

Bert Floyd Rathbun journal

Section 1, Pages 1 - 30

Bert Floyd Rathbun documented a trip he and his family made by covered wagon to Wyoming to visit his brother Martin Oliver Rathbun. Rathbun's father, John Russell Rathbun, suffered from asthma, and his doctor suggested he try living in a drier climate. The Rathbuns left Simpson, Kansas, on August 14, 1909, and traveled to St. Francis, Kansas, where they wintered. On May 5, 1910, they started their trip west. He kept the journal in a "Farmers Pocket Ledger" provided by the Deere & Mansur Company of Moline, Illinois. There is information about the company's products and agricultural information in the ledger.

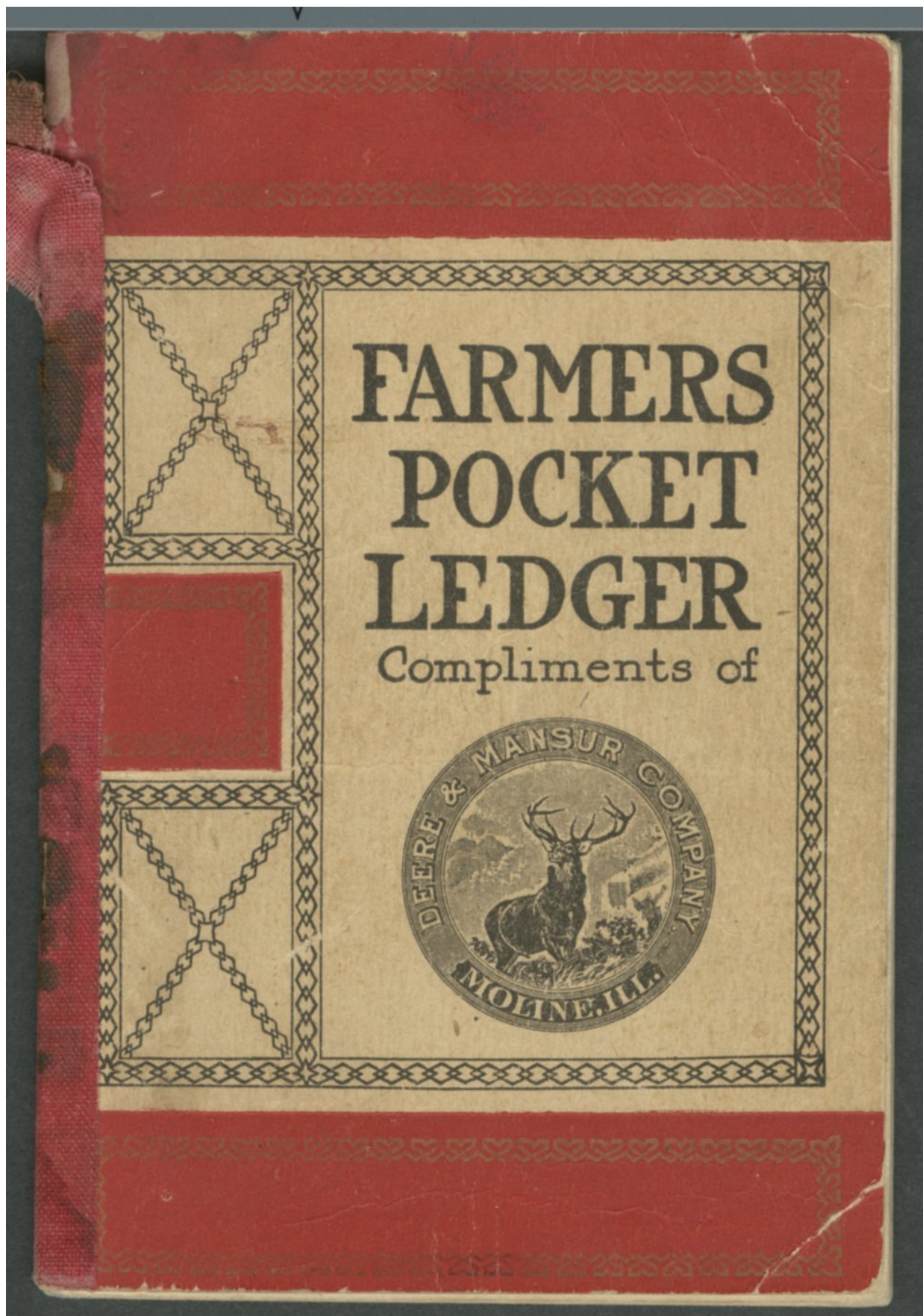
Creator: Rathbun, Bert Floyd

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Bert Rathbun
St Francis Hospital



The Deere & Mansur Line

INCLUDES

Corn Planters, Corn Drills, Hay Loaders,
Reversing Side Rakes, Disc Harrows, Disc
Cultivators, Stalk Cutters, Beet Tools,
Cotton Planters, Listers, Corn Shellers,
Corn Huskers and Shredders, Garden
Tools, Etc., Etc., Etc.



The Farmer's Pocket Ledger

CONTAINING information of value and importance to farmers, space for recording various accounts, also brief descriptions of the Deere & Mansur Company line of Implements, is presented in the hope that it may prove acceptable and be an aid in keeping record of your farm operations during the season of 1908.

Our goods are handled by dealers in almost every town. If you are in need of any machines in our line we trust that you will call upon the Deere dealer in your town and investigate before purchasing. The reputation of Deere goods has always been good and they were never better known nor more widely used than they are to-day.

Deere & Mansur Co.
Moline, Illinois, U. S. A.



TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF POUNDS PER BUSHEL
REQUIRED BY THE LAW OR CUSTOM IN SALE
OF ARTICLES SPECIFIED IN ILLINOIS,
IOWA AND WISCONSIN.

	Ill.	Wis.	Iowa
Barley	48	48	48
Beans, White	60	60	60
Buckwheat	52	40	52
Broom Corn Seed	46	46	46
Corn, Shelled	56	56	56
Corn, Ear	70	70	70
Corn Meal	48	48	48
Flax Seed	56	56	56
Grass Seed, Blue	14	14	14
Grass Seed, Clover	60	60	60
Grass Seed, Hungarian	48	48	48
Grass Seed, Millet	50	50	45
Grass Seed, Orchard	14	14	14
Grass Seed, Red Top	14	14	14
Grass Seed, Timothy	45	46	45
Oats	32	32	35
Onions	57	57	57
Potatoes, Irish	60	60	60
Potatoes, Sweet	55	54	55
Peas, Dried	60	60	60
Rye	56	56	56
Salt, Coarse	50	50	50
Wheat	60	60	60

AMOUNT OF SEED REQUIRED PER ACRE.

Following is the quantity of seed of various kinds required to plant an acre; 20 quarts beans, pole, lima, 4 x 4 feet; 10 quarts beans, Carolina, prolific, 4 x 3 feet; 10 quarts corn, sugar; 8 quarts corn, field; 20 quarts flax, broadcast; 6 quarts timothy, with clover; 10 quarts timothy, without clover; 25 quarts orchard grass; 28 quarts blue grass; 8,000 asparagus plants, 4 x 1½ feet; 25,000 celery plants, 4 x ½ feet; 3,800 tomato plants; 2½ bushels of barley; 1½ bushels of bush beans in drills 2½ feet apart; 1½ to 2 bushels of peas; 8 bushels of potatoes; 1½ bushels of rye, drilled; 1½ bushels of wheat in drills; 9 pounds of beets, drilled; 12 pounds of broom corn, drilled; 16 pounds of red clover; 12 pounds of red clover, with timothy; 35 pounds of lawn grass; 50 pounds of onions in beds for sets; 7 pounds of onions in rows for large bulbs; 3 pounds of turnips, broadcast.



COMMON MEASURES.

Long Measure

12 Inches 1 Foot
3 Feet 1 Yard
5½ Yards 1 Rod
320 Rods 1 Mile
1 Mile 5280 Feet

The following are also used:

1 Size 1-3 Inch
(Used by Shoemaker)

1 Hand 4 Inches
(Used in measuring the
height of horses.)

1 Fathom 6 feet
(Used in measuring
depths at sea)

1 Knot 1.15 Miles
(Used in measuring
distances at sea)

Dry Measure

2 Pints 1 Quart
8 Quarts 1 Peck
4 Pecks 1 Bushel
1 Bushel contains 2150.42 cu-
bic inches or approximately
1¼ cubic feet.

Cubic Measure

1728 Cubic Inches. 1 Cubic Ft.
27 Cubic Feet... 1 Cubic Yd.
128 Cubic Feet... 1 Cord

Square Measure

144 Square Ins.. 1 Square Ft.
9 Square Ft... 1 Square Yd.
30¼ Square yds.. 1 Square Rd.
160 Square Rds.. 1 Acre.

640 Acres..... 1 Square M.

An acre is equal to a square
whose side is 208.71 feet.

Surveyor's Linear Measure

7.92 Inches..... 1 Link
100 Links..... 1 Chain
80 Chains..... 1 Mile
Gunter's Chain is the unit
and is 66 feet long.

Liquid Measure

4 Gills..... 1 Pint
2 Pints..... 1 Quart
4 Quarts..... 1 Gallon
1 Gallon contains 231 cubic
inches.
1 cubic ft. equals 7½ gallons.

Surveyor's Square

Measure

10,000 Sq. Links.. 1 Sq. Chain
10 Square Chains... 1 Acre
10 Chains Square. 10 Acres

CAPACITY OF CORN CRIBS

(Height 10 Feet.)

Lth.	½	1	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	28	32	36	48	64
Width 6	13	27	320	373	427	480	533	587	640	747	853	960	1280	1707
6¼	13	28	333	389	444	500	556	611	667	778	889	1000	1333	1777
6½	14	29	347	404	462	520	578	636	693	809	924	1040	1387	1849
6¾	15	30	360	420	480	540	600	660	720	840	960	1080	1440	1920
7	16	31	373	436	498	560	622	684	747	871	996	1120	1493	1991
7¼	16	32	387	451	516	580	644	709	773	902	1031	1160	1547	2062
7½	17	33	400	467	533	600	667	733	800	933	1067	1200	1600	2133
7¾	17	34	413	482	551	620	689	758	827	964	1102	1240	1653	2204
8	18	36	427	498	569	640	711	782	853	996	1138	1280	1707	2276
8½	19	38	453	529	604	680	756	831	907	1058	1209	1360	1813	2418
9	20	40	480	560	640	720	800	880	960	1120	1280	1440	1920	2560
10	22	44	533	622	711	800	889	978	1067	1244	1422	1600	2133	2844

The length is found in top line, the width in left-hand column—the height being taken at 10 ft. Thus a crib 24 ft. long, 7½ ft. wide and 10 ft. high, will hold 800 bushels of ear corn, reckoning 2¼ cubic feet to hold a bushel. If not ten ft. high, multiply by the given height and cut off right-hand figure. If above crib were only 7 ft. high, it would hold 800 x 7 equals 560 (0 bu., etc.). The same space will hold 14-5 times as much grain as ear corn. Thus a crib that holds 800 bushels of ear corn, will hold 800 x 14-5 equals 1440 bushels of grain.



NUMBER OF SHRUBS OR PLANTS FOR AN ACRE

Distance apart.	No. of Plants.	Distance apart.	No. of Plants.	Distance apart.	No. of Plants.
3 x 3 inches	696,960	4 x4 feet	2,722	13x13 feet	257
4 x4 "	392,040	4½x4½ "	2,151	14x14 "	222
6 x6 "	174,240	5 x1 "	3,712	15x15 "	193
9 x9 "	77,440	5 x2 "	4,356	16x16 "	170
1 x1 foot	43,560	5 x3 "	2,904	16½x16½ "	160
1½x1½ feet	19,360	5 x4 "	2,178	17x17 "	150
2 x1 "	21,780	5 x5 "	1,742	18x18 "	134
2 x2 "	10,890	5½x5½ "	1,417	19x19 "	120
2½x2½ "	6,960	6 x6 "	1,210	20x20 "	108
3 x1 foot	14,620	6½x6½ "	1,031	25x25 "	69
3 x2 feet	7,260	7 x7 "	881	30x30 "	48
3 x3 "	4,840	8 x8 "	680	33x33 "	40
3½x3½ "	3,555	9 x9 "	537	40x40 "	27
4 x1 "	10,890	10 x10 "	435	50x50 "	17
4 x2 "	5,445	11 x11 "	360	60x60 "	12
4 x3 "	3,630	12 x12 "	302	66x66 "	10

SUITABLE DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

Apples—Standard	25 to 35 feet apart each way
Apples—Dwarf (bushes)	10 " " " "
Pears—Standard	16 to 20 " " " "
Pears—Dwarf	10 " " " "
Cherries—Standard	18 to 20 " " " "
Cherries—Dukes and Morrellos.....	16 to 18 " " " "
Plums—Standard	16 to 20 " " " "
Peaches	16 to 18 " " " "
Apricots	16 to 18 " " " "
Nectarines	16 to 18 " " " "
Quinces	10 to 12 " " " "
Currants	3 to 4 " " " "
Gooseberries	3 to 4 " " " "
Raspberries	3 to 5 " " " "
Blackberries	6 to 7 " " " "
Grapes	8 to 12 " " " "

To estimate the number of plants required for an acre, at any given distance, multiply the distance between the rows by the distance between the plants, which will give the number of square feet allotted to each plant, and divide the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) by this number. The quotient will be the number of plants required.

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From **ONE MONTH TO SAME DAY IN ANOTHER**

to	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Jan.	..365	31	59	90	120	151	181	212	243	273	304	334
Feb.	..334	365	28	59	89	120	150	181	212	242	273	303
Mar.	..306	337	365	31	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
Apr.	..275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May	..245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June	..214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	123	153	183
July	..184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
Aug.	..153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
Sept.	..122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
Oct.	.. 92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
Nov.	.. 61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
Dec.	.. 31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

Explanation—To find the number of days from January 20th to December 20th, follow horizontal line opposite January until you reach the column headed by December, when you will find 334, representing the required number of days, and so on with the other months. During leap year, if February enters into the calculation, add one day to result.

Six Per Cent Interest Table

TIME	\$1	\$2	\$3	\$4	\$5	\$6	\$10	\$20	\$50	\$100	\$1000
DAYS											
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	17
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	34
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	5	50
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	7	67
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	8	83
6	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	5	10	1 00
7	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	6	12	1 17
8	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	7	13	1 33
9	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	8	15	1 50
10	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	3	8	17	1 67
15	0	1	1	1	1	2	3	5	13	25	2 50
20	0	1	1	1	2	2	3	7	17	33	3 33
25	0	1	1	2	2	2	4	8	21	42	4 17
30	1	1	2	2	3	3	5	10	25	50	5 00
33	1	1	2	2	3	3	6	11	28	55	5 50
63	1	2	3	4	5	6	11	21	53	1 05	10 50
93	2	3	5	6	8	9	16	31	78	1 55	15 50
1	1	1	2	2	3	3	5	10	25	50	5 00
2	1	2	3	4	5	6	10	20	50	1 00	10 00
3	2	3	5	6	8	9	15	30	75	1 50	15 00
4	2	4	6	8	10	12	20	40	1 00	2 00	20 00
5	3	5	8	10	13	15	25	50	1 25	2 50	25 00
6	3	6	9	12	15	18	30	60	1 50	3 00	30 00
7	4	7	11	14	18	21	35	70	1 75	3 50	35 00
8	4	8	12	16	20	24	40	80	2 00	4 00	40 00
9	5	9	14	18	23	27	45	90	2 25	4 50	45 00
10	5	10	15	20	25	30	50	1 00	2 50	5 00	50 00
11	6	11	17	22	28	33	55	1 10	2 75	5 50	55 00
12	6	12	18	24	30	36	60	1 20	3 00	6 00	60 00
MONTHS											

Interest Table

The following will be found convenient in the absence of extended interest tables: To find the interest on a given sum, for any number of days, at any rate of interest.

At 5 per cent, multiply principal by	At 10 per cent, multiply principal by
number of days, divide by.....72	number of days, divide by.....36
At 6 per cent, as above, " ".....60	At 12 per cent, as above, " ".....30
" 7 " " " " ".....52	" 15 " " " " ".....24
" 8 " " " " ".....45	" 20 " " " " ".....18
" 9 " " " " ".....40	



HELP IN CASE OF ACCIDENTS

Drowning.—1. Loosen clothing, if any. 2. Empty lungs of water by laying body on its stomach and lifting it by the middle so that the head hangs down. Jerk the body a few times. 3. Pull tongue forward, using handkerchief, or pin with string, if necessary. 4. Imitate motion of respiration by alternately compressing and expanding the lower ribs, about twenty times a minute. Alternately raising and lowering the arms from the sides up above the head will stimulate the action of the lungs. Let it be done gently but persistently. 5. Apply warmth and friction to extremities. 6. By holding tongue forward, closing the nostrils and pressing the "Adams apple" back (so as to close entrance to stomach), direct inflation can be tried. Take a deep breath and breathe it forcibly into the mouth of the patient, compress the chest to expel the air and repeat the operation. 7. **DON'T GIVE UP!** People have been saved after hours of patient, vigorous effort. 8. When breathing begins, get patient into warm bed, give warm drinks, or spirits in teaspoonfuls, fresh air and quiet.

Burns and Scalds.—Cover with cooking soda and lay wet cloths over it. Whites of eggs and olive oil, olive or linseed oil, plain, or mixed with chalk and whiting.

Lightning. Dash cold water over a person struck.

Sunstroke.—Loosen clothing. Get patient into shade, and apply ice-cold water to head.

Mad Dog or Snake Bites.—Tie cord tight above wound. Suck the blood and cauterize with caustic or white iron at once, or cut out adjoining parts with sharp knife.

Venomous Insect Stings, etc.—Apply weak ammonia, oil salt water, or iodine.

Fainting.—Place flat on back; allow fresh air, and sprinkle with water.

Tests of Death.—Hold mirror to mouth. If living, moisture will gather. Push pin into flesh. If dead the hole will remain, if alive it will close up.

Cinders in the Eye.—Roll soft paper up like a lamp lighter and wet the tip to remove, or use a medicine dropper to draw it out. Rub the other eye.



ANTIDOTES FOR POISONS

First.—Send for a physician.

Second.—Induce vomiting by tickling throat with feather or finger; drinking hot water or strong mustard and water. Swallow sweet oil or whites of eggs.

Acids are antidotes for Alkalies, and vice versa.

SPECIAL POISONS AND ANTIDOTES

Acids.—Muriatic, Oxalic, Acetic, Sulphuric (Oil of Vitriol), Nitric (Aqua Fortis).....	{	Soapsuds, Magnesia, Lime-water.
Prussic Acid.....	{	Ammonia and water. Dash water in face.
Carbolic Acid	{	Flour and water, mucilaginous drinks.
Alkalies.—Potash, Lye, Hartshorn, Ammonia	{	Vinegar or Lemon juice in water.
Arsenic.—Rat Poison, Paris Green	{	Milk, raw eggs, sweet oil, lime-water, flour and water.
Bug Poison.—Lead, Saltpetre, (corrosive Sublimate, Sugar of Lead, Blue Vitriol).....	{	Whites of eggs, or milk in large doses.
Chloroform.—Chloral, Ether	{	Dash cold water on head and chest. Artificial respiration.
Carbonate of Soda.—Copperas, Cobalt	{	Soapsuds and mucilaginous drinks.
Iodine.—Antimony, Tartar Emetic		Starch and water, astringent infusions, strong tea.
Mercury and its Salts.....	{	Whites of eggs, milk mucilages.
Opium.—Morphine, Laudanum, Paregoric, Soothing Powders or Syrups	{	Strong coffee, hot bath. Keep awake and moving at any cost.



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First-Class Matter (Letters, etc.)2c an oz.
 Second-Class (Newspapers and Periodicals).....1c for 4 oz.
 Third-Class (Books, Circulars).....1c for 2 oz.
 Fourth-Class (Merchandise)1c an oz.
 Registration Fee (additional postage).....8c
 Immediate Delivery Stamp (additional to regular postage).....10c
 Money Order (\$1 to \$100).....3c to 30c
 (See below for explanations and exceptions.)

First-Class Matter.—Letters, and all other written matter (whether sealed or not), excepting manuscript copy accompanying proof-sheets, also all matter sealed (see below), 2 cents an ounce, excepting drop letters at NON CARRIER offices, 1 cent an ounce. Postal cards, 1 cent each.

Second-Class.—Newspaper and Periodicals, published quarterly and oftener, and not for gratuitous distribution. The general public pay by affixing stamps at the rate of 1 cent for each 4 ounces or part thereof when not sealed.

Third-Class.—Books (printed, not blank), circulars, other printed matter, proof-sheets and manuscript accompanying same, valentines, sheet music, heliotypes, chromos, posters, lithographs and printed advertising matter in general—all, when not sealed, 1 cent for 2 ounces or fraction.

Fourth-Class.—Merchandise and samples, blank books and paper, ores, all matter not included in any of the other classes, and not in its nature perishable or liable to injure the contents of the mails. (By express ruling the postage on seeds, cuttings, roots, scions and plants is at the rate of 1 cent for each 2 ounces.) All, when not sealed, and not exceeding 4 pounds in weight, 1 cent an ounce, or fraction.

Sealing.—Any matter is regarded as sealed when it is not so wrapped as to allow a thorough examination without in any way injuring the wrapper.

Registration.—All classes of mail matter may be registered at any postoffice by affixing 8 cents in addition to the regular postage.

Money Order Rates.

Sums not exceeding \$2.50.....	3c
Over \$2.50 and not exceeding \$5.00.....	5c
Over \$5.00 and not exceeding \$10.00.....	8c
Over \$10.00 and not exceeding \$20.00.....	10c
Over \$20.00 and not exceeding \$30.00.....	12c
Over \$30.00 and not exceeding \$40.00.....	15c
Over \$40.00 and not exceeding \$50.00.....	18c
Over \$50.00 and not exceeding \$60.00.....	20c
Over \$60.00 and not exceeding \$75.00.....	25c
Over \$75.00 and not exceeding \$100.00.....	30c

Postage to Mexico and Canada.—The general rule is that articles admitted to the domestic mails of either country are admitted at the same postage rates and under the same conditions to the mails exchanged between the two countries; but this rule is subject to important exceptions, not particularizable in brief, and it is best to consult the postmaster before entrusting merchandise or any unusual matter to the international mails.

FOREIGN POSTAGE

The rates in the case of all foreign countries (except Canada and Mexico) are as follows: Letters, per half ounce, 5 cents; second and third-class matter, per two ounces, 1 cent; postal cards, 2 cents each.



Addresses

Name

began working Freds

Street and No.

mondy 6, 1910

City and State

Name

Street and No.

City and State

Name

Street and No.

City and State

Name

Street and No.

City and State

Name

Street and No.

City and State



Addresses

Name	Sundance x
Street and No.	New castle x Clifton x
City and State	W & Y Ranch x
Name	Edgemont x
Street and No.	Crawford
City and State	Marshall
Name	Bingora
Street and No.	Bridge post
City and State	Sidney
Name	Illif
Street and No.	Sterling
City and State	Haxton
Name	Holyok
Street and No.	Wray
City and State	st Francis

Addresses

Name

Street and No.

City and State

Name

Street and No.

City and State

Name

Street and No.

City and State

Name

Street and No.

City and State

Name

Street and No.

City and State



January		31 Days	
1st Month	Receipts		
<p>Aug. Saturday 14, 1909 we reached Beloit at 2.30 and left at 3.30 for Solomon Rapids passed Solomon Rapids 5 min. till 12 o'clock. 7 miles out of Beloit. Glen Elder at 10 till Eleven Sun. Morning. Sun Aug. 15 we went through Cawker City. Reached Downs Sun. at half past 6. Aug. 16 Mon. 5 after 10 went through Portis. Made camp a few miles out of Portis Mon. Aug. 16. Aug. 17, 1909 on Tue. Morning at 2.5 till nine we went through Smith Center Aug. 17 1909 Tue. we</p>			



January		
1st Month	Expenditures	31 Days
reached Athel at 11.30 a. m.		
Aug. 17, 1909. Ten After-noon		
at 4.15 we went through		
Stensington. Aug. 17, 1909.		
afternoon passed Agra at		
2 till 6. Aug. 18, 1909. wed		
morning passed Dana		
post office Aug. 18, 1909		
wed morning reached		
Philipaburg at half		
past ten we went		
through prairie river at 10		
- 8.20 we went through		
Norton at 5.5 - Thue. 19, 1909		
afternoon we went through		
Thoratare at 10. on Fri. 20		
we went through Kanong		



February		Receipts		29 Days	
2d Month					
at 6 o'clock Friday evening 20.					
we went through Oberlin					
at 10. am. Saturday Morning ²¹					
We went through Atwood					
at 12 o'clock Sunday 22					
we went through Beardsley					
2.5 Aug. 22, 1909 P. M.					
Sunday evening. Monday					
Morning Aug. 23, 1909. We					
went through Mc. Donald					
at half past nine Mon.					
afternoon Aug. 23, 1909 at					
5 half past we went through					
Wheeler Then Reached					
St. Francis at Sundown					
stayed there until May 4					
1910.					



February		29 Days	
2d Month	Expenditures		
May 5, 1910. Thur at 4 o'clock we went to Drury's stayed untill Sat morning 7 we went to Lawn Ridge graveyard. Then on to Heisalus stayed until Mon mor 9 of May started on our trip at noon camped at Henry Walkers. Mon. night camped out on the lonely prairie. Tuesday 10. Camped at noon in the breaks of the Black wolf. In the afternoon forded the Black wolf River. Tue night camped in a canyon. Wed morning 11. started on to			



3d Month	March Receipts	31 Days
<p>Wray Colo. Reached Wray Wed at one o'clock Camped on the North side of Wray at two Then on to Holyoke May. 11/1910. Camped on the open prairie Wed night Broke camp on Thue morning 12, reached the Carwin Ranch 10 till 11 Then Camped In the hills and ate dinner, cooked dinner In the wagon Then met two cow boys, found a deserted House, nearly new and Camped In the house. Then Friday mor 13 May on to Holyoke</p>		



March	
3d Month	Expenditures
31 Days	
ed	camped on the prairie for
y	dinner the children had
y	a prairie fire scare.
e	Reached Holyoke three
t	thirty. Then drove on till
	night and camped on the
	open prairie. Then
	broke camp in the mor.
	And on to Haxton Sat 14.
h	Reached Haxton at eleven
	o'clock camped for dinner
u	west of Haxton 3 mile
f	camped Sat night and
	over Sunday 14 miles
e	out of Haxton visited
	with a family Sun.
	Evening until bed time.



4th Month	April	Receipts	30 Days
<p>There names was Mr and Mrs Bakon and baby. Their Mon. morning May 16. broke camp and started on to Sterling It was awful cold camped on the clay- roads for dinner then on to Sterling reached Sterling at half past three stayed there over night. and went up town and looked it over. There were 8 or 10 trains in at once. Then Tue. 17, on to Sidney passed through Cliff Tuesday at</p>			



4th Month	April	Expenditures	30 Days
<p>eleven o'clock. Camped for dinner north of Cliff. Traveled through a lonely country all the afternoon Camped in a pretty little valley at night 16 miles from Sidney neb. Wed mor. 18 got started at 6 o'clock for Sidney. Camped about a mile and a half out of Sidney for dinner Then reached Sidney at half past two. Then on to Bridge Port Then Wed. Night camped on the prairie a little way</p>			



5th Month	May	Receipts	31 Days
<p>from the railroad From the time we made camp until shortly after we broke camp we saw 10 trains we broke camp Thur. mor 19 passed through Dalton camped in the canyons for dinner passed through a way station we did not know the name of it. Then we passed a way station named Alden. Then we went through a ranch that they had 1.20 registered</p>			



5th Month	May	Expenditures	31 Days
<p>horses and one shetland pony. And a big tank with a lot of beautiful gold fishes on it. Then on and camped in a deserted house over night. broke camp Friday mor. reached Bridge Port at about 10 o'clock. Camped on this side of Bridgeport about two miles for dinner. Then traveled through the rain all the after noon through great deep canyons through beau- tiful scenery. Till we</p>			



6th Month	June	Receipts	30 Days
<p>reached Angora Neb. Camped In Angora over night Fri night May 20. Saturday morning May 21. It was still raining and snowy to travel on. Camped all day Sat and Sat. night In Angora. Started out Sunday mor. 22. for Marshland passed by Malinda P. Office at 3 In the afternoon. Then Camped In a beautiful little valley by a Lake of water where people were fishing on horse back. Then started on Mon. morning May</p>			



June			
6th Month	Expenditures	30 Days	
23.	for Marshland passed another post office. Then camped for dinner on the prairie. Then started on for Marshland. Camped 4 miles out of Marshland for night Broke ^{Ben. 24.} camp and reached Marshland at 8 o'clock Then camped in pine trees for dinner. Then reached Bellmont at about three o'clock. Then drove until almost dark and camped on the East side of Crawford. Then broke Camp Wed. 25, May 1910.		



Crop Record				1908
Crop	Acres	Yield	Value	
Corn				and drove through
Wheat				Crawford and on to Edge-
Oats				mont crossed the White
Barley				River a little ways out
Rye				of town Then camped in
Clover				a beautiful little valley
Timothy				with a creek running
Alfalfa				through surrounded by
Potatoes				trees The place is Remun-
Beans				geton. Then on Then camped
Peas				for night a little ways
Onions				out of Orello And an old
Beets				man came out and vis-
				ited Then Thur. Nov. 26
				went through Orello and
				on to Edge mont passed
				stoped a little ways



Crop Record

1909

Crop	Acres	Yield	Value
out of Ardmore for			
Corn			dinner passed through
Wheat			Ardmore at 2 o'clock
Oats			Camped by a house
Barley			and a fat man came
Rye			along to visit and told
Clover			about pretty rocks and
Timothy			flax and he said we
Alfalfa			could have some milk
Potatoes			Broke camp Friday
Beans			mor. May 27, Camped
Peas			for dinner 2 miles out
Onions			of Edgemont reached
Beets			Edgemont at 13 till 3-
			and on to Marietta.
			and camped by a pond
			Broke camp Sat. 28,



July
7th Month Receipts 31 Days

reached Mariatta at
7 o'clock Then Argentine
at 9 o'clock. Then To Dewey
about three o'clock. Then
Then Camped Sat. night
and over Sunday in
Clifton In a beautiful
place large hills and
pine trees. The woman
gave us some cake, fruit
and milk. Then started
on Mon. 30 for New
Castle. reached there at
three o'clock. Then
Camped 6 miles on
the west side for night.
A man ate supper



July

7th Month Expenditures 31 Days

with us and a man
and a boy ate break^{fast}
with us. And they
gave us two lbs. of butter
We camped by a creek
Broke camp Sun. mor
81. and on to Upton
ate dinner at the edge
of pine trees got stuck
in a mud puddle pulled
through by ourselves.
Then got stuck in an
alkali pan and couldnt
pull through by ourselves
and a mover Mr. Huff-
man pulled us out.
Then we went through



8th Month	August	Receipts	31 Days
<p> up town at 12 o'clock and camped on the west side about a mile. And the movers came over after supper and stayed till 12 o'clock and talked Then we broke camp Wed mor June 1, 1910. for Moorcroft. we went over very bad roads Mama saw the Forver and the Butes. Then we camped for dinner facing the railroad rained all throug dinner. Cloudy all after noon. Then started on. Drove to </p>			