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General supplies, etc.	4,362.00
General library purchase	5,000.00
Care and improvement of grounds	15,000.00
Tral building	5,000.00
Total	\$29,362.00

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

During the past two years, under competent direction, our Agricultural college at Logan has made magnificent progress. A fixed and definite policy has been established and the number of students taking agriculture has more than doubled. This fact is significant. It means that our Agricultural college is progressing in those educational branches, for the advancement of which the school was founded, and that it is not only conforming more closely than heretofore to the intention of the state law in its courses and work but to the government requirements also.

There has been a surprisingly large increase of students in attendance during the past year. While the removal of the engineering work from the institution took away a certain class of students, the schools of agriculture, domestic science, commerce and domestic art, each have a larger enrollment than ever before. The report of the president shows an increase in attendance of college students of 34 per cent over any previous biennium, and during the past two years the number of students taking agriculture has more than doubled. This fact is significant. It means that our Agricultural college is progressing in those educational branches, for the advancement of which the school was founded, and that it is not only conforming more closely than heretofore to the intention of the state law in its courses and work but to the government requirements also.

The college also has had efficient supervision and harmony prevails among the trustees, the faculty and the student body. The advancement of the entrance fee for admission of non-residents has resulted in a distinct loss in attendance of outside students. I respectfully recommend that the entrance fee for non-resident students be reduced, so the state can well afford to encourage this class of students to identify themselves with the college.

The appropriations made by the last legislature were such as to necessitate strict economy in the management of the school, so that the equipment has not been increased materially. Buildings, heating plant and waterworks have all suffered in some degree for the lack of necessary repairs.

From personal observation and information in my possession, there is every indication that the central Utah experimental farm situated at Lehi, is not giving the results anticipated. I respectfully request the legislature to appoint a committee of investigation to ascertain whether it is wisdom to continue that farm in its present location. I shall be glad to furnish any information which I have in connection with this matter.

I would respectfully recommend the creation of a permanent publication fund, for the preparation and publication of bulletins and popular manuals for distribution among the farmers, fruit growers and stockraisers of the state. The experimental station can furnish this information but there is no fund available for its publication and distribution.

Over eight years ago our state experimental station undertook a series of experiments to determine the best methods of reclaiming so-called "water-logged" lands. In this work the federal government has assisted, the results have proved so satisfactory and the investigations have reached such a point that to discontinue them at this time would mean a loss of the chief benefits of the work of the past eight years. The United States department of Agriculture has indicated a willingness to appropriate any amount up to \$10,000 for the purpose of continuing this work, provided the state makes a like appropriation.

There is need for a more perfect control of infectious diseases among the domestic animals of the state. The state board of health has assumed supervision of this branch to the extent of its resources, but the absence of proper officials to look after outbreaks of disease among farm animals has led to frequent calls upon the college professor of veterinary science to render assistance. His college work makes it impossible for him to respond to these calls. Inasmuch as the college proper and the experimental station both are in need of added assistance in veterinary science, I would recommend that this assistance be authorized and that the professor of veterinary science at the college be made ex-officio state veterinarian. In this connection it may be stated that the federal bureau of animal industry has agreed to furnish the material for tuberculin tests free of charge and also to furnish one or two inspectors and defray their expenses, upon condition that the state has a law regulating such tests.

The work of the farmers' institute having grown far beyond the expectations of those connected with the improvement, the time has come when the state must make provision for a more extensive farmers' institute campaign.

The estimated requirements and income of the Agricultural college for the ensuing biennial period are:

THE DEAF AND BLIND.

The trustees of the Utah school for the Deaf and Blind report the two years just past the most successful in the history of the institution. The school has grown in numbers and general efficiency. The educational standard of the institution is high, and the work compares favorably with that of the foremost schools of its kind in the United States.

During the past year the convention of American Instructors of the Deaf was held at Ogden, and students of the state school were used to splendid advantage during the convention. Your attention is invited to the report of the trustees, in which is contained a brief account of this convention, together with expressions from delegates regarding this state school.

At the present time the total enrollment of the school is 106 students. For the coming two years the board asks for the following appropriations:

General maintenance	\$10,000
Repairs and improvements	5,000
Relieving library for the blind	250
Library for the deaf	250
Two fire escapes	1,750
Remodeling main building	11,000
Completion of third floor of annex	3,200
Levi hall	5,000
Greenhouse, stage	1,250
Total	\$29,500

THE ADULT BLIND.

I have been asked to direct your attention to a movement which is afoot for the establishment at Salt Lake City of a state school for the adult blind.

It is the desire of those interested to secure from the legislature an appropriation of sufficient amount to establish an industrial school wherein the adult blind may learn certain crafts, such as the making of brooms, baskets, brushes, and other articles, and become self-supporting.

They seek state aid during the period of their training in these trades. It is a worthy purpose and I commend it to your careful consideration.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Provision was made by the last legislature for the construction of a home

for the girls in connection with the State Industrial school. I am pleased to report that this home is about completed and will be ready for occupancy. An additional appropriation will be required to complete the work. The waterworks system installed and the school now has a splendid independent water supply. The board of examiners authorized two deficits, one for new boiler and plant, and the other for the purchase of two small lots.

The average daily attendance during the last eight months of 1908 was 125, and the average daily cost per day per capita was 84 cents.

Following is an estimate of the requirements of the State Industrial School of Utah for the years 1909 and 1910:

General maintenance, two years, exclusive of amounts received on interest and rental on lands allotted to the institution by the enabling act	75,000
General maintenance, two years, exclusive of amounts received on interest and rental on lands allotted to the institution by the enabling act	12,000
General maintenance, two years, exclusive of amounts received on interest and rental on lands allotted to the institution by the enabling act	6,000
Salary and expenses of a state parole officer	3,000
Additional parole officer	1,000
Extension and development of the waterworks system	1,300
Purchase of additional farming land	10,000
Completion and furnishing of girls' cottages	5,000
Fire escapes	2,000
Central light and power plant	2,500
Erection and furnishing of a cottage for boys over 16 years of age	20,000
Erection of a central dining room and kitchen	6,000
Erection and furnishing of a superintendent's cottage	7,500
Totals	\$154,500

STATE MENTAL HOSPITAL.

It is gratifying to report a business administration of the affairs of the State Mental hospital during the past two years which has been characterized by strict economy. The hospital has been maintained at a daily average cost per capita of less than 40 cents and at the close of the fiscal year the institution turned over to the general fund an unexpended balance of the appropriation made for its maintenance, improvements and repairs, exceeding \$15,000.

The general health of the patients has been exceptionally good, there having been no epidemics nor serious accidents during the year. November 30, 1908, 350 patients were under treatment.

The death rate shows a slight increase due to the large number of senile patients admitted. In this connection your special attention is directed to the growing demands upon the hospital for the care of the feeble-minded, and non-insane epileptic patients. There is a manifest disposition throughout the state to burden the hospital with this class, and with the present facilities a patient is not only a burden to the hospital, but to that class of patients who come for treatment of afflictions of a more serious nature.

The state is unable at the present time to make provision for an independent institution for the care of senile patients, and I therefore make recommendation that an appropriation of \$20,000 be made for the proper equipment of a large building, which has not been used since its construction, but which during the past two years has been carefully overhauled and will afford excellent quarters for the feeble-minded.

It will be absolutely necessary for the present legislature to make provision for a better water supply. In the past the hospital has secured water under contract from Provo City. This supply has long been unsatisfactory and inadequate to the needs. The contract expires in February, 1911, and notice has been served that its renewal will entail an increased annual fee.

The state board of health has made findings on springs situated about three miles from the hospital and surveys already have been made of route and location of storage places, etc. These springs will yield about 150,000 gallons of pure water daily and the installation of an independent water plant will insure a uniform high water pressure—a thing the institution has not had in the past. An estimated expenditure of \$20,000 will be necessary to provide this supply and plant, and I earnestly recommend the appropriation.

Provisions also should be made for at least two additional spiral fire escapes such as those now in use.

I also recommend an appropriation of \$1,500 for the erection of a cold storage plant.

I append a statement of the requirements of the state mental hospital for the biennial period:

Maintenance	\$116,800.00
Repairs and renewals	5,000.00
Furnitures for two boilers	1,000.00
One engine and generator	1,000.00
One cold storage	1,500.00
One propagating house	600.00
Painting brickwork, north and south wings, wood work and roofs, cottages	1,185.00
Insurance	3,000.00
Water system	20,000.00
Total	\$152,085.00

UTAH STATE PRISON.

Our state penal institution was operated during the years 1907 and 1908 at a daily per capita expense of 48 cents. During the biennial period 293 prisoners were received, and 232 prisoners were released through expiration of sentence, parole, pardon and death. The present population is 281. The new cell house has been completed and one tier of cells installed. An appropriation is asked for completing these cells. A new residence of seven rooms has been built for the superintendent of the farm and his family at an approximate cost of \$2,000; about two-thirds of this amount being the proceeds of the work of prisoners and one-third from the state's fund.

The prison physician reports that during the years 1907 and 1908 the sanitary condition of the prison has been excellent, the health of the inmates good.

The situation with regard to the water supply for the state prison is practically the same as two years ago. The action in which the state's rights to the use of waters from Parley's creek are involved is still pending. At the present time the state is paying Salt Lake City for the use of water, but is making the payments under protest. Until the suit now pending is settled, the prison board will be compelled to meet these payments and provision must be made by appropriation for this expense. The appropriation also should include a specified sum for attorneys' fees as the attorney-general could not handle this litigation alone. At the suggestion of the retiring attorney-general, special counsel was employed by the governor, and provision for its compensation is therefore a matter of necessity.

Over \$10,000 of unexpended appropriations for this institution will revert to the state treasury.

NATIONAL GUARD OF UTAH.

The report of the adjutant-general covering the last two years states at some length the duties of and ceremonies participated in by the national guard, its standing, state and efficiency, and its wants and necessities.

Under the existing lack of Congress, commonly known as the "Dodge" act, the national guard of a state, participating in the financial benefits conferred by this law, is a part of the reg-

ular military force of the United States, and may be called on by the president of the United States for active duty in case of necessity. I regard the maintenance of an active, efficient national guard of a proper strength, as one of the paramount duties which the state owes to the federal government. Consequently, however, compels the statement that there is not that general interest in this important branch of the service of the state that is to be desired. It is not feasible to maintain the organizations at the strength prescribed by the president, although the guard as a whole has conformed to the requirements of congressional legislation.

To conform properly to congressional legislation and secure the financial benefits thereof it is necessary that our present militia law be amended at your present session.

The adjutant-general recommends the erection in Salt Lake City of a state arsenal and armory, and submits plans therefor. He shows that the present cost of armory rent in Salt Lake City amounts to 5 per cent interest on \$48,000, that the present lease expires in July, 1910, and that the cost of rental then will be in all probability, greatly increased. He suggests that \$30,000 can be obtained from the state land board for the erection of an armory, if suitable legislative authority is given, which sum, together with the amount now in the military fund, he believes will be sufficient to erect company quarters, drill hall, storage and arsenal accommodations, amply sufficient for 25 years to come, the present design being so worked out as to permit the future addition of a proper administration building. The money paid to the land board as interest would be no greater sum than is now paid as rent, and the sum so paid would inure directly to the benefit of other state institutions.

The adjutant-general also shows that under the present standpoint of excellence and efficiency required of the state militia by the war department, it is almost essential that the commanding officers of organizations and first sergeants should receive some compensation. The work required of them is considerable and must be done with accuracy and promptness. The state should be in a position to require service of these officers, and not rely wholly upon their generosity and patriotism as prompting them to render the service. Many other states compensate these officers. The adjutant-general also earnestly urges a liberal financial appropriation sufficient to meet the demands and necessities for the support of the guard.

I concur in the foregoing recommendations, and bespeak your earnest and careful consideration thereof. The estimated financial needs of the guard for the ensuing two years are as follows:

Salaries of adjutant-general and assistant adjutant-general	\$4,200
Rent of armories	20,000
Encampment and general maintenance	31,000
Total	\$55,200

SHEEP COMMISSIONERS.

I am of the opinion that the law should be so amended as to place the state board of sheep commissioners on a self-supporting basis, and to that end respectfully recommend the enactment of the law respecting an inspection tax.

It is very gratifying to report that through the efforts of our sheep commission, Utah sheep shipped to eastern markets are found by federal inspectors to be free from disease, and that the federal quarantine will be raised in the near future, and the government inspectors transferred to other localities. The removal of these inspectors, who have co-operated with the state officers in the work of sheep inspection, will necessarily entail additional work in connection with the sheep commission.

Insufficiency of funds prevented a general inspection or dipping of Utah sheep during the fall of 1908, though with the information at hand it is evident that the sheep are in satisfactory condition. More noticeable than heretofore is the co-operation and assistance rendered the commission by the sheep men. Flockmasters, with some few exceptions, report immediately any infected sheep and there is a growing tendency to observe the law.

BOARD OF HORTICULTURE.

A large percentage of increase in acreage within the state utilized for fruit growing is shown by the report of the state board of horticulture. The percentage of increase in fruit shipments during the year 1908, over that of 1906, is in excess of 60 per cent. Great advancement has been made in bringing Utah fruits to a higher commercial value, but in view of the scientific methods for the eradication of fruit pests there is still much room for improvement. I am also in favor of a law prohibiting the sale of diseased fruit.

JUVENILE COURT.

The law under which the juvenile court commission and juvenile courts were established became operative March 24, 1907, and the work of organization of courts throughout the state was immediately taken up. It is gratifying to report that the operation of the law has been satisfactory, and the good that it has been doing has been made apparent in many instances.

While the commission recommends a number of changes in the law, it suggests that these changes should not be too extensive. Chief among the recommendations of the commission is an extension of the jurisdiction of juvenile courts and a more accurately defined power.

At a meeting called by the commission the past month, of those interested in juvenile work, a committee was appointed to receive suggestions for presentation to the legislature regarding amendments to the various enactments connected with the work. The committee doubtless will make report early in the session.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

Owing to the change in the law by the last legislature, the operations of the bureau of statistics have been materially cramped. It will be remembered that when the legislature abolished the position of state statistician, the state auditor was assigned ex-officio state statistician, provision was made for the appointment of a deputy, and an appropriation of \$2,400 was made for the payment of the salary of said deputy for the ensuing year. There was no appropriation made for contingent expenses. Such has been the status of the bureau for the past two years.

With the meager appropriation upon which to draw the bureau has expended every effort to promote the work of gathering statistics and the information along statistical lines and the information secured is a valuable part of our state records.

In my opinion the law under which the bureau now operates should be changed or amended by such legislation as will place the bureau on such a footing that a compilation of the statistical report of the state may be had. In few states has so little attention been given to the collection of reliable statistical data as in Utah.

The repeal of chapter 121, laws of 1907, is recommended, together with legislation creating a commissioner of statistics, providing salary and contingent expenses.

STATE FAIR ASSOCIATION.

The annual exhibitions of the State Fair association during the years 1907 and 1908 were successful. The department of industry was represented with high class exhibits, and the

patronage of the public was most satisfactory. The association is lacking in facilities to properly take care of the increasing demands made upon it by exhibitors, and requests an appropriation for the erection of an educational exhibit building where the products of all the schools of the state may be properly displayed. At present these exhibits are largely scattered and it is the aim of the directors to centralize this class of work.

The present facilities for properly exhibiting the livestock interests of the state are entirely inadequate, and I respectfully recommend the appropriation of the sum asked for by the fair association for the erection of additional stalls and the repair of those now in use.

The directors report that an unexpected balance remains from the appropriation made by the last legislature for general expenses and preliminary completion of main building; maintenance of rounds; stalls and pens.

A total appropriation of \$57,000 is asked for the coming two years.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

In the year 1897, the State Historical Society of Utah, was organized, having for its general object, the en-

couragement of historical research and inquiry—the preservation of valuable documents—the establishment of a library and museum, and—the dissemination of information. Later, in the same year, it was duly incorporated, and has maintained its organization ever since. Aided by a small appropriation from the state, it secured most of the valuable relics of the jubilee celebration of 1897, and has the nucleus of a library, largely composed of newspapers and public documents of value. For lack of proper place in which to exhibit its collection, they have been stored for preservation.

In 1899, the Utah Art Institute, for the advancement of fine arts, the development of art education, and the introduction of art in manufacturing, was incorporated. A most valuable collection of pictures has been secured, as also of books for its library. An annual appropriation of \$1,000 has been made heretofore, the greater part of this being expended in exhibitions throughout the state of the works of art, and in giving lectures covering subjects of great interest to the entire people. As in the case of the Historical society no proper place has been provided for the preservation of its collection.

In 1908, the Utah society of the

Archaeological Institute of America was established as an affiliated branch of the national organization. Through the generous interest of private parties, explorations have been made in the San Juan region in southeastern Utah during the past two years—under the supervision of the American school, and a professor of our own state university. Though limited in extent, the work has shown that Utah possesses a field of the greatest archaeological importance. The society has secured a most valuable collection of relics, and its efforts already have attracted the attention of students from all parts of the country. By reason of neglect on the part of the state, many valuable relics have been secured for remote institutions, while our own have been deprived of that which they were justly entitled to retain. As in the case of the other two societies, this one is without a suitable place for the proper exhibition of its collections.

In view of the importance of the work undertaken by these societies, I deem it advisable to suggest that suitable provision should be made for the continuation of the same and the accommodation of their several collections—already large and soon rapidly to in-

crease. The plan of "housing" them in university of the state and under its guardianship, has strong precedent in other states, and I would recommend that in making provision for additional buildings for the university, the legislature should provide for such rooms to be devoted to the joint use of these associations. By such an arrangement, the greatest usefulness of such as well to the public as to the university, and its enlarging student body, will be greatly increased.

STATE ENGINEER.

Of the total application for water filed with the state engineer the past five and one-half years fully 50 per cent were made during the past two years. This showing indicates a growing demand upon the water supply of the state.

The changes in the law governing fees connected with the state engineer's office have resulted in an increased revenue to the state from this department.

The report of the state engineer gives detailed information as to Carey projects, private irrigation enterprises, ground water investigations, etc. I recommend such amendments to the

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