

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The city school board met last evening, Vice-President Nelson in the chair. Trustees Alf, Young, Pike, Newman, Baldwin, Dooley and Raybold were present.

WANT A NEW SCHOOL.

A number of citizens west of the Jordan presented a petition asking that a school be established on the corner of Eleventh South and Redwood road. Committee on sites and buildings.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

The treasurer's statement was presented for the month of September as follows:

RECEIPTS.	
Balance first of month.....	\$179,777 87
Received from F. J. Leonard.....	933 38
Total.....	\$180,711 25
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Warrants paid.....	\$ 52,306 78
Balance Sent 29	\$128,404 47

Adopted.

THE WASATCH SCHOOL.

The committee of sites and buildings reported the following bid for an eight room school building in the Twenty-first ward near Darlington place:

S. O. Sherrill.....	\$27,900
Crosford Bros. & Bryan.....	31,000
George Curley.....	29,300
S. U. Watson.....	30,900

Sherrill offered as his bondsmen, S. W. Morrison, E. C. Coffin and A. B. Gibson. The contract was awarded to Mr. Sherrill, the lowest bidder.

On motion of Mr. Young it was agreed to name the school the "Wasatch."

SALARY RAISED.

The committee on teachers recommended that the salary of Miss A. E. Buchanan, of the high school, be increased from \$90 to \$100 per month, and stated that the lady was doing excellent work. Adopted.

BILLS ALLOWED.

The committee on finance recommended that the bill of A. Stiefel for \$15.68 for freight be paid. Adopted.

SANITARY HEATING AND VENTILATING.

The committee on sites and buildings reported that in the case of the Jackson school the surface water is within six inches of the surface, and that the system of toilet rooms if connected with a cesspool only, would be totally useless, and recommended that the building be heated and ventilated by the fan system, and that the same system of dry sanitary cremating closets be substituted for water closets. This would save the board \$119. Laid over for one week.

THE JACKSON SCHOOL FOUNDATION.

The committee on sites and buildings reported, recommending that the contract drawn up by the attorney of the board for the extra foundation required for the Jackson school amounting to \$8000 be entered into. Adopted.

ACTION DEFERRED.

The same committee further reported, recommending that the bid of the Hendly & Meyer Engineering company of \$3200 for ventilating and heating the Jackson school be accepted, and that an extra \$25 be allowed that company for making necessary

changes, and also that their offer to supply a steam engine for \$300 be accepted, making a total of \$8615. Laid over for one week.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Young moved that in the matter of the compensation to the Salt Lake Building and Manufacturing company, for stone furnished to the Washington school, be referred to the committee on sites and buildings and the finance committee, with power to order the issue of the warrant upon the proper execution of vouchers and such other papers as may be necessary. Adopted.

Baldwin moved that the teachers' pay rolls submitted by the superintendent and approved by a majority of the committee on finance be paid a ter the teachers have signed a contract with the board, which contract shall first be approved by the committee on teachers. Adopted.

The matter of making a new room in the high school building, to be used as a drawing room, was referred to the committee on sites and buildings, with power to act.

THE ESCAPE INSTINCT.

In a review of an interesting work by Prof. Weismann, on "Heredity in Man and Beast," in the *Sunday Times* of July 31, it is remarked that the author believes the escape instinct has been lost in domesticated animals by their long domestication, the absence of enemies during many generations having had the effect of extinguishing this natural fear of the human race, and consequently they evince no desire to escape from the closest acquaintance with persons. My long experience as a breeder of all kinds of farm stock, including dogs and cats and other small animals, convinces me that this belief is not founded on fact, says a correspondent of the *New York Times*, but that this natural fear is as active in young domestic animals as it is in wild animals, with the exception that in imitation of the parents the fear disappears. This is true of the horse, mule, calf, lamb, turkey, chicken, dog, cat and rabbit, in all of which this natural desire to escape from a person is as strong for a few days, and until acquaintance has eliminated the natural fear, as in the wild animals of the same races.

The hiding of the young animal by the dam is an example of this instinctive fear, even on the part of the parent who is evidently loath to expose her progeny to risk. This is clearly instinctive, for I have known one of the gentlest helpers, when she had a calf, to make a sudden attack upon the person who had reared her and fed her, and exhibit the most violent ferocity when persons previously entirely acceptable approached her.

All kinds of domestic animals will conceal their young at birth, and the young animals will flee with evident fear when the owner comes upon their hiding place. And although this natural repugnance will soon disappear, it is only through the introduction, as it were, of the parent, who at the same time anxiously regards the owner as the possible enemy to the foal or calf. I have known a two-days-old calf, when its

hiding place was discovered, to run four miles in its effort to escape, and resist capture with all the energy of a wild deer, and when it afterward escaped plunged into a pond and swam several hundred feet and got away on the other side.

Pigs born in the woods become as wild and ferocious the first generation as the true wild boar, and there are thousands of such pigs at large in the Southern woods that resemble in their disposition in every respect the wild boars of the Black forest of Germany. The natural habit of the mule to kick is an attribute of this instinct. A young mule will kick its owner quite fiercely when it is first able to stand upon its legs, and will hide behind the mare and even bite when it is approached too closely. The lambs of a flock at large on a range are equally averse to the shepherd, and will escape from close acquaintance until use has helped to wear off the instinctive fear.

The sole difficulty in rearing young turkeys is this same instinctive disposition to escape and hide. Even in the yard the young brood will squat as closely as a wild brood or a covey of young partridges or quail. And if the observer remains still they will creep away as stealthily through the grass or leaves and in a moment will disappear as though the ground had swallowed them.

I have some young cats, the kittens of a cat left at my home six years ago, but which, on my return a few weeks ago, came up voluntarily, and after a close reconnaissance recognized me and came up and rubbed against my legs and purred loudly. She was so friendly that the next morning, on my way to the train for the city, she tried to follow until ordered to return. She remembered her old habit, which was to accompany me to the turn of the road, and there wait until I was out of sight. If domestication had the effect of removing the natural effort to escape, one would think that this cat's kittens would be the tamest and least desirous to avoid a person with whom the mother cat was friendly. But quite otherwise. These kittens are the wildest I have ever known, and now, two months old, they are as prone to escape in the thickest of the shrubbery as the wild rabbits when they are approached too closely.

Even the young chickens evince this same instinct, especially those of the more active and least sociable breeds, as Leghorns and other flighty kinds. The hens conceal their nests with all the instinctive adroitness of the wild birds, the young chickens run away or hide, and those from the hidden nests are by far the wildest.

Why is all this if it is not the instinct of fear that still overcomes all the centuries of domestication and proves the fact that the escape instinct prevails over the influence of domestication, which is an education slowly gained and which has not yet had time to become an inherited instinct? And this opens the question, do domestication and education ever overcome instinct, but is not natural instinct always prevalent in an animal, appearing at birth and only slowly overcome by training, in some animals more slowly or more easily than in others?