

WEEKLY CROP BULLETIN.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Aug. 30, 1898.
Section Director, Salt Lake City, Utah.
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Climate and Crop Service of the
Weather Bureau, Utah Section, for the
week ending Monday, Aug. 29, 1898:

There has been scarcely any change in the temperature conditions of the past week from the temperature of the week before, the weather continuing excessively warm. The daily excess of temperature above the average was five degrees. There was more cloudiness and threatening weather last week, with no more rain, than occurred in the two weeks previous, being insufficient to aid the growth of vegetation. There were some storms in the mountains which furnished rainfall sufficient to swell the streams in some sections and proved advantageous for irrigation purposes.

Owing to the continued drouth there has been a rapid maturing of all crops. Sugar beets, garden vegetables, potatoes and lucern could still be benefited by a good rain. Continued dry weather will materially lessen the yield of potatoes and practically prevent the harvest of the third crop of lucern, which has already suffered from burning. Farmers are busy stacking grain since most of the crop has been harvested. All the threshers are working vigorously, and making good progress. Yields show a fair average, considering the entire crop, fall grain being above and late sown spring grain being below the average, as a rule.

There are an abundance of peaches, plums, and apples, the quality of the same being fair. Apples show more insect injuries. Vegetables and melons are abundant. The yield of honey is above the average.

The week closes with a prospect for showers in the northern portions of the State.

Wellington—Last week the weather was pleasant with a little rain. Threshing has commenced.

Newton—We are through with harvesting. Threshing is going on. Wheat is turning out beyond the average. No rain last week.

Paradise—Grain harvest is nearly complete. Farmers are busy stacking and threshing. The second crop of lucern is being cut and the crop is short where it failed to get sufficient water. No rain for several weeks.

Hyde Park—The past week was warm and dry. Threshing is going on with wheat yielding well. Fruit is ripening rapidly. There is a good yield of honey.

Logan—The weather has been warm but favorable to all crops. Most of the grain has been cut. Lucern is growing rapidly.

Green River—The weather continues dry and warm. Third crop of lucern is ready to cut. Threshing of grain is progressing, the yield will be fair. Water is still plentiful.

Ferron—The drought continues. Rain is frequent but too light to be an aid to vegetation. Grain is yielding a fair average, some has shrunk from the dry weather.

Panguitch—Crops of grain are doing well. Harvest commenced about 10 days earlier than usual.

Levan—Threshing has commenced, yields per acre are from 30 to 35 bushels. Dry land rye is yielding 15 to 20 bushels. Second crop of lucern is cut and stacked. The potato crop will be light.

Holden—Harvest is finished and threshing is progressing. It is frequently cloudy, but no rain has occurred.

Deseret—Harvesting is progressing vigorously. Trees and late crops are suffering for water; the second crop of lucern will be short, owing to the drought. The lucern left for seed does not blossom well.

Hinckley—Harvest, with exception of a little late grain, is over. The second crop of hay has been secured. Yields will be fair for all crops.

Fillmore—We have had some light thunder showers, but the weather continues warm; grain harvest is about over, and threshing is in progress with yields generally good.

Peterson—All grain is ready for the threshers; the grain will yield about an average; the potato crop will be light; ranges are very dry.

Kingston—Harvest is progressing; water in the streams is muddy, owing to storms in the mountains.

Circleville—There was a rain on the 22nd; crops are growing nicely; the second crop of lucern is stacked; yield over an average; potatoes are growing nicely, so is garden truck; we have an abundance of water.

Woodruff—The weather continues warm and dry; threshing has commenced.

Meadowville—All winter wheat is cut, and it is a No. 1 crop; spring wheat and oats are also good and are being cut; the second crop of lucern is excellent.

Manti—Harvest of small grain is practically over; stacking is the order; threshing will commence in a few days; water is low but there is enough to tide us over.

Chester—Farmers are busy stacking grain; there was enough rain last week to be of benefit to lucern.

Coalville—Grain is still being harvested; the weather continues dry.

Hoytsville—All kinds of grain are being harvested, with a prospect of good yields; the second crop of lucern is being secured.

Mill Creek—Corn and lucern are badly scorched in places; peaches are getting ripe and they are a very good crop; apples are very wormy.

Gale—The weather has been warm and windy, with some thunder but little rain; potatoes are suffering for water; farmers are busy threshing; some report a yield of 55 bushels, while others 25 bushels.

Monticello—Wheat and oats are stacked. Second crop of alfalfa is short. Garden truck is doing well. There is a heavy potato crop. Range grass is good.

Payson—Corn, beets and potatoes are ripening rapidly. Threshing is progressing vigorously. Grain is turning out poorly, too much straw. Oats are fine and heavy.

Lehi—Cloudy all the week, but no rain. Crops are not suffering much.

American Fork—Water is getting low. Corn is ripening rapidly.

Lake Shore—Sugar beets are looking well; so are potatoes and squash. Lucern seed are ripening; there will be a good crop.

Salem—The weather has been too dry for crops to grow. The third crop of lucern will be light. The apple crop will be above an average.

Kaysville—Threshing is two-thirds completed; the yields are the largest for many years. We are cutting third crop of alfalfa; yield above the average. Sugar beets are a failure; will not be harvested. Fall grain sowing will commence in ten days. Weather continues dry.

Charleston—Threshing has commenced; yields are only fair.

Heber—There has been much threatening weather, but no rain. Farmers are busy threshing.

Plain City—There is demand for Bartlett pears and plums at low prices.

Harrisville—The weather continues dry which is damaging to the beet crop. Fruits are ripening rapidly.

St. George—The third cutting of lucern is being stacked.

J. H. SMITH,
Per S. M. BLANDFORD

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

Guttapercha from the leaves of the caoutchouc tree is now being used by French makers of submarine cables. It has all the advantages of the product from incision into the tree, while being less expensive and more durable.

A new electric thermometer, which can be adjusted for any range of temperatures up to 1,200 deg. C., is being made in Frankfort, Germany. It depends upon a temperature wire, the resistance of which is constantly indicated by a direct-reading ohmmeter.

A peculiar nervous disease, called mail-mali, is sometimes noticed, chiefly in old women, among natives of the Philippine Islands. The victim, whose symptoms may appear only on being excited, has an uncontrollable desire to imitate the movements of some person before him.

Asbestos leather—the subject of an English patent by a German inventor—is made by dividing asbestos into very fine fibers, immersing and thoroughly coating with a rubber solution, and then evaporating the solvent. The fibers cohere perfectly. The mass may be pressed or rolled into any desired form, and the product is said to resemble leather very closely in peculiarities and structure.

Electricity in the air is assigned by Loenstroem, of Helsingfors, as the cause of the rapid development of vegetation during the short northern summers; but his theory is that the effect is indirectly produced through chemical changes in the atmosphere brought about by the electricity, and that it is not a result of electrification of the plants. The problem will be studied in the researches he is to make in Finland with Prof. Bailey of Cornell.

Spectroscopic investigation by Messrs. W. N. Hartley and H. Ramage has revealed an unexpectedly wide distribution of a number of metals. Out of 168 minerals examined, 68 contained gallium, including most magnetites, bauxites and blendes. Rubidium appeared even more widely distributed, and indium was found in 30 minerals. Iron and sodium were found in every specimen, and potassium in all but two.

Instead of sunlight for photographic printing, the apparatus of Schwartz, a German operator, uses several electric arcs, behind each of which are three plain reflectors covered with white enamel. The lamps are conveniently mounted on a stand. To uniformly illuminate the surface of one square meter requires four lamps at the corners of a square, and with these prints are made in fifteen minutes to one hour according to the strength of the current and sensitiveness of the paper.

The more accessible portions of the globe having been explored, geographers are now correcting their imperfect records. Text books and the latest maps represent the Arctic coast of Siberia as a flat water-soaked tundra, but this, D. K. Harkish has just pointed out to the Russian Geographical society, is decidedly wrong. Only in the region of the Obi has the Arctic low flat shores. East of the Yenesei to Bering Strait, as early explorers knew, the coasts are high, and in the east of the Kolyma very hilly, and there are the Yana, and the Indighirka.

The wind may be seen to blow, according to the New England Druggist, and this is the way to accomplish the