

CREAMERY AND DAIRY INTERESTS IN THE CONDENSED MILK INDUSTRY.

THE PAST year has been a very successful one with the milk producer, and for the larger creameries quite satisfactory. Prices for the whole year probably show a larger average than for a number of years previous. There has been a fair increase in quantity of product but this increase has not kept pace with the increasing demand.

1.—The features of the creamery business for the past year have been the increased number of hand separators used by the dairymen who deliver the cream to the creameries instead of the milk.

2.—The closing of some of the smaller creameries and the skimming stations.

3.—The building of two condensed milk factories in Cache county, the leading dairy county of the state.

4.—The large shipments of butter and cheese to the coast.

The hand separators have found increased favor among creamery patrons and private butter makers, and there is no doubt in the minds of all who have experience with them that they have come to stay and that it is only a matter of a few years till their use will be general with producers of milk for butter making.

The thirty cents raised on the warm milk from the separator; the lessened cost of hauling the cream instead of the milk; the concentration of the product so that it can be marketed in less time; the most money to the producer—these are some of the reasons of its adoption. This year there have been about \$50,000 of hand separators sold in Utah and the adjoining country (Canada) on the north.

Some small creameries and skimming stations have been closed this year on account of the patron buying hand separators and shipping the cream to a market that nets the patron more than the local creameryman can pay on account of the expense it takes to manufacture a small quantity of cream. There was formerly a large variation in the price of butter fat paid by the different creameries of the state. This variation had been much as five cents per pound, but with the hand separator there is no reason why the patrons should not receive within one or two cents of the price received by any other patron of the state, no matter where located. The advantage in the price of the hand separator by the private butter maker is no longer a question, it being conceded by everyone who knows anything about the matter. The building of two condensaries, costing about \$100,000, has caused much speculation by patrons and creamerymen as to their chances of success and as to their ability to pay better prices for milk than the value of it for butter and cheese making. In as much as the manufacture of condensed milk is a secret process, not much can be learned about it and therefore no safe conclusion can be reached on either of these points. It is to be hoped they will manufacture most of the condensed milk used in this market. The larger of these condensaries is at Richwood, Utah. It will absorb the two local creameries formerly run by the People's Mercantile & Creamery company and the Cache Valley Dairy company. The other condensary is being built at Logan, and will absorb the creamery business of A. L. Hansen.

The demand for our butter and cheese has been larger from the west and northwest than ever before, and as a result shipments have gone to the coast in car lots. During the first part of the year the large daily shipments were made by express, but the railroads were sent from June to October by freight. There has been shipped from the state during the year not less than \$100,000 worth of butter and cheese.

Never before has the prospect for making money out of milk cows looked so bright as it does now. With the oncoming of the new year, the prospects for butter in the United States, namely: Los Angeles and the markets along the coast of the new railroad building to the south, will be in competition with the market of the future should take all the products of the dairy and creamery at good prices. The creamerymen are working under a margin that has never before, depending on increased volume of business to make up their profits. With the large acreage of land being sold, the margin is likely to be high and over production of butter and cheese seems hardly possible for years to come. It is not to be overlooked also that the condensed milk will relieve the butter and cheese market to that extent.

H. J. FAUST, JR.

PROSPEROUS YEAR FOR UTAH BEEKEEPERS.

SPLENDID EXHIBIT FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

IN visiting beekeepers in a large portion of the state the past spring and summer in the interest of an exhibit for the St. Louis World's Fair, and other matters pertaining to the bee industry of our state, I found that the indications were very promising, and as a rule where the bees were strong in the spring they have done from fairly well to excellent, and from some localities the beekeepers write us that the season has been the best in from three to five years, while in some places, owing to a lack of moisture or other causes, the honey flow fell off considerably the latter part of the season, but after all it has been a season of good records and the honey crop has been excellent in quality again, illustrating the fact that the bigger the honey flow the better the product.

HONEY FOR THE FAIR.

We have collected for the fair quite a variety of honey from nearly all parts of the state, including the beautiful pure white alfalfa and some of the darker honey. We have an exhibit under way, having put up three tons and will put up more so that we believe there will be a creditable showing of Utah honey at the exposition.

The aim of the Utah Beekeepers' association in this, as in all other matters, is for the credit of the state and for the best interest of the industry. The association desires that all possible means be adopted to advertise Utah bee products and to get them before the consumers. And this is one of the objects of the Utah Beekeepers' association of the St. Louis World's Fair are trying to accomplish and if their efforts are successful it will be beneficial alike both to the producer and the consumer.

ADULTERATED HONEY.

We have received complaints of our best grades of honey being adulterated after it leaves the state and afterwards sold in the eastern market as Utah honey. This is injurious to the consumer as well as to the producer. Many of our beekeepers assert that when they are able to get their honey before the people they always want more of it. Many who buy a little to begin with often buy it by the ton later. As far as adulteration in our own state is concerned I can truthfully say that I have never experienced it. I do not know of a single Utah beekeeper who has adulterated his honey, and no reflection is intended on honorable dealers.

CONVENTION REPORTS.

Among the many interesting reports presented at the late Beekeepers' convention was one from the secretary showing that \$65 was received for membership fees; one-half of that amount, \$32.50, was sent to the National Beekeepers' association and \$32.50, or 50 cents each as membership fees, to the Utah Beekeepers' association. The subject of a mutual benefit club has been talked of and discussed at length, but nothing definite so far has been decided. It was shown very clearly that some kind of a fraternal club for the general interest of the members of the association would have a good effect tending to strengthen and build up the association. And all members are invited to attend this question and come to the April convention prepared to organize to this end.

Mr. Lovey, chairman of the committee to exhibit the aid and co-operation of the St. Louis World's Fair commissioners of Utah to make an exhibit of the bee products of the state, reported willing to assist the beekeepers of Utah in every way possible and that they had committed a liberal contribution to aid the exhibit of the bee products of Utah at the great fair.

President Morgan reported that himself, made an exhibit of our state and by the aid of the beekeepers of our state and by the combined efforts had secured the turn of Utah and would now in on motion the donation was accepted, with a vote of thanks. On motion of Mr. Lovey, Mr. Morgan was allowed \$5 each as

been paid for the workmen.

There are half a dozen other salt concerns with lands bordering on the lake, but they have gradually come into a state of neglect, and in the way, they appear to be perfectly satisfied, for reasons of their own; and although there is some talk of the possible

Utah Weather for the Current Year

Following is a review of local climatology and accompanying conditions during the year past, as taken from the monthly reports of the United States weather bureau in this city:

January—The mean temperature for the state was 27.9 degrees, or 0.6 degree above the normal. The highest temperature of the month, 60 degrees, occurred at St. George on the 6th; the lowest, 21 degrees below zero, at Woodruff on the 29th. The monthly range for the state was therefore 81 degrees. The highest temperatures of the month were recorded between the 21st and 29th, while the lowest were reached during the first half of the month. The average precipitation, determined from the reports of 58 stations, was 1.49 inches, or 0.92 inch above normal. The precipitation of the northern section was remarkably heavy and exceeded that for any January since 1890. The average snowfall (unmelted) for the state was 8.5 inches, or 1.7 inches in excess of the normal. Much of the precipitation in the valleys of the northern portion of the state was in the form of rain. There was an average of 15 clear, 6 partly cloudy and 16 cloudy days. Salt Lake City had 47 per cent of the possible amount of sunshine. The normal January sunshine at Salt Lake City is 43 per cent of the possible amount. Very little farm work was done during the month. The heavy precipitation gave the ground a good soaking. The snowfall was excessive over the Great Salt Lake and the Sevier lake watershed in the Colorado and Green and Colorado rivers watershed. The fall over the Great Salt Lake watershed exceeded that for any January since 1890.

February—The mean temperature for the state was 16.6 degrees, or 12.7 degrees below the normal. The month was only the coldest February, but one of the coldest months on record for the state. The highest temperature of the month, 67 degrees, occurred at St. George on the 24th; the lowest, 39 degrees below zero, at Woodruff on the 15th. The monthly range for the state was therefore 106 degrees. The average precipitation, determined from the reports of 58 stations, was .75 inch, or 0.46 inch below normal. The average snowfall (unmelted) for the state was 7.4 inches, or 1.0 inch below normal. There was an average of 17 clear, 5 partly cloudy and 6 cloudy days. Salt Lake City had 72 per cent of the possible amount of sunshine, the normal being 44 per cent. The continued cold weather kept the ground frost-locked and prevented any farm work during the month. The precipitation was excessive with snow throughout the month, and no damage was done to fall grain by the low temperatures. The small amount of rain, which remained on the ground, was covered with snow. A number of cattle and sheep perished from starvation and exposure. The precipitation of the month was deficient, except in the extreme eastern and western portions of the state. Practically all of it was in the form of snow.

March—The mean temperature for the state was 47.3 degrees, or 1.3 degree above the normal. The highest temperature of the month, 80 degrees, occurred at St. George on the 30th; the lowest, 32 degrees below zero, at Woodruff on the 1st. The monthly range for the state was therefore 112 degrees. The average precipitation was 1.19 inches, or 0.34 inch below normal. The greatest monthly amount was 5.5 inches at Kanab, the least, 0.02 inch at Green River. The average snowfall (unmelted) was 7.4 inches, or practically the normal amount. There was an average of 12 clear, 9 partly cloudy and 10 cloudy days. Salt Lake City had 73 per cent of the possible amount of sunshine. The normal March sunshine at Salt Lake City is 51 per cent of the possible amount. The climate during the month was generally limited to plowing, which began during the last decade. Fall grain and alfalfa made a good start. The buds passed through the winter without suffering damage. The crops showing no signs of opening at the close of the month. The grass had started on the ranges, but feed was still scarce, and stock generally in poor condition. The precipitation of the month was somewhat below the normal. The depth of snow in the mountains of all the western portion of the state was greater than usual, and exceeded that for any January since the winter of 1896-97. Most of this snow fell during November, December and January. It has therefore had plenty of time to drift into places where it was in condition to withstand the warm weather.

April—Abnormally cold weather with an excessive cloudiness characterized the month. A spell of rainy, spring-like weather prevailed for a short time during the latter part of the first decade, but this was suddenly reversed on the 9th of the month when a cold and rainy period set in that lasted for several days. High northerly winds also prevailed during this time. Thunderstorms were few during the month. Heavy frosts occurred about the middle of the month and again near the close. Temperatures at these times were generally below the freezing point. The mean temperature of the section was 46.0 degrees, or 1.3 degrees below the normal. The highest monthly mean was 55.4 degrees at Loa, the lowest was 26.0 degrees at Loa. The highest temperatures of the month were generally recorded on the 23rd, 24th, and 25th. The average precipitation was 1.01 inches, or .04 inch below the normal. The greatest monthly amount was 7.7 inches at Kanab, while no precipitation was recorded at Loa. The greatest rainfall in any 24 consecutive hours was 1.38 inches at Fillmore on the 11th. The average number of clear days during the month was 15; partly cloudy days, 8; cloudy days, 7. Salt Lake City had 53 per cent of sunshine. The mean relative humidity for the month was 71.6 degrees, or 1.6 degrees below the normal. The greatest monthly amount was 71.6 degrees at Loa on the 29th; the lowest was 27 degrees at Woodruff on the 4th; giving an absolute range for the section of 44.6 degrees. The highest temperatures of the month were generally recorded on the 12th, 13th and 14th; and the lowest on the 3rd, 4th and 5th. The average precipitation was 0.53 inch, or 0.05 inch below the normal. In general, precipitation was widely scattered and insufficient throughout the entire section. The greatest monthly amount was 2.09 inches at Soldier Summit on the 25th. The average number of clear days during the month was 20; partly cloudy days, 7; cloudy days, 3. Salt Lake City had 81 per cent of sunshine. The mean relative humidity for the month at Salt Lake City was 30 per cent, the lowest observed reading being 15 per cent on the 15th and 16th. There was an average of only three days with .01 inch or more precipitation; three over the north; three over the middle; and four over the southern portion. The generally warm and dry weather during the month exercised a beneficial effect on watered crops and favored their growth. The severe frosts of the first part of the month damaged tender vegetation, over extensive areas but had no unfavorable effects on the harder crops. The long continued drought had,

however, produced a serious shortage in the supply of irrigation water, and over the whole section the crops were low in many localities that the work of irrigation was seriously hampered, and in many instances entirely stopped, as in such cases the crops were the deterioration of the crops. Grasshoppers were present in Millard county doing much damage to vegetation. The harvesting of fall wheat, rye and barley became general throughout the section early in the month and continued under rapid headway, the weather being particularly favorable for the work. On the 25th the crops were reported as being in the state of rapid succession, causing abnormally low temperatures and excessive rainfall. These extraordinary conditions continued for an entire decade, plant growth was retarded and farm work suspended. Very little frost occurred, however, the excessive cloudiness preventing its formation. The mean temperature was 50.9 degrees, or 3.4 degrees below the normal. The highest temperature recorded was 100 degrees at St. George on the 14th, the lowest was 5 degrees at Woodruff on the 17th, giving an absolute range for the section of 95 degrees. The average precipitation, determined from the reports of 58 stations, was 1.59 inches, or .79 inch above the normal. The greatest monthly amount was 4.31 inches at Ogden No. 1; the least monthly amount was 1.2 inch at Aneth. The greatest rainfall in any 24 consecutive hours was 1.80 inches at Ogden No. 1. The average snowfall (unmelted) at stations reporting this form of precipitation was 1.80 inches at Ogden No. 1. The average number of clear days during the month was 16; partly cloudy days, 8; cloudy days, 6. The mean relative humidity for the month was 30 per cent, the lowest observed reading being 14 per cent on the 6th. During the first part of the month farm work advanced rapidly, and sowing small grain was practically completed by the middle of the month. Spring wheat made a fair growth, and the early-sown had come up to a good stand by the close of the month. A perceptible improvement in the crop was noted toward the close of the month, the late rains having exercised a very beneficial effect, causing the soil to become moist and the ground thoroughly soaked, so that conditions at the close of the month were favorable for the rapid growth of the crops.

June—Clear skies generally prevailed, especially during the latter part of the month, and midday temperatures were high. Throughout the northern and middle portions of the section the temperatures were above the normal and the rainfall deficient, while reverse conditions prevailed throughout the southern portion. The precipitation was by local showers of rain, accompanied in instances by hail. The mean temperature was 65.7 degrees, or 8.8 degrees above the normal. The highest temperature recorded was 110 degrees at St. George on the 27th; the lowest was 27 degrees at Loa on the 3rd and 6th, giving an absolute range for the section of 83 degrees. The highest temperatures of the month were generally recorded on the 27th and 28th; the lowest temperatures occurred at different periods throughout the various portions of the section. The average precipitation was 0.47 inch, or 0.10 inch below the normal. The greatest monthly amount was 1.72 inches at Monticello. No precipitation whatever occurred at Ogden, Soldier Summit or St. George. The greatest rainfall in any 24 consecutive hours was 0.65 inch at Kanab. The average number of clear days during the month was 17; partly cloudy days, 8; cloudy days, 5. Determined from the automatic sunbells, the mean relative humidity for the month at Salt Lake City was 38 per cent, the lowest observed reading being 15 per cent on the 15th and 16th. There was an average of three days with .01 inch or more precipitation; two over the north, three over the middle, and five over the southern portion. The climate during the month produced contrary effects on growing vegetation according as to whether the soil was watered or not. Irrigated crops everywhere showed rapid growth and did well, but dry land crops suffered greatly. Fall wheat began to head early in the month and by the close of the month the condition and state of the crops were very good and expectations of excellent yields were generally entertained. Cutting alfalfa began the second decade and continued through the remainder of the month, the harvest being up to the average. Sugar beets made good progress. Early cherries began to ripen toward the close of the month, and some were marketed. The effects of the extreme dryness and were easily noted on the crops. Water for irrigation held out well, but a steady decrease in the supply was noted.

July—Dry weather with an abundance of sunshine prevailed during the month. A period of abnormally cold weather prevailed during the first half of the month, causing frosts over extensive areas. Scattered thunderstorms occurred on the 15th and 16th and again on the 23rd. The average precipitation was generally light and insufficient. Destructive storms occurred at St. George and at Heber City that damaged vegetation and harvested crops. The mean temperature for the section, determined from the reports of 61 stations, was 71.6 degrees, or 1.6 degrees below the normal. The highest temperatures of the month were 110 degrees at St. George on the 27th; the lowest was 27 degrees at Loa on the 3rd and 6th, giving an absolute range for the section of 83 degrees. The highest temperatures of the month were generally recorded on the 12th, 13th and 14th; and the lowest on the 3rd, 4th and 5th. The average precipitation was 0.53 inch, or 0.05 inch below the normal. In general, precipitation was widely scattered and insufficient throughout the entire section. The greatest monthly amount was 2.09 inches at Soldier Summit on the 25th. The average number of clear days during the month was 20; partly cloudy days, 7; cloudy days, 3. Salt Lake City had 81 per cent of sunshine. The mean relative humidity for the month at Salt Lake City was 30 per cent, the lowest observed reading being 15 per cent on the 15th and 16th. There was an average of only three days with .01 inch or more precipitation; three over the north; three over the middle; and four over the southern portion. The generally warm and dry weather during the month exercised a beneficial effect on watered crops and favored their growth. The severe frosts of the first part of the month damaged tender vegetation, over extensive areas but had no unfavorable effects on the harder crops. The long continued drought had,

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September—During the first few days of the month the weather was unusually warm. About the 5th a sharp fall in temperature occurred, and on the 20th it was abnormally cool; frosts occurred, damaging tender vegetation. During the last decade temperatures were somewhat on the high side, and thunderstorms were general, accompanied by high winds. These winds were particularly violent throughout the southern portion of the section, the weather station at Modena reporting a maximum velocity of 60 miles per hour. Pronounced stormy conditions again prevailed about the middle of the month and at its close. The greater portion of the rainfall occurred during the last period, and its effect was in the highest degree beneficial. Late crops were revived and the soil dampened to a considerable depth. The effect of the rain was in the condition for fall plowing. The mean temperature for the section, determined from the reports of 61 stations, was 71.6 degrees, or 1.6 degrees below the normal. The highest temperatures of the month were 110 degrees at St. George on the 27th; the lowest was 27 degrees at Loa on the 3rd and 6th, giving an absolute range for the section of 83 degrees. The highest temperatures of the month were generally recorded on the 12th, 13th and 14th; and the lowest on the 3rd, 4th and 5th. The average precipitation was 0.53 inch, or 0.05 inch below the normal. In general, precipitation was widely scattered and insufficient throughout the entire section. The greatest monthly amount was 2.09 inches at Soldier Summit on the 25th. The average number of clear days during the month was 20; partly cloudy days, 7; cloudy days, 3. Salt Lake City had 81 per cent of sunshine. The mean relative humidity for the month at Salt Lake City was 30 per cent, the lowest observed reading being 15 per cent on the 15th and 16th. There was an average of only three days with .01 inch or more precipitation; three over the north; three over the middle; and four over the southern portion. The generally warm and dry weather during the month exercised a beneficial effect on watered crops and favored their growth. The severe frosts of the first part of the month damaged tender vegetation, over extensive areas but had no unfavorable effects on the harder crops. The long continued drought had,

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October—Cold, stormy weather prevailed during the first half decade, being a continuation of the unsettled conditions prevailing the last few days of the preceding month. During this period practically the entire precipitation for the month occurred. This was succeeded by clear, settled weather, with scarcely a cloud appearing in the sky. Warm days and cool nights were the rule, but mean temperatures were almost uniformly above the normal. Toward the close of the month temperatures fell decidedly, light frosts were frequent but the first general killing frosts did not occur until the abnormally cold weather of the last few days, a period much more than usual in this region. The mean temperature for the section was 50.3 degrees, or 1.3 degrees below the normal. The highest temperature recorded was 97 degrees at Green River on the 5th; the lowest was 6 degrees at Bapah on the 21st, giving an absolute range for the section of 91 degrees. The highest temperatures of the month were generally recorded on the 12th, 13th and 14th; and the lowest on the 3rd, 4th and 5th. The average precipitation was 0.53 inch, or 0.05 inch below the normal. In general, precipitation was widely scattered and insufficient throughout the entire section. The greatest monthly amount was 2.09 inches at Soldier Summit on the 25th. The average number of clear days during the month was 20; partly cloudy days, 7; cloudy days, 3. Salt Lake City had 81 per cent of sunshine. The mean relative humidity for the month at Salt Lake City was 30 per cent, the lowest observed reading being 15 per cent on the 15th and 16th. There was an average of only three days with .01 inch or more precipitation; three over the north; three over the middle; and four over the southern portion. The generally warm and dry weather during the month exercised a beneficial effect on watered crops and favored their growth. The severe frosts of the first part of the month damaged tender vegetation, over extensive areas but had no unfavorable effects on the harder crops. The long continued drought had,

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November—Clear and warm weather prevailed during the first week. On the 8th a storm arose, its appearance over the northern half of the section and persisted from that date until the 16th, during which period stormy conditions prevailed, with snow the mountains and more elevated valleys of this region particularly being covered to a considerable depth. High wind velocity was quite frequent during this period, with gusts reaching 40 to 50 miles per hour, the evening of the 13th instant with a maximum velocity of 55 miles per hour. This was accompanied by heavy rain-fall and the damage to various interests in the city was considerable. About the 16th a decided fall in temperature occurred, and for several days abnormally cold weather prevailed, the minimum temperatures in many localities in the more elevated districts of the section falling to 20 degrees below the normal. The atmosphere gradually warmed up after this cold spell and during the remainder of the month warm weather with almost cloudless skies prevailed in all parts of the section. The mean temperature for the section was 39.1 degree, or 0.55 above the normal. The highest local temperature was 46.9 degrees at Meadowville. The highest temperature recorded was 80 degrees at Henderson on the 1st; the lowest was 19 degrees below zero at Heber on the 17th, giving an absolute range for the section of 99 degrees. The highest temperatures of the month were generally recorded on the 12th, 13th and 14th; and the lowest on the 3rd, 4th and 5th. The average precipitation was 0.53 inch, or 0.05 inch below the normal. In general, precipitation was widely scattered and insufficient throughout the entire section. The greatest monthly amount was 2.09 inches at Soldier Summit on the 25th. The average number of clear days during the month was 20; partly cloudy days, 7; cloudy days, 3. Salt Lake City had 81 per cent of sunshine. The mean relative humidity for the month at Salt Lake City was 30 per cent, the lowest observed reading being 15 per cent on the 15th and 16th. There was an average of only three days with .01 inch or more precipitation; three over the north; three over the middle; and four over the southern portion. The generally warm and dry weather during the month exercised a beneficial effect on watered crops and favored their growth. The severe frosts of the first part of the month damaged tender vegetation, over extensive areas but had no unfavorable effects on the harder crops. The long continued drought had,

however, produced a serious shortage in the supply of irrigation water, and over the whole section the crops were low in many localities that the work of irrigation was seriously hampered, and in many instances entirely stopped, as in such cases the crops were the deterioration of the crops. Grasshoppers were present in Millard county doing much damage to vegetation. The harvesting of fall wheat, rye and barley became general throughout the section early in the month and continued under rapid headway, the weather being particularly favorable for the work. On the 25th the crops were reported as being in the state of rapid succession, causing abnormally low temperatures and excessive rainfall. These extraordinary conditions continued for an entire decade, plant growth was retarded and farm work suspended. Very little frost occurred, however, the excessive cloudiness preventing its formation. The mean temperature was 50.9 degrees, or 3.4 degrees below the normal. The highest temperature recorded was 100 degrees at St. George on the 14th, the lowest was 5 degrees at Woodruff on the 17th, giving an absolute range for the section of 95 degrees. The average precipitation, determined from the reports of 58 stations, was 1.59 inches, or .79 inch above the normal. The greatest monthly amount was 4.31 inches at Ogden No. 1; the least monthly amount was 1.2 inch at Aneth. The greatest rainfall in any 24 consecutive hours was 1.80 inches at Ogden No. 1. The average snowfall (unmelted) at stations reporting this form of precipitation was 1.80 inches at Ogden No. 1. The average number of clear days during the month was 16; partly cloudy days, 8; cloudy days, 6. The mean relative humidity for the month was 30 per cent, the lowest observed reading being 14 per cent on the 6th. During the first part of the month farm work advanced rapidly, and sowing small grain was practically completed by the middle of the month. Spring wheat made a fair growth, and the early-sown had come up to a good stand by the close of the month. A perceptible improvement in the crop was noted toward the close of the month, the late rains having exercised a very beneficial effect, causing the soil to become moist and the ground thoroughly soaked, so that conditions at the close of the month were favorable for the rapid growth of the crops.

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January—The mean temperature for the state was 27.9 degrees, or 0.6 degree above the normal. The highest temperature of the month, 60 degrees, occurred at St. George on the 6th; the lowest, 21 degrees below zero, at Woodruff on the 29th. The monthly range for the state was therefore 81 degrees. The highest temperatures of the month were recorded between the 21st and 29th, while the lowest were reached during the first half of the month. The average precipitation, determined from the reports of 58 stations, was 1.49 inches, or 0.92 inch above normal. The precipitation of the northern section was remarkably heavy and exceeded that for any January since 1890. The average snowfall (unmelted) for the state was 8.5 inches, or 1.7 inches in excess of the normal. Much of the precipitation in the valleys of the northern portion of the state was in the form of rain. There was an average of 15 clear, 6 partly cloudy and 16 cloudy days. Salt Lake City had 47 per cent of the possible amount of sunshine. The normal January sunshine at Salt Lake City is 43 per cent of the possible amount. Very little farm work was done during the month. The heavy precipitation gave the ground a good soaking. The snowfall was excessive over the Great Salt Lake and the Sevier lake watershed in the Colorado and Green and Colorado rivers watershed. The fall over the Great Salt Lake watershed exceeded that for any January since 1890.