

travel no one but the herder knows anything about it. And as for the veracity of the average herder under the circumstances, the people will have to be their own judges. Yet the law says that you must prove whose animals they were that did the damage before you can get any redress. This is very good law, as a general proposition, but under the conditions stated a forlorn hope for the farmer. If the farmer should put a tight board fence sufficient to keep sheep out, it would then be the sheepmen's turn to take it down in places, so that his sheep could get the feed the same as the stockmen have done every year on this same piece of land, which, no doubt, they would do. There is another phase of this question, which is this: That wherever sheep go, if they do not destroy all there is, stock will not eat what they leave. The question may be asked, who is responsible for this state of affairs? My opinion is, not the sheep or stockmen altogether, but the people generally. I find in my experience that the man that owns a cow or two is about as anxious to have his run loose as the man who owns a hundred head, and we may rest assured that so long as this is the case this state of things will always exist.

This feeling of surprise comes from the settlements of new counties that have so much government land that is free range for sheep and stock, but the time will come, sooner or later, when we will begin to examine these questions more critically in the interest of justice and economy; in fact, emerge from the back woods as regards these things, as they have done in other states and countries. A great many men acknowledge this, but think it will be a long time.

There is another thing that would hasten this much to be desired change,—if there were more people that had valuable crops on their land that were late in maturing, so that they could not get them off in time to save them from being destroyed. All such would see the point at once, but the principle is not interest alone that should move us in these matters, but right and justice in all things. I will say also that a great many farmers own land in three or four different directions, which makes it still worse for them.

JOHN DONE.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

There was a full attendance of members at the meeting of the board of education January 26, President Wm. Nelson occupying the chair.

Henry J. Grimes sent in a statement to the effect that he held a school warrant from district sixty-six for labor and material, and asked the board of education to give him an order on their treasurer for the amount, \$76.82. Committee on finance.

County Superintendent Allen sent in the following report which was referred to the committee on finances:

The territorial school fund furnishes this year \$3.31 per capita, or a total for Salt Lake City of \$35,978.91. One-half of this account has been paid to the county treasurer, and I drew a warrant for it in your favor and gave it to the treasurer last Saturday. The county clerk reports that the county school funds for 1892 will

amount to \$96,768.37, as returned by the county board of equalization. Some of this is uncollectable, so the exact amount that can be realized from this source cannot be determined at present. I have paid to your treasurer warrants on this fund to the amount of \$30,000. The county and territorial money due the children of the Sixty-sixth district has not been paid to any person yet, but as soon as satisfactory basis for the division of the apportionment can be determined I am ready to draw warrants for the share of any funds that may be on hand.

President William Nelson reported the following record of contracts:

| Name of School. | Contract Price. | Paid on Account. | Balance Due. |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|
| Hamilton..... | \$ 31,550 00 | \$ 20,838 00 | \$ 10,732 00 |
| Sumner..... | 39,600 00 | 2,788 00 | 27,812 00 |
| Lincoln..... | 24,800 00 | 23,820 00 | 980 00 |
| Bryant..... | 20,000 00 | 15,019 90 | 4,980 00 |
| Franklin..... | 30,990 00 | 16,711 21 | 14,278 80 |
| Jackson..... | 44,935 00 | 17,231 20 | 27,703 80 |
| Washington... | 46,500 00 | 20,053 20 | 25,841 80 |
| Lowell..... | 47,490 00 | 34,494 60 | 12,006 32 |
| Wasatch..... | 27,900 00 | 566 40 | 27,333 60 |
| Total..... | \$308,765 00 | \$152,097 50 | \$151,668 42 |

HEATING AND VENTILATING.

| Name of School. | Contract Price. | Paid on Account. | Balance Due. |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|
| Hamilton..... | \$ 2,600 00 | \$..... | \$ 2,650 00 |
| Sumner..... | 2,877 25 | 714 30 | 2,142 95 |
| Lincoln..... | 2,650 00 | | 2,650 00 |
| Bryant..... | 2,570 00 | | 2,570 00 |
| Franklin..... | 2,735 00 | 683 75 | 2,051 25 |
| Jackson..... | 3,615 00 | | 3,615 00 |
| Washington... | 4,751 00 | | 4,751 00 |
| Lowell..... | 5,600 00 | 1,500 00 | 4,000 00 |
| Total..... | \$ 27,338 25 | \$ 2,898 05 | \$ 24,430 20 |

ARCHITECT'S SERVICES.

| Name of School. | Contract Price. | Paid on Account. | Balance Due. |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|
| Hamilton..... | \$ 1,104 25 | \$ 238 14 | \$ 276 10 |
| Sumner..... | 1,071 12 | 535 50 | 535 50 |
| Lincoln..... | 868 00 | 600 00 | 260 00 |
| Oquirrh..... | 1,000 00 | 500 00 | 500 00 |
| Bryant..... | 1,076 74 | 1,076 74 | |
| Franklin..... | 1,084 65 | 813 50 | 271 15 |
| Jackson..... | 1,572 75 | 786 35 | 786 40 |
| Washington... | 1,000 00 | 500 00 | 500 00 |
| Lowell..... | 1,660 33 | 1,215 23 | 244 10 |
| Total..... | \$ 10,925 97 | \$ 7,129 64 | \$ 3,796 33 |

Total liabilities.....\$179,894 95
Balance cash on hand building fund. 142,820 92
Deficit.....\$ 37,074 03

Committee on sites and buildings.

The committee on teachers and schools recommended that the two rooms in the Eagle Gate school, one room in the Industrial Home, one room on Sixth street, Twentieth ward, and the vestry room in the Twentieth ward be discontinued and that the pupils be sent to the Lowell school building; that each teacher of the different schools be furnished with sufficient paper and envelopes with the names of the school district on, to communicate with parents and superintendent. Adopted.

The committee on finance presented the bond of H. T. Duke, treasurer of the board, in the sum of \$300,000, and recommended that it be accepted. The bond was approved.

Appropriations were made as follows:

| | |
|--|-------------|
| H. T. Duke, treasurer, interest on first series of 450 \$1,000 5 per cent 20 year bonds, from August, 1892, to Feb. 1, 1893..... | \$15,000 00 |
| A. F. Gage & Son, chemical apparatus..... | 48 81 |
| John Green, scavenger..... | 75 00 |
| I. Midgley & Co., blackboards..... | 462 15 |
| James Spencer-Bateman Co., repairs..... | 5 35 |
| William Pinney, estimate sheets..... | 2 00 |
| W. C. Kundle, carpenter..... | 35 09 |
| Tullidge & Co., painting..... | 16 60 |

| | |
|--|----------|
| Salt Lake Building and Manufacturing company, second payment on contract for erection of Lowell school building..... | 4,967 22 |
| T. H. Connolly, painting..... | 10 00 |
| Clanbeck & Parsons, lime..... | 2 00 |
| C. H. Parsons, supplies..... | 1,834 08 |

Total.....\$22,496 19

Jacob Endris James H. Tucker, C. A. Reed, James Kendall, William McLeod and Otto Eichhorn applied for janitorship. Committee on furniture and supplies.

Trustee Raybould moved that the committee on sites and buildings increase the insurance on the Lowell building. The motion prevailed.

Trustee Pike moved that the chairman of the committee on sites and buildings procure from the contractor of the Lowell building and the contractor for heating and ventilating same, a waiver of any claim as to the acceptance of the building or heating apparatus on account of the present occupation of the building before the formal acceptance of the same by the board. The motion prevailed and the board adjourned for a week.

WEATHER BUREAU.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah,
January 24th, 1893.

The chief of the weather bureau directs the publication of the following data, compiled from the record of observations for the month of February, taken at this station during a period of eighteen years.

It is believed that the facts thus set forth will prove of interest to the public, as well as the special student, showing as they do the average and extreme conditions of the more important meteorological elements and the range within which such variations may be expected to keep during any corresponding month.

TEMPERATURE.

Mean or normal temperature, 33.4 degrees; the warmest February was that of 1886, with an average of 40.8 degrees; the coldest February was that of 1883, with an average of 24.1 degrees; the highest temperature during any February was 68 degrees on February 27, 1879; the lowest temperature during any February was 13 degrees below zero on February 18, 1884.

PRECIPITATION—(RAIN AND MELTED SNOW.)

Average for the month, 1.38 inches; average number of days with .01 of an inch or more, 9; the greatest monthly precipitation was 3.49 inches in 1878; the least monthly precipitation was 0.38 inches in 1877; the greatest amount of precipitation recorded in any 24 consecutive hours was 1.32 inches on February 4th, 1881; the greatest amount of snowfall recorded in 24 consecutive hours (record extending to winter of 1884-5 only) was 8.8 inches on Feb. 18th, 1888.

CLOUDS AND WEATHER.

Average number of cloudless days, 8; average number of partly cloudy days, 10; average number of cloudy days, 10.

WIND.

The prevailing winds have been from the north west.

The highest velocity of the wind during February was 87 miles on February 14th, 1883.

GEO. W. SALISBURY,
Observer, Weather Bureau.