BOARD OF EDUCATION.

A Good Deal of Business Done at Last Night's Session.

THE PAYMENT OF MEMBERS.

School Buildings.—A List of Accounts to be Settled.—Communication from Teachers, Etc.

The meeting of the Board of Education last evening was presided over by Vice-President Nelson. The other members in attendance were Trustees Alff, Young, Pratt, Pike, Newman, Raybould, Dooly and Baldwin.

WANT TO BE JANITORS.

G. W. Sharp asked for a position as janitor of one of the new school buildings. C. A. Vanderhoof applied for the post as janitor of the Lowell school in the Twentieth ward. William Fowler asked for the position as janitor of the Lowell school.

The committee on furniture and supplies will consider these applications.

Clerk McMillan, of the Third district court, forwarded two bills; one for $17 and the other for $21.75. They were accompanied by the following letter:

To the Members of the Board of Education:

GENTLEMEN. — Enclosed herewith find bills due me for clerk's fees in the Third district court earned in the cases therein entitled, and which are wholly unpaid.

Mr. F. L. Williams, the attorney of the board, has approved the same as a just charge against your board. If found correct please make appropriation for payment.

Respectfully,
H. G. MCMILLAN.

Referred to the finance committee.

NOT REPLIED TO.

The clerk stated that in accordance with a resolution passed at the last evening, he had notified the Hendley & Mayer Engineering company to at once commence work on the heating and ventilating apparatus at the Bryant school, but had received no reply.

SIXTEENTH WARD SCHOOL ROOMS.

From the superintendent of schools the following was read:

Permit me to report that two school rooms already rented from the Sixteenth Ecclesiastical ward are now ready for occupancy. I would respectfully ask for authority from the board to place necessary furniture in the rooms, blackboards, seats, etc., and in conjunction with the committee on teachers engage two teachers for the positions thus created.

Respectfully,
J. F. MILLSPAUGH.

The matter was referred to the committee on furniture and supplies, with power to act.

AS TO SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The committee on sites and buildings recommended:

First—That the outside basement walls of the Franklin school be cemented up to the grade line.

Second—That the piers over the boys' and girls' entrances at the Washington school be increased in thickness and that the walls of the flues be also increased from four to eight inches in thickness from the first story to the roof.

Third—That four dwarf brick walls be constructed in the Hamilton school building from the basement to the level of the vestibule floor, each to be twenty-one feet long; also, that a parting wall be constructed in the boys' toilet room, so as to divide it into two rooms; also, that the outside basement walls be cemented to the grade line.

Fourth—That the committee be authorized to rent the Presbyterian building in the Ontario addition, on Second West street, at a monthly rental of $20 per month, and that the clerk execute a lease of the same from September 1, 1892.

Fifth—That the committee be authorized to lease the Davis building at $18 per month. This building was occupied by the board for school purposes last year at a rental of $10 per month. Mr. Davis, the owner, has increased the size to nearly double its former capacity; we also recommend that said rent be from September 1st.

Sixth—With reference to the proposition herein attached of Craxford Brothers & Bryan, contractors of the Hamilton school, to substitute cement for wood wainscot through the entire building, your committee recommend that the proposition be not entertained, but that the wooden wainscot be put in as provided in the specifications.

Seventh—That Mr. Pinney be authorized to have galvanized iron roll placed thereon.

The report was approved after some discussion.

FOR THE CITY ENGINEER.

The committee on sites and buildings also reported that the superintendent of buildings in erecting the several school buildings now in process of construction, required at various times, profile of sites, grade of sidewalks, streets, etc., and requested that the clerk of this board be directed to petition the City Council in the name of this board requesting that the city engineer be required to make such surveys as the board of education may require, free of charge.

SCHOOL WORK.

The committee on school work reported that the first purchase of 20,000 slate pencils is exhausted, or about so, and recommended that 20,000 more be purchased. The committee also recommend that the superintendent of schools be granted a leave of absence for a week, commencing Friday, November 25th, for the purpose of visiting the schools of Denver and Pueblo, Colo.

Adopted.

ACCOUNTS APPROVED.

The finance committee reported that they had audited and approved the following accounts and ordered warrants to be issued in payment for the same, they having first been duly approved by the committee on sites and buildings:

Craxford Brothers & Bryan, Hamilton school	$ 3,192 00
Craxford Brothers & Bryan, Hamilton school	[illegible]
Salt Lake Building & Manufacturing Company, Lowell school	4,358 00
Salt Lake Building & Manufacturing Company, Lowell school	1,329 00
Taylor & Romney, Franklin school	[illegible]
A. Hesugen, Jackson school	[illegible]
A. Hesugen, Jackson school, extra	44 [illegible]
F. H. Wright, Washington school	[illegible]
J. T. Webber, [illegible] Lincoln school	73 00
[illegible] & Co., plumbing at [illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

The board adopted the report.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The finance committee recommended payment of the following:

United States School Furniture company	$1,271 [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Mahoney & Co., blackboards	[illegible]
Mouritsen, Bird & Crandford, plans	214 15
[illegible]	4 [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

Mr. Dooly moved that the bill of Mouritsen, Bird & Crandford for $214.15 be not allowed. The doors on the Lincoln school in the Sixth ward, he said, were made to swing in, and this was directly against the city ordinance, which provided that all doors on public buildings be made to swing out. As it was the building was a fire trap. When architects drew up plans and specifications against public safety and city ordinances they should be made to change them at their own expense. The motion was approved and the bills to the amount of $2035.10 were ordered paid.

PAYMENT TO MEMBERS.

Mr. Raybould presented the following resolution:

Whereas, It is provided by statute that the members of this board shall be entitled to compensation not to exceed $2 for each session of the board actually attended, and $3 for each day's services performed under direction of the board; and,

Whereas, The condition of the fund under the disposal of this board, prior to the receipt of this year's taxes, was such as to render it inexpedient for members of the board to submit claims for services under said statute; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this board do hereby adopt the following resolutions under the statutory authority governing the compensation of the members, to wit:

First—That each member of this board shall be paid $2 for each meeting of the board actually attended by him.

Second—That each member of the board shall in addition thereto be paid $3 per day for each day's services actually and necessarily performed under direction of the board.

Third—That the compensation hereupon provided shall be paid on duly verified vouchers.

Mr. Baldwin wanted the bills for services to date from March 18, 1892, at which time the last law passed the Legislature. His amendment was not seconded.

The resolution was then passed.

THE HOUR OF OPENING.

Eighty-six school teachers sent in a petition asking that the opening of the schools at 9 a.m. be continued throughout the year instead of 9:30 a.m., during the winter term as the rule calls for. The request was granted.

Adjourned for two weeks.

HARVESTING POTATOES.

Cheapest and Simplest Ways of Handling and Storing for Winter Use.

If the soil be clean and mellow, the patented potato diggers do good service, saving as these do both time and labor. On the majority of farms, however, these diggers are not available, and in their absence a shovel plow will answer very well. Where the crop is dug by machine or plow, it is well after the bulk of taters have been picked up to run a smoothing harrow over the ground. This will bring to light potatoes that have been covered up or hidden from sight.

As a rule, the potatoes are left on the ground for a short time and then drawn to the cellar, roothouse or pit. A correspondent writing to the New York World says: "I aim to harvest my potatoes as soon as I find they have stopped growing. This can be easily told by the appearance of the tops. As long as a portion of the tops remains green it shows that the roots are at work and the tubers are increasing in size. After the tops die down and the skin remains smooth and firm on the tubers, as shown by rubbing them after they are dug, I prefer to have them in a cool cellar rather than in the ground where they grew. Potatoes should be dug in dry weather and be stored away in a dry condition. They should, however, be air dried and not sun dried, for exposure to the sun for any considerable time is injurious both to their quality and color. On the average I consider the potato as profitable a crop as I can raise, and about the only one where it pays me to buy fertilizer for it."

In a bulletin issued from the North Carolina station a summary of the replies given by a number of southern growers about their methods of winter storing of Irish potatoes makes it appear that all agree that the late crop is easy to keep. Many prefer to store in barrels or crates in an outbuilding; some spread on barn floors and cover with straw, but the majority prefer storing in hills outdoors and covering with earth. Nearly all agree on the necessity for keeping the potatoes cool and dark.

A Five Years' Rotation.

A correspondent writing to The Rural New Yorker says:

We practice a five years' rotation sowing timothy in the fall and clover in the spring. After the wheat has been harvested, the portion seeded down lies in grass for two years. By mixing red and alsike clover, some of the latter is found alive the second year, but nearly all of the red disappears after the first season. After two annual crops of grass have been cut, the piece is manured and plowed in spring. A part is planted to corn, the rest to potatoes. Oats follow in the spring of the next year, followed by wheat in the fall. Two hundred pounds per acre of commercial fertilizer on the wheat is the only fertilizer used, except stable and barn manure. The latter is the most lasting in effect of all I have ever used. It is most excellent for corn. It can be spread on the sod which is to be plowed the following spring at any time after the grass is cut, or it may be applied after the plowing and harrowed in. Its effect on grass was plainly visible in one place four years after a portion of a corn field had been thus manured.

When to Cut Corn Fodder.

The usual practice is to cut corn for fodder, also for silage, when the kernels begin to glaze. From the Pennsylvania station the report comes that, with [illegible] [illegible] increase in food value until nearly maturity. In large varieties the gain is so small that it [illegible] better to cut when the leaves are [illegible]. At this station, according to the [illegible] report, fully one-half of the total dry material in corn fodder was found in the ears, one-fourth to one-third in the leaves and husks [illegible] and the rest in the stalks. As the [illegible] both and the butts of the stalks contained four to five times as much as the tops, it is inferred that there is considerable loss when the stalks are fed whole which might be saved were they cut fine before feeding or preserved in silos.

Hatching Double Yolked Eggs.

Six experts recently expressed opinions in The Rural New Yorker as to the possibility of hatching healthy chickens from double yolked eggs. F. Williams did not think it possible to get two perfect chicks from a double yolked egg. H. S. Babcock had set such eggs, but does not know that one ever hatched. P. H. Jacobs had endeavored to secure hatches from double yolked eggs, but had failed. M. K. Boyer related that failures had attended his efforts in the same direction. He cited, however, an instance of a double yolked egg which hatched out in an incubator run by W. H. H. Bradbury, of Hammonton, N. J., two well formed chicks that lived until they were broiler size, when they were marketed, all of which seems to make it possible, and that's all.

Salting Hay.

A correspondent in the New England Homestead who has had experience in the matter claims that salting hay is a bad practice. This is what he says about it: "I claim that hay should never be salted, as salt causes the hay to become wet and afterward moldy. I care not how much or little salt is used on hay, it will not come out of the mow as bright and sweet as where none is used. I was once a firm believer in salting hay, and also in opening all the doors in the barn when I began to put in my hay and leaving them open until cold weather set in. I have since learned that both are injurious to the hay. For the last eight years I have not salted any hay nor left my doors open at night, and have had no musty hay."

Lumber in Abundance.

The timber area of Washington is the most extensive in the United States, and combines a greater number of valuable commercial varieties than may be found anywhere else. The quantity of merchantable lumber standing in these forests from a conservative standpoint is estimated at 160,000,000,000 feet, sufficient to supply all the markets in America for untold years to come and yet send cargo after cargo into foreign lands. —Port Crescent Leader.

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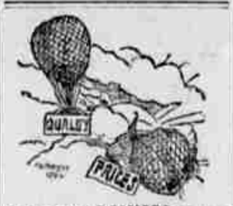

QUALITY RISING! PRICES FALLING!

It is only fair when quality goes up prices should go up with it. This, however, happens to be the season of the year when the unexpected is liable to occur. Perhaps that doesn't explain just why quality is rising and prices are falling, but it is a fact just the same, and the fact is all you care about. We are giving away nothing —it hasn't come to that yet, but if the drop in prices doesn't stop very soon, buyers will scarcely have to take along their pocket-book when they go on purchasing expeditions.

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