

taught him much concerning the needs of the institution. Insanity is a dreadful disease—the most deplorable of human ailments—and he considered it the duty of the present Legislature to do all in its power for these unfortunate creatures, and, if possible, reclaim the reason of the patients and relieve them from their misery.

President King of the Council said that it was only a few years since the Legislature saw the necessity of establishing an insane asylum. A short but eloquent account of the organization of the institution was given. Although the last Legislature gave a munificent sum—and the result was to be seen around them in the new and commodious quarters which would in a short time be ready for occupancy—yet the building was inadequate. While the board of directors had labored under great disadvantages and had accomplished much, they only asked for enough money to furnish the building and provide for the comforts of the unfortunates crowded together in the south wing.

Speaker Seegmiller of the House, spoke of the need of providing for those whose reason had been debilitated and related an incident which came under his notice of a maniac from St. George, whose reason had been restored to him in this institution. What the last Legislature had done met with his hearty approval.

Hon. H. W. Lawrence was proud of the asylum and it stood today where patients could come and be treated. He had often seen the necessity for an institution of this kind and would do all in his power to foster the Provo asylum.

Councilor Glendenning was next called upon but politely declined, saying that he had arranged with his brother Councilor Haynes to do the talking that day, as he was down for an oration at the Ogden Reform School on the morrow.

Councilor Haynes remarked that the gentleman from Salt Lake was suffering from an aberration of the mind, that it was a good stroke of policy in bringing him to the asylum and suggested to Dr. Pike the advisability of keeping an eye on his future movements.

Representative Arnett thought it the duty of every citizen to care for the demented.

Representative Ferry of Summit County took the floor. He regarded the question of appropriation as not how much money to vote, but how much does the institution need and must have. He was ready to let the Agricultural College and Deseret University have what was left after the asylum had been cared for, and was ready to vote even \$200,000 for the latter. His sympathies were touched by the condition of the inmates in the building.

After the speech-making the visitors were escorted to the rear of the chapel, where a bountiful lunch had been prepared, and were straightway invited to "storm the fort." Misses Clara Dusenberry, Florence Pike and Tettie Haynes saw that the party were well supplied with gastronomical ammunition and when the siege was raised the table looked as though an army of Texan grasshoppers had marched over the place.

The visiting party were then taken through the principal rooms of the building.

The latter is of brick with stone trimmings and made up of a central structure with north and south wings, the north wing being the new fireproof one. The entire cost, when completed, will be about \$300,000, and is the most pretentious of the Territorial buildings. About 400 patients can be accommodated. The front of the central part will be used for offices and rooms for the doctors and their assistants and spare bedrooms.

In the rear of the center are the kitchens, bakery, pantry, storerooms, engine and boiler rooms and laundries. There are three sixty-horse power boilers and three dynamos for incandescent lighting. Upstairs is the chapel, which will seat 400 persons. The wings are 162x40 feet, with eels 108 feet deep at the ends of the wings, and the stairways are slate and iron. The north or new wing is absolutely fire-proof, so Architect Kletting says. In the rear of the chapel are apartments for the laundresses and their assistants. In each wing are seventy-five cells on each floor, not counting closets and bathrooms, dining rooms, etc. The wings are three stories high, the eels having four. The women are confined on the second floor, leaving the upper floors for the men. The steam heating is very complete. Air is forced over immense radiators by fans and blown at a temperature of 150 degrees from the heating-room all over the building, the current entering part way up the walls, while the vitiated air is drawn out through registers in the washboards of the different rooms. The honorable members ventured into the hot-air chamber and quickly climbed out again from the heat. A special apparatus receives the condensed water from the radiators and forces the hot water back into the boilers, and the exhaust steam from the engines is forced into the radiators and thus made to heat the house. Every feature of the immense structure seems designed with a view to economy and usefulness.

After a satisfactory inspection of the building the legislators were driven to the Brigham Young Academy, where 500 students were assembled in the chapel. Short speeches were here made by President King, Governor Thomas, Speaker Seegmiller and Representative Haynes.

The lawmakers were well pleased with what they saw. The new Academy building was pronounced a fine affair. The building is 168x117 feet, with three stories, has thirty-one rooms, including six cloak rooms and the 55x82 feet chapel, and three commodious halls. The cost of the building, lands, etc., will be \$90,000.

The party were then taken to the Roberts' Hotel, where an elegant banquet had been prepared with the compliments of the chamber of commerce. About forty people sat down to dinner, with Governor Thomas and President King at the heads of the tables.

An address of welcome was delivered by Mayor Booth, to which the Governor replied with a few well chosen remarks. While the guests were eating they were favored with music from the Opera House orchestra and several

selections from Provo's noted glee club.

Superintendent Wilson made a statement of the condition of the local public school system, and urged that the proposed school legislation be passed without delay. Representative Ferry and S. S. Jones followed in a happy vein.

Resolutions of thanks were passed to the Rio Grande Western, Dr. Pike, Mayor Booth for the city of Provo, and to all who had contributed to make it pleasant for the party.

The returning train, which left the Garden City at 5 p.m., made the homeward run in one hour and ten minutes.

MEDICAL LEGISLATION.

Editor Deseret News:

The bill pending before the present Legislature to "regulate" the practice of medicine in this Territory should receive the careful attention of the whole people.

That needful guarding of the public health would be beneficial no one should deny, but proscriptive enactments, tending mainly to enrich a small minority, while much injury would inevitably result to many, should be prevented by the public voice.

I aver that the public and not the medical profession should call for protective measures against hurtful practice of medicine, as they are the ones affected for weal or woe.

In the larger cities of this Territory it would be tolerable to have such a law, because there are generally a good supply of college trained doctors, many of whom are of high professional standing and ability, but, in the wide domain of Utah, the people are scattered and have no access to such men without the heavy expenses for traveling and procurement of medicines required, and then in many cases of disease, such as croup, diphtheria, etc., in the successful treatment of which the cases should be seen early, or it is useless to attempt to save life. There are many men and women living in such domain who have by dint of circumstances been forced, as it were, to make a study of herbs and roots growing around, and have attained much success in the use of these to heal the sick and preserve the public health. In fact, most of those practitioners that the law would drive out are of a class that do the least harm with their medicines, as they seldom resort to the use of the poisonous drugs generally used by the medical profession to cure disease.

There are doubtless instances where charlatans and quacks do much harm in tampering with drugs, the power and dangerous character of which they do not know; but all who attempt to practice medicine should be and could be held responsible for acts of malpractice, and in this way security be given to suffering humanity.

The penalties prescribed in the bill introduced by Mr. Pierce are heavier than those inflicted on actual criminals in many instances, and are more prescriptive than just.

Let the Legislature take a reasonable view of the situation of the whole people of this Territory, whose dearest interests they are chosen to guard, and