

on Monday afternoon. The building, which was tastefully draped in black and white by the sisters of the Relief society, was crowded to overflowing by those anxious to pay their last earthly respects to one who was so universally known and liked. The Ninety-third quorum of Seventies, of which the deceased was a member, had charge of the arrangements. The remains were accompanied from the residence to the meeting house by the ward Bishopric and members of the quorum, the family and friends. The services were taken charge of by Bishop Jensen. Bishop Bills, of South Jordan, offered the opening prayer, after which well-timed and appropriate addresses were made by Elders Wm. Taylor, of Mill Creek; Isaac Groo, of Salt Lake; Samuel Bateman, of West Jordan; Bishop Bills, of South Jordan; John Sharp, of Union; E. Holman, Wm. D. Kubre and Bishop Jensen of Sandy, all of whom spoke in the highest terms of praise of the honesty, integrity and general uprightness of the deceased, as known to them through long years of intimate friendship and association. They spoke of the esteem in which he was held by all the people irrespective of religious belief, owing to his ever ready willingness to assist in the alleviation of sickness and distress.

After the benediction was pronounced by Bro. A. Maybe, of South Jordan, the people were permitted to take a farewell look upon the familiar features, that looked just like life. The procession was then formed and moved to the cemetery, headed by the ward Bishopric and Seventies on foot, and the remains followed by the family and friends in carriages. A furious blizzard prevented some of the women and children from accompanying them. Arrived at the cemetery the dedicatory prayer was offered by Elder W. R. Scott of the Seventies, and the remains of one of the few remaining Battalion veterans were laid to rest to sleep until the resurrection morn.

Isaac Harrison, son of Latham and Mary Jane Harrison, was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, November 2nd, 1815. He was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, April 18th, 1837, by Micha. B. Melton; was familiar with the Prophet Joseph, and with the scenes and incidents of Nauvoo. After the expulsion from Nauvoo, when the call came for the Mormon Battalion, he enlisted as a private in company E, leaving his wife and children with the body of the Saints. He never saw his wife again, death claiming her ere she could start for the valley. Two of the children, a son and daughter, now survive and live, one in Iowa, and one in Nebraska.

When the Battalion was disbanded in California, Brother Harrison remained there several years, and married Catherine Smith, who survives him, and whose devoted labors and ministrations, night and day, have done much to alleviate the distress of his last hours. He brought his family to Utah in 1858, settling at Farmington, Davis county, but in a year removed to Salt Lake county, finally locating in Sandy, where he remained until his death. He had charge of the first Sunday school in Holidayburg (now Brintons), South Jordan, West Jordan and at

Sandy. He was the first justice of the peace in Sandy, which office he held, with only one short interval, until 1888. He was postmaster for many years and was always prominent in civil and ecclesiastical affairs. Though plain and unostentatious in his life, few men were better known and respected. He never wavered in his testimony for the truth of the work to which he had dedicated his life. He leaves a numerous family of children and grandchildren in Utah.

MORE OF CANAIGRE.

RAMAH, New Mexico,
March 1, 1894.

Numerous communications from Utah have reached Ramah in regard to the cultivation of the canaigre root and some of the inquiries show a misunderstanding of a statement made in the article on the subject from Ramah published in the EVENING NEWS of Feb. 16th, which if allowed to pass may lead to failure in experiments by Utah farmers and thus discourage the introduction of the plant into the Territory. I desire to correct this and to add such other information on the subject as the experience of the citizens of Ramah with the wild root enables them to furnish to their Utah friends.

It was stated in the article above referred to that the season of the plant's growth was from October to May. Also that the winters at Ramah reached from ten to fifteen degrees below zero, and the inference has been drawn that the plant grows during the winter when the earth is frozen hard and covered with snow. Perhaps it would have been more intelligible had the fact been stated that the root does not grow when the ground is frozen, instead of taking it for granted that in a climate where the thermometer registers so low this palpable fact should be understood.

The statement, however, that the plant grows from October to May was taken from the Arizona Experiment Station bulletin and refers to its habits in the warm climate of southern Arizona. At Ramah, a climate more nearly like that of Cache valley, owing to an elevation of 7,000 feet, it begins growth with the rainy season, which is from the 20th of July to the 1st of August. It flourishes until severe cold weather, which begins generally from the 1st to the 15th of November and lasts until about the 1st of March, when the plant again revives and matures from the 15th of June to the 1st of July; thus showing that its period of growth is similar to that of winter wheat, as to which all farmers are familiar.

We would therefore say in reply to all those who have made requests for the root for seed with which to experiment this spring that the time to plant in Utah will doubtless be later in the season, and would suggest about the middle of August. It will, however, grow if planted in the spring, though according to a recent publication in the *Irrigation Age*, it will not mature as other spring crops but will die down on the approach of hot weather and revive again at its natural season, developing to maturity no faster or sooner than if planted at the latter period, and hence, if the statement be

correct, spring planting would be of no advantage.

The canaigre root has been referred to in various leading articles published in Utah and Arizona as a "tuber" which means a plant that will grow from the eyes like the potato, in consequence of which we erroneously called it a "tuber" in the former article referred to. These publications will surely mislead farmers if not corrected. It is a root, not a "tuber," and must be grown from the root or seed. It is probable that it may be split between the eyes that appear on the crown end and multiplied into three or four for planting; but this we do not know and would advise the planting of the entire root, to be certain of results.

The planting of the seed does not seem to be practical. Although the plant flowers profusely, few of the seed are said to mature, while it is believed that few of those which do mature will germinate when planted. The Arizona Experiment Station bulletin asserts that diligent search failed to disclose a single seedling growing in the fields of wild canaigre. The planting of the seed, if obtainable, would require two years to produce a crop for the market, the first year's growth resulting in but a single root, which, either replanted or left in the ground, will produce its cluster of roots the second year. Hence planting the roots from the cluster is the quickest to obtain a crop for the market. Besides, the root may be readily supplied for planting while the seed cannot; at least this is the case at Ramah.

While the plant seems to have a general accommodation for various soils, canaigre is no exception to the rule that there is everywhere in nature a special adaptation of soil to plant. Its wild growth in the vicinity of Ramah is most vigorous in sandy or sandy loam soils, requiring a loose open earth which heavy clay and clay loam soils do not have. But the Arizona Experiment Station bulletin informs us that it may be cultivated successfully in heavy soils by watering and properly loosening up the earth.

From observations made here we would say, do not plant in mineral soil; and will suggest (from the limited knowledge we have of the soils of Utah) such places as the Provo bench and the light sandy lands in the vicinity of Santaquin, Utah county, the Sandridge in Davis county, and Benson ward and Lewiston in Cache county.

As to irrigation, of which a number of inquiries have been made, we will say, that while in southern Arizona, where the great heat rapidly dries out the ground, the plant needs watering several times in a season, at Ramah it is not the case and we would judge would not be required in Utah. The late summer rains at the time the plant begins its fall growth and the melting snows at the time of its revival in the spring is all the water the wild root gets in this country. And where it would get these in Utah irrigation would not seem to be necessary. Though it may be like winter wheat which is successfully grown without irrigation, yet is better when watered.

What we know of the plant here is as to its wild state only, hence we can give no definite information in regard to planting or cultivating, but will quote what has been published in a