PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

Law Upon that Subject Passed by the Last Legislative Assembly.

AN ACT TO PREVENT THE WASTING

Of Natural Gas and to Provide for the Plugging of All Abandoned Wells.

THE MEDICAL BILL.

AN ACT to regulate the Practice of Medicine.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah:

Section 1. That, upon the passage of this act, the Governor of this Territory shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, appoint three persons, a board of seven medical examiners from the various recognized schools of medicine, who shall hold office for one, two, and three years respectively, and until their successors are appointed, who examiners so appointed shall go before a district or county judge, and make oath that they are graduates of legally constituted medical colleges in good standing, and that they will faithfully perform the duties of their office. All vacancies occasioned by removal, death, resignation or otherwise, shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, within one month from the time that the vacancy shall occur.

Sec. 2. Said board shall organize immediately after the passage of this act by electing from its members a president, a secretary and a treasurer, who shall have a seal and attest its official acts under seal. The president of said board shall have authority to administer oaths, and the board shall take testimony in all matters relating to its duties. Said board shall have the power to issue certificates to all who furnish satisfactory proof of having received degrees or licenses from chartered medical colleges in good and regular standing, who pass a satisfactory examination before said board. Said board shall prepare two forms of certificates, one for persons examined and favorably passed upon by the board, the other for persons as provided for in section 11 of this act, and shall furnish to the county recorder of the several counties a list of all persons residing in said county receiving certificates from the board. Certificates shall be signed by all the members of the board examining them, and shall indicate the medical society from which the latest one been appointed.

Sec. 3. The fee for the examination and certificate as provided for in Section 2 of this Act shall be twenty-five dollars, which shall be paid to the treasurer of the board of Examiners.

Sec. 4. Graduates of respectable medical colleges who are at the time expired in actual practice in this Territory shall be licensed to practice medicine under this Act upon presentation of their degree to said board and upon producing satisfactory evidence of the identity of said applicant. The fee for such license shall be five dollars, to be paid to the treasurer of the board of Examiners. The secretary of the board shall enter, without fee, upon the register to be kept by him, the name of all persons to whom licenses have been issued as physicians and surgeons.

Sec. 5. Every person holding a certificate from said board shall have it recorded in the office of the county clerk of the county in which he resides, within three months from its date, and the date of record shall be endorsed thereon. Until such certificate is recorded as herein provided, the holder thereof shall not exercise any of the privileges conferred thereby in practice therein. Any person removing to another county to practice medicine shall record the certificate in like manner in the county to which he removes, and the holder of the certificate shall pay the recorder the usual fee for recording other papers.

Sec. 6. The county recorder shall keep in a book provided for the purpose a complete list of the certificates recorded by him, with the date of the issue of the certificates, and if the certificate be based upon a degree and examination, he shall record the name of the medical college conferring same, the degree and the date thereof. The register of the county recorder shall be open to public inspection during business hours.

Sec. 7. Examinations shall be made wholly or partially in writing.

Sec. 8. The Board of Medical Examiners may refuse to issue the certificate provided for in this act to any graduate guilty of unprofessional or dishonorable conduct, the nature of which shall be stated in writing, and it may revoke such certificates for the causes to be stated in writing.

Sec. 9. The practice of medicine is regarded as practicing medicine within the meaning of this act, who shall treat, operate upon or prescribe for any physical disease or injury, or who shall, who shall hold himself out as a physician and surgeon, but nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit service in case of emergency, or the administration of family remedies; and this act shall not apply to commissioned surgeons of the United States army in the discharge of their official duties, or to visiting physicians in actual consultation.

Sec. 10. Any person practicing medicine or surgery within the Territory without having obtained a certificate as herein provided for, or contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 11. All persons not graduates of medical colleges who have practiced medicine ten years continuously in this Territory, prior to the taking effect of this act, shall, upon proper application, and payment of the fee for examination as provided for in section 2 of this act, accompanied by a petition signed by twenty-five legal voters, living in the city or precinct where such applicant practices, be examined by the board before the board of Medical Examiners, and, if satisfactory, shall receive such certificate, unless it shall be made to appear and determined by the Board of Medical Examiners that the person so applying for a certificate is of immoral character, or guilty of unprofessional or dishonorable conduct, in which case said board may reject such application, and, provided that such application for a certificate shall be issued within six months after the taking effect of this act, and all persons holding a certificate on account of ten years practice shall be subject to all the requirements and discipline of this act in regard to their future conduct in the practice of medicine, the same as all other persons holding certificates. And all persons not having applied for or received such certificates within six months after the taking effect of this act, and all persons whose applications have, for cause herein named, been rejected or certificates revoked, shall, if they practice medicine, be deemed guilty of practicing in violation of law, and shall suffer the penalties herein provided.

Sec. 12. All persons practicing medicine in this Territory shall, within five months after the passage of this act, apply to the board herein provided for, or contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. Provided, That all persons who shall furnish to said board satisfactory evidence, by affidavits or otherwise, of having practiced medicine for five years prior to the passage of this act shall receive a license without examination upon the payment of a fee of one dollar. Nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to physicians taking certificates in accordance with this act, or to prevent service in case of an emergency, or to persons practicing clairvoyance without the limits where there are no licensed practitioners.

Sec. 13. The Board of Medical Examiners shall meet on the first Monday in January, March, June and September of each year, at 10 o'clock a.m., and each other time at the pleasure of the board shall deem necessary. The place of meeting shall be at the Territorial capital.

Sec. 14. Any member of said board may be removed from office for misconduct in office by a two-thirds vote of all the members of the board; and no member shall be removed until after he has been given a trial before said board.

Sec. 15. The term "respectable medical colleges" in this act shall include colleges in legal standing of any recognized school of medicine.

Approved March 19, 1892.

NATURAL GAS.

AN ACT to Prevent the Wasting of Natural Gas and to Provide for the Plugging of all Abandoned Wells.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah:

Section 1. That from and after the passage of this act, any person or corporation, and each and every one of them, in possession, whether as owner, lessee, agent or manager, of any well in which natural gas has been found, shall, unless gas is now or shall hereafter, within a reasonable time, not however, exceeding three months from the commencement of said well, in order to prevent said gas wasting by escape, shut in and confine the same to said well within such time as shall be utilized, provided, however, that this section shall not apply to any well while it is being operated as an oil well.

Sec. 2. Any wells wherein any well shall have been put down for the purpose of drilling or exploring for gas, upon abandoning or ceasing to operate the same, the person or corporation in possession as aforesaid shall, for the purpose of excluding all surface water or water from the strata above from the gas-bearing rock, and before drawing the casing, fill up the well with sand or rock equivalent to a depth of at least twenty feet above the gas-bearing rock, and drive a round, seasoned wooden plug, at least three feet (3) in length, equal in diameter to the diameter of the hole below the casing, to a point at least five (5) feet below the bottom of the casing; and immediately after drawing the casing, shall drive a round seasoned wooden plug, at a point just below where the lower end of the casing rested, which shall be not less than three (3) feet in length, tapering in form, and of the same diameter at the distance of eighteen (18) inches from the smaller end as the diameter of the hole where the point at which it is to be driven. After the plug has been properly driven there shall be filled on the top of the same sand or rock sufficient to the depth of at least five (5) feet. Provided, that in case such geological formation shall be encountered in the bore so as to make some other method more effective for preventing the flooding by water from upper seed strata, then, in such a case, the depth of the plug above what other plug shall be placed without unreasonable cost to the owner or lessee of the well.

Sec. 3. Any person or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of the first or second sections of this act shall be liable to a penalty of five hundred dollars for each and every violation thereof, and to the further penalty of two hundred dollars for each thirty days during which such violation shall continue; and all such penalties shall be recovered, with cost of suit in a civil action or action, in the name of the Territory, for the use of the county in which the well shall be located.

Sec. 4. Whenever any person or corporation shall commence any gas well, and shall fail to comply with the second section of this act, any person or corporation lawfully in possession of the premises, or any landowner in the neighborhood of said well may enter upon the land upon which said well is situated and take possession of said well and plug the same in the manner providing by the second section of this act, and may maintain a civil action in any court of this Territory against the owner or person abandoning said well, and every of them, jointly and severally, to recover the costs thereof. This shall be in addition to the penalties provided by the third section of this act.

Sec. 5. Any person, corporation, or association desirous of obtaining the right of way for a pipe line or lines, or for the location of any gas fuel, or reservoir, shall be entitled to exercise the right of eminent domain as provided for in the VII of volume II Compiled Laws of Utah, 1888, by complying with the provisions thereof.

Sec. 6. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act to the proper filing up of wells, the county court shall appoint in each county in this Territory one person as inspector, who shall receive a reasonable compensation, to be fixed by the county court, and paid out of the county treasury, for such work supervised.

Sec. 7. This act shall take effect from its approval.

Approved March 18, 1892.

Wax Tapers and the Coral.

Coral was made use of by the Romans as a protection against the evil eye, and popular superstition has credited the coral with the power of depriving boiling water of its heat.

Perhaps the most wonderful properties, however, were ascribed to the chimerical stones which many centuries were supposed to carry in their hearts.—Queries Magazine.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Third Precinct to Get Two Buildings This Year

AND ONE NEXT YEAR.

The Cost of Special Taxes Not Yet Completed But Will be Seen.

The Board of Education held an adjourned session at its office in the Hooper & Eldredge block last night, Vice-President Nelson in the chair. The members present were Dealy, Jesse Richards, Peart, Pike, Raymond and Newman.

After the usual formalities had been observed the following business was transacted:

PETITIONS GRANTED.

The following communication was received and filed:

To the Board of Education:

Gentlemen—At a meeting of citizens of the Third precinct held last evening, the undersigned was appointed a committee to wait on your honorable body in regard to the fact that our children are crowded and overcrowded, and earnestly desire that a school be established in our precinct, and that the school now in the district be kept open, and that the school now in the district be kept open, and that the school now in the district be kept open.

We believe that our representatives in your board are fully cognizant of our needs and desires. If you need further information from us, we shall be glad to meet you at such time as will suit your convenience. We feel that the time has come when we need two more good school buildings.

Respectfully,

N. TAYLOR,
A. W. CARLSON,
W. A. HOOPER,
W. S. MCCORNICK.

NEW BUILDINGS.

The following building site propositions were referred to the committee on buildings and sites:

J. H. Weaver offered 200 feet frontage on Twelfth East Street and 132 frontage on First South, at the intersection of N and Second streets, at $18 per front foot.

Charles Auer offered 10x115 rods at the corner of Third East and Seventh South streets for $17,000 cash.

Warner and Snyder offered 10x10 rods on Second East Street and 132 frontage on Fourth and Fifth South streets, for $8,000, with a probable reduction.

John Lee offered 10x10 rods at the corner of Fourth South and Fourth West streets for $3,000.

J. R. Thompson, as agent for G. H. Dalton, offered his rock quarry at the mouth of Emigration Canyon.

John Flowers offered 10x10 rods on Brigham street for $10,000.

NINTH WARD SCHOOL BUILDING.

The committee on sites and buildings reported that it had the selection of the plans and specifications for an eight-room room building for the ninth ward, presented by Messrs. Monheim, Hind & Proudfoot, and recommended that the plans be accepted, and direct an indirect steam heating and mechanical ventilation, also the most approved water closets. The committee asked to be authorized to select bids for these revised plans and specifications. Adopted.

FOUR ROOM SAME CONDITION.

The committee further reported as a result of their efforts to obtain by competition the best plans for a four-room school building, that they had received and examined fourteen competitive designs, and recommended as the most suitable for the Twentieth ward the one by Richard Kletting. The plan has been returned to the architect to change from a three to a two-story building.

The committee recommended that the revised plans and specifications for a four-room school building be adopted in the Twentieth school, prepared by Architect Kletting, be adopted by the board, and that the committee be authorized to advertise for the plans for a period of five days.

The committee presented the opinion of F. L. Williams as to the title of the "Whitemore lot," and recommended, inasmuch as the same is perfect, that the deed be accepted. The purchase of the Whitemore lot was referred back to the same committee. The terms of purchase are $1,000 cash on delivery of deed, $500 in thirty days and $500 in sixty days thereafter. The committee received from Mr. Walker more the promise of a discount for the unexpired time, which was considered satisfactory. The committee recommended that the necessary amount to payment for the lot be appropriated. Adopted.

The committee recommended that the plans and specifications of Architect C. E. Corthron be accepted as the plans of an eight-room building for the Ninth.

The committee recommended the purchase of lot 1, block 12, plat B, Salt Lake City survey, for the sum of $2,500 cash, provided the title should be found to be perfect, and provided that the deed should contain a perpetual right of way for a street on the east joining sale lot on the west and running from Seventh South to Eighth South streets. This lot is situated on Second East, between Seventh and Eighth streets, between twenty rods and ten ten rods and is bounded on three sides by streets.

The committee recommended that the plans and specifications of Geo. S. Spohr, architect, for an eight-room building be adopted for the school building on the 10th ward, with modifications and changes as the committee and the school superintendent may suggest. Within the provisions of the specifications are provided and ready for enumeration, the committee shall be authorized to select bids by advertisement, let as one, two or three, as the public good for the erection of said building.

The committee suggested the advisability of giving bids for the heating, heating, ventilating and dry closet apparatus separate from the construction of the building, as it will avoid delays and give them the most time for consideration into the different warm air systems. The report of the committee as a whole was adopted.

A SUPERVISOR ENGAGED.

Mr. Pike offered a substitute in the first report of the committee on sites and buildings, in which he recommended Pike after taking from the total name of the bonds authorized, sufficient to refund the special school taxes make good to the general school fund the amount that has been used for buildings, sites, furniture, etc., and paying commissions on bonds and will leave only enough to be expended by the board. He said the money should be expended to provide, as far as possible, a system of public schools for the city, supplying the demand population as near to the limits of the greatest number as practicable.

The substitute was translated and the question on it was still under discussion. It was adopted.

SCHOOL BONDS REPORTED.

The finance committee, to whom had been referred the question of not only or attempting to sell the bonds to certain in the hands of other parties, recommended a substitute resolution to be sold to the 200 bonds sold to Dennis A. Ferguson & Company, and asserted that it be spread in full upon the records. Upon a statement from the Finance Committee the substitute were adopted without reading.

BILLS ALLOWED.

The following bills were allowed and an appropriation ordered to cover:

[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]