

# Salt River Valley, Arizo.

Publicity Series

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Bulletin No. 2



A Country Drive in February

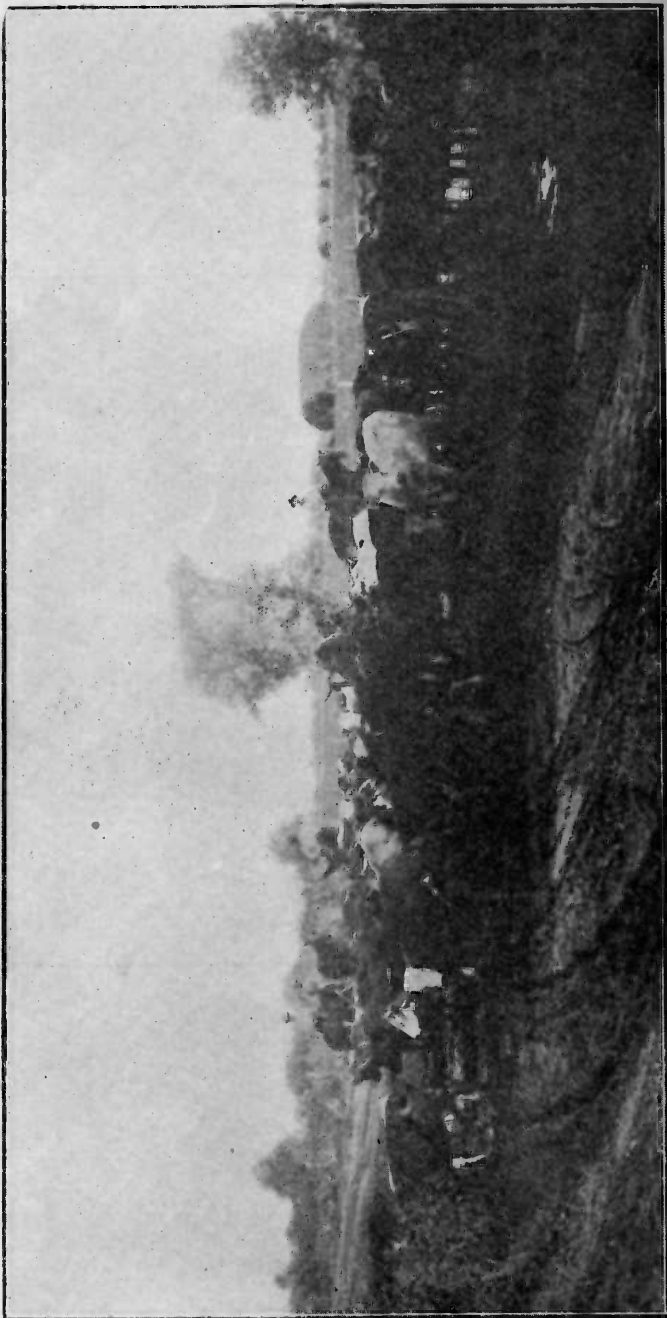
Compiled by  
**GEORGE W. COWGILL**  
Secretary

Phoenix and Maricopa County Board of Trade  
Phoenix, Arizona

Approved by the Commissioner of Immigration

MR. J. W. CRENSHAW

DEPARTMENT OF  
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ARIZONA



Driving Beef Cattle to Market

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## BULLETIN No. 2

OF THE

# Salt River Valley Publicity Series

Issued by the Phoenix and Maricopa County  
Board of Trade, Phoenix, Arizona

### THE IDEAL CONDITIONS FOR RAISING LIVE STOCK.

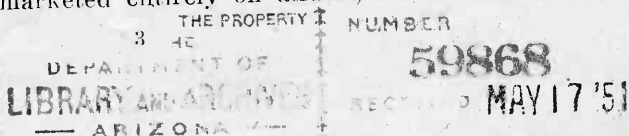
(By Dr. J. C. Norton)

(Territorial Veterinarian for Arizona.)

A good constitution, plenty of wholesome food, and freedom from disease constitute the three conditions, which are essential for the development of the robust physically strong man. These same conditions are equally important and necessary in order to secure the best results in raising all classes of live stock, i.e.: the large, strong, healthy, mature animal with the least time and cost. These three conditions are all found in perfection in the Salt River Valley of Arizona.

**Constitution:**—Our native live stock certainly have the best of constitutions, as they are raised in the open air, on the mountains, and in the valleys, feeding on the combination of native wild grasses planted by Providence, which all agree constitute a most perfectly balanced ration. But during the past quarter of a century the very best of thoroughbred breeding stock of all kinds from the states and foreign countries has regularly been introduced to assist in raising the standard of our stock interests. One will find here ranches devoted almost exclusively to the breeding of thoroughbred cattle—Herefords, Shorthorns, Galloways, Jerseys and Holsteins being the principal breeds represented, though some choice thoroughbreds of almost every breed are now found in this valley. These cattle have been purchased regardless of cost from the best of herds and shipped here in order that we might have the best, and now a large portion of the breeding cattle for our ranches and valleys as well are produced on the local breeding ranches.

**Stock Feed:**—Stock in this valley are fed almost exclusively on alfalfa either as grass or in the matured form as hay, though the various grains, all of which are produced here, are fed both by pasturing and after they are ripened. This is the natural home for alfalfa, for it grows profusely at all seasons of the year and all kinds of stock not only mature rapidly, but keep fat on it at all times. The yearling calf and colt are always fat on alfalfa and never seem to tire of eating it, even the three year old steer is usually fattened and marketed entirely on alfalfa, and the dairy



cow of Maricopa County is expected to give her full quota of milk at all seasons of the year without even sampling bran or any form of grain ration. The draft horse, road horse and mule alike enjoy their alfalfa in all conditions, and a large amount of hard work is done on this feed without grain. Swine are also grown and fattened on alfalfa, but pork is best when finished off on barley or corn. Even the ostrich is fed entirely on alfalfa and at the present time more than four-fifths of the ostriches in the United States are living on the alfalfa ranches in the Salt River Valley.

Freedom from Disease:—Certainly thousands of people from all over the world praise Phoenix and its surrounding country for the benefit they have received from the dry, clear, pure air, which is here found practically every day of the year. These same conditions are equally favorable to the healthfulness of live stock. Reared as they are entirely in the open air, never being housed even in winter, the chance for the spread of many of the contagious diseases, even if present, is reduced to the minimum. A word at this point regarding Arizona Sanitary Laws. Fortunately twenty years ago Arizona lawmakers enacted stringent sanitary laws, and under these no stock is allowed to enter Arizona without the approval of the Territorial Veterinarian. As a result the losses from contagion almost entirely fall on the man who offers stock that is diseased for entry. Not a single order has been drawn during the past two years placing in quarantine in Maricopa County native stock of any class. Considering the number of animals of all classes being raised and fed in this, the center and the principal irrigated county in the Territory, this is certainly proof that our live stock is naturally healthy and is also free from contagious diseases.

That the three essential conditions for successful stock raising are found here in a marked degree, any one can prove at any season of the year by driving promiscuously among the stock farms of the valley and notice the uniformly high-grade of stock produced and their prime condition. Proof may also more readily be obtained by visiting the various livestock departments of our Territorial Fair, for experienced judges have said that there are many animals there that would be prize-winners if placed in the show rings of State Fairs in the East.

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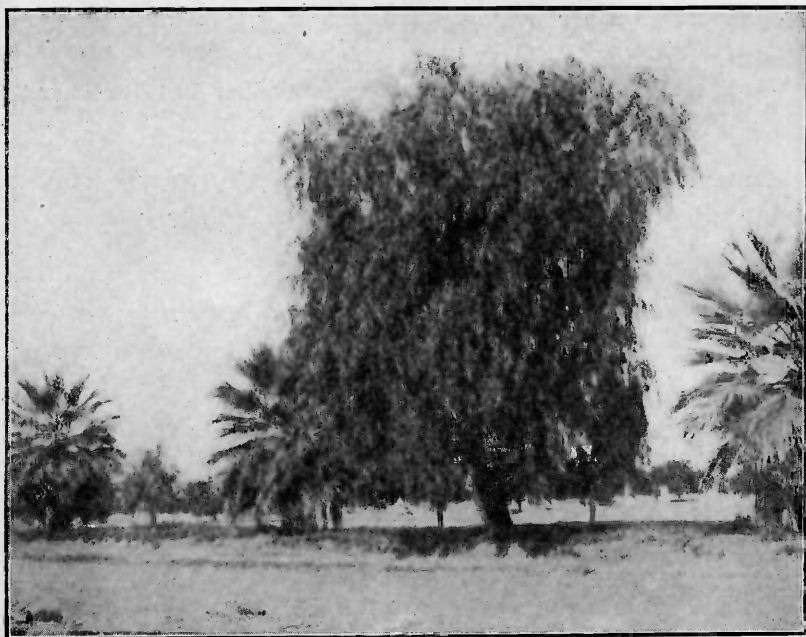
Lands within the Salt River Irrigation Project are in private ownership under canal systems constructed years ago. No public land for homesteads. Farms range in price from \$60 to \$150 an acre, depending on nearness to town, and railroad, improvements, soil, water rights, etc., and can be bought on easy terms. Not infrequently it is cheaper to buy lands cleared, cultivated and with good water rights at a fair price, than to do pioneer work. Cost of water does not exceed \$1.50 an acre per year. Proportionate cost of reservoir will be between \$25 and \$30 an acre, payable in ten annual installments after its completion.

## WHEN EACH CROP MAY BE PLANTED AND WHEN IT MATURES.

For the further convenience of those desiring information concerning the planting of crops, the proper time for planting each and the time when each usually matures in the vicinity of Phoenix are given. Our seasons are so different from those in most other portions of the country, that those unfamiliar with the region are naturally apt to become somewhat confused as to the proper time for planting the great variety of crops that can be grown in the region. The times given are those when experience has shown that each crop should be planted in order to secure the best results. The time of maturity given is that when each crop reaches the stage when it is most suitable for the use for which it was planted. In the case of many vegetables this is while the plant is still in a green, immature state; and in the case of such a fruit as pears it is some time after, not only the cessation of growth on the part of the tree, but of the removal of the fruit itself.

### ALFALFA.

Planted: September 20 to November 10; January and February.  
Mature: April 15 to August 15; October 15 to November 15.



Center Street, Phoenix, Ariz. Orange Groves in Background

### ALMONDS.

Planted: January and February.  
Mature: July and August. Second year.

### APRICOTS.

Planted: January and February.  
Mature: May 10 to June 20. Second year.

### **ASPARAGUS.**

Planted: January to March; October and November.  
Mature: March and April of third year.

### **BARLEY.**

Planted: September to March 1.  
Mature: April and May.

### **BEANS.**

Planted: March and first half of April; August 15 to September 15.  
Mature: May 15 to June 15; October 20 to November 15.

### **BEETS, TABLE.**

Planted: January to March 15; September and October.  
Mature: January to July; October to December.

### **BEETS, SUGAR.**

Planted: January 15 to end of February; September 20 to October 10.  
Mature: July and August; March.

### **BLACKBERRIES.**

Planted: January and February.  
Mature: May and June of second year.

### **CABBAGE.**

Seed planted: August 15 to November.  
Plants set: January and February; September 15 to October 20.  
Mature: February to June.

### **CARROTS.**

Planted: January and February; August 20 to October 15.  
Mature: January to July; November and December.

### **CAULIFLOWER.**

Seed planted: August and September.  
Plants set: September and October.  
Mature: January to April.

### **CELERY.**

Seed Planted: January to March.  
Plants set: August 15 to October 15.  
Mature: November and December.

### **CORN, EGYPTIAN.**

Planted: April 15 to July 15.  
Mature: September and October.

### **CORN, INDIAN.**

Planted: February 20 to March 15; July 10 to August 5.  
Mature: May 15 to June 15; October and November.

### **CORN, KAFFIR.**

Planted: April, May and June.  
Mature: September and October.

### **COTTON.**

Planted: April.  
Mature: September to December.

### **COWPEAS.**

Planted: April to August.  
Mature: August to November.

### **CUCUMBERS.**

Planted: March and April; June and July.  
Mature: June and July; September and October.

### **DATES.**

Seed planted: November to March.  
Plants set: April to August.  
Fruit mature: September to January. Third year.

### **EUCALYPTUS.**

Seed planted: August to January.  
Plants set: March, April, and August.

### **FIGS.**

Planted: January and February.  
Mature: June and July. Second year.

### **GRAPES.**

Planted: January and February.  
Mature: July 10 to December. Second year.

### **LETTUCE.**

Planted: January, February, September and October.  
Mature: January to May.

### **MELONS.**

Planted: March and June.  
Mature: June 20 to November.

### **MILLET.**

Planted: August.  
Mature: October.

### **OATS.**

Planted: October to December.  
Mature: April and May.

### **OLIVES.**

Planted: February and March.  
Mature: October to January. About four to six years.

### **ONIONS.**

Seed planted: September 15 to October 15.  
Sets planted: November to February.  
Green onions: February to April.  
Mature: June and July.

### **ORANGES.**

Planted: February and March.  
Mature: November to January. Third year.

### **PEACHES.**

Planted: January and February.  
Mature: May 25 to November. Second year.

### **PEARS.**

Planted: January and February.  
Mature: July to January. Second year.

### **PEAS.**

Planted: January and February; August 20 to November 20.  
Mature: April, May and November.

### **PLUMS.**

Planted: January and February.  
Mature: May 10 to October. Second year.

### **POMELOES.**

Planted: February and March.  
Mature: November to January. Third year.

### **POTATOES.**

Planted: January 15 to February 15 and August 20 to September 10.  
Mature: May 20 to June 15; November.

### **PUMPKINS.**

Planted: March and June.  
Mature: July and October.

### **QUINCES.**

Planted: January and February.  
Mature: October. Third year.

### **RADISHES.**

Planted: January to March; August to October.  
Mature: January to August; October to December.

### **SORGHUM.**

Planted: May and June.  
Mature: September to November.

### **SPINACH.**

Planted: January, September and October.  
Mature: November to May.

### **SQUASHES.**

Planted: March, June, and August.  
Mature: May, June and October.

### **STRAWBERRIES.**

Planted: November 20 to February 20.  
Mature: March to July; December.

### **SWEET POTATOES.**

Planted: March to May.  
Mature: September to November.

### **TOMATOES.**

Planted: February and March.  
Mature: June 20 to August, and October 20 to December.

### **TURNIPS.**

Planted: January, February, August, September and October.  
Mature: October to May.



# Miscellaneous Information

REGARDING THE

## Salt River Valley

### WATER FOR DOMESTIC USE.

The water for domestic use is healthful and palatable. The city water supply at Phoenix is obtained from drilled wells, 208 feet deep, and contains only 132 parts solids in 100,000 parts water. Of these there are 77.6 parts sodium chloride, or common salt. There is a slight hardness of the water, due to 5.4 parts calcium sulphate. Nitrates, .25, and a pronounced trace of sulphate of magnesia.

### DEFINITIONS AND APPROXIMATIONS.

In stating the results of analyses or observations upon the volume or rate of flow of water, certain terms are used, such as acre feet, and parts per 100,000. Frequently it is desirable to convert one statement into terms of another for more convenient use; for instance, to change cubic feet per second to acre feet; parts per 100,000 to grains per gallon, etc.

A few definitions and approximations are appended below, which, it is believed, will be found valuable.

An acre foot of water is equivalent to a nacre covered with water one foot deep, and is equal to 43,560 cubic feet, or, approximately, 326,700 gallons.

To change second feet of flow to acre feet per day, multiply by 1.984.

To change parts per 100,000 to pounds per acre foot, multiply by 27.225.

To change acre feet to gallons, multiply by 43,560, and the product by  $7\frac{1}{2}$ .

To change parts per 100,000 to grains per gallon, multiply by .5833.

### DIMENSIONS OF ROOSEVELT DAM.

Height of dam from lowest foundation.....	284 feet.
Thickness of dam at base .....	168 "
Thickness of dam at crest 20 ft.; roadway in clear	16 "
Depth of available storage.....	220 "
Length of dam at level spillway.....	780 "
Depth of spillways.....	20 "
Capacity of spillways, in second feet.....	123,000 "
Depth to bedrock .....	36 "
Capacity of reservoir in acre feet.....	1,300,000 "
Area of drainage basin .....	5,756 sq. m.
Area of reservoir.....	16,320 acres
Amount of masonry in dam.....	340,000 cu.yd.
Amount of cement in dam.....	250,000 bbls.
Capacity of Power Canal.....	250 sec.ft.
Average power developed at Roosevelt.....	6,000 h.p.
Size of diversion tunnel (through solid rock on side)	10x13 feet.

## WHAT HAS BEEN DONE CAN BE DONE AGAIN.

We did it; you can do as well. Does this look good to you?  
 A 40-Acre ranch at \$150 per acre will cost.....\$6000.

5 Acres Oranges	5 Acres Cantaloupes	5 Acres Watermelons	5 Acres Sugar Beets
2½ Acres Strawberries	5 Acres Pasture	10 Acres Alfalfa	
2½ Acres House			

(As proof of these figures please see letters from farmers on page 11 of this bulletin.)

5	Acres Cantaloupes at \$200 per acre.....	\$1000.00
10	Acres Alfalfa 80 tons at \$10.00 per ton.....	800.00
5	Acres Sugar Beets 20 tons per acre at \$5.00 ton....	500.00
{	2½ Acres Strawberries }	3200.00
{	5 Acres Watermelons }	
5	Acres pasture, providing for a home site and truck garden for family use; and will keep six head of livestock, together with 100 chickens, the proceeds from which will provide groceries and clothing for family, and will sell all told per year.....	1750.00
		\$6000.00
		\$7250.00
		\$6000.00
First Year, Land paid for, and net profit.....		\$1250.00

Tempe, Arizona, Feb. 22, 1908.

Mr. Geo. W. Cowgill, Phoenix, Arizona.

Dear Sir:

Owing to much of the planting of my sugar beets being done by inexperienced men, we did not get results as we could now obtain. A five-acre tract under our first planting produced but 15 tons to the acre. The average price was \$5.00 per ton. Several of my neighbors have produced twenty ton or more to the acre, when farming five and ten-acre tracts.

Yours truly,

J. E. Price.

Phoenix, Arizona, Feb. 27, 1908.

Board of Trade, Phoenix, Arizona.

Gentlemen:—

I have grown strawberries in this valley for several years. During the season of 1907 I had two and a half acres in strawberries, and five acres in watermelons. I paid two to four cents a box for picking the berries. Total expense for the season was \$1400. My total receipts from the seven and a half acres was \$5600. My net profits were \$3200.

Yours truly,

J. W. Black.

Phoenix, Arizona, Feb. 21, 1908.

Mr. G. W. Cowgill, Secretary Board of Trade, Phoenix, Arizona.

Dear Sir:—

Answering your inquiry as to what the income should be from five acres of bearing orange trees, would say that two to three thousand dollars would be a fair average estimate, depending upon age and conditions in which grove is kept. I am satisfied that the outside figure can be reached or even increased by any one giving a grove of this size perfect cultivation and attention.

Our oranges bring so much more than those of our less fortunately located competitors that with the comparative small yield of 400 or 500 boxes to the acre, the income would be in excess of three thousand dollars on 5 acres.

Very truly yours,

J. H. Fleming.

NOTE.—Mr. Fleming is manager of the Arizona Orange Association, and a recognized authority on oranges, having been an extensive grower in Florida before locating in Arizona.

Mesa, Arizona, Feb. 28, 1908.

Secretary, Phoenix & Maricopa County Board of Trade,

Phoenix, Arizona.

Dear Sir:—

Answering your inquiry as to what can be made from cantaloupes in this district, would say that the net profit varies, depending on different seasons and the price obtained for the cantaloupes. All the soil in this district having been in alfalfa for many years and pastured, is very rich and the yield most prolific. I am compelled to hire everything done, even to the management, have kept a very careful account of all expenditures and receipts, and have received for the full acreage planted \$300, gross, per acre, and \$200 per acre net.

Yours truly,

A. J. Chandler.

## WHEAT RAISING.

By **E. E. Kaufman,**

Statistical Agent, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, for Arizona  
and New Mexico.

In enumerating the many advantages in store for the farmer in Arizona, but little attention is given to the growing of grain. Wheat, corn, oats and barley are shipped into the territory in large quantities and the reports of the Bureau of Statistics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, show that larger yields, and decidedly larger values, can be obtained than in the notable grain-growing States.

In this number of the "Publicity Series" wheat will be considered and the following figures compiled from reports referred to above preach a whole sermon to the farmer who desires to remove from his present location to a more agreeable climate and still grow wheat.

### Average yield per acre of Wheat, 1901-1907.

	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	Av 7 years
Arizona,	21.8	18.7	25.3	25.5	24.4	25.2	25.9	23.8
Illinois,	17.6	17.9	8.4	13.8	16.0	19.5	18.0	16.2
Missouri,	15.9	19.9	8.7	17.7	12.4	14.8	13.2	14.7
Iowa,	16.2	12.7	12.4	11.6	14.2	15.7	13.4	13.7
Wisconsin,	16.1	18.1	15.6	15.5	16.6	16.3	14.1	16.0
Minnesota,	12.9	13.9	13.1	12.8	13.3	10.9	13.0	12.8
N. Dakota,	13.1	15.9	12.7	11.8	14.0	13.0	10.0	12.9
S. Dakota,	12.9	12.2	13.8	9.6	13.7	13.4	11.2	12.5
Nebraska,	17.1	20.9	15.7	13.6	19.4	22.0	18.1	18.1
Kansas,	18.5	10.4	14.1	12.4	13.9	15.1	11.0	13.6
California,	13.0	10.9	11.2	10.8	9.3	17.1	15.0	12.5

Since the territory produces only about one-fourth enough wheat to supply the people with the necessary flour, the Arizona wheat farmer received a much better price for his grain than if he had to depend on outside markets. The following table shows this particularly well inasmuch as the average value of an acre of wheat in Arizona is practically twice that of Wisconsin, although the average yield is but one-half greater.

### Average value per acre of wheat, 1901-1907.

	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	Av. 7 years
Arizona	18.53	19.64	23.53	28.82	26.21	25.96	27.19	24.27
Illinois	12.14	10.56	6.30	13.94	12.96	13.46	15.66	12.14
Missouri	10.97	11.54	6.18	11.23	9.80	9.92	11.09	10.10
Iowa	9.75	6.96	7.69	10.48	10.08	10.07	11.03	9.35
Wisconsin	10.48	11.61	11.22	15.18	12.65	11.73	12.95	12.26
Minnesota	7.74	8.48	9.04	11.14	9.44	7.08	11.96	9.27
North Dakota	7.07	9.22	8.00	9.56	9.66	8.19	8.70	8.63
South Dakota	6.84	6.95	8.56	7.58	9.18	8.17	9.97	8.16
Nebraska	9.23	10.23	8.47	11.83	12.81	12.54	14.30	11.34
Kansas	10.92	5.73	8.33	11.06	9.88	8.75	9.03	9.10
California	7.80	8.72	9.74	9.50	7.63	12.82	14.70	10.13

The white, soft varieties of wheat only are grown and sowing can be performed from the middle of October until the last of February, there never being sufficient frost to injure the growing plant. Wheat harvest is usually completed by the 10th of June, never lasting more than a month. When it is realized that wheat lands in Arizona can be obtained for less money per acre than in Iowa, Illinois and Missouri, and for but slightly higher prices than in Minnesota and the Dakotas; and that the cost per acre for growing will be no more than in any of the States named, while the average yield and the price obtainable is 50 to 100 per cent. greater, it is doubtful if a better place can be found anywhere for the farmer wedded to wheat growing. Neither does the above statement take into account the more agreeable climate where can be grown all the fruits of the temperate regions, in addition to the orange, lemon, grape fruit, dates and vegetables the year round. Verily, the best place to grow wheat is not always in the so-called "wheat-growing States."



One Year Old Colts Pasture in February—Alkire Ranch

### FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.

During the recent financial stringency Phoenix did business at all times with real money. The scrip and clearance house certificates used in most every other city of the nation were not used here. Our banks stood ready at all times to pay their depositors in full. There was at no time any financial disturbance, and there has been but one financial failure in Phoenix for years past. Surely there is no other community that offers such inducements to the prospective investor as our beautiful city of Phoenix, Arizona.

## COST OF LIVING IN THE SALT RIVER VALLEY.

We will take it for granted that you have your eggs provided, your chickens for eating purposes, and all your vegetables and some fruits. These are necessities of life and grow with little care, expense or attention. You will find that cost of groceries and meats will be very small indeed. The hens, if good layers, should prove very profitable, for they will be fed from the scraps from your table and the green stuff from your garden. Eggs will sell the year round at an average price of 30 cents, and during the winter months strictly fresh home eggs will demand a ready sale at 45 cents to 55 cents per dozen.

Dry groceries cost about the same as in the East and the Middle West. In some instances, a trifle more, but meats are very much cheaper and far superior in quality.

The following is a list of dry groceries used in one month by an average family of four persons in this city, made up from actual experience and at regular retail prices as quoted from one of our leading grocers in this city, under date of February 10, 1908:

Soaps, 50 cents; soda and baking powder, 35 cents; 3 pounds starch, 30 cents; currants, 15 cents; raisins, 30 cents; crackers, 20 cents; 4 packages cereals, 60 cents; lard, 40 cents; 1 quart olive oil, \$1.25; 50 pounds flour, \$1.60; 10 pounds salt pork, \$1.25; 6 pounds butter at 30 cents, \$1.80; 25 pounds granulated sugar, \$1.60; 1 package chocolate (pound) 25 cents; 1 pound tea, 50 cents; 4 pounds coffee at 35 cents, \$1.40; meat, per day, 30 cents, \$9.00; gas for cooking and illuminating, \$2.60; total expense, \$24.05.

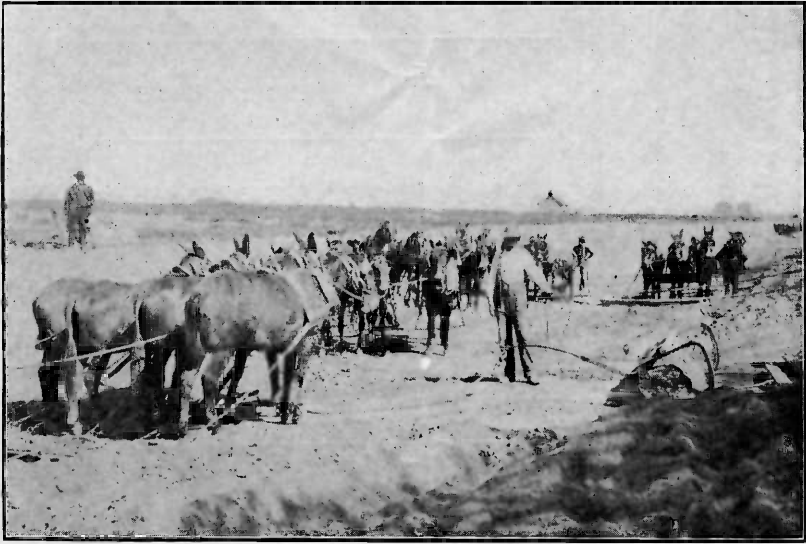
Meats in the markets of Phoenix are considered as staple the year round at an average price as follows: Pork sausage, 12½ cents; pork chops, 17½ cents; mutton chops, 12 cents to 20 cents; lamb chops, 20 cents; leg of lamb, 18 cents; leg of mutton, 12 to 20 cents; beef tongue, 5 cents to 8 cents; roast beef, 10 cents; boiling meat, 5 cents to 8 cents; sirloin and tenderloin steaks, 15 cents; porterhouse steak, 17 cents to 25 cents; loin steak, 15 cents; veal chop, 10 cents; veal stew, 12 cents to 20 cents; veal roast, 20 cents.

The cost of clothing is considerably less than in the East, an array of furs and heavy garments and overcoats being unnecessary. Our stores are of the best and offer every variety and at all prices as is evidenced by resume of the advertisements appearing in our local newspapers. For each adult an outlay of \$50 per annum should be counted upon for clothing, and \$25 for children. Taxes and fire

insurance, on the average, small home should not exceed \$15 per year, so that a year's expenditure may be summed up somewhat as follows:

Dry goods, groceries, fuel, oil and water .....	\$300.00
Clothing for four people, per year.....	150.00
Taxes and Fire Insurance.....	15.00
<hr/>	
Total.....	465.00

If you have an income of \$600 per year, you will have money left for incidental expenses and pleasures, while a clever manager can derive money from the eggs and garden truck raised on a city lot.



Government Team Working Over Old Canals in the Salt River Valley

**CLIMATE.**

No country on earth is so well adapted to those affected with consumption as is southern Arizona. The greater percentage of those affected with this dreaded disease will recover if they come to southern Arizona before the disease has a strong hold on them, or as soon as they know they are affected. As soon as the disease is firmly set, there is but little hope of their recovery. Some of our old-time business men in Arizona came here for their health and many of them lived to be a ripe old age, dying of other diseases.

The financial question should not be overlooked. Employment for those affected with consumption is practically out of the question. It will cost no less than \$50 per month for board and room. The patient must have pure food, properly prepared. This costs money. Many people in the past have come into Arizona penniless in search of their health. They become objects of charity, and later are buried in the potter's field at the expense of the taxpayers. If you are coming to southern Arizona in search of health, you should be provided by all means with a full purse.

# U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## LOCAL OFFICE, WEATHER BUREAU

Phoenix, Ariz., February 24, 1908  
 Statement of Temperature, Humidity, Sunshine, Weather and Rainfall recorded at Phoenix, Ariz., for the  
 year ending January 31, 1908.  
 (Furnished for Mr. G. W. Cowgill, Secretary Phoenix, and Maricopa County Board of Trade, Phoenix, Ariz.)

	TEMPERATURE			MEAN HUMIDITY	AVERAGE SUNSHINE	NO. OF DAYS			TOTAL RAINFALL
	Mean	Mean Max.	Mean Min.			Clear	Partly Cloudy	Rainy	
1907	°	°	°	%	%				
February	59	72	46	58	73	14	10	4	4
March	60	73	46	51	73	14	13	4	6
April	69	84	54	30	89	23	7	0	3
May	72	87	58	28	87	21	8	2	1
June	81	97	65	24	94	26	3	1	0
July	89	103	76	36	84	14	15	2	8
August	88	100	76	44	79	13	15	3	6
September	83	97	68	36	84	12	17	1	2
October	71	83	59	55	77	10	17	4	9
November	60	73	47	55	83	22	6	2	3
December	53	67	38	42	86	19	12	0	0
1908									
January	53	67	40	47	79	13	16	2	6
Average	70	84	56	42	82	201*	139*	25*	48*
									7.37*

T—Too small to measure. \* Totals.

L. N. JESUNOFSKY, Section Director.