

season of growth is from October to May, while during the hotter part of the year it lays dormant. Through its dormant period it is perfectly preserved on account of the acid it contains, and, without being cultivated, begins a vigorous growth at each recurring fall. The longer it remains in the ground the stronger the tannic properties it contains. Hence, when grown in the vicinity of a tannery it may be removed from the earth as wanted, requiring no storage and improving by time.

It may be cultivated in sandy or clay soil and on high or low ground. Indeed, take it all in all, few plants cultivated by human hands will thrive with so little care. The yield when cultivated is from 10 to 15 tons per acre, which is worth on the market when green about \$10 per ton, and when dried, from \$25 to \$30.

It requires three tons of the green roots to make one ton of dry, and has usually been dried for shipment, both on account of the saving of freight and because when shipped green it is liable to heat and lose its tannic properties. More recently, however, resort has been made to extracting the acid for shipment. For this purpose a plant has lately been established at Deming, New Mexico.

The tannic properties of the root are greater than those of any tanning material now in use unless an exception is made of gambler, which is shipped all the way from the East Indies in limited quantities at great expense for special use. But the canaigre root is pronounced even 20 per cent stronger and better than this article and will, it is claimed, entirely supplant it.

The process of tanning with the acid of canaigre is said to be quite simple and very rapid. The root may be put into water and boiled down, when cooled, a hide immersed. If a goat skin, it will be beautifully tanned in forty-eight hours. Other hides in proportionate time. The best and most economic process, however, is more complicated than this, and, of course, needs experience.

Canaigre root is to be the tanning material of the future. It has passed far beyond the stage of experimentation, and because of its hardy character, its economic production and its powerful tanning properties, its future is guaranteed.

Will industrious Utah reach out after the canaigre root? It will doubtless grow anywhere in the Territory south of Salt Lake City. It will grow with little care in prolific quantities. There is no tanning material in the world to excel it. If the tanning industry of Utah has languished because the importation of tannin has been unprofitable, canaigre root is the saving material that will revive it. The enterprising citizens of Utah will fall short of a manifest duty if some steps are not taken to introduce the plant into the Territory as is being done elsewhere.

More money is spent annually in Utah for leather than for sugar. If the sugar factory is a profitable institution because it keeps money at home, furnishes employment and adds to the profitable products of the farmer, the introduction of canaigre will do all these in far greater proportion. It will stop the exportation of raw hides and the importation of leathers, saving the

transportation on both and the profits of outside tanners. It will stimulate the manufacturing of boots and shoes and harness, and in short place the Territory upon an independent commercial footing as to all the staple articles manufactured from leather.

The people of Utah use, it is said, some 10,000,000 pounds of sugar annually, costing them more than half a million dollars. To stimulate its manufacture at home and save the out-pouring of so much commercial life blood and vitality, and looking toward the commercial independence of Utah, an intelligent Legislature offered a bounty for its manufacture. A great sugar factory was established, but it does not retain in the Territory one-third of the large sum annually spent for sugar. Yet it is a great institution, for which the outlay of half a million was in the highest sense a good one. But the hardy little root of which we are writing will do far more for Utah with far less concentration of capital than the sugar factory has done or can ever do.

The revival of the tanning industry will need no legislation for parties to contend over; no careful and scientific farming as the sugar beet requires; tanneries will not be dependent upon the uncertainties of crops and the varying moods of farmers to the extent the sugar factory is. Canaigre can be raised almost anywhere, harvested at pleasure and the tanneries of Utah will have the best tannic acid in the world at their very doors at the lowest market price. And of the \$1,500,000 spent annually in the Territory for boots and shoes, the half that goes for the leather can be kept at home, and in time that vast sum may be greatly augmented by working up the leather at home, until, perhaps, Utah may be able to manufacture all her own raw hide product and walk in her own shoes the year round.

There are, as has been stated, large quantities of the root in the vicinity of Ramah, New Mexico, and it can be shipped to Utah at a moderate price. Tanners should avail themselves of the opportunity without delay, both to test its tannic properties for themselves and to introduce it into the soil of the Territory.

H. E. BAKER.
RAMAH, New Mexico,
February 8, 1894.

Written for this Paper.

FOR ORGANIZED FORESTRY.

I take the liberty of presenting to the readers of the NEWS a form of constitution for the Utah Forestry Association. The constitution was drawn up by a gentleman deeply interested in the movement, and it is hoped that it will receive the critical attention of all who are interested in the formation of a forestry association. Any suggestions or changes which may be sent to the NEWS office will be brought before the first meeting, which, it is hoped, will be held in the latter part of the present month or early in March.

C. A. WHITING.

Constitution and By-Laws of the Utah Forestry Association:

1—The name of this organization shall be the Utah Forestry Association.
2—Its object shall be the promotion of all forestry interests of Utah. This

may include the careful study of existing forest area, the effect of timber on water supply, the best means of reforesting old lands, the best means of foresting new lands, the best trees for profit, shelter and ornamentation, the relation of forests—including insects and birds—to the fruit grower, and such other subjects as may relate directly to the practical development of Utah through her timber forests, and to secure such national and state legislation as may be deemed necessary to its purpose.

3—The signing of these articles of organization and payment of all dues regularly assessed shall be the full requirements for membership. Honorary members may be elected in the manner prescribed, for the election of officers of the association.

4—Its officers shall consist of a president, vice president, secretary and treasury, elected biennially, to hold office until their successors are elected and qualified.

5—The president of any local state organization of five or more members may be a vice-president of this association.

6—The affairs of the association shall be conducted by a board of managers, consisting of the afore-mentioned officers—exclusive of the vice-presidents—and four other members, elected at the same time and governed by the same rules. The board shall have the power to fill any vacancy occurring in its membership between the regular biennial meetings of the association.

7—The board of managers may appoint from its number an executive committee of three with such powers as the board shall direct.

8—Each of the officers shall perform the duties usually devolving upon such officers in similar organizations.

9—It shall be the duty of a vice-president, on motion of any member of the organization, to preside at the meetings of the association during the absence of the president.

10—If the president is absent from any board meeting the members may choose a president pro tem. The same rule shall apply to the secretary.

11—A resolution signed by a majority of the board shall be as valid as though passed at one of its meetings.

12—This constitution may be amended by a two-thirds majority of the members present at any regular meeting of the association.

13—A fee of \$1 per year may be assessed against each member of the association by a two-thirds vote of the board of managers; but such assessment shall be solely to meet expense of stationery for official correspondence, and to aid in publishing such bulletins of information as the association may issue from time to time.

Laramie Boomerang: Ed. Kelly, who is in the city from the La Plata, says they have struck an immense lead in the New York. The shaft has been sunk forty-eight feet. From this they run a cross-cut thirteen feet and struck an immense body of galena. It is eight feet wide and it is estimated that it will run 75 per cent lead. The New York is owned by August Nogelsang, John Huempfer, William Burke and Dan Schalkley. They have been at work there for some time. This claim adjoins the Brooklyn, owned by the Lucky Six company.