

READING FOR BRUISERS.

KINGSTON, Pinte Co., Utah,
March 28th, 1897.

I am sorry to see so much talk in the papers about the prize fights, and gambling on the results. It led me to some reflections about gambling. How many are staking the most if not the whole of their earnings on a somewhat doubtful result? Too many are in a hurry to get rich, regardless of results, either to themselves, their families, or the welfare of the other party. My feelings are that gamblers, perhaps without thinking it, are simply robbers. If they lose, they rob themselves and their families of the means of subsistence and comfort; if they win, they rob the losers of the means of subsistence. The evil of gambling breeds a spirit of cruel speculation, avarice and spoliation, hard to approve of in an enlightened community. It renders the winners callous to the wants and suffering of their fellow men. By trying to double and treble their fortune in a quick way, they violate the divine command, Thou shalt eat thy bread by the sweat of thy brow. The old proverb "quick come quick goes," applies tritely to such. By looking in the annals of history, we find very few if any gamblers to a happy end. The lives of the great majority of them end in disaster and misery; while those that have earned their property by the honest means alluded above, mostly have a happy end, happy homes and families, that is if they let the fiend drink alone also. Most gamblers are drunkards, more or less.

There is no sound sense and no morality in gambling. Those who gamble are apt to have the blood of their fellows on their garments, either directly or indirectly. Their guilt would be the same. Happy are those who gain their earning by the product of their labor, be they large or small. Their conscience is clear of the misery and blood of their fellow beings.

It is pitiful to know that Corbett and his family are ruined, and perhaps on the verge of starvation as the dispatches have stated. Suppose some of that family happened to be sick and in want of something to make them comfortable and well and they die through lack of means to help them to get well, to whom will the guilt of that person's death be if not on those who risked everything and forgot to lay something by for a stormy day.

They may say that they might be sure to get help from their neighbors and fellows. This is not certain, and it is unfortunately the rule of this world to look down on the fallen. Nobody has a moral right to risk his means in such foolish ventures. I know of one not very far from here who gambled everything, horse, cow, wagon, all but the clothing on the back of himself and family. In fact, they came pretty near starving; they had one child which which slokened and died; whereas as there had not been a gambling away of everything they might have had something to make the little one more comfortable, and perhaps well.

Drunkenness is a very bad thing, and gambling comes next as a bad thing too.

Newspapers that publish descrip-

tions of fight and have pictures of semi-nude personages are guilty of indecency and of correct principle of morality. There ought to be a law to send the publishers of such to the penitentiary as corruptors of the training and morals of the young generation.

It may be said that I am too censorious, but when I see such a picture in the hands of our young girls and boys it seems to me that it tends to make their minds callous to the principles of modesty and decency.

Hoping that I may be pardoned for this diatribe on gambling I will close by mentioning that we have lots of snow in the mountains. It is reported that there are lots of snow in John valley, at the head of the south fork of the East Sevier river; and unless the snow thaws gradually during April we may expect big floods and lots of damage in May.

Farmers are as yet unable to farm and the prospects are not very cheering for early farming. I believe that it will behoove our farmers to work and manure their land well and get good, clean seed, if they expect to raise anything to pay them well enough for their labors. Poor farming must go out of fashion or ruin and poverty will stare us in the face.

H. EDOUARD DESAULES.

AN OPINION GIVEN.

The board of medical examiners in a communication addressed to the attorney general asks if there is any limitation of time in which applications for licenses to practice medicine are to be made, and if so, whether those practicing medicine after such time has expired would be guilty of a misdemeanor, and has the board the right to refuse licenses to such parties? Following is Attorney General Bishop's reply, after referring to chapter 72 of the laws of 1892:

"The statute in question is entitled 'An act to regulate the practice of medicine.' Its purpose is to prevent the practice of medicine by incompetent and improper persons and to provide against the effects of ignorance of and incapacity, as well as to prevent deception and fraud in the practice of medicine by requiring a certain degree of learning and skill upon the part of the practitioner, ascertained upon an examination by competent persons or inferred from a certificate in the form of a diploma or license from an institution established for instruction on the subject, and is a legitimate exercise of the police power of the State. People vs Hasbrouck, 11 Utah, 291.

"Section 11 of said act provides: '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 3 of this act, accompanied by a petition signed by twenty-five legal voters, living in the city or precinct where such applicant practices, be admitted to examination before the board of medical examiners.' It then provides that if the examination shall be satisfactory and if the applicant is not of immoral character or guilty of any unprofessional

or dishonorable conduct, he shall receive a certificate to practice medicine, 'provided that such application for certificate shall be made within six months after the taking effect of this act.' Here is a clear limitation of the time in which such applications could have been made under this law, and if the party failed to make application within six months, after the taking effect of said act, to-wit June 1st, 1892, I am of opinion that he would be clearly prohibited from thereafter making such application. This seems to have been the clear intention of the Legislature, and that it had the right to enact such a law there can be no doubt. This is the only limitation of time for applications to be made for certificates that I have been able to discover in said act.

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

"It therefore follows that parties so practicing without having first obtained a license to do so from the board of medical examiners would be guilty of a misdemeanor, I am also of the opinion that the board of medical examiners would have the right to refuse a license to all persons not graduates of medical colleges and who had practiced medicine ten years continuously in this Territory prior to the taking effect of said act, provided, that application was made therefor within six months after the taking effect of this law."

CLIMATE OF UTAH.

A pamphlet received from the Utah Experiment station treats on the Climate of Utah, being bulletin No. 47, by James Dryden. It contains a comprehensive discussion of our climate, and is graphically illustrated by charts and drawings.

In addition to giving in detail the weather records at the Agricultural College for two years past, it gives summaries of the meteorological conditions for twelve different points in the State since the taking of observations commenced many years ago.

There is an interesting discussion on sensible temperature, explaining why hot weather "feels" pleasant and cool weather "feels" hot. Statistics are presented to show that the temperature as recorded in government publications does not do justice to the arid West; that in fact the air temperature is not at all a sure indication of the relative pleasantness of two localities as regards heat. The writer states that in New York during one week in the summer of 1896, 648 deaths occurred from sunstroke with a mean maximum daily temperature of 90 degrees; while a mean maximum temperature at Salt Lake City of 93 resulted in no deaths from that cause. The mean sensible July and August temperature of Salt Lake City is about equal to that of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Sault St. Marie, and Halifax; while El Paso, Texas, shows a sensible temperature lower than that of the New York. This in spite of the fact that the air temperature is very much