metropolitan Bank Building,
Minneapolis, Minnesota.

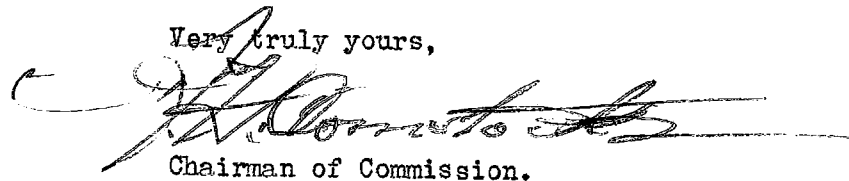
My dear Mr. Norton:

In response to your request of August 16th, I
take pleasure in furnishing a statement as to the activities
of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Commission of
Minnesota.

I wish especially to acknowledge the unfailing
cooperation of the Minnesota Legislature and of Governor
Preus.

While the work of this Commission is in a somewhat
different category from that of the departments carrying on
purely state activities to which your attention will be mainly
directed, I shall, of course, be very glad to give any
information that will facilitate your work.

Very truly yours,



Chairman of Commission.

REPORT OF GREAT LAKES-ST. LAWRENCE TIDEWATER COMMISSION OF MINNESOTA.

Dupl

Report of Activities for Interim Committee on
Investigation of State Departments.

1. This Commission was created by Joint Resolution in the Forty-First Session introduced as Senate File No. 886.

Pursuant to this Act Governor Preus appointed Messrs. Charles P. Craig, M. J. Dowling of Olivia and J. L. Record of Minneapolis. As Mr. Craig's appointment was found to be inconsistent with his employment by the Association in which Minnesota is a member state, G. G. Hartley of Duluth was appointed in his place. Mr. Hartley subsequently resigned and was succeeded by A. H. Comstock of Duluth. Upon the death of Mr. Dowling, A. O. Moreaux of Luverne was appointed. The Commission elects its own officers - Mr. Comstock being Chairman and Mr. Moreaux, Secretary. The sole province of this Commission is to co-operate with the other states associated in this movement for bringing about the improvement which will make the Great Lakes an arm of the ocean, and by which Minnesota will become a seaboard state. The members of the Commission are members of the Council of States of the Association, of which Governor Preus is also ex officio a member. And it is in cooperation with these other states, as directed by the Act creating the Commission, that its activities are carried on.

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There have been no further Acts repealing or amending the original Act, and no bills providing for elimination, or reorganization, or consolidation of this Commission are proposed.

2. The organization, as above indicated, is accomplished by the election of the Chairman and Secretary; it functions by cooperation with the other states thus associated in gathering and disseminating information in regard to this project; and on the other hand in cooperation with the civic, commercial, agricultural, and women's organizations of the state, and with the newspapers. Through the Association of States it has made up the case for the West before the International Joint Commission, and is preparing the case for the West to be presented to Congress. Through the Association it has put the case for the West before the Court of Public Opinion throughout the United States, and outside of the territory most immediately affected; has maintained affiliations with kindred interests in New York, New England, the South Atlantic, the South West, and the far West; has kept in touch with the departments at Washington; and with members of Congress; and with those who are similarly interested in Canada.

The Commission has enjoyed the helpful cooperation of other state departments, especially in addition to the Governor and the Legislature, that of the State Department of Agriculture; the Extension Division of the University; and the College of Agriculture; the State Agricultural Society; and others who have contributed information, or information services, to the public.

3. The Commission has no employees, and its members serve as directed by law without compensation, and without charge to the State, except for occasional travel expense.

Minnesota is one of five states which have participated heretofore in meeting the costs of the Association, and is one of the eight states which have appropriated money for this purpose for the current year.

4. A statement is attached showing from what sources the funds of the Association were derived, and the part of such expense contributed by the State of Minnesota. The accounts are in each case verified by the President of the Association and submitted to the state auditor, upon the verification and approval of the Chairman of the Commission. An annual report covering the same ground is filed with the Governor. The increase in the appropriation for the current biennium over two years ago is explained by the nature of the Commission's work and the circumstances and is now as planned by the Commission and the Association at its maximum. In fact, for a part of the field the burden of the educational campaign has passed its peak, and if present plans are successful, it may be materially reduced next year. The Commission acknowledges gladly the readiness with which the Legislature fully met the recommendations which were laid before it.

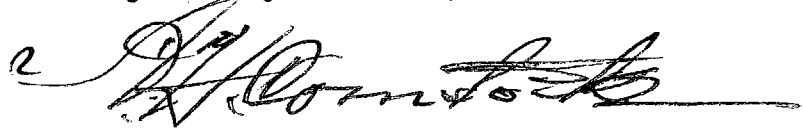
5. The Commission has purchased no supplies, and the supplies purchased for the Association are comprised by printing, stationery, etc.

6. There is, so far as we know, no duplication or overlapping. And at every point where we come in contact with other departments there has been, as previously noted, hearty cooperation.

It is the hope of the Commission that its work will be completed and that the occasion for appropriation will expire by fulfillment at an early date.

If attendance is desired at any of the hearings before your Interim Committee, the members of the Commission will hold themselves in readiness to comply with your invitation.

Respectfully submitted,


Chairman.

August 28th, 1923.

GREAT LAKES-ST LAWRENCE TIDEWATER ASSOCIATION

Disbursements listed by months *1920*
To what fund allocated.

<u>1919</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Allocated Chicago</u>	<u>Allocated Minnesota</u>
Prior to	\$1,000.00		
May 1	918.50	918.50	
May and June	\$2,225.04		\$2,225.04

From July 1919 to June 1920:

<u>1920</u>	<u>Total for yr.</u>	<u>Chicago</u>	<u>Michigan</u>	<u>Wisconsin</u>	<u>Minnesota</u>
1920	\$20,451.96	\$3,823.47	\$7,269.72	\$2,617.67	\$6,741.10

From July 1920 to June 1921
Total for Year

	<u>Chicago</u>				
\$31,073.97	\$6,525.91	\$4,292.56	\$9,007.27	\$11,248.23	

From July 1921 to June 1922

<u>Total for year</u>	<u>Michigan</u>	<u>Wisconsin</u>	<u>Minnesota</u>	<u>Iowa</u>	<u>Illinois</u>	<u>S. Dakota</u>
\$42,973.63	\$8,805.44	\$2,699.58	\$8,825.22	\$4,610.74	\$4918.73	\$1188.53

Balance paid by the Chicago Fund Specially Subscribed.

GREAT LAKES-ST. LAWRENCE TIDEWATER ASSOCIATION

Disbursements listed by months
To what fund allocated

From July 1922 to June 1923.

Total	Illinois	Michigan	Wisconsin	Minnesota	Iowa	South Dakota
July		1.75				
3861.67		2859.82				
August						
4265.60			2565.60			
September						
2173.94	2173.94					
October						
2364.50					2364.50	
November						
6066.41		2631.92	434.49			
December						
2608.37	2608.37					
Total						
21640.49	4782.31	5491.74	3000.09	---	2364.50	-----

Balance paid by Chicago Special Fund.

January 1923	Ill.	Michigan	Wisconsin	Minnesota	Iowa	South Dakota
3017.70				3017.70		
February						
2974.81				384.75	1174.49 1415.97	
March						
3233.66		3233.66				
April						
4833.74	1500.00 3333.74					
May						
2737.07	237.07		2500.00			
June						
2687.39	1160.14 27.63	1489.62				
Total						
19484.37	6268.58	4723.28	2500.00	3402.45	2590.06	-----
41,124.86	11,050.89	10,216.77	5500.09	3402.45	4954.56	-----

Balance paid by Chicago Special Fund.

A. F. EVENSON, CHAIRMAN
W. B. MACLEAN
D. P. O'NEILL, SECRETARY
304 FLOUR EXCHANGE

MINNESOTA
BOARD OF GRAIN APPEALS
MINNEAPOLIS

[Handwritten signature]

October 19, 1923.

Honorable W.I. Norton and Members
of The Interim Committee.

Gentlemen:-

In reply to yours of the 11th, I will say that the Inspection Boards of Appeal was created by an act of the Legislature, H.F. #273 Chapter #199, Session of 1899. The reasons given being that when any dispute arose between shipper and buyer, the only appeal was to the Chief Grain Inspector who had previously inspected the grain.

No. 1 The Boards to consist of six members, three to be stationed at Minneapolis and three at Duluth. To be appointed by the Governor for a term of three years, thereby setting up a Supreme Court as it were deriving its power from the Legislature and its appointment from the Governor instead of the Railroad & Warehouse Commission. The Board to be composed as follows: two of them to be representatives of the Commission men, two to represent the Millers and two practical farmers or representatives of the producers and not more than two members of either of said Boards shall belong to the same party.

Members to take oath of office and file bonds of \$5000 with the Secretary of State for the faithful performance of their duties.

Amended by Chapter #158, Session of 1909 to read, that the Boards heretofore known as the Boards of Appeal shall hereafter be known as the Minneapolis Grain Inspection Board and the Duluth Grain Inspection Board.

Again amended by Chapter #72, laws of 1911 to read, that the official title of the two Boards now known as the Minneapolis Inspection

A. F. EVENSON, CHAIRMAN
W. B. MACLEAN
D. P. O'NEILL, SECRETARY
304 FLOUR EXCHANGE

MINNESOTA
BOARD OF GRAIN APPEALS
MINNEAPOLIS

-2-

Board at Minneapolis and the Duluth Inspection Board at Duluth shall be changed to the Board of Grain Appeals at Minneapolis and the Board of Grain Appeals at Duluth.

Again amended by the 1921 Legislature, Chapter #524 giving the Boards power to designate what dockage has value and that which has no value and set a price on same.

No. 2 The Boards of Appeals at Minneapolis and at Duluth meet annually in either city in conformity with the law and organize by electing a Chairman and a Secretary of the joint Boards who will serve for one year and establish grades on all grain. The Boards having concurrent jurisdiction.

The work of the Boards consist of receiving all grain upon which there is any dispute or dissatisfaction on the part of the buyer, seller, owner or consignee as to the proper grade or dockage, with the grade assigned by the Chief Inspector or his Deputy Inspectors. An appeal may be made to the State Board of Appeals and the decision of a majority of said Board shall be final. All notices requiring services of the State Board shall be filed with the Chief Deputy Inspector.

No. 3 Three members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, removable by the Governor.

To determine the proper grade, weight and dockage, amount of inseparable foreign material and character of same of all samples submitted to the Board.

A. F. EVENSON, CHAIRMAN
W. B. MACLEAN
D. P. O'NEILL, SECRETARY
304 FLOUR EXCHANGE

MINNESOTA
BOARD OF GRAIN APPEALS
MINNEAPOLIS

-3-

The salary of the members is \$3000 per year, set by the Railroad & Warehouse Commission with the consent of the Governor. Not under Civil Service. Have one clerk appointed by the Railroad & Warehouse Commission, salary \$125.00 per month.

No.4 The only receipts of the office consist of the fees which are received for appeals. The following table will show receipts and disbursements for a ten year period.

Year ending	Earnings
August 31, 1914	\$ 20,284.00
" 31, 1915	14,520.00
" 31, 1916	28,701.00
" 31, 1917	10,380.00
" 31, 1918	10,913.00
" 31, 1919	22,390.00
" 31, 1920	15,094.00
" 31, 1921	15,176.00
" 31, 1922	14,256.00
" 31, 1923	19,190.00

Total \$170,904.00

Less expense 122,157.28

Net- \$ 48,746.72

Year ending	Expenses
August 31, 1914	\$ 11,118.63
" 31, 1915	11,252.31
" 31, 1916	11,130.32
" 31, 1917	12,483.00
" 31, 1918	12,649.83
" 31, 1919	13,213.75
" 31, 1920	12,603.83
" 31, 1921	14,120.66
" 31, 1922	11,792.89
" 31, 1923	11,792.06

Total \$122,157.28

, of which 85% of the earnings is a tax against the producers of other states and Canada.

No.5 All purchases are made on a requisition thru the Board of Control.

No.6 None.

Respectfully submitted,

A. F. Evenson
Chairman.

A. F. EVENSON, CHAIRMAN
W. B. MACLEAN
D. P. O'NEILL, SECRETARY
304 FLOUR EXCHANGE

MINNESOTA
BOARD OF GRAIN APPEALS
MINNEAPOLIS

COPY

No. 7 This Board would recommend to your honorable Committee that Section 3 of the original law of 1899 be amended by striking out that part which refers to the printing of the grades annually.

 This was alright at the time. But since the adoption of the Federal Grades it becomes wholly unnecessary as we publish the grades annually in booklet form which is generally distributed to all the trade and all other interested parties, this would mean a saving to the State of approximately \$1000 per year.

 Enclosed find copy of booklet.

For the Board by its Secretary,

W. B. MacLean, Secy.

dupl

St. Paul, Minn.,
Nov. 12, 1923

Hon. W.I. Norton, Secy,
323 Met. Bank Bldg.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

My dear Mr. Norton:

In compliance with your circular of August 13, 1923, I take pleasure in submitting a report of the Minnesota State Board of Chiropractic Examiners.

1. The act recognizing and regulating the practice of Chiropractic in this State was passed on March 13, 1919 and is known as Chapter 64, Session Laws of 1919. Two amendments were introduced in 1923 - one to lower and the other to raise the standard. Both failed to pass.

2. The Board was organized on April 17, 1919. It consists of five members, no two (2) of which shall be a graduate of the same school or college of chiropractic and who has practiced three (3) years or more prior to time of appointment. The functions of the Board are to carry out the provisions of the act, make rules and regulations, pass on applications, conduct examinations, issue licenses, etc.

3. The officers are President, Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer. The President presides over all meetings and when absent the Vice-President takes the chair. The Secretary-Treasurer keeps all records of applications, records all licenses, notifies licensees when renewal fees will be due, answers all correspondence, and makes a yearly report to the Governor. Employees consist of one (1), a stenographer in the office of the Secretary. Her salary is \$15.00 per week which is fixed by the Board. The Board members receive \$10.00 per day and all necessary incidentals while board is in session, which is two times per year, March and September. This is fixed by law.

4.

RECEIPTS		DISBURSEMENTS	
1919 . . .	\$8625.00	- 1919 . . .	\$4008.01
1920 . . .	500.00	- 1920 . . .	1644.84
1921 . . .	1335.00	- 1921 . . .	1718.55
1922 . . .	470.00	- 1922 . . .	1655.08
1923 . . .	1910.00	- 1923 . . .	1858.97
	<u>13140.00</u>	-	<u>10881.23</u>

- - - - -

Total receipts Apr. 17, 1919 to June 30, 1923 . . .	\$13140.00
Total disbursements Apr. 17, 1919 to June 30, '23 . . .	10881.23
Balance on Hand June 30, 1923	<u>2258.77</u>

The expenses consist largely of per diem and expense of Board members in attending meetings, stenographic services, printing, supplies, postage, etc.

The decrease is accounted for account of more expenses first year of organization of Board due to the extra work making it necessary to hold special meetings. From now on the receipts and expenses should at least run even account more licences to pay renewal fee and there should be more new applications than heretofore.

5. Purchase of supplies are handled by Secretary who is instructed to use good judgment in this direction in order to run department as economically as possible.

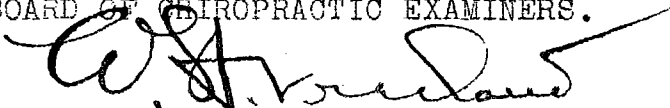
6. Activities and functions of our Board are not duplicated in any other department.

REMARKS

The law states "The expense of the Board in carrying out the provisions of this act, shall be paid out of this fund and not otherwise". Therefore the department cannot call for state aid and must be self supporting, which it will be, I believe, in the future.

Respectfully submitted,

STATE BOARD OF CHIROPRACTIC EXAMINERS.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W. H. Andrews", is written over the typed name.

Secy-Treas.

1

Miss
dupl

Minneapolis, Minn.
4129 Upton Ave. So.,
Oct. 6, 1923

The Interim Committee,
Minneapolis, Minn.
Gentlemen:-

In reply to your Bulletin of Aug. 27, 1923, you will find enclosed a financial statement of the Sibley House Association covering the six years that I have acted as Treasurer. This statement was taken from my Annual reports in May of each year, and will give you a fair idea of the general receipts and expenditures of the Association.

On account of the recent purchase of the Catherine Fee property, thus restoring the boundaries of the old Gen. Sibley home, the expenditures will be considerably increased in making the grounds, trees and shrubbery to conform to the other Sibley House property, and in repairing the old Catherine Fee house that it may not be a blot on the beautiful Sibley House grounds.

The increased attendance at Sibley House shows that the public is appreciating more and more the wonderful work which the D. A. R. has done in establishing this memorial to one of Minnesota's most noted pioneers.

Very truly yours,

Ernest H. Chamfaine
Treas. Sibley House Assn.

Financial Statement of the Sibley House Asso.³ 1917-1923

Annual Report of May 23, 1918

Bal. from Mrs. L. C. Jefferson (former treasurer)	215.67
Bal. Appropriation, State Legislature	110.80
From Gov. Burnquist's Contingent Fund	500.00
Receipts from other sources	653.94
	<hr/>
	1480.41
Disbursements	1083.05
	<hr/>
Balance	397.36

Annual Report of May 22, 1919

Bal. from May 23, 1918	397.36
General receipts	237.71
	<hr/>
	635.07
	389.35
	<hr/>
Balance	245.72

Annual Report of May 27, 1920

Bal. from May 22, 1919	245.72
Appropriation, State Legislature	600.00
Receipts from other sources	491.81
	<hr/>
	1337.53
	1310.12
	<hr/>
Balance	27.41

Annual Report of May 26, 1921

Bal. from May 27, 1920	27.41
Appropriation, State Legislature	600.00
Receipts from other sources	412.45
	<hr/>
	1039.86
Disbursements	960.48
	<hr/>
Balance	79.38

Annual Report of May 25, 1922

Bal. from May 26, 1921	79.38
Appropriation, State Legislature	800.00
Receipts from other sources	504.62
	<hr/>
	1384.00
Disbursements	1119.98
	<hr/>
Balance	264.02

Annual Report of May 24, 1923

Bal. from May 25, 1922	264.02
Appropriation, State Legislature	800.00
Contributions from D. A. R. Chapters and members toward the purchase of the Catherine Fee property & furnishings	450.00
Receipts from other sources	670.26
	<hr/>
	2184.28
Disbursements	1570.66
	<hr/>
Balance	613.62

Replying to Bulletin of Aug. 17, 1923

1. In 1909 St. Peter's Church donated to Saint Paul Chapter, D. A. R. the two lots at Mendota on which the Gen. Sibley house stood. June 14, 1910 the Saint Paul Chapter presented this property to the Minnesota Society of the D. A. R., and in 1917 presented the State Organization with $8\frac{1}{2}$ lots adjoining at a cost to the Chapter of \$2000.00. In 1922 the Sibley House Asso. purchased at a cost of \$1000.00 - to be paid for in installments of \$200.00 per year - the old house and grounds known as the Catherine Fee property, and thus restored the boundaries of the original property as owned by Gen. Sibley.
2. The work of the Association is to preserve Sibley House as a memorial to Gen. Sibley, to preserve relics and old furniture of that period, so that the property stands today as one of the finest educational and historic spots in the state.
3. Officers of the Association are, President, Vice President, Recording Secretary, and Treasurer. There is also a House and Grounds Committee, as well as other minor committees. A caretaker is employed at a salary of \$50.00 per month, and extra labor is hired for the care of the grounds.
4. The receipts and expenditures from my Annual reports for the past six years you will find enclosed.
5. The purchases and supplies are made by the Chairman of the House and Grounds Committee, pursuant to the ruling of the Sibley House Asso.
6. None.

St. Paul, Minn. Sept. 1

Mr. W. I. Norton, Secy.,

Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Mr. Norton:-

In response to your communication of the 17th of Sept. I beg to reply.

The Department of Minnesota Grand Army of the Republic, as you most likely know, is not a State institution, was not incorporated or constituted by the state. Our Department was organized in Minnesota in 1881 increased in membership to about 8000 in 1889; its present membership is 1471.

The Legislature in 1916-17 kindly appropriated the sum of \$1000. toward the maintenance of our Headquarters and has appropriated a like amount each session since that date until its last session at which time our legislative committee asked for \$1,600. which they kindly granted.

Only sufficient field work is done by the Commander and other officers of the order to promote its interests.

Our elective officers are: Commander, Senior and Junior Vice Commanders, Medical Director and Chaplain. The only salaried officer in this group is the Chaplain, he receives \$25.00 per year. These officers are elected annually.

The Commander appoints a number of minor officers the principal one of which is designated as Assistant Adjutant General and Assistant Quartermaster General, nominally, Secretary and Treasurer, who does all the office work and is paid a salary of \$1000. per year.

Our receipts for the year ending June 11th 1923, including the state appropriation, was \$1,768.35 and our disbursements was \$2,043.59.

The receipts of our order are derived from a Per Capita Tax on the members in our Department. Our expenditures are a Per Capita Tax to the National Organization, stenographic report of annual meetings, expenses of our Department and National Encampments, stationary and printing same, salary and office supplies.

At the date of our first state appropriation we had a small surplus, as the death rate among our members increased naturally our receipts fell off. Three years ago our Per Capita Tax to the National Organization was increased sixty-six per cent, we have been drawing on our little surplus from year to year until it is practically exhausted.

Very truly yours,

D. F. Dodge
Asst. Adjut. Gen'l.
Dept. of Minn. G.A.R.

THE STATE BOARD OF VISITORS

Old Capitol, St. Paul.

dupl

To Hon. W. I. Norton, Secretary,
Interim Committee on Investigation
of State Departments.
323 Metropolitan Bank bldg.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Sir:- In response to your letter, the following is submitted relative to the State Board of Visitors for Public Institutions:

1.- This Board was created by Chapter 411, Laws of 1907. The Board consists of six members, each with 6 year terms, and two Board memberships expiring every two years. At the last session of the legislature two bills were introduced to repeal the law establishing the Board, - one in the Senate by Senator Carley, one in the house by Dr. Cole. Later, both these legislators asked committees to substitute bills consolidating this Board with the Women's Board of Visitors, which was done. Neither of the substitute bills passed. The consolidation was recommended in the report of our Board to the 1923 legislature. Some years ago during the legislative contest over the management of the Red Wing State Training School and the removal of Frank A. Whittier as superintendent, this Board became tangled in the debate and as a result its appropriation was cut off for the following two years. Speaker W. I. Nolan of your committee will doubtless remember the circumstances. During the two years we were without funds, the Board of Control found our services so necessary because of slackness resulting at various state institutions, that they paid the expenses of our Board to again take up inspection work.

2.- The present officers of this Board are: president, Rev. E. J. Nystrom, Buffalo, Minn.; vicepresident, Frank A. Day, Fairmont; secretary, J. C. Juene-mann, St. Paul; other members, J. R. Swann, Madison; B. K. Savre, Glenwood; Rev. L. R. S. Ferguson, commissioner of education of St. Paul. The Board members receive no remuneration, merely their actual traveling expenses. J. C. Matchitt, Minneapolis, is employed as executive secretary at \$2,400 a year and devotes his whole time to the services of the Board, with office in the Old Capitol, St. Paul. The Board a few years ago employed a stenographer but this position was abolished and Mr. Matchitt now absorbs this work with his other duties. The executive secretary is elected annually, and his salary fixed by the vote of the Board. There is no civil service rule.

3.- This has been answered^{ed} under No. 2.

4.- This is answered on attached statement elsewhere.

5.- Purchase of all supplies is made through the Board of Control State Purchasing Department. Printing orders are all made through the State Expert Printer. Our accounts and vouchers are all examined annually by the State Public Examiner.

6.- You may be interested to know how our Board functions. The name "Visitors" is perhaps unfortunate. We make careful and thorough inspections of all our public institutions - except special women's institutions which are under the Women's Board of Visitors, with which we recommended consolidation. We inspect every room and apartment in an institution visited. Notation is made by the executive secretary of conditions in every part of the institution, including testing of foods, conditions of inmates, actions and appearance of employees, farm and dairy conditions. In dormitories, beds are not infrequently taken apart for examination as to whether vermin exists. If any complaints are serious, we hold an investigation and hearing including the taking of sworn testimony (for which we are authorized by law) and the preparation of findings. One of

our institution reports (not on a formal investigation) will cover from six to eight long typewritten pages. A copy goes directly to the Governor (required by law) and copies go to the Board of Control, the superintendent of the institution inspected, and to the members of the Board of Visitors, with a copy left on file in our Board office at the Old Capitol.

Also, there are numerous inquiries and visits of interested parties made to our office by those who wish to have various institutional matters reported on, especially with references to relatives or friends in said institutions. These are generally taken care of by the executive secretary.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

	Transportation	Hotels & Meals	Livery	Telephone	Supplies & Printing	Salaries	Miscel.
July 31, 1916	\$894.46	\$793.11	\$86.86	b	\$265.63	\$2,130.00a	\$250.52
July 31, 1917	662.72	694.12	67.45	b	300.04	2,038.51a	154.27
July 31, 1918	616.28	561.06	97.80	b	69.80	1,800.00	198.96
July 31, 1919	337.87	191.10	28.25	b	253.80	1,650.00	98.52 e
July 31, 1920	821.14	695.97	81.75	b	63.76	2,178.28	349.73
June 31, 1921	303.02	250.05	46.05	b	34.32	2,400.00	170.45
June 31, 1922	830.86	513.70	62.92	141.00	68.56	2,400.00	18.20
June 31, 1923	654.83	389.11	44.55	107.71	352.41	2,400.00	80.58

	Postage	Total
July 31, 1916	\$41.35	\$4,455.91
July 31, 1917	22.00	3,939.11
July 31, 1918	53.00	3,396.90
July 31, 1919	40.00	2,599.54
July 31, 1920	20.00	4,110.63
June 31, 1921	41.00	3,244.89
June 31, 1922	30.00	4,091.42
June 31, 1923	40.00	4,069.24

- a.-Salary of Exec.Secy. \$1,800; balance, cost of taking testimony.
 b.-Included under miscellaneous.
 c.-This fiscal year but 11 months.

Appropriation for Board of Visitors has been \$5,000 a year for many years. We have managed to save a considerable balance some years, but because of not knowing when, or how many, special investigations we may have including taking of testimony and other heavy expenses, we believe the figure should not be changed from \$5,000 annually, and that we should not be financially penalized because of economical operation. Our balances are turned back into the general revenue fund of the state.

Any further information desired, will be gladly furnished.

Respectfully yours -

J.C. Matchitt
 (J.C. Matchitt)
 Executive Secretary.

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MINNESOTA SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY

Old Capitol Building,

St. Paul, Minnesota.

Sept. 13th, 1923.

Mr. W. I. Norton, Secretary,
Interim Committee, Investigation of State Departments,
323 Metropolitan Bank Building,
Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Dear Mr. Norton:-

I have before me yours of August 17th and will try to answer briefly the questions you have asked.

1. HISTORY OF THE DEPARTMENT

The Minnesota Society for the Prevention of Cruelty, known to a great many as the State Humane Society, was organized October 21st, 1869. It was incorporated March 8th, 1870. Articles filed with the Secretary of State February 17, 1874, and the present name adopted March 7th, 1899. The Legislative Act passed March 6th, 1871, gave the Society legal recognition and powers. The first special act for the protection of children was passed in 1889 but the law approved April 18, 1905, is the one that we have been working under; Section 1, Chapter 274, which reads as follows: "That the Minnesota Society for the Prevention of Cruelty is constituted a state bureau of child and animal protection."

2. ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS.

The work of the department for a great many years was carried on in a very small way as no adequate appropriation was provided; the work being more or less of a voluntary nature, the parent society depending a great deal on the branch societies organized and co-operating with the State Society. For many years the local societies consisted of the one in Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Owatonna, Winona, St. Cloud, Red Wing, Rochester, Mankato and Stillwater. Since that time, we have Faribault

2. ORGANIZATION & FUNCTIONS.

County with headquarters at Wells, Rice County with headquarters at Faribault, Freeborn County with headquarters at Albert Lea, Austin, Alexandria, Braham, Walker, Federal Dam, Fergus Falls, Granite Falls, Lake City, Roseau County, and South St. Paul. A great many of these societies are not very active, but when they find conditions to be remedied they report to the Capitol and in that way we are apprized of such conditions.

2. FIELD OF ACTIVITIES AND WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT

The field of our activities are so varied from day to day that we do not know what is going to happen next. A case in point that just happened where a woman was bed ridden with inflammatory rheumatism and complications. The local doctors did not seem to be able to do anything for her. They are poor, and the good women of the neighborhood wrote to the State Board of Health, Dr. Chesley, the Executive Secretary, who turned the letter over to the Humane Society. We took it up and made arrangements with the Miller Hospital, one of the highest priced hospitals in the state although never turning away a meritorious case when there is no money available. We have all arrangements made to receive her there where she will get the best attention from the best physicians in the country.

Another case in Wright County, the woman was bed ridden for three years, had no control over her functions and the neighbors reported to the Humane Society that her son whom she lived with would go away for as long as two days at a time and leave her without either food or water. They were afraid of him. The Humane Society took the matter in charge and when the agent lifted her head to give her a drink of water, the bed bugs ran in all directions like as if you would kick an ant hill. It took the woman we got to assist us an hour to soak the clothes off the old lady's body. We, then, took her to the County seat, applied to the court for a guardian for her and found out that the eighty acres of land which they lived on was still in her name. The court ordered her to have the best of care from the proceeds of this farm and the strange part of the matter is that she is now walking, although she had not done so for three years before. Then, we tried to get a warrant for the inhuman son's arrest

WIN-3 9/13/23

but the County Attorney could give us no warrant because there was not a line on the statute books to reach a man like that. If it had been his children or his cattle, we could have reached him, but his mother--who took care of him when he was unable to care for himself--did not seem to count under the law.

We had bills drawn this last session of ^{the} Legislature and introduced them in the House and Senate. The House passed the bills correcting this, but when it came to the Senate, the Chairman of the Committee there refused to consider it, said there was law enough. We hope, however, some day to have the law corrected so that it will reach children who neglect their parents when they get too old to take care of themselves.

One road grading crew working in Scott County had 62 horses and only 10 out of that number were free from sore shoulders and sore necks; absolutely cruel to work them. Another crew working in LeSueur County where they had 54 horses and only 15 of them were free from sores; absolutely cruel to work them. Perhaps the case in Wilkin County where 2 men had made a deal, one traded a flat building for 600 acres of land 5 miles from Breckenridge. They had 83 head of cattle on the place and the one that traded for the land thought he had got beat and would not furnish food for the stock. When the Humane Society heard of it, 23 head were dead and the balance in such a starved condition that when we turned them over to the sheriff for sale they only got a few dollars per head for them.

Another case at LeRoy last winter where the father and son got into a dispute. They had 32 head of cattle and when the County Commissioners notified the Humane Society, 7 of them were dead, but we put the balance in the hands of a third party, made him buy the proper food to build them up with and when they were in condition we held an auction sale and sold them. The father was sent to jail for 90 days and the son fined \$152. After the father got out of Fillmore County jail we did not think that was sufficient punishment and we had him arrested on another charge of cruelty to animals and he is now serving another sentence of 55 days in jail. This, we

realize does not solve any problem, but it is a great lesson to others in that they will not do as these men did.

One of the troubles that we find takes place mostly in the winter when cold barns and improper or insufficient food makes the animals suffer terribly. We think that the campaign we have made along this line is bearing fruit and that things are going to be better in the future. One of the things that we have done that we are very proud of and that is the South St. Paul situation. When we took a hold there, crippled animals that would come in here, unloaded and lay in the pens sometimes for days. In several instances, hogs were unloaded into the same pen and, of course, the crippled animal was laying there without any strength to get up and the hogs immediately attacked it and started to eat the live flesh. We took it up with Mr. R. J. Wells, State Supervisor under the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, stating to him that we had no money to employ a man regularly there, but if he would pay the man and we could have him do the humane end of the work also that it would bear fruit and be money in the pockets of the shippers. The results were wonderful. We enforced a rule to make them remove these crippled animals within a very short time and humanely put them out of their misery. Before that, they claimed they had no right to kill the animals because the shippers who might come in from Montana could put in a bill against them and collect, but now every animal is removed within a very short time and if it is too far gone, humanely killed.

I am sorry to say that just lately on the 15th of August, the United States Government took full charge of the Stock Yards and discharged our humane agent, but we hope to have him reinstated through the department of Agriculture, when we prove to them that statistics show that \$19,000 a week was the penalty that the shippers had to pay for bruised animals; as every animal slaughtered in a bruised condition brings so much less for every bruise. We have eliminated the stake, the club, and the steel pointed prod, and nothing now is used but the flappers, a piece of canvas

or rubber hose. The amount in saving to the shippers as well as the humane aspect of it, is something we are very much gratified at.

I could cite a great many other cases to the committee of similar work that the Humane Society does, but I don't want to burden you gentlemen with a lot of details about our work, but this is just a brief outline of what we are trying to do to prevent cruelty. Wherever there is suffering or neglect and we learn of it, such suffering and neglect is relieved if within our power to do so.

3. NUMBER OF OFFICERS, EMPLOYEES, SALARIES, ETC.

There is only one paid officer of the Society outside of the stenographer who also keeps the records, except in a rush season when it is necessary to put on extra help. These are appointed by the executive committee of the Society. I am enclosing you a list of how the Society is made up of a Board of Directors, an Executive Committee, a President, two Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer. The law says that the annual meeting shall be held on the second Monday in November of each year when 10 members, of the 30 board of directors, are elected each year to hold office for a term of three years. From the Board of Directors, an executive committee of seven members are elected. They, in turn, select the officers and appoint the employees and fix the salaries. The salary of the Executive Agent is \$2700 per year. The salary of the Stenographer and bookkeeper is \$1200 per year.

There is no Civil Service in the department required and the employees can be removed at will by the executive committee.

4. DEPARTMENT'S RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES, ETC.

There was no state appropriation for the Society until 1917 which was \$4,500 per year. That was increased in 1919 to \$5500 per year, but in 1921 through what I believe was an oversight and misunderstanding, the appropriation was cut to \$5,000 per year. Now it is \$6,500 per year,

which is an increase of \$1500 per year. That will enable the Society to do a lot more work. Outside the state appropriation, very little money comes in. In some cases, we tax up costs as the law gives us the right to do. In one particular case which has taken place at LeRoy a short time ago, we taxed up the costs which made about \$88.00. That just paid the executive agent's expenses; and in two instances we have had an anonymous contribution of \$5.00 each for some work that was done by the Society which met with the approval of some good woman.

Then, one of the objects the Society had in mind, but could not put into effect for the want of money, was to hold essay contests on humane kindness in the different rural schools. We started it in a small way down in Wells, Paribault County, through our local humane society there. The prizes were very small but the interest that was taken showed us that the few dollars we spent would in the future bring large returns, as the discussions were not only among the school children themselves but extended right to the home. This increase to the appropriation that we have will help us to extend these contests to a lot of other schools; and at the last meeting of our executive committee, \$90.00 was voted to the executive agent to spend in six or seven counties under the supervision of local humane societies and the superintendent of schools. The Humane Society believes that if we can get the boys and girls interested in humane work that there will be less of the crime wave in the future. All of these essays are on KINDNESS TO ANIMALS, OLD PEOPLE AND CHILDREN.

5. PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES, ETC.

The supplies are purchased by this office from the Board of Control. I am not sure whether there is any law to cover this point, but we believe it is a good thing and have availed ourselves of the privilege. I might just mention one instance in the buying of a typewriter desk. We went to a certain firm and got their lowest bid, then we went to the Board of Control and through them got the same desk and saved over \$20.00.

WIN-7.

9/13/23

6. ACTIVITIES OF DEPARTMENT DUPLICATED.

There are no duplications from our department with any other. There is so much to be done along the lines of humane work that there is no chance for duplications. That is clearly proven by the number of cases that have been handled during the last few years. There has been on an average of a case a day involving over 1500 animals a year, over 500 children and over 200 adults, including old people that have been neglected and in a great many instances by their own children. The cruelty in the shipment of poultry may seem small in the eyes of the average man and woman, but we have found a great deal of cruelty practiced; the same way with horses working on the roads. When we tell you gentlemen that we have found horses with the matter running out from under the collars, you could hardly believe it.

In addition to what we have furnished here, we will be very glad to go before your committee at any time, bring along a list of cases that we have investigated and helped, give you the names, addresses and location of every case that we have looked after. In other words, we are at the committee's service for anything we can furnish you.

Respectfully submitted,

SFF/B

SAM. F. FULLERTON, EXEC. AGT.

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STATE IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

1. HISTORY OF DEPARTMENT. The State Board of Immigration was created by an act of the Legislature of 1907. The law is now found in Chapter 267, General Laws 1907, and reads as follows:

"Be it enacted by the legislature of the State of Minnesota:

"Board of Immigration created. Section 1. A board to be known as the Minnesota State Board of Immigration is hereby created.

"Membership - how composed. Section 2. The said board shall be composed of five members. The governor, auditor of state, and secretary of state shall be ex-officio members. The other two members shall be chosen by the three ex-officio members aforesaid. The term of office of said appointed members shall be two years and until their respective successors shall have been duly chosen and qualified, and they shall serve without any compensation whatsoever. Each member of the board shall be a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of the State of Minnesota and a qualified elector. The governor shall, ex-officio, be chairman of said board.

"Commissioner of Immigration - tenure, duties, bond. Section 3. The said Board of Immigration shall appoint a qualified elector of this state to be the general executive agent of said board, and such agent shall be officially known and styled, Commissioner of Immigration. The said Commissioner of Immigration shall hold office during the pleasure of said board, shall receive such compensation as said board shall determine, and shall perform such function as said board may designate. Before entrance upon the duties of his office, the Commissioner of Immigration shall make and subscribe an oath of office in the usual form and shall execute and deliver to the governor a bond to the State of Minnesota, in the sum of ten thousand (\$10,000) dollars, with sufficient sureties, to be approved by said board, conditional upon the honest and faithful performance of his duties as such commissioner. The said board shall also employ such other servants and agents as in the judgment of said board shall be necessary, and shall define the duties, terms of service and compensation of the persons so employed.

"Board to be provided with an office. Section 4. The Minnesota State Board of Immigration shall be provided with an office and suitable furniture and stationery at the expense of the state.

"Duties of board. Section 5. The duties of said Board of Immigration, so far as practicable, shall be to collect and arrange statistics and other information in reference to the lands and general and special resources of the State of Minnesota, and the advantages of this state as a place of residence; to spread knowledge of the same throughout the civilized world by correspondence, by messengers, and public lectures and by all forms of legitimate advertising; to facilitate the immigration of such persons of good moral character as may desire a change of domicile, and to answer all inquiries from persons residing within or without the state, upon the subjects aforesaid. At

each session of the legislature, the board shall make a report of all its transactions during the biennial period next preceding the first day of such session.

"Section 6. The Minnesota State Board of Immigration shall, in addition to the performance of the duties hereinbefore described, cooperate as far as practicable, with the state land commissioner in and about the advertising and disposal of public lands.

"Section 7. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

"Approved. April 20, 1907."

The above law has never been amended.

Attempts have been made at several of the sessions during the past eight years to

(A) increase the scope of the department by adding an industrial division.

(B) By adding a division to encourage tourist traffic.

(C) By consolidating the department with the State Agricultural Department.

None of these proposed bills have passed either branch of the legislature. At the 1923 session a bill was introduced abolishing this department and transferring the duties thereof to the Department of Agriculture. No action was taken on this bill. At the same session another measure was introduced abolishing the Minnesota Lands and Lakes Attraction Board and the State Immigration Department and providing for the formation of a new department to take over both activities. This bill also failed of passage.

2. WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT. The organization and functions of the department are plainly stated in the creative act. The work of the department is not alone confined to spreading knowledge of the varied resources of the State of Minnesota for the purpose of inducing settlers to enter on our vacant lands, but much attention has been paid, particularly during the past three years, to properly guiding prospective settlers and guarding against impositions on the part of unscrupulous land dealers. Every effort has been made to properly select and encourage only such settlers as have every prospect of developing into worthy and prosperous citizens of the state. As a result of this policy the new settlers locating in Minnesota during the years 1921 and 1922, were on the whole of a much more desirable class than those who were attracted to this state under the old hit-and-miss policy. Instead of encouraging each and every prospective settler who applied for literature and information as has been customary, an effort is now made to determine first of all whether or not the applicant is worthy and possesses the necessary means to carry out his proposed operations. In this way the number of failures among the new settlers has been greatly reduced.

The Department has, during the past three years, actively cooperated with the Commercial Clubs, Farmers' Clubs, and other local organizations throughout the state interested in the development of their respective communities in particular and the state as a whole, with the result that more effective work along this line has been done than ever before. These local organizations recognize the fact that a permanent settler is a valuable asset to both the community and the state and that there is no more effective way of reducing taxation than by increasing the value of the land and multiplying the number of taxpayers. This applies particularly to the counties of Western Minnesota where the large farms must be cut into numerous smaller ones before they can be profitably operated, as well as to many counties in Northern Minnesota, where the large amount of vacant land paying but a small amount of taxes and heavy holdings of state land on which no taxes whatever are paid, throw a heavy burden of taxation on the limited number of actual settlers in those particular counties.

During the past biennium 20,000 inquiries have been received from prospective settlers who have become interested in Minnesota and each and every one of these received personal attention on the part of this department. Over 20,000 letters were written and thousands of maps, booklets, and other literature giving the desired information were mailed out. During that period 4,421 new settlers located in the various counties in the state according to the records on file in this office. Undoubtedly others have come to Minnesota that were neither directly or indirectly in touch with this office during that period.

3. OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES. The personnel of this department as at present constituted consists of Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, one clerk, and two stenographers, who are appointed and whose salaries are fixed by the Board, in accordance with the law creating the department. The salary of the Commissioner is fixed at \$4,000 per annum, Assistant Commissioner \$2900 per annum, clerk \$1800 per annum, head stenographer \$1500 per annum, second stenographer \$1280 per annum.

4. RECEIPTS. Except for some minor items, such as subscription to Weekly Bulletin, this department has no other income or earnings aside from the appropriation fixed by the legislature. This amount had been set at \$25,000 per annum and was cut in 1921 to \$18,000 per annum, at which figure it was left by the last session of the legislature.

5. SUPPLIES. The purchase of supplies and other necessities of the department are practically all made through the office of the state printer and the state board of control.

6. DUPLICATION OF EFFORT. There is no actual duplication of the activities or functions of this department by any other state department unless it be that of the Minnesota Lands and Lakes Attraction Board, a semi-public agency devoted to attracting tourists to the state, which is in part supported by legislative appropriation. It is quite probable that a substantial saving could be effected by combining the state development work now being done by the Immigration Department with the tourist attraction work now done by the Minnesota Lands and Lakes Attraction Board.

July 28, 1923.

N. J. Holmberg, Commissioner
Department of Agriculture,
State Capitol,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dear Mr. Holmberg:

The Interim Committee on the Investigation of State Departments, created by the House of Representatives at the last session, voted at its last meeting to ask the various departments of state government to furnish information on the following points:

1. A brief history of the department; references to the statute creating same, and any acts in repeal or amendment thereof and to any bills relating to the department proposed or introduced providing for the elimination, consolidation or re-organization thereof either wholly or in part.
2. The organization, functions, field of activities and work of the department.
3. The number of officers, employees, agents and appointees therein; how appointed or removed, the nature of their duties, their salaries and how the same are fixed; whether under Civil Service or not, and if so, to what extent and reference to the laws governing the same for the department.
4. A comparative statement of the department's receipts, income, earnings and the source thereof, and its expenditures and the nature thereof in a general way for each year during the past ten years and the reasons for each year during the past ten years and the reasons for any increases or decreases from year to year.
5. The purchase of supplies and other purchases, how and by or through whom and pursuant to what law or laws made.
6. What activities or functions of your department, if any, are duplicated in any other department of departments and to what extent?

Would you be kind enough to furnish the above information together with any other facts, suggestions or data which you may deem helpful to the Committee in its investigation?

The Committee also voted to hold public hearings at the State Capitol in connection with its investigation commencing early in the fall. It will be helpful, therefore, if you will have your information in the hands of the members of the Committee not later than September 15, 1923, if possible, in order that they may have time to acquaint themselves with it prior to the hearings. For this purpose five copies will be needed.

Yours very truly,

W. I. Norton
Secretary

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UNDEVELOPED LAND CLASSIFICATION
STATE TEST MILL

Mr. Norton

N. J. HOLMBERG
COMMISSIONER

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
STATE CAPITOL

SAINT PAUL
September 19th, 1923.

W. I. Norton, Secretary,
Interim Committee, Investigation St. Depts.,
323 Metropolitan Bank Building,
Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Dear Mr. Norton:-

Replying to your inquiry of July 28th relative to the organization work of this Department, permit me to reply numbering my answers according to the number index of your questions.

No. 1 The Department was organized by act of the Legislature of 1919, Chapter 444, amended by Chapter 78 of the session laws of 1921, and still further amended in Chapter 261, session laws of 1923.

The duties imposed upon the Commissioner are largely those pertaining to co-operative organization and marketing, including cold storage regulation. See Chapter 57, special session laws 1919, amended by Chapter 310, session laws 1921, and Chapter 233, session laws 1923.

The amendments made to the act creating the Department have been constructive and intended to broaden its activities or to simplify the operation of regulatory work under charge of the Commissioner.

The Act of 1921, Chapter 78, placed so many activities in one measure that it was thought best by the 1923 legislature to pass a creative act, Chapter 261, relating merely to the organization of the Department, and separate the marketing activities from it. See Chapter 254, known as the Wholesale Dealers' Act; also the Produce Warehouse Act, Chapter 270, session laws of 1923.

The special session of 1919 empowered the Commissioner to make investigations. Under this act the Commissioner in 1919 made an investigation into the high cost of living, covering the following commodities:

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- a. Production, Distribution and Prices of Milk.
- b. Costs and Profits Involved in the Handling of Sugar.
- c. Fuel Situation in Minnesota.
- d. Production, Distribution and Prices of Bread.
- e. Cost of Clothing.
- f. Trade Practices and Profits Involved in the Manufacture and Sale of Building Material.
- g. Farm Machinery Business in Minnesota.
- h. Marketing Problems of Minnesota Farmers.
- i. Housing and Rental Situation in Minnesota.
- j. Laundry Investigation.
- k. Ice Cream Investigation.

This act is still in force and has recently been invoked by the Governor in requesting the examination of the profits in the gasoline trade.

The auditing work of the Department was authorized under Chapter 47, session laws of 1921, amended by Chapter 284, 1923.

This act requires the formulation of uniform systems of accounting for co-operative associations and provides an accounting service on a cost basis to audit the records and accounts of such associations and otherwise assist them in making out income tax returns; and applications for exemption under the Federal revenue act and also preparation of claims for refund of income and capital stock taxes paid.

The special session of 1919, Chapter 38, provided for the construction of the State Testing Mill under the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, and Chapter 156, laws of 1921, transferred the administration of the law to the Commissioner of Agriculture.

The Farm Census was provided for in Chapter 444, regular session, 1919.

In addition the Commissioner is charged with the administration of the following laws:

- a. Potato Seed Certification Law, Chapter 104, Laws 1921.
- b. Noxious Weeds, Chapter 318, Laws 1921.
- c. Development, Agricultural Resources of the State by Colonization, Chapter 330, Laws 1921.

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- d. Transferring Powers of State Entomologist and State Nursery Inspector to Commissioner of Agriculture, Chapter 476, Laws 1921.
- e. Sale of Agricultural Seeds, Chapter 480, Laws 1921.
- f. Determining Cost of Producing Farm Commodities, Chapter 491, Laws 1921.
- g. Barberry Eradication, Chapter 81, Laws 1919.
- h. Classification of Undeveloped Lands, Section 19, Chapter 510, Laws 1921.

No. 2 The Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner are recognized in the law creating the Department; all others connected with the Department are employees charged by the Commissioner with certain detail duties and responsible to him for all acts pertaining to their work. For convenience of operation, the activity of the Department is departmentalized; the Director of Markets having charge in general of all marketing activities and the enforcement of the acts relating thereto, as the Wholesale Dealers', Produce Warehouse and Cold Storage.

The accounting and auditing work is under charge of the Director of Accounting.

The Director of Accounting assists co-operative associations in establishing proper systems of bookkeeping or in straightening out their accounts in case of necessity. The essential part of his work is to place co-operative concerns on a firm basis so far as business practices are concerned.

The work of co-operative organization is in charge of the Deputy Commissioner.

During the four years of life of this Department it has developed plans for the organization among commodity lines of marketing the co-operative selling of potatoes and butter; has assisted in the organization and re-organization of a large number of co-operative creameries, elevators, live stock shipping associations, potato marketing associations etc.

The Experimental Mill is under the direction of a Director of Experimental Work.

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The supervision of the Noxious Weeds Act is in charge of an employee devoting his entire time to that purpose. The old laws were repealed in 1921 and Chapter 320 substituted. The act was again changed, Chapter 318, session laws of 1923 replacing Chapter 320.

The supervision of the crop reporting work is in charge of a Statistician, and is co-operative with the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The work of the Department is three-fold - regulatory to the extent of enforcing the laws placed under charge of the Commissioner; investigational as in the work done by the State Experimental Mill; and promotive as in assistance given by the Director of Accounting, or the co-operative assistance rendered under the direction of the Deputy Commissioner.

The scope of this work is as wide as the interests of agriculture in the state of Minnesota. The ramifying interests of agriculture extending as they do into all lines of business activity make the Commissioner of Agriculture a sort of "go-between", connecting the farmer with the banker, with the business man, with the railroads - with each and every business activity that affects farming, favorably or otherwise.

The nature of the work cannot be outlined in any reasonably brief statement. Whatever business problem presents itself for solution is a job for the Commissioner provided he is able to assist in securing a better understanding between the farmer and his interests and the interest of others in or without of the state. Essentially the job of the Commissioner is to promote the well being of agriculture by any and all legitimate means.

No. 3 The total number of employees at present in the pay of the State, under direction of the Commissioner is 56. These are divided as follows:

Commissioner.....\$4500
Deputy Commissioner..... 4000

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GENERAL ADMINISTRATION:

Chief Clerk.....	\$2400
Clerk.....	1500
Stenographer.....	1500
Stenographer.....	1080
Stenographer.....	1080

MARKETING DIVISION:

Director.....	4000
Chief Inspector.....	3000
Market Reporter.....	3000
Inspector, in charge - Duluth.....	2400
Inspector.....	2100
Inspector.....	1500
Stenographer & Clerk.....	1500
Stenographer.....	1320

AUDITING DIVISION:

Director.....	4000
Auditor.....	3000
Auditor.....	2400
Auditor.....	2100
Stenographer.....	1440

WEED CONTROL:

Special Assistant.....	3600
Inspector.....	150
(per month)	
Stenographer.....	1380

NURSERY INSPECTION:

Entomologist.....	1892
(part pay. See paragraph below)	
Asst. Entomologist.....	2040
Clerk.....	1080
Stenographer.....	900

SEED POTATO CERTIFICATION:

Chief Inspector.....	3000
Inspector.....	175 per mo.
Inspector.....	175 " "
Stenographer.....	1080

SEED TEST LABORATORY:

Analyst.....	850
Asst. Analyst.....	800
Laboratory Asst.....	1200

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BARBERRY ERADICATION:

Scout.....\$ 150
per month and auto mileage.

STATE TEST MILL:

Director..... 2250
(part pay. See paragraph below)
Chemist..... 1800
Superintendent..... 2700
Miller..... 1750
Sacker..... 1650
Watchman..... 1200

CROP STATISTICS:

Stenographer..... 1320
Clerk..... 960
Clerk..... 960

UNDEVELOPED LAND CLASSIFICATION:

Assistants..... 175
per month and auto mileage.

The employees above mentioned are employed on the basis of fitness for the duties given them and are practically, though not in official form under civil service rules. The salaries are fixed by the Commissioner. In some instances the salaries are paid only in part by the State Department of Agriculture. The other part is being paid from co-operating Departments.

The nature of their duties is indicated in the outline above given, referring to the work of the Department. Each and every employee is directly responsible in law to the Commissioner and in practice to the Chief of that Division under which he or she may be working. This system has resulted so far in a good degree of efficiency in the conduct of the work of the Department.

No. 4 Please note exhibit "A" appended.

No. 5 Supplies and other necessary purchases are made on the order of the Commissioner thru the State Board of Control.

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No. 6 The powers of the Commissioner in nearly every instance run parallel to, but do not overlap those of other departments, except where indicated. In the promotive field, the Extension Division of the University Department of Agriculture occupies much the same ground as that occupied by the Commissioner. An attempt to divide the work between the State Department of Agriculture and the University Department of Agriculture was made in Section 2, Chapter 261, session laws of 1923:

"It shall be the duty of the Minnesota State Department of Agriculture and the Minnesota University Department of Agriculture to co-operate in all ways that may be beneficial to the agricultural interests of the state. It is the intent of this act that police and organizational powers in reference to agriculture shall be exercised by the State Department of Agriculture and that the University Department of Agriculture shall retain its present powers and duties relating to obtaining and disseminating agricultural information and conducting agricultural research, and shall retain custody of scientific collections."

In practice there is a good working agreement between these two departments. Duplication of expense and effort is avoided wherever possible. The agency nearest to the situation does the work, and both Departments are actively engaged in the promotion of co-operation.

The Railroad and Warehouse Commission establishes grades and makes inspections on grain, hay, straw and live stock; the Commissioner of Agriculture establishes grades on all other products from the farm or dairy and apiary. This creates a slight over-lapping with the powers of the Dairy and Food Commissioner, who is empowered to make inspections on various products as butter and eggs. The purpose of these inspections, however, differ from those made by the Commissioner. The Commissioner inspects for commercial quality and with a view of facilitating purchase and sale; the Dairy and Food Department inspects with a view to sanitation. In some instances as in the case of eggs or poultry or veal found in bad condition a double inspection results.

Very truly yours,

N. J. Holmberg
Commissioner.

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STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Statement Income & Expenditures.

	Year Ending June 30th, 1919	Year Ending June 30th, 1920	Year Ending June 30th, 1921
Appropriation	\$10,000.00	\$35,000.00	\$25,000.00
Bel. Previous Yr.		8,245.59	13,733.55
Sp. Cr. A/C Adjustment		49.35	
" " " Refund RA Fare			48.89
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$43,294.94	\$38,782.44
<u>Expenditures</u>			
Salaries	\$1,175.00	\$20,401.42	\$31,000.12
Travel	76.96	2,811.04	2,757.03
Postage	50.00	1,026.00	592.50
Stationery & Supply	74.81	2,606.41	681.15
Furniture & Equipment	366.64	1,467.28	1,416.16
Misc. Equipment	11.00	508.61	284.75
Mileage A/c Hearings		126.78	
Telegraph & Tel.		495.90	284.26
Light & Water		25.00	39.00
Printing & Adv.		306.72	1,234.08
Tel. Expense & Drayage		1.75	156.11
Reps. Typewriters		43.50	60.33
	\$1,744.41	\$29,561.39	\$38,710.49
Fees Collected and Remitted for Credit General Rev. Fund			
Commission Merchant License		\$304.00	144.00
Cold Storage License		1,250.00	1,400.00
" " " Placards			29.00

STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Statement Income and Expenditures.

Maintenance	Year Ending June 30th, 1922.	Year Ending June 30th, 1923.
Appropriation	\$24,000.00	\$24,000.00
Balance Previous Year	71.95	14.53
		<u>\$22,024.53</u>
	<u>\$24,071.95</u>	
<u>Expenditures</u>		
Salaries Regular Force	\$24,057.42	\$23,579.77
Balance	14.53	434.75
		<u>\$23,996.50</u>
<u>COMMITTEE</u>		
APPROPRIATION	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
BALANCE PREVIOUS YEAR		5,112.90
Cr. a/c Refund RR Fare	109.29	5.75
Cr. a/c Refund State Fair Expense		879.85
	<u>\$20,109.29</u>	<u>\$25,996.50</u>
<u>Expenditures</u>		
Salaries Special Force	\$6,283.50	\$15,258.60
Travel	3,297.07	3,417.82
Mileage a/c Witness	27.08	
Telephone & Telegraph	501.97	618.83
Light & Water	38.50	301.67
Printing and Advertising	1,068.71	1,061.80
Postage	788.00	657.25
Stationery & Office Supplies	1,998.85	1,460.10
Furniture & Equipment	913.29	580.56
Reprs. Typewriters	24.47	100.40
Misc. Expense	98.95	1,347.14
	<u>\$14,056.39</u>	<u>\$24,704.22</u>
Balance	5,112.90	1,292.28
<u>ANNUITY CO-OPERATIVE</u>		
Appropriation	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
Balance Previous Year		15.94
Collections for Audits		2,853.47
		<u>\$12,869.41</u>
<u>Expenditures</u>		
Salaries	\$7,623.91	\$10,029.79
Travel	1,573.56	2,056.87
Printing & Advertising	5.37	59.80
Freight Express & Drayage	2.84	3.84
Postage	100.00	100.00
Stationery & Office Supply	377.79	473.08
Furniture & Equipment	283.09	137.41
Misc. Expense	10.50	5.50
	<u>\$9,984.06</u>	<u>\$12,866.29</u>
Balance	15.94	3.12

STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Statement I^Ncome & Expenditures.

POTATO GRADING

	Year Ending June 30th, 1922	Year Ending June 30th, 1923.
Appropriation	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
Bal. from Last Year		3,783.35
Gr. A/G Refunds RR. Fare		95.19
		<u>\$13,878.54</u>
Salaries	\$5,083.04	10,953.43
Travel	944.03	1,111.65
Printing & Advertising	9.25	215.60
Telephone & Telegraph	6.95	417.35
Stationery & Supplies	44.56	214.70
Furniture & Equipment	128.82	308.07
Misc. Expense		649.48
	<u>\$8,216.65</u>	<u>\$13,860.28</u>
Balance	3,783.35	18.26

UNDEVELOPED LAND CLASSIFICATION

Appropriation	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
Refund Mileage U.S. BUREAU	293.93	
Bal. from last year		37.07
	<u>\$5,293.93</u>	<u>\$5,037.07</u>

Expenditures.

Salaries	\$3,742.33	\$3,509.00
Travel	1,172.51	1,088.39
Stationery & Supplies	79.15	127.20
Furniture & Equipment	113.56	
Repairs Automobile	100.00	15.27
Miscellaneous	49.31	6.58
Printing & Advertising		
	<u>\$5,256.86</u>	<u>\$4,746.44</u>
Balance	37.07	290.63

SEED POTATO CERTIFICATION

Balances Tfd. from Previous Yr.	\$1,918.07	\$215.08
Fees Collected & Remitted	6,461.35	4,957.09
	<u>\$8,379.42</u>	<u>\$5,172.17</u>

Expenditures

Salaries	\$4,607.50	\$2,994.34
Travel	2,813.44	1,711.71
Telephone & Telegraph	30.30	17.89
Printing & Advertising	70.42	
Frt. Expense & Drayage	112.19	20.71
Stationery & Supplies	434.87	271.71
Postage	70.00	65.00
Furniture & Equipment	6.75	
Miscellaneous	18.87	28.49
	<u>\$8,164.34</u>	<u>\$5,109.85</u>
Balance	215.08	62.32

STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Statement of Income and Expenditures

NOXIOUS WEEDS CONTROL.

	Year Ending June 30th, 1922.	Year Ending June 30th, 1923.
Appropriation	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00
Cr. a/c Sale Bulletins	9.25	1,860.86
Bal. from last year		
	<u>\$15,009.25</u>	<u>\$16,860.86</u>

Expenditures

Salaries	\$7,316.39	\$8,283.50
Travel	3,584.41	4,466.21
Ext. Express & Delivery	3.05	40
Printing & Advertising	537.17	280.94
Stationery and Supplies	938.08	309.32
Postage	484.50	500.00
Furniture and Equipment	276.28	35.35
Miscellaneous Expense	7.50	5.64
	<u>\$13,148.38</u>	<u>\$13,880.36</u>
Balance	1,860.86	2,980.50

HARVEST BRADICATION

Appropriation	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
Expenditures		
Salaries	\$12,588.72	\$14,682.47
Travel	7,345.59	4,882.75
Printing & Advertising	66.00	25.50
	<u>\$19,999.31</u>	<u>\$19,510.72</u>
Balance	.69	489.28

NURSERY INSPECTION

Appropriation	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
Cr. a/c fees collected	570.00	575.08
Bal. from last year	.80	265.56
	<u>\$5,570.80</u>	<u>\$5,840.64</u>

Expenditures

Salaries	\$4,033.14	\$4,064.62
Travel	1,062.93	1,036.19
Telephone & Telegraph	94.09	116.42
Printing & Advertising	68.24	11.94
Ext. and Express	7.04	40.55
Stationery & Supplies	26.15	28.94
Misc. Expense	17.05	96.98
Postage		
	<u>\$5,305.24</u>	<u>\$5,395.68</u>
Balance	265.56	444.91

STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Statement Income & Expenditures.

SEED TESTING		Year Ending June 30th, 1922.	Year Ending June 30th, 1923.
Appropriation		\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
Bal. Previous Year			1,124.02
			<u>\$6,124.02</u>
<u>Expenditures</u>			
Salaries	\$3,452.14		170.96
Travel			52.00
Postage	75.00		137.50
Stationery & Supplies	281.74		11.29
Furniture & Equipment	62.10		62.90
Misc. Expense.	5.00		
		<u>\$2,875.98</u>	<u>\$5,009.96</u>
Balance		\$1,124.02	\$1,034.06
STATE TEST MILL - INSTALL. MACHINERY			
APPROPRIATION		\$50,000.00	
<u>Expenditures</u>			
Contracts for Machinery and Labor.		<u>49,999.83</u>	
		<u>17</u>	
State Test Mill - Revolving			
Appropriation		25,000.00	284.87
Balance from last year			\$154,267.24
Gr. a/c Flour & Feed sold		<u>96,068.93</u>	<u>2154,388.31</u>
		<u>\$121,068.93</u>	
<u>Expenditures</u>			
Salaries	\$13,961.71		13,719.59
Grain Processed	69,420.03		130,076.66
Hedging "L" as	1,539.01		51.74
Power	3,401.62		5,131.56
Electric Light	104.99		189.05
Fuel	671.43		767.70
Oil, Waste, Lub.	104.43		25.54
Sacks Cord Taps etc.	5,594.52		6,961.41
Weight on Shipments	1,604.06		1,127.45
Weighing	25.83		41.09
Repairs & Replacements	517.07		245.46
Printing & Adv.	3.00		15.33
Postage	4.90		
Stationery & Supply	598.33		208.00
Telephone & Telegraph	131.10		137.65
New Machinery & Betterments	1,520.22		939.01
Laboratory Expense	941.83		667.35
Misc Expense	202.55		186.30
		<u>\$120,764.36</u>	<u>150,916.42</u>
Bal.		284.87	4,673.39

STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTIONS

	Credited to General Revenue Fund	
	Year Ending June 30th, 1922.	Year Ending June 30th, 1923.
Commission Merchants License	\$572.00	\$1,318.00
Cold Storage Plantards	529.55	380.00
" " Licenses	1,550.00	1,450.00
Miscellaneous Inspections	1,665.95	6,143.75
Admitting Co-operative	3,813.61	5,497.37
	<hr/> \$8,231.11	<hr/> \$14,789.12

Commission Merchants License
Cold Storage Plantards
" " Licenses
Miscellaneous Inspections
Admitting Co-operative