

prospects of an average yield. Wild or grass hay is being cut and stacked. Potato crop is good; garden truck of all kinds doing well; water melons ripening; grapes, apples, plums etc. coming along in good shape. (Note—Orton precinct, Garfield county.)

RICH COUNTY.

Meadowville—The past week has been very favorable to all crops. Harvesting of winter wheat in progress and indicates a good crop. Wild hay all gathered and a very good crop; second crop of lucern better than first crop. Heavy rain in vicinity of Randolph on 26th did considerable damage to hay.

SALT LAKE COUNTY.

Mill Creek—Has been a good week for thrashing, which is being pushed rapidly. Fruit is ripening fast; good winter apples will be scarce.

SANPETE COUNTY.

Manti—The week has not been quite as hot as last but just as dry, with some storm clouds along the mountains. Grain and lucern harvest is over, stacking grain well under way; apple crop still promising; gardens good.

Fairview—Dry and warm fore part of week, latter part cloudy, showery and cool. Grain and second crop of lucern being harvested, both yielding fairly well where sufficiently irrigated.

SEVIER COUNTY.

Sigurd—The weather during past week has been very warm and dry. Water very scarce; harvesting pretty well along; threshing commenced; third crop of lucern growing nicely where the ground is a little moist.

Joseph—The past week warm with small showers Thursday, Friday and Saturday which slightly retarded harvest work. Water about as usual. Blue plums now ripe.

SUMMIT COUNTY.

Coalville—Some grain has been harvested during the past week. Heavy rain on the afternoon of the 26th and 27th which was accompanied by heavy thunder and vivid lightning; the storm caused much of the grain to lodge and damaged considerable timothy and wild hay that was down in the fields. The soil got a good soaking which was beneficial to crops and range which was getting very dry.

TOOELE COUNTY.

Ibapah—Weather very warm. Harvesting progressing favorably. A good rain would be of benefit to the stock range. Range stock getting very poor for want of feed and water. Pastures drying up.

Center—A good rain Friday benefited growing crops. Grain nearly all cut and looks well for yield. Second crop of lucern all cut; late potatoes look well.

UTAH COUNTY.

American Fork—Hot weather the past week; apricots all gone; peaches abundant in same locality; cane corn and sugar beets ripening fast; fruit dropping from trees; everything looks dry and parched up.

Lehi—Past week cloudy and cooler; threshing in progress; yields of grain generally good, some extra good; light showers on 26th.

Santaquin—The average weather was nice and cool, with 25 per cent cloudy; a refreshing shower on the 26th; corn cutting started; I think potatoes are going to turn out well; lucern plentiful; some sold for \$2.50 per ton in the field.

Lake Shore—The week has been very warm; threshing machines are all running; sugar beets ripening; corn and potatoes doing well; apples and plums plentiful.

WAYNE COUNTY.

Natom—Warm and cloudy; lucern

all cut and a heavy crop; crops growing nicely; hot and dry.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Pine Valley—Harvest commenced; grain ripening fast; second crop of lucern almost ready to cut; good prospects for heavy crops of everything.

New Harmony—The past week has been somewhat cooler and cloudy, but no rain; crops doing well; threshing in progress.

St. George—On the 20th we had thunder in the south, followed by a gale in St. George from the northeast and slight sprinkle of rain on evening of 23rd and night of 25th.

WASATCH COUNTY.

Heber—Another hot dry week; thunder showers on the mountains the last three days but no rain in the valley; one-half of the grain cut; potatoes, beans, corn, and other tender plants improving; the hot weather is causing them to grow rapidly; the constant freezes had stunted the vines, turning them yellow and sickly looking.

WEBER COUNTY.

Uintah—Threshing is about over; small fruit is now all gone; late peaches all winter killed; tomatoes nearly all blighted, only half a crop; light showers on the 25th and 26th lowered the temperature a little, but did no good to the crops.

Harrisville—The threshing is about two-thirds done; good plump grain but light yield; not much grain being sold; fruit trees loaded; third crop of lucern fairly on the way for cutting.

Plain City—Weather warm and dry; a few sprinkles of rain the past week; threshing commenced and farmers busy hauling grain.

J. H. SMITH,

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COPPER IMPLEMENTS IN WISCONSIN

Copper relics, unlike those of stone, being more sectional in their distribution, have not been as extensively sought after and studied as the more numerous articles of stone. It is true that occasional finds have been made in sections widely distributed, but the main source of copper relics of utility is closely confined to the eastern half of Wisconsin. Many fine implements have been recovered from northern and western Michigan, northern Minnesota, northern Illinois and eastern Iowa, but the great bulk of these implements has been secured from three or four tiers of counties closely bordering on Lake Michigan, in Wisconsin. The chief characteristic of copper relics from this section is their construction for the purpose of utility, and the articles for ornamentation found in more southern localities are strangely wanting. It is this fact and the abundant supply which will naturally lead an investigator to the conclusion that at some remote period, how far remote it is impossible to state, a people inhabited this section who used copper in its native state extensively for economic purposes.

I believe that copper implements are now found in greater abundance than ever before, and is it not significant that the latter finds, those which were pure iron and up pappewi? A deep arrow last to appear, are of copper? It is a common occurrence for a copper implement to be picked up in a field that has been under cultivation for fifty years. This applies to surface finds; those implements which are seldom found in graves. Mounds and earthworks are numerous in the section where copper implements are most abundant. In fact, they are almost unknown in the counties of Washington, Fond du Lac, Sheboygan, Calumet, Manitowoc, Winnebago, Waupaca, Outagamie, Brown, Kewaunee and Door, in Wisconsin, which are

situated in the heart of the copper implement field. In these counties articles of sheet copper are almost unknown. Probably not one per cent could be considered as coming under this class. It is equally significant that at least ninety-eight per cent of the implements found in these counties are strictly articles of utility, such as fish hooks, awls and needles, many of the latter with eyes, arrows, spears, knives, chisels, axes, spuds, etc. Many of these implements are massive in construction, especially the chisels, gouges and axes, weighing from one to six pounds, and beautifully wrought.

A singular fact regarding the shapes is the lack of the usual forms found in stone. This is especially true of axes. The grooved stone axe is common to the section, but there is but a single grooved, copper axe in existence so far as the writer has been able to ascertain. The spears, of which there are several forms, do not resemble those of stone, being as a rule longer, generally rubbed on one side and flat on the other. Although there were evidently several modes of attachment to the shaft, they lacked the notched base peculiar to stone. About two-thirds of them were fitted with sockets into which the shaft was thrust. These are further divided into two forms, those which are ribbed on the back and possessing no rivet for fastening the shaft, and those possessing a rivet and which are never ribbed. The presence of the rivet is made manifest by the hole which is found in the sockets of these spears. The writer has one in his possession with the rivet still in place. The ribbed spears are the most numerous. Of the spears which do not possess the socket, and which constitute about one-third of the whole, there are several forms, all terminating in a tapering shoulder or spike for thrusting into the shaft. They are not usually ribbed.

The knives are also found in both these forms, but the order of number is reversed and most of them have the spike for thrusting into the shaft, while a small percentage possess the socket. The fish hooks are bent in much the same forms in use today, but lack the barb. They are often grooved at the end for tying the line. The awls are round and also flat. Some of them possess an eye and they are fine specimens of workmanship. This class of implements seems unlimited in size, and undoubtedly represents implements intended for widely different uses. They are found from the tiniest implement scarcely one inch in length, to large bars three feet long and one inch in diameter. Axes, with one exception mentioned above, are celt like, with flaring bit. The chisels are among the most beautiful forms. They are generally long and slender, from four to fourteen inches in length, generally ribbed on one side and convex on the other. There are other curious forms and many peculiarities about these coppers, mention of which must be omitted in this paper.

There seems to be an utter want of evidence of the use of these articles of copper by the aborigines, within historic times. The records left by La Salle, Charlevoix, Hennepin, Allouez and other explorers, all cite the use of stone and bone in the making of arrows and spears, and no tradition existed at the time of their visits among the Indians of their ancestors having worked the ancient copper mines at Lake Superior. In fact, the statement is distinctly made that copper was held in veneration and fear. The working of the ancient mines has been too well established to warrant contradiction, but by whom and at what time is a question shrouded as