

IMPOSING MONUMENT

erected over the grave of the late President John Taylor.

COMPOSED OF UTAH GRANITE.

It Stands Twenty-Eight Feet Above the Ground and Extends Six Feet Below.

Saw the west side of the city cemetery on a rise of ground overlooking the surrounding country stands an imposing monument, its height six feet, twenty-three feet above the surface of the ground. This monument marks the resting place of the remains of the late President John Taylor, together with those of his wife Louisa, which were placed in the same vault.

The foundation, which we had beneath the surface, and like the entire monument is composed of Utah granite, is taken from the Temple quarry at Little Cottonwood canyon. Upon the foundation is placed a large granite stone 8 feet 2 inches long and 7 feet wide. Next comes a smaller column, 4 feet 7 inches and 5 feet 11 inches respectively, each of which are 12 inches thick. The total weight of these stones is about 20 tons. The next stone is 8 inches in thickness, 2 feet 7 inches in width, and 2 feet 7 inches square, and on this are placed four massive blocks, being one, two, three and four, each of which contains an inscription. Above this is a stone 20 inches thick and 2 feet 7 inches square, which is surmounted by an octagon 16 feet high and 2 feet 7 inches square, tapering at the top to 1 foot nine inches square. This one piece alone weighs 7,000 pounds, and the entire monument, not including the inscriptions, is 20 feet high and 8 feet 2 inches wide. In the center of the foundation there are sixteen pieces of stone, which it is estimated would weigh between thirty and forty tons.

INSCRIPTIONS.

The marble tablet upon which the inscriptions are necessarily engraved, each measures 2 feet 7 inches by 2 feet 2. This is the only part of the monument which was made in the United States, it was imported from California or some state from California or Watson River, where the polished was done.

The monument faces the west, and on the marble tablet on this side are the words:

"TAYLOR."

The inscription on the north side is as follows:

"Born,

In Mendota,

Illinoian,

July 1, 1805.

White on the south side are the words:

"Died,

July 20, 1887."

The end side of the monument is devoted to his wife Louisa, and reads as follows:

"In Memory of

Louisa Dyer Taylor, who was born

of the County of New Haven,

Conn., on Sept. 1, 1811, and died

on the same date in 1887. Rest in peace."

TAYLOR.

The inscription on the north side is as follows:

"Born,

In Mendota,

Illinoian,

July 1, 1805,

20 years and 4 months.

The inscription on the south side is as follows:

"Died,

July 20, 1887."

The inscription on the east side is as follows:

"In Memory of

John Taylor, who was born

in Mendota,

Illinoian,

July 1, 1805,

20 years and 4 months.

The inscription on the west side is as follows:

"Died,

July 20, 1887."

FERMENTATION OF MANURE.

Controlling Fermentation by Sprouting

Seeds, the French Method.

The decomposition of manure is due, as is true, to the action of bacteria, the active ferment on the materials of the heap, or when the materials decay, and the slow ferment in the balance of the heap, or when the supply of air is limited. The regulation of the rate of fermentation is necessary to the removal of the heat of decomposition.

A powerful means of controlling fermentation is through the use of lime. The addition of lime leaves the temper-

ature of the manure in a condition

which is extremely favorable for the growth of bacteria, and the decomposition of the manure is rapid.

ON FERMENTATION OF MANURE.

WANT OF SUFFICIENT AIR.

WANT OF SUFFICIENT AIR.