

to this end. If this were adopted, every General Assembly should be advised of the demand upon the Treasury, but more especially in comparison with the ordinary receipts of the Treasury would they be in possession of the knowledge of the amount of those demands which prudence would dictate could be safely given. In other words, the General Assembly having before it the revenue of the State could always keep its appropriations within those limitations.

"In closing these remarks, I am forced to the conclusion that in my judgment the State has already gone too far, certainly beyond the resources of the State, in appropriating money and creating new bureaus and commissions with the necessary demand upon the Treasury for their maintenance. I am not to be understood that this applies to all appropriations or to all new bureaus or commissions heretofore created, but the work of the State in different fields has of late been so rapidly and greatly enlarged that it may be possible in some instances that such appropriations could be materially reduced and the work done as efficiently by a merger of such bureaus or commissions, or be done by bodies already in existence, without any loss in efficiency to the State."

It is a matter of gratification to believe that the suggestions therein made have been favorably received and are about to bear fruition. The report of the Goodnow Commission on Efficiency and Economy, I am led to believe, will recommend these reforms, the enactment of which in my judgment will mark a new era in our financial affairs. They occurred to me over a year ago, as being the only methods whereby our State could be placed upon a sound business basis.

To this end, I sought the services of Mr. Harvey S. Chase, an expert on State accounting, of wide experience, whose report clearly establishes the correctness of my views, and whose services are hereby acknowledged in preparing Statements "A," "B," "C" and "D" of this report