

mining country that draw their supplies mainly from this point. Large numbers of people temporarily reside here because of the climate. The elevation is something over 7,000 feet, and pulmonary troubles generally find relief. It is too high to raise the tenderer varieties of fruits and vegetables. The irrigation systems are almost perfect and the land very fertile, so vegetation grows rapidly and the industrious farmer finds plenty of avenues for the full and remunerative efforts he may put forth. Wheat, oats, barley, flax, and especially sugar beets that seem at home here, are their winter crops. One of the five experiment stations is located here, under the care of the superintendent, Prof. B. C. Buffum, which we visited, and noticed the care he was giving to the treatment of some new varieties of grain and vegetables that he thought would be especially adapted to their elevated situation. He is experimenting on sub-irrigation, that is, applying the water through tile under the surface, probably about eighteen inches. His experiments in this line were very satisfactory.

Some months since a stranger appeared in Laramie and quietly bought several hundred acres of rough, stony land, that was considered almost worthless. When he had secured all he wanted, the fact was discovered that the whole track was underlaid with a kind of rock cement that is both rare and valuable, and he had bought it all. From it is manufactured a cement that is used for plastering houses, etc., and large works will be immediately started that will be quite an impetus to the business of the place. Some of the local capitalists were a little tender over the fact—"A stranger got it."

About one hundred miles to the north-east of this we visited the plant of the Wyoming Developing Company. It is located at Wheatland, ninety six miles north from Cheyenne. The town and works have only been in existence and in business about eighteen months, yet we find a thriving village

of about fifty residences and business houses, some of brick manufactured on the ground, and probably about one hundred farms, large and small, scattered over parts of the lands, which embrace 60,000 acres, nearly one-half of which is already sold to actual settlers. All crops of our central states are successfully grown here. Most of the points we visited were raising their first crop, and it was indeed wonderful. There are a few older farms here that indicate the possibilities. One piece of Alfalfa—one hundred acres—we were told had produced enough each year for three years to pay first cost of land and water. Some of the tenderer varieties of apples thrive, and also other fruits, such as peaches and prunes. We saw a good stand of second crop oats on a number of fields—a thing unknown in our Illinois climate. We have not visited a more inviting field for the intending buyer than this. Here is also situated one of the experiment stations, under charge of M. R. Johnstone, who is also business manager for the Developing Company. We spent some time in visiting his works. I am afraid our editors will call this too much like advertising, or I might say more. The water comes from the Laramie River which has always had an abundance, yet to provide against a possible emergency they have constructed three large reservoirs, two of one hundred acres and one of six hundred and forty, and about forty feet deep. Ten feet of this water can be drawn off. They are natural basins and are most beautiful bodies of water, and will in future be most beautiful home pleasure resorts. I should have said, ere this, that we were favored in our visit here with the company of Prof. A. A. Johnson, of Laramie, President of the State University, as well as the Superintendent, M. R. Johnstone, of Wheatland, Wyoming, heretofore mentioned.

After a good supper at their home-like little hotel, we wended our way southward, travelling and waiting all