

The country has maintained these characteristics from the first. If Cache may be called the granary of the north of Utah, then Sanpete may surely be called the granary of the south. Besides this the whole extent of the surrounding country, whether desert or mountains, affords the settlers an exceptionally good range for sheep and cattle, both in winter and summer.

As may well be imagined, scarcely any part of the valley remains uncultivated. One may stand on the north divide and look southward upon one unbroken field and meadow as far as the eye can reach. From the Temple hill all the flourishing towns of the county, save perhaps Gunnison and Mayfield, can be seen without changing position.

First let us take a look at Manti. This city lies on a gravel bench south and west of the Temple. Its slope is such that the streams of water on its side-walk fairly gallop on their gleeful journey to the fields below. It is a beautiful city, filled with orchards, shade trees, pretty cottages, and well constructed public buildings. One feels instinctively that this is a progressive town. It has a fine central school, and supports a bank and a weekly newspaper. A single drawback may be mentioned along with this praise. Manti is subject to cloud bursts, and the floods, which unfortunately pass through the centre of the town, often leave loads of mud and rock and debris over the fields and gardens.

Six miles north lies Ephraim, a most formidable rival to Manti. A number of election contests between them have already taken place as to the location of the county seat. It remains with Manti, but who shall tell how long it will remain? Ephraim is perhaps the wealthiest city in Sanpete valley. Its citizens impress the visitor as being of the solid burgher type, their houses and barns being built with such extraordinary stability and their farms cultivated with such careful husbandry. These characteristics no doubt result from its large Scandinavian population. If one were asked to mention a city where money is stowed away in stockings, he need not hesitate to say Ephraim, for with the unusual thrift of the people, you will find the strictest economy.

Ephraim is the ecclesiastical center of the Sanpete Stake, and also the seat of the Sanpete Stake Academy. The town has furnished perhaps more than its quota of teachers for the State, and always has a large number of students at the Brigham Young academy and the University of Utah.

The next town on the north is Spring City, so named from the fact that in the center of the town is a beautiful flowing spring. Although incorporated as a city it has hardly passed the rural stage of development; but for quiet beauty it is among the loveliest nooks in the State. This picturesque farming town lies about fifteen miles north of Ephraim.

We are now approaching the "Queen city." The writer does not know how it came by this name—whether by the budding and blooming of local patriotism or by the christening of some enthusiastic traveler. Certain it is Mount Pleasant impresses one as being a most ambitious town. The citizens declare that they will have the county seat, and the town is building up quite as if it meant to make good its name. It is a metropolitan city in the appearance of its business houses, remaining one of a

much larger city. Its latest triumph in the educational line is, a splendid school house, perhaps the best in the country. Like Manti it has cloud bursts but they pass through a deep gulley which is kept open for that purpose.

As Fairview lies at the head of the valley, where it can look down upon its neighboring towns, it is worthy of its name. It is surrounded with beautiful fields and meadows and possesses one of the finest roller mills in the country. Its settlers are foremost in educational matters, no fewer than thirty young men and women having attended the Brigham Young Academy at Provo from this town alone last year. Milburn, a small town just north of this, has been mentioned already as lying at the head of the valley. Besides farming and stock raising its inhabitants engage in the lumber business.

But the valley really lies in a "Y" form and it becomes necessary to examine the settlement on the western side. Just where the two sides join, lies Chester—a collection of homesteads widely scattered and reminding one of the typical farming districts in the eastern states.

Following up the western branch of the valley, we first come to Moroni, a town that looks beautiful at a distance. This is not meant as a slur. The site of the city is, however, somewhat undulating, and the people cannot go from one end to the other without passing through a great many "ups and downs in life." Its soil is not so favorable for orchards and gardening as its neighboring towns; hence, the view being unobstructed by trees, the town appears to its best advantage at a distance.

Judging from its public buildings, Moroni does not lack in local patriotism, and its residence houses betoken that it has its share of the wealth of the county.

Fountain Green lies northwest of Moroni and is rural, like Spring City. It has, however, a roller mill, which ships flour to the northern towns of the State.

Wales, as the name would indicate, is peopled by the Welsh, who no doubt were attracted here first by the opening of the coal mines. These are prominent only because they were the first to be opened in the State. They are not now worked to any great extent, the vein being too thin to compete successfully with richer mines in Pleasant valley. The people live mainly by farming and sheep raising.

We will now take a look at the southern part of the valley. The towns are not visible from Manti. The first is Sterling, about five miles south. Mayfield is located on Twelve Mile creek, a stream just twelve miles south of Manti. It was an Indian reservation not many years ago. Farming and stock raising engage the attention of these towns.

Gunnison is not located in Sanpete valley, though it depends upon the Sanpitch river for its agricultural wealth. The town reminds one of Goshen as to the badness of its drinking water; but, like Goshen, the people of the town thrive upon it. It is only the unlucky traveler for whom the water is medicine; and it is doubtful whether the visitor carries away in his memory anything more vivid than the "farewell" which a draught from the well leaves in his mouth.

Gunnison lies below the bench at the north end of Sevier valley and partly

south in the bottoms, or what are called the fields. In population the city stands perhaps third in the county. It raises more grain than any other Sanpete town—thanks to a reservoir scheme which was put into successful operation a few years ago. A large dam was put into the Sanpitch, just at the narrows, a few miles south of Manti, the result of which was to increase the water supply fourfold. It is among the most successful reservoirs in the State.

During the summer of 1848, Isaac Morley, accompanied by two hundred settlers, explored this beautiful valley, and located for the time being on the Sanpitch river, near what is now Manti. The following year the city was located, and in 1850 the county was organized by the legislature of the State of Deseret. Manti, it will thus be seen, is one of the oldest cities in Utah. Its early history, if written, would serve to make the city prominent in connection with the campaigns against the Indians during the Walker war in 1853, and Black Hawk war, in the sixties. Some of the most stirring events of Pioneer life have been enacted here. General Warren Snow, that sturdy Indian fighter, lived and died in this city.

The prospects of the county are most flattering. All the towns are thoroughly wide awake to modern civilization. In material improvements, they rank abreast of towns of the same size in the north; in educational matters they are behind no community in the State. The people are noted for their industry and thrift; and as to public indebtedness, the county would make a flattering comparison with any other. With such a showing, Sanpete may well hold up her head in this jubilee year.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

Life was once a fight with wild beasts or fellow man; it is now a struggle with the invisible germs. Among new methods of fortifying one's person, M. G. Lemoine recommends morning and night rinsing of the mouth with a glassful of 50 grams Labarraque's solution diluted with one liter of water, and spraying the nasal passages and throat with an ordinary toilet atomizer containing some such solution as 1 gram of phenolsalyl and three grams of table salt in 500 grains of distilled water. A few menthol drops may be carried in the pocket and dissolved in the mouth occasionally. It is by such means, this author tells us, that many extremely sensitive persons keep the upper air passages in an antiseptic condition, and through it they have been able to pass the winter and rainy spring without once taking cold.

The pigment in the human skin has been a recent subject of investigation by M. Bruel, who finds the coloring matter to be distributed in patches in the interior of the epithelial cells, the tissue between the cells being colorless even in black races. The pigment itself may be quite black, or of any shade up to a light yellow. The difference in the color of races depends upon this difference in the shade of the pigment, the distribution of the coloring matter being the same in all races, and the actual amount probably the same.

What is claimed to be an incombustible celluloid—a product greatly desired