



seems imperative that this power of assessment shall be given to one cen-tral board, which will thoroughly con-sider the rights of the state.

CARE OF PUBLIC FUNDS.

Dangers of Officials Using it to Theh Own Enrichment Pointed Out.

Own Enrichment Pointed Out. In my previous message to the leg-islature, I called attention to the fact that custodians of public funds are in some instances not paid a salary commensurate with the responsibilities of their work; and a temptation neces-sarily arises to make profit out of the use of the funds entrusted to their tare. I respectfully call your attention to the following provision of the con-situation of the state (Article XIII, sec-tion 8):

tion 8): "The making of profit out of public "The making of profit out of public monies, or using the same for any purpose not authorized by law, by any public officer, shall be deemed a fel-ony, and shall be punished as provided ony, and shall be punished as provided by law, but part of such punishment by law, but part of such punishment shall be disqualification to hold pub-

this explicit provision of the lic office." From this explicit provision of the From this explicit provision of the constitution, (though some way is doubtless found to evade it) you can see how great danger is incurred by a public officer in attempting to eke out an insufficient salary by making profit from the use of public monies. In view of these conditions, I repeat and emphasize the recommendation made in my previous message, that laws be enacted making strict regula-tions regarding the use of public mon-ties, and allowing to the custodians thereof sufficient compensation to render this manipulation of funds en-ties unecessary. I shall be pleas-ed to confer with your committees on this important matter.

the of the confer with your committees on this important matter. In this connection, I respectfully val your attention to the fact that under the present law the \$82,000 col-lected (as per report of state treas-urer, Dec. I, 1905) as interest on the reservoir fund, can not be lent out. It hes idle in the hands of the state treasurer. Yet with this fund (now treasurer. Yet with this fund (now treasurer. Yet with this fund (now over \$100,000) and other amounts use-less in its possession, the state last year was under the necessity of bor-rowing and paying interest on some tean 0.00

\$290,000. This fact further emphasizes the recommendation made above that the laws be amended so as to allow all public monies to be lent on approved security, and the interest used for the benefit of the state or the subdivisions to a which the funds below. to which the funds belong.

ENGINEER'S ESTIMATE.

Law Should be Amended to Prevent Collection Before Contracts Are Made

Under the present law, when side Under the present law, when sheevalk or sewer extension and other improvements are projected, in cities of the first and second class, it is pos-sible for the tax and the lien involved by it, to be based on the estimates furnished by the engineers. It ap-pears that the law should be amended so as to make it possible for the money to be collected only when the con-tracts are let, or the actual cost deter-mined. You are respectfully request. mined. You are respectfully request ed to give this subject consideration.

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

Recommends Establishment of a De partment of That Kind.

According to the report of the secre tary of state, ex-officio insurance com-missioner, there was in force in Utah at the close of the year 1905, insurance aggregating in round numbers \$116,000,000. This was divided into three general classes, as follows:

Accident and casualty......\$16,000,000 Life (in legal reserve compa-nies and one assessment

These totals do not include the large amount of insurance carried by citi-zens of Utah in the various fraternal

These figures indicate that a very arge insurance is carried in the state large insurance is carried in the state. Indeed, statistics show that the amount of insurance in Utah is larger, in pro-portion to its population, than in most of the states. This applies to both life and fre insurance. In nearly all the other states, the work of supervision of the states, the work of supervising and examining the insurance companies doing business therein is placed in the hands of an insurance commissioner, appointed for that express purpose, and required to devote all his time to the work. In Utah however, this work is required of a state official who has all he can do to perform the other labors attached to his office. It has been demonstrated, and is being emphasized avery day that and is being emphasized every day, that the secretary of state cannot possibly devote as much time to the supervision of insurance companies as the importance of the work demands. And it is out of the question for the state bank examiner to do it, as his time is fully occupied in the examination of the state banks banks. Yet there are particulars in which insurance companies should be careful-y supervised, and examined as often as thought advisable, in order that the rast interests represented in the figures I have just quoted, may be safe-suarded. Some of these particulars are solvency, equitable policy con-tracts, licensing of agents, unjust dis-timination provide policy concrimination, prompt payment of losses, unwholesome restrictions and techniautonoiceome restrictions and techni-cellics, rebating, misrepresentation of contracts, and many others. I am safe in saying that a loss of thousands of dollars is visited every year upon the dilzens of the state, from the various items enumorated above. Strict exam-ination and supervision would material-by reduce this is of the state. nation and supervision would material-ly reduce this loss. Of course, it is impossible to avoid it altogether. For the above reasons I would strong-Wurge that you enact legislation pro-viding for a department of insurance in the State of Utah. It should provide for the appointment of an insurance commissioner, whose duty it will be to give his entire time to the supervision of the companies doing business in the of the companies doing business in the state, including, if your judgment coin-tides with mine, building and loan asso-Cations not regularly under the superbe allowed a slary commensurate with the importance of his work, and should be chosen for his ability and fearless impartiality. I am confident that if your honorable body shall provide for each a department, the saving of ex-Such a department, the saving of ex-such a department, the saving of the Base and loss to the citizens of the Mate will more than counterbalance the Mate will more than counterbalance the apenaes attaching to the office. In this connection, I wish to recom-tend that certain changes be made in tend that certain changes be made in the existing insurance laws of the state. While I am not in favor of imposing reactious restrictions in restraint of trade, I do favor the requirement that every company doing business in Utah mall prove its solvency and its abili-fe meet its claims. I also favor the imposing of strict regulations actions to meet its claims. I also favor the imposing of strict regulations against relating and unjust discrimination by life insurance companies between per-sens of the same age and expectancy of life.

Hood's Pills Act on the liver and bowels, cure bil iousness, constipation, morning and sick headache, break up colds, relieve uncomfortable fullness after dinner. Painless cathartic. 25c. Peptiron Made by HOOD

Pills Ironize the blood, tone the stomach, aid digestion, and give restful sleep. Especially bene-ficial in nervousness and anemia. Cho-colate-coated, pieasant to take. Two izes: 50c. and \$1. Druggists or mail. C. I. HOOD CO., Lowell, Mass.

panies, whose agents pay a state li-cense, but are compelled to travel in prosecution of their business from city to city, each town or city having the right to exact a license for business done therein. In many cases these local licenses are very much higher than the state license. state license.

state license. I would recommend that the law be so amended as to give to the town or city the right to license agents of cor-porations only when it is established that they have not been licensed by the state. While I am desirous that the licensing power of the cities shall not be unduly curtailed. I do not favor this power being extended so as to form an insurmountable barrier to the extension of legitimate business

EDUCATION.

Growth Under Statehood Explained And Future Needs Set Forth.

Since Utah was admitted to state Since Utah was admitted to state-hood, its school property has trebled in value, and there has been a remark-uble increase in the expenditure of money per capita for chilidren of school age enrolled in the common schools. This per capita is now over \$21 per vear. There are still a num-ber of districts, however, where on account of small income from taxa-tion, pupils are deprived of the edu-cational advantages they are justly cational advantages they are justly entitled to. This deficiency was over-come in part by the last legislature al-lowing the state to render assistance districts with income too small fo of districts with income too small for efficient support; and a few districts took advantage of the offer of help. In this connection, it is suggested by the superintendent that it is not well the superimetry schools to suffer on account of too liberal support be-ing given to the higher institutions.

ing given to the higher institutions. Attention is called by the superin-tendent to the fact that in some dis-tricts the funds which belong exclu-sively to teachers' salary account are diverted by the trustees to other chan-nels. This practise is decreasing; but in his opinion it prevals enough to justify an amendment to the law pro-viding that amounts so diverted shall be deducted from the next annual apportlonment of state or county funds pportionment of state or county funds

apportionment of state or county funds to the offending district. At the recent election an amend-ment to the state constitution was adopted, giving the legislature power to pass laws allowing the use of state funds for local high schools. This is, in my opinion, a commendable action: but the power thus given to you should, I respectfully suggest, be used with great discretion and under the most carefully considered safeguards. Nin great discretion and under the most carefully considered safeguards. Local high schools are most desirable. So far as they can be fostered without infringing on the three mill tax, or injuring the institutions dependent upon the state for support, they should be helped. It is gratifying that dur-ing the next two years several districts be helped. It is gratifying that dur-ing the past two years several districts have erected high school buildings or laken other steps to build up this im-portant part of the public school work. In addition to the moral in-fluence these high schools will exert on the communities where they are es-tablished, they will have a great value as a means of training the young peo-

is a means of training the young peo-le in industrial lines, and furnishing profitable outlet for their activities.

a profitable outlet for their activities. In the superintendent's report at-tention is called to the wording of the mendment referred to, and sugges-tions are made as to the proper way for your honorable body to carry out its provisions. These items are re-ferred to you for consideration. The law passed by the last legisla-ture making the requirements of feachers somewhat higher than they were before, has resulted in greater competency. But it has made it dif-cult to secure teachers, especially for cult to secure teachers, especially for the districts where low salaries are ald and the school year is short. There is no denying the fact that the teachers' remuneration is low, consid-oring the responsibility of their posi-tion and the requirements made of them. And yet the revenues of the state are such that it is difficult to de-termine where the line shall be drawn between the educational demands of the state and its income. To your wis-dom this important question is refer-red, with the suggestion that the pub-lic schools form one of the most es-sential agencies for the industrial and moral improvement of the state There is no denying the fact that th statistics show that tuberculosis is n the increase in the United States. on the increase in the United States. Yet in India, where there are 400,-100,000 of people, poor and suffering from scarcity of good food and even of good water, the children are sin-gularly free from this disease. This is said to be due to the fact that daily exercises in deep breathing are re-quired of the pupils in the schools. Not only on account of tuberculosis, but sfrom the general standpoint of hygiene, I recommend that the school iaw of Utah be so amended as to re-quire this daily exercise both of pu-pils and of teachers. Suggestions are made by the super-intendent of amendments to the pres-ent law along the lines of county teachers' institutes, choice and care of taxt books, time of taking school census, the mill tax plan of support-ing educational institutions, and so forth. These questions are respect-fully submitted to you.

give this matter close consideration, from the standpoint of the great merit of the cause for which the money is asked, and also from the standpoint of the needs of other state institutions, and the condition of the finances. The elti-zens of the state naturally have great pride in its educational institutions; and if sufficient income could be se-cured, we should all be glad to grant to the schools ample provision for their needs. But a careful consideration of the revenues of the state is required. in order that appropriations may be

in order that appropriations may be kept within the lines of enforced econ-omy. It will be your province, in con-nection with this and other appropria-tions, to draw this line wherever your wisdom may dictate.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

It is Ably. Managed and Requests Appropriation of \$153,316. This important institution shows healthy growth during the past two years, notwithstanding the drawback healthy growth during the past two years, notwithstanding the drawback occasioned by the destruction of the mechanic arts building in September, 1905. A slight falling off in attendance was noticeable during that year, but it has been more than made up in the present school year. One of the deficits you will be asked to pass upon is that created with the consent of the board of examiners to reconstruct this build-ing.

Your attention is called to the pro vision in the Adams act, passed i 1906, requiring legislative assent to th purpose of the additional grants made therein. An act will necessarily be passed during your session, con-forming to the requirements of this

forming to the requirements of this act of Congress, and satisfying the technical details thereof. It is gratifying to note from the re-port of the board of trustees, that a greater development is being made each year in the technical courses for which the college was established. Agriculture, mechanic arts, and kindred subjects are attracting a rapidly increasing number of the young people who are privileged to attend the institution

The trustees present for your consid-eration reasons for the re-establishment of courses in engineering, as a part of the broad policy which has characterized the administration of the college in the past. Especial mention is made of irrigation engineering. This matter should receive careful consider ation, as a measure was passed by th last legislature, and approved by the executive, eliminating these courses from the Agricultural college curricu-lum. A number of other suggestions are made in the content content of the suggestions are made in the report, and you are respectfully referred to the document

The total amount of appropriation reauested for the next two years it \$153,316. This is exclusive of the \$78, 000 expected from other sources of in-It would seem that for the eff clent management of the college, the amount named is necessary. Yet the same clear judgment on your part is essential in determining the the state can afford to ray for the maintenance of this institution, as in the case of all other departments. You will observe that in this report, as in that of the regents of the university that of the regents of the university. higher salaries for heads of depart-ments and for the faculty in general

are suggested. INSTITUTE FOR AFFLICTED.

Conditions at the School for the Deaf. Dumb and Blind,

From the report of this institution, submitted herewith, it appears that the usual excellent work is being done, in behalf of this afflicted portion of the community. Evidence of the bene-fits attending the work of this school is seen every day in the reports reis seen every day in the reports re-ceived from former students who are in positions of usefulness and honor in various parts of the United States.

There has been a falling off in num-ber of students, during the past two years, on account of the establishment of a similar institution in Idaho, from which state a considerable numbe students were sent to our school in the past. This has caused a reduction in revenue, without a corresponding decrease in expense. In fact, an in-crease of home pupils has been noticeable.

I am pleased to note that the oral method of teaching the deaf pupils has almost entirely supplanted the sign method. It is very much more satis-factory. Practical work keeps pace pace with the purely intellectual, and these young people are being well fitted for the battle of life. The school has received favorable mention and dis-tinction wherever its exhibits have been placed; and one of the most gratfying evidences of the appreciation of its work, is the fact that the na-tional convention of instructors of the deaf is to be held in Ogden in 1908. The total amount asked for to sup-port the school during the next two years is \$85,750. Regarding the third item in the tabulated request of the trustees, I wish to explain that the severe wind storm which visited Og-den and other portions of the state on Oct. 21, 1906, blew down the chim-ney of the boiler house. It is being erected again, and the estimated cost of it is \$1,500. It will, of course, be necessary for you to appropriate this The total amount asked for to supnecessary for you to appropriate this amount, in addition to whatever funds you may set aside for the regular maintenance of the school.

stitution where they can be specially taught and treated. I am sure that your interest in all classes of the population of the state will prompt you to use your very best judgment in providing for this un-fortunate, and at present neglected, class of people class of people.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Increased Attendance and Big Wind Accounts for the Deficit.

The attendance in this institution has increased some 40 per cent in the past two years, and through this and other causes a deficit has be for building and general maintenance. The severe wind which occurred in October, 1906, necessitated repairs for which a deficit was allowed. To make these up, the board asks for a total of \$26,674.92.

\$26,674.92. On account of increased attendance and expense, and the need of additional land, buildings, books, and general improvements, it is estimated by the board that the amount required during the next two years will be greatly in excess of the sum used in the last two. The total amount asked for, excluding deficits, is \$34,000, less land grant fund. The reasons for each of these appropri-ations are given in the report, and are ations are given in the report, and are

respectfully submitted to you. The report names certain improve-ments in the management of the school, ments in the management of the school, effected in the past two years, as the installation of the printing plant, the publication of a school paper, the plac-ing of responsibilities upon inmates, and others. These are most commend-able. Suggestions are also made re-garding needed amendments to the law, and your attention is respectfully called and your attention is respectfully called

thereto. In connection with the management of the school, I consider the time op-portune to suggest in line with the of the school, I consider the time op-portune to suggest in line with the recommendations, that provision be made for the removal of the girl in-mates to a building to be provided, at such a distance from those occupied by the boys as to render communication between them immossible At present between them impossible. At present the two sexes are separated, but they occupy buildings so near each other that perfect isolation is out of the question.

As to whether this separation would make an additional board of management necessary, your judgment must determine. In my opinion the object could be accomplished with the present board, and without material increase of officers and employes. I shall be pleased to confer with your committees re-garding this important matter.

JUVENILE COURTS.

As the juvenile court law passed by

the last legislature has a bearing on the work of the industrial school, I consider it well to make a statement regarding its object and practical op-eration. The law is by no means per-fect, and many amendments to it may be necessary. Those who administer teet, and many amendments to it may be necessary. Those who administer the law have made and probably will make mistakes on account of the law being new. But on the whole I am convinced by a careful observation of the work of the juvenile courts that they are a power for good, and their influence in behalf of wayward youth may be almost unlimited. may be almost unlimited.

While a number of young people have been committed to the industrial school by these courts, a large number of boys who would sconer or later have found their way there have been turned from evil and placed under in-fluences through the Morris school fluences through the Morris school probation, and other agencies, by which their inherent goodness and use fulness are being brought into promi-nence. Therefore I think that by means of gradual improvements in the law and increased experience in its practical administration, it will become one of the most important agents for reclaiming wayward children and preventing many of them from becoming criminals.

BOARD OF CORRECTIONS.

Report Shows State Prison to be an Excellently Managed Institution.

The administration of the state prison during the past two years has been in every way satisfactory, and the institu-tion is in good condition. There have been no attempts at jail-breaking, and only one serious insurrection has oc-curred. This was met promptly and efficiently, and yet humanely, by War-den Pratt, and the lesson taught by his thorough treatment of the case will not soon be forgotical by those concerned or soon be forgotten by those concerned or by the other prisoners. The estimated needs of the state pris-

on for the next two years, including maintenance, gratuities, insurance, im-

estimated expenditure of \$9,000 is for a duplication of the building erected for men since the last legislature. This building is needed as much as the for-mer one. In this connection I would say that the sanitary condition of the women's lavatories, etc., is bad, and this proposed expenditure would reme-dy this evil. I urgently recommend that this appropriation be made.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Marked Improvement in Vital Statistics Over Two Years Ago.

report of the state board health shows untiring efforts in behalf of the people. As a result of these la-bors, the vital statistics of the state show a marked improvement over two

bors, the vital statistics of the state show a marked improvement over two years ago. There is a smaller per-centage of deaths, and less prevalence of contagious and infectious disases. There are some particulars in which further improvement should be secured in the near future. One is the more careful supervision of the dairy indus-try, and the more rigid inspection of sources of meat supply. Greater zeal on the part of the health officers would be very desirable, and the best way to secure it seems to be the allow-ing of a reasonable remuneration for their work. The condition of sanita-tion in the public schools needs careful supervision. I am informed that meas-ures for the corr tion of these defects will be proposed for your action. In my previous message I called ai-tention to the imperative necessity of providing a better water supply in towns and villages. I wish to empha-size this subject again, and to express my gratification at what has been done. Progress in this direction can not be too ranid. A course of instruction for the too

Progress in this direction can not be too rapid. A course of instruction for the schools is prepared, including sanita tion, hygiene, disease prevention, etc This is also worthy of your careful con

sideration. The federal laws on meat inspection. patent medicines, pure food, and kind-red subjects will serve as profitable models for your legislation, and it is most essential that state laws so vital to the health of the people shall be enacted. Regarding tuberculosis, which is becoming more prevalent all the time. becoming more prevalent all the time the suggesion is made, and I approve of it, that provision be made for a place of detention for those afflicted with this disease. It seems to be the only meth-

od of preventing its spread. I approve of any reasonable and ef-fectional measure for preserving the health of the people, and I commend matters to you for careful consideration

LAW OF MARRIAGE.

Governor is Anxions That it Shall Prevent First Cousins Wedding.

Pending the adoption of uniform have on marilage. I urge the amend-ment of the present law so as to pro-hibit the marriage of first cousins. This would be accomplished by the substitution of the word "fifth for "fourth" in line 2, Section 4211, Re-vised Statutes, 1898,

BOARD OF PHARMACY.

Since the previous report of this board was made, it has conducted 68 examinations. Of the 43 persons who succeeded in these examinations, 30 were entered as registered pharmacists, and 13 as assistant pharamacists The board is in good condition, and is doing efficient and commendable work

FISH AND GAME.

Annual Fee Proposed for Hunters and For Fishermen.

It is the opinion of experts on fish breeding that not enough attention is paid in Utah to the matter of fish hatcheries. There are enough streams and lanes in the state to furn sh althe fresh water fish needed for our food supply, if they were properly sound with fry, and if his halcheries were established at advantageous places, Among these can be named especially

Among these can be harmed especially Utah lake and Spring lake, both in Utah county. The first of these is par-ticularly adapted to the propagation of black bass; the second, of both black bass and trout. It has been recom-mended, and I approve the suggestion, that you authorize the establishment that you authorize the establishment of fish hatcheries at the two places named, and elsewhere if deemed advisable. In this connection it has been said

STATE COAL MINES.

Casualties in Them.

IN THE FOOD LINE.

Commissioner Asks for Deputy and an

Certain recommendations are made by

this officer, and I respectfully refer them to you for consideration; He asks for an increase in salary;

position

Increase in Salary.

In this connection it has been said that Utah lake, which produces fish to the value of only \$10,000 per year, could by being plentifully stocked with bass, be made to produce at least 10 times that amount. In addition, the improved

talled. And there is indisputable evi-dence that such adulteration is being carried on, espectially in cases which the present state law does not cover. I speak of maple syrup, olive oil, spices, extracts, jams, jellies, honey, baking powder, liquors, linseed oil and doubt-less other articles.

less other articles. In the case of liquors, the present law seems to make no provision for pro-hibiting the mixing of inferior with better brands, and the concoction being sold under the name and that the price of the high-grade ingredient. This also holds true of many or all of the other articles. It will be well for you other articles. to give careful consideration to this law, and so amend it that no article nmon consumption can be adul terated and foisted upon the public.

AS TO STATE FAIRS.

Suggestion That Name of D. A. & M. Society be Changed.

The Deseret Agricultural and Manuracturing society is reported as being in excellent condition. The most suc-cessful state fair in the history of the society was held in 1905, but owing to certain conditions, no fair was held in 1906. It is suggested that hereafter the fair be held biennially, and that the name of the society be changed to "Utah State Fair Association." I approve these recommendations. A re-quest is made for \$20,000 to complete the main building, which has lain in an unfinished condition for more than two years. I think this appropriation

an unfinished condition for more than two years. I think this appropriation should be made. The other requests of the directors are respectfully referred to you for final action. One of these is for an appropriation of \$500,000 for an inter-mountain fair in 1907. Certain other amounts are asked for, to be used in making improvements and providing for the runnig expenses of the associa-tion. Your close attention is asked to these items.

to these items.

STATE LAW LIBRARY.

According to the report of the state brarian, there have been added to the librarian, there have been added to the state law library during the biennium just past, nearly one thousand volumes bringing the total of books up to 11, 917. The value of this collection to the legal interests of the state is beyond computation.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

The report of the secretary of state shows that in the 23 months covered by it, fees collected in his office have materially increased over the preced-ing two years, amounting in all to \$123,431.44. The estimated needs of the office for the next two years, exclusive be made on work done hastily and in-considerately. For the carrying out of the present plans of the state engineer's office, ap-propriations aggregating\$17,140,exclusive of the eigineer's salary, will be re-quired. This does not include the inci-dental and additional work which will probably be called for. In order that the work on the Weber river system may be pushed forward and the law be fully tested by it, I strongly urge that the appropriations asked for be grant-ed. For certain differences still exist between the state and the farmers in-terested in the waters of the Weber, and the clearing away of these differ-ences awaits a full test of the law. office for the next two years, exclusive of the secretary's salary, total \$12,900. Recommendations are made by this officer, which are referred to else-where in this message, under such headings as "Insurance," "Medals for Indian War Veterans," "State Bank Examiner," "Revision of Statutes," etc. The information given by the secretary The information given by the secretary is very valuable, and you will find it of great assistance in your work.

ATTORNEY GENERAL

Makes Recommendations Regarding The Change of Various Laws.

The report of the attorney-general shows a gratifying development in the legal interests of the state. Certain recommendations are made by him regarding amendments to the law, and these are referred to herein, Under the present laws, not a large

enough discretion is left with the sec-retary of state to refuse to accept and file articles of incorporation and issue file articles of incorporation and issue a permit for a concern to do business in the state, if it pay the filing fee. The attorney-general recommends that a greater discretion be given the sec-retary, to refuse or delay filing the articles and the issuing of permits, pending investigation as to the char-acter of a corporation which he has reason to believe is unsound or of otherwise questionable character. I approve this suggestion, provided the action of the secretary is subject to appeal to such body as you may desig-nate as the proper one to exercise final power in the premises. A constitutional amendment was submitted to the people by the legis-lature, and adopted by their vote in November, 1909, regarding the initia-tive and referendum. No subsequent legislature has acted on this question by virtue of the power conferred by

registature has acted on this question by virtue of the power conferred by the adoption of the amendment. In the Utah statutes the word "polygamy" is used to designate a crime known in all other states un-der the title "bigamy." As some con-fusion has resulted from this differ-ence in nomenclature the surgestion

ary prizes, is an indication of what we can do in the line of such displays. If so much can be done by private clizens without the financial aid of the state, splendid results can be obtained with the use of public funds. Therefore, as the next irrigation congress is to be held at Sacramento, California, this year. I would strongly urge an appro-priation for Utah's participation. Valuable practical results can be see priation for Utah's participation. Valuable practical results can be se-cured by taking part in such exhibits; and in order that our state's splendid reputation may be made still more se-cure. I favor adequate provision for this

largely ineffectual without the other. But I am also convinced that under the direction of a skilled veterinary, the farmers and stock-raisers in different sections would, for their own protection, be willing to pay the expenses of local inspection and quarantine, leaving to the state the payment of only the sul-ary of the veterinary. In framing your legislation on this subject, it may be well for you to con-suit with the Agricultural Experiment station, as the different of the state along these lines. The state board of sheep commissioners will also doubt-less be able to assist you.

BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS. Some difficulty has been experienced by the examiners of applicants for cer-tificates in dentistry, in finding a way of testing their skill in practical work. The suggestion is made by the exam-iners that this difficulty be overcome by an act permitting these applicants to do practical work required by the ex-amination, with the inmates of the stat-prison, where no objection is raised by the prisoners. The suggestion is re-ferred to you for your consideration.

BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

The board of medical examiners re-

ports that it has issued during the pass two years 70 certificates for the prac-tise of medicine and surgery, and 46 for

the of medicine and surgery, and so be obstetrical work. It is evident from the report that the gentlemen composing this board are carefully safeguarding the interests of the people of the state.

IRRIGATION.

Weber River Project Receives Impetus

-Reservoir Fund Suggestions.

The state engineer gives a summary of the work done in his department during the biennial period, and presents the pans and needs of the office for the next two years. In my previous message I called the attention of the legislature to the urgent need of push-

message 1 called the attention of the legislature to the urgent need of push-ing the Weber river project through as soon as possible, for the purpose of ap-plying the law and gaining a safe ground for its permanent operation. It has been the alm of the engineer to carry out this suggestion; but owing to unavoidable conditions the work has

has been the alm of the engineer to carry out this suggestion; but owing to unavoidable conditions the work has been slower than had been hoped. But there is no doubt that so far as the work has progressed, it has been safe-ly within the provisions of the law, and not subject to the attacks that could be made on work done hastily and in-considerately.

RESERVOIR FUND.

In line with my suggestion to the pre-

In line with my suggestion to the pre-vious leguslature, the engineer recom-mends that the law governing the use of the reservoir fund be so amended as to permit it to be lent to associations giving proper security, and used by them for the purpose of building reser-voirs, whether public or private. By this means this fund, which is now of con-siderable size, but has been practically useless, could be applied to the purpose for which it was intended. I therefore strongly support this recommendation. For further interesting data and im-portant recommendations, you are re-

portant recommendations, you are r specifully referred to the report itself.

IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

The result of Utah's participation in the recent congress at Boise, is a cause of pride to our citizens. The winning of the "grand sweepstakes" and other prizes for fruits and of some second-ary prizes, is an indication of what we can do in the line of such displays If

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I shall be pleased to confer with your committees on serving the interests of the people in this important 'matter.

LICENSING OF AGENTS.

Under the present law, special refer-ince being made to section 206, Re-vised Statutes, 1598, it is possible for the sector of any corporation doing bus-heas in the state and in its various clies to be licensed, first by the state, then by any or all of the towns and applies particularly to the agents of its, accident and fire insurance com-

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH.

Executive Advice Regarding the Appropriation Asked by Regents.

The report of the board of regents, of the University of Utah is submitted to you herewith. It contains data of great interest and importance to the citizens of the state, and especially to you who are entrusted with making appropriations to public institutions. The most important of these items are most important of these items are indicated:

The most important of these items are here indicated: A large increase of students of col-lege grade in noted, together with the gradual elimination of the prepara-tory work. There is a considerable net increase in attendance, and an ur-gent request for greater building facili-ties accompanies the reports of the heads of departments. In this con-nection there is submitted the draft of a bill providing for the erection of a main building, to cost not less than \$250,000. This draft and the question of the advisability of the passage of the bill are respectfully submitted to you. The urgent request for enlarged facilities to relieve the present crowd-ed condition should, it seems to me be thoroughly considered by your hon-orable body.

orable body. As you are doubtless aware, the Uni-

As you are doubless aware, the Uni-versity as at present constituted con-sists of four distinct institutions, the school of mines, the state normal school and the Cedar City branch normal. The needs of all these institutions are segregated in the requests for appro-priations for the next blennium; and your close investigation of these treme

priations for the next blennium; and your close investigation of these items is respectfully suggested. The needs of the university are tab-ulated in the report. For the institu-tions located at Salt Lake City, includ-ing maintenance, supplies, buildings, etc., a request is made for \$377,554. For all the needs of the branch normal, \$49,000. The total is \$426,554. It should be understood that this amount is ex-clusive of expected income from the university land fund, entrance gees, and other sources. It represents the amount you are asked to appropriate from the state funds. You are respectfully requested to

HELP FOR THESE.

Requirements of the School for the Feeble-Mined and for Epileptics.

According to information furnished me by the state superintendent of pub-lic instruction, the superintendent of the School for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, the medical superin-tendent of the State Mental hospital, and the state board of health, there are in Utah 100 children of school age who are mentally incompetent to the are in Utah 100 children or school are who are mentally incompetent to the degree that they are unable to do the work of the public schools with equal public schools with ease and on an equal footing with the average child. At the same time, they are not sufficiently weak to war-rant their commitment to the State

Mental hospital, though on account of the lack of a special institution, some have been committed there. These children are under a double handleap, not being so apt as others in solving the problems of life, and be-ing deprived of the opportunity of attending school and mastering the branches of education and the trade which would fit them for life's battles.

which would fit them for life's battles. As yet our state has made no pro-vision for this class of children. I would strongly urge provision for these unfortunates, by the establish-ment of a school under such regula-tions as you. In your wisdom, may deem advisable, where they may be taught the common branches. and trained in such handiwork as will re-move at least a portion of the dis-ability under which nature has placed them. As to this school being conthem. As to this school being con-nected with the public schools or other state institutions, or entirely separate from them. I should like to consult with you.

with you. Epileptics could also be kept in this institution. It is said that in the country at large one person in every 500 is an epileptic. I think this pro-portion does not hold good in Utah; but there are enough of them, in ad-dition to the class here mentioned, to warrant the establishment of an in-

maintenance, gratulties, insurance, im-provements, supplies, new cottages, and water supply, amount to \$130,625, and I am strongly in favor of making these appropriations as tabulated in the re-port of the board, submitted herewith. In connection with securing and per-petuating an adequate water supply for the prison. I respectfully ask you to appoint immediately a special committee to examine into this mat-ter. It is the most important question now affecting the management of the prison. A controversy has arisen with now anecting the management of the prison. A controversy has arisen with the city of Salt Lake with reference to certain water rights, and I think the time opportune for the appointment of a legislative committee to take up the matter with proper legal advice and matter with proper legal advice, and attempt to secupre to the state its

rights.

As would be expected, there has been a steady increase of convicts, and with the rapid enlargement of the affairs of the state, and the building up of large enterprises, it seems inevitable that some of the criminal element will come into the state, with the influx of de-sirable citizens. We can therefore look forward to a continued increase of prisoners. For this reason a new cell house is asked for. There are now 220 con-victs in the prison, and only 238 cells. As the number of inmates has in-As the inner per cent in the last biennial period, it is claimed that this additional room will be needed before the meeting of the next legislature. This and a number of other recom-mendations are made in the report and

mendations are made in the repo are respectfully referred to you for your action

and the operation of machinery, necessi-tates the passage of laws to prevent danger from high tension wires. I also urge, in line with his recom-mendations, that the law be so amend-ed as to apply to metalliferous mines STATE INSANITY BOARD.

Good Management and Needs of Hospital Receive Attention.

This board has in charge the state mental hospital. Its report shows increase in the number of patients, total at 353. The present under treatment being 532. The institution is in good condi-tion, and the welfare of the patients is being carefully guarded. Strict econ-omy has marked the administration of omy and the finances of the board its affair are well in hand.

The appropriations asked for to suppropriations asked for to sup-hospital during the next blen-ind are segregated under main-repairs and renewals; insur-we bath building, alterations, kers and fire escapes; and re-damage done by storm; and to \$145,195. I approve all these for appropriations port the nial peri tenance: etc.; pairing r appropriations. e heading, "alterations" it is reques

Under to call your attention to the there is a building known as No. 4." which cost the state 0,000, and has been occupied by fact the ¹ Cottage No. 4." which cost the state nearly \$40,000, and has been occupied by the women patients as a convalescent ward. The west wing of this building warrant the establishment of an in¹ Cottage No. 4." which cost the state nearly \$40,000, and has been occupied by the women patients as a convalescent ward. The west wing of this building war found not to be used of sufety, on account of faulty construction. Accordingly, the patients were all taken out of the building some months ago, and it has not been used since then. An estimate war secured from an architect, of the approximate cost of two methods of strengthening the building. From the estimates and plans submitted, it appears that the more feasible one is to build two brick walls on the inside, making a hallway to be divided up into patients' rooms on the first floor, and strengthening the second floor and the patients' rooms on the first floor, and strengthening the second floor and the patients' rooms on the first floor, and strengthening the second floor and the individence of the indi "Cottag per year for maintactures of and dealers in concentrated commercial feeding stuffs. A law governing the adulteration of certain articles was passed by the pre-vious legislature, and its operation has been productive of considerable benefit The present Congress during its long session also passed a law making in-terstate regulations regarding pure

fishing would be an inducement for tourists and sportsmen from various places to come to Utah for that particence in nomenclature, the suggestion is made, and I approve it, that the law be amended by substituting the word in common use in other states ular sport, and spend their money here. If that is the case, and I see no cause to doubt it, the establishment of fish hatcheries and the improving of Utah ABOUT THE WOOLMEN. lake and other bodies of water as places State Board of Sheep Commissioner for fish propagation, even though the initial cost of these improvements were Wants New Quarantine Law.

considerable, would be a matter of fi-nancial proudence. I would also recom-mend that an annual fee of at least \$1 be charged resident hunters and fisher-From the report of this board it ap-pears that through their active and effi-cient labors the flocks of the state have been practically freed from scab and other infectious diseases. For this service the board is entitled to the thanks of the state. In this work valu-able assistance has been rendered by the general government through the bureau of animal industry. The great-est danger to Utah sheep at present seems to be from flocks of other states, some of which are seriously infected Commissioner Reports Big Decrease of From the report of this officer, it ap-pears that the laws enacted for the pro-tection of underground miners are be-ing more effectively administered each year. As a result not nearly so many casualties are reported as in previous like periods. This is gratifying, as too much compute he done to secure the safesome of which are seriously infected with scab. The government is enforc-ing quarantine, however, and this, coupled with the vigilance of our own

From the report of this board it ap

inspectors, will doubless reduce this danger to a minimum. The conditions in the wool and mut-ton market during the past two years have been excellent, and the sheepmen much cannot be done to secure the safe-ty and welfare of those whose occupa-tion is necessarily so hazardous. For the greater safety of miners, the are correspondingly prosperous. There is a general tendency to improve the stock both for wool and for mutton, in view of the fact that it will be practiinspector recommends some charges in the law, and I heartily approve als sug-gestions. He states that in his opinion the law should prohibit the firing of powder in jarge mines in the day time. Also that the increase in the application cally impossible for an increased num-ber of sheep to be sustained in the state of electricity for lighting, ventilating and the operation of machinery, necessi

The board recommends the enactment of a state law making the quarantin of infected sheep outside the state mor ffectual; and I am of opinion that this should be done. Suggestions as to the details of this proposed legislation are included in the report, which is submitted to you.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

as well as to coal mines; and that it be made to ficlude all coal mines, in-stead of exempting, as at present, mines employing fewer than six men. No doubt the inspector will be pleased to meet with your committees, and make a full statement of his recom-mendations, if it is though advisable. Steps Needed to Sam the Increase of Various Contagious Ailments.

Information has been received by me that certain diseases of animals are becoming prevalent in the state. This seems to be particularly the case with tuberculosis. And the unfortunate fea-ture of it is that this disease takes a ture of it is that this disease takes a chronic instead of an acute form, and is therefore not discovered in some cases until many other animals have been exposed; and sometimes not until the infected animal has been slaugh-tered for food. It goes without gaying that it is ur-cently necessary to prevent as far as

for a larger appropriation for contin-gent expenses; for the appointment of a deputy commissioner; the appoint-ment of inspectors, whose total com-pensation shall not exceed \$1,000 per It goes without aaying that it is ur-gently necessary to prevent, as far as possible, the spread of this and other contagious diseases among animals. It appears to me that there are two means of ac-complishing this. One is the es-tablishment of a strict system of quar-antine; the other, the appointment of a strice veterinary surgeon. I believe that pensation shall not exceed \$1,000 per year; fixing penalties for allowing un-sanitary conditions to exist in cream-ories; the charging of a registration fee of at least \$5, annually, for pro-prietors of all creameries, and of \$10 per year for manufacturers of and dealers in concentrated commercial feeding stuffa state veterinary surgeon. I believe that the first of these provisions would be



what brought on your "spell of stom-ach trouble" but just get a bottle of the Bitters at once. You will notice its beneficial results from the start and that before long your ailments have disappeared. session also passed a law making in-terstate regulations regarding pure foods. But on account of the fact that the law passed by Congress can not operate effectively on articles retailed within the state, and our law leaves articles of interstate commerce open to adulteration after they have reached the state. I think you should make enactments covering such articles, and protecting the people more fully against imposition.

HOSTETTERS' STOMACH BITTERS

is the medicine that has been doing such things for over 53 years and is just as effective today. It cures Poor Appetite, Cositiveness, Dyspepsia, Indi-gestion, Colds, Female Ills, or Malaria. Imposition. I give here a partial list of articles in common use which must be pure when imported into the state in bulk, yet may be adulterated before being re-

congress. UINTAH RESERVATION.

Expense Very Heavy in Opening and

An Appropriation is Suggested. The opening of the Uintah reservathe opening of the Unital reserva-tion, which occurred in 1905, has placed a heavy expense on Wasatch county, where the reservation lies. As the pop-ulation of that county in its settled por-tions is only 5,000, and the assessed val-uation of its property only two millions, the added burden of making roads and bridges and taking care of indicate set bridges and taking care of indigent set-tlers is severely felt. It would seem just to these people for you to make an appropriation to assist them in these directions, pending the formation of a separate county, or the ability of the new settlers to take care of themselves.

In this connection, permit me to sug-gest that the law should be so amended as to allow the state to assist officers and detectives in this and other extended counties in apprehending and pun-ishing persons who sell liquor to Indians.

FOREST RESERVES.

Utah's Share of This is Indicated in Report Made by Government.

I am pleased to be able to inform you that a communication was received from the secretary of agriculture in July, 1906, stating that the agricultural appropriation act for 1907, approved June 30, 1906, contains the following provision:

"That 10 per centum of all money received from each forest reserve during any fiscal year, including the year end-ing June 30, 1906, shall be paid at the end thereof by the secretary of the treasury to the state or territory in which said reserve is situated, to be ex-pended as the state or territorial legislature may prescribe for the benefit of the public schools and public roads of the county or counties in which the reserve is situated; Providforest forest reserve is situated; Provid-ed that when any forest re-serve is in more than one state or territory or county the distributive share to each from the proceeds of said reserve shall be proportional to its area therein; and provided further, that there shall not be paid to any state or territory for any county an ememterritory for any county an amount equal to more than 40 per centum of the total income of such county from all other sources."

other sources." The same communication contains the wformation that the approximate in-come from the various forest reserves in Utah for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, was \$97,586.68. Utah's share of this would be \$9,786.86. Doubtless there will be at least an equal income from this source for the coming two years, to be provided for by this sca-sion. It is necessary that you shall effect such legislation as will secure the application of these funds to the pur-noses for which the Congress Intends "nem to be used.

NATIONAL GUARD.

Recommends That It be Given \$51,400 For the Next Two Years.

The report of the adjutant-general of the National Guard submitted two of the National Guard submitted two years ago, showed a large decrease in the membership of this organization. I am pleased to state that the report of this officer for the two years just past shows an increase of 30 per cent during that period. The total enroll-ment at present is 427, as compared with 336 at the end of 1204. During this period, two encamp-

(Continued on page five.)

NEVER MIND