

For new machinery.....	1,000
For improving factory.....	250
For teams and wagons.....	600
	\$3,750

The care of the unfortunate is one of the paramount duties of the State. In the State Insane Asylum at Provo we have an institution which, while not possessed of all the modern improvements incident to many of the lavishly conducted hospitals for the insane to be found in the Eastern States, nevertheless satisfactorily fills our present wants. The present management has striven to increase the discipline of the asylum, to exercise greater interest and solicitude for the patients, to promote greater neatness and cleanliness and better sanitary conditions for the patients, and to minimize expenses to the lowest possible limit. In each of these laudable undertakings, it is my belief that during the year unmistakable progress has been made. The average daily cash cost for each patient for care and treatment for the year was 32 1/7 cents, a reduction from the cost of the preceding year of about six cents per capita, and the lowest figure yet reached in the history of the asylum. This gratifying result may be ascribed to several causes: increased number of patients treated, reductions in salaries of officers, increased yield from farm, garden, orchard and dairy, greater care in the purchase of supplies, and effective changes in the heating apparatus. The cost of fuel has always been an enormous item in the maintenance of the asylum and will continue to be, yet the management has succeeded, by the introduction of traps and other devices, changes in location of radiators, alterations in the air ducts and in the grate bars underneath the boilers, enabling the use of slack instead of lump coal, to produce a saving of over fifty per cent in the item of fuel, and the wards are all comfortable in the coldest weather, whereas formerly some of them were not. A few necessary improvements, heretofore authorized by the Legislature, were made during the year. The airing courts, wherein patients can enjoy the sunlight and mild exercise, are in process of completion, a new ice house has been built, and a new, new fence in front of the grounds erected. An aim of the management has been to keep the patients employed as much as possible, although experience has demonstrated that but little of the work of the patients is of any permanent profit, the benefits therefrom resulting rather to the patients than to the asylum. Summarizing the needs for the ensuing two years, the board suggests the following:

Care and maintenance.....	\$86,909
New hot water boiler.....	500
Vault for records.....	1,000
Insurance on building.....	3,900
Total.....	\$92,869

I recommend the appropriation of this amount and that the unused balance in the treasury of the asylum be ordered back into the State treasury.

Owing to insufficient provisions of the military code to compel attendance to drills and other military duties, to a woful deficiency in armory facilities, and to a general lack of public recognition and encouragement, I regret to say the National Guard of Utah has deteriorated during the year. One of the three troops of cavalry has been mustered out of the service, having fallen below the standard of efficiency. Of the sixteen companies of infantry, four will doubtless soon be mustered out of the service. Before another year the terms of enlistment of the various organizations will have expired, and, unless greater financial aid is extended to the Guard, it is in danger of disintegration. The Constitution of the State requires that the Legislature shall

provide by law for the organization, equipment and discipline of the militia. If we are to have a militia at all, we ought to have a good one. Though the reputation of the people of Utah is peaceable and peace-loving, and the riots and insurrections which have occurred in other states are practically unknown here, nevertheless, experience has demonstrated that it is a wise and prudent policy for each state to keep in constant readiness for action a well equipped and well trained militia. The mission of a militia is not only to suppress organized opposition to law, but the fact of its existence acts as a preventive of riot and disorder, and therein lies an essential part of its value to the State. It would not be good economy to drain the financial resources by maintaining a large standing army, and such a proposition is not contemplated. In this State the organization is not large and its requirements may be easily met. The Guard is composed of young men for the most part, who have enlisted from patriotic motives and who, in any case of call to arms, would render the State efficient service. Such devotion to public interests should be appreciated by the public and by you. No encouragement that could be extended to the Guard and no disciplining that could be imparted, would be productive of such beneficial results as to provide for an annual encampment. This was demonstrated last summer when, by volunteering their time and with the aid given by citizens, six companies of infantry and the first battery were enabled to have short encampments. The benefits derived therefrom were more decided than all the rest of their drilling. If it should be determined by you that an encampment may be had this year in connection with the celebration of Utah's Pioneer Jubilee or otherwise, I am satisfied that it would hold the organization together and awaken a new life and hope in the Guard that could be accomplished in no other way. It is my earnest desire that you will not permit this important adjunct to the executive power of this State to go into decay. A well organized militia is the custodian of the lives and liberty of the citizens. If insurrection, the tyranny of mobs, conspiracies against personal and property rights, or invasion of a foreign foe should call it to the defense of the commonwealth, or to assist in maintaining the honor of our country and the glory of our flag, at the supreme moment it should never be found wanting. The body of the National Guard of Utah is ardent, spirited and loyal, and ever ready for unquestioning service. Its needs should be supplied. I recommend the appropriation of the following sums:

Necessary expenses of twelve companies of infantry and two troops of cavalry, at \$75 each per annum.....	\$2,100
Two batteries of artillery at \$100 each per annum.....	400
Signal corps.....	100
Rent of armory.....	1,200
Adjutant General's salary, \$300 per annum.....	1,000
Incidental expenses.....	2,000
Annual encampments, \$5,000 each year.....	10,000
Total.....	\$16,900

The Legislature, at its last session, provided for a commission of ten persons to conduct a semi-centennial celebration in 1897 of the fiftieth anniversary of the arrival of the Utah Pioneers, and appropriated five thousand dollars to defray the expenses of said commission and to aid in the celebration. That commission, acting with commendable enterprise, recently resolved to hold a celebration in July of 1897, lasting five days, to cost not less than fifty thousand dollars. It is proposed that the celebration shall be of such a nature as to attract national attention, and the commission is relying

upon the patriotism of the public to support and render successful this ambitious undertaking. The entrance of the Utah Pioneers into the valley of the Great Salt Lake, considered in the light of the present after fifty years of advancement, was an event in the history of our State and in the civilization of western America of such importance that the people of the State will hail with joy the announcement of a celebration commensurate with the magnitude of the occasion. The commission will solicit subscriptions for the greater portion of the necessary funds, but will rely upon the Legislature for an additional appropriation of at least ten thousand dollars. In my judgment, it should not be shorn of a dollar of its expectation, and I earnestly recommend the appropriation of that amount.

Because of the late passage of the act (April 5th) creating a State board of horticulture, providing for the spraying of fruit trees and authorizing county commissioners to appoint fruit tree inspectors in their respective counties, much of the good work for the preservation of our fruit was lost the past year. It is reported also that the disastrous wind storm of September 18th, 1896, destroyed practically all the winter apples and pears, and made it impossible to estimate the real results of the year's work in ridding fruit of insect pests. The law itself is only a step in the right direction. The powers of the board of horticulture should be enlarged to include the dissemination of such useful knowledge as may have been acquired on the subject of orchard work, and more stringent provisions should be had for quarantine and inspection of imported nursery stock. I am credibly informed that during the year there were imported into this State eleven carloads of diseased young trees that were afterwards sold and scattered all over Utah and western Colorado. In Colorado the fact was made known to the authorities and the trees promptly condemned and destroyed, but no action was taken in Utah, our laws being impotent to deal with the matter. Many years ago, before the advent of the codling moth and the woolly aphis, Utah fruit was famous for its luscious flavor, and the yield, for a new country, was enormous. Endowed by nature with a superior soil and climate for fruit growing, we have since permitted most of our sister states to forge far ahead of us in this wealth producing industry. Utah in this respect may be likened to the shiftless farmer who loses his homestead while his neighbors become thrifty and independent. The spraying of orchards as a means of preserving fruit is not an experiment. It is a demonstrated fact. I ask you to consider this subject with the care its great importance demands, to provide such amendments to the present law and make such liberal appropriation as will resurrect, encourage and rehabilitate the Utah fruit industry.

It is gratifying that, after the severe trials of the past four years, consequent upon the reversal of national policies which previously had fostered the chief industries of the Rocky Mountain region, Utah, by reason of her marvelous resources and the wonderful conservatism of her people, emerges from the general havoc with less disaster to her business interests, less shrinkage of values and greater general prosperity than any of her sister states. Indeed it may be truly said that, during the past year, this State has made material advancement, especially in her mining industry. Although few of the silver mines and prospects have been able to survive the battle waged against the white metal by the allied money powers of two worlds, the yield of the old and well equipped silver mines of the State has materially increased, and gold mining, which mean-