

eigners. I am said to be the only American. When I go along the street they look at me as we would one of them in Utah. If I stop to buy, I am immediately surrounded by a curious crowd, most of whom try to take a part in the bargain. There are 200,000 people here and I am never lonesome in their narrow crooked streets, though sometimes lost. When I first arrived I was the guest of a gentleman here, and was ushered into Turkish family life at once. No table, no chairs. All sit around a large tray, on the floor, each has a spoon and all eat from one or two pans containing boiled wheat or rice. I could not spread my limbs and sit comfortably as they do, so I was granted the use of a cushion, to do which of course it was necessary to 'suspend the rules' of the table. One is not expected to wear shoes in the house. You may know the number of people in a house by counting the pairs of boots and shoes at the door. But the head is not uncovered even in worship. Beds are spread down each day, or night I should say, and taken up each morning. It is necessary to keep the floor clean for it is their table, chairs, bed and what not?

There are no lady members of the Church here, but a set of fine young men, poor but humble and earnest. Services are in Turkish. All are fair speakers. I administer the Sacrament each Sunday. We hold three meetings every week. A few days ago I baptized a young man and several are investigating. One is reading the Ready References; while I write. He is an Armenian. My health is excellent and I am thankful to the Lord for it. I very much enjoy bearing my testimony and also "arguing the point." Will go from here to Ainab, to see the Saints there. It is three days by horse.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

MANTI, Sanpete county, Jan. 1, 1894. —Gloom spread over this community on the first day of the new year because of a sad accident that befell Mr. Albert Tuttle, a son of Hon. Luther Tuttle, of this city, and which ended fatally.

The circumstances, as far as could be obtained, were as follows: Friends and relatives were gathered at the house of Mr. Luther Tuttle. About five o'clock in the afternoon the unfortunate young man, with one of his brothers, left the family circle and went to the Mantle bank, of which he was the cashier. Outside the bank building they met a friend, who insisted on their accompanying him. They refused, and a playful tug of war followed, each of the three combatants pulling his own way. The sidewalk was exceedingly slippery, on account of the ice formed during the day, and the result finally was that all went down. Mr. Albert Tuttle struck against the hard ground with the back of his head and was unable to rise. The prostrate body was immediately picked up by spectators and tenderly conveyed to the office of Dr. Morrey, close by. Here it was placed on a bed and another physician summoned. Medical skill, however, was unavailing; in a few minutes life was extinct.

Word had immediately been sent to the family, who hastened to the side of the dying young man. Too late. His

eyes were already closed and his life silenced in death. It was heartrending to witness the sorrow to which his relatives gave expression, as the lifeless form was taken away from the doctor's office and conveyed to the home but a few minutes before so happy, so peaceful.

Deceased was forty years old. He leaves a grief-stricken wife and six children. He was a genial, intelligent man, much respected by all who knew him. His loss will be felt for a long time to come in this community.

S.

TO UTAH ORCHARDISTS.

In my last writing I promised next to write about "Spraying with copper compound from a hygienic standpoint," but as I would like, before treating the subject, to consult with our local board of health as to their opinion in regard to the same, as I only have outside authorities to quote from, and some of my readers might think my proofs so far away, but when it comes from authority right from our nose, and from no less than the health commissioner in Salt Lake City, Dr. Dalby, it ought to be proof enough, otherwise it will be easy to contradict it. In many different instances it has been (reported?) that fruit sprayed with poisoned mixture has been injuring people in this Territory since the law created by our last Legislature came into effect, but never has any proof been brought forward to show positively it is dangerous to spray with poisoned mixture. Now before going any further on the subject, I would like to say: There is in Utah a society known as the Utah State Board of Horticulture and of all its members the greatest majority are men in possession of large orchards in different places in the Territory, and I take it for granted, if there is any danger for spraying with mixture diluted with poison, they would not recommend nor themselves use such mixture, and not longer ago than Saturday, December 29, did we meet, and resolved the methods in spraying used last year by the Salt Lake county society, to be used again this year, (several of those sprays contained poisons to a certain extent.)

The opinion of the health commissioner in this city is that spraying with copper compound will have no ill effect upon fruit for eating purposes, it mixed according to law, the view taken by other authorities, such as the New York board of health, the U. S. agricultural department and others, bears him out in his assertions, and give positive proof of what benefit spraying with the right kind of mixture and in the right time will bring you. At the horticultural meeting mentioned above one of the speakers said, he knew a man in his locality, who in order to comply with the law in regard to spraying and not to have his family, his stock or chickens killed from mixture to be used for spraying diluted with poison, he took, when his wife was through with washing, the soap suds left and sprayed his trees with same, now I for my part would rather eat an apple sprayed with Bordeaux mixture in which London purple or Paris green was mixed according to law, as I would eat an apple sprayed with soap suds where such in-

redients as manure from the stables, wagon grease and dirt in general made up the compound, but tastes are different in this world of ours. But back to my subject.

USE OF COPPER COMPOUNDS FROM A HYGIENIC STANDPOINT.

Ever since the copper compounds came into general use as fungicides the question as to their effects, hygienically considered, has received more or less attention. With the exception of the New York city board of health no positive stand on this question has been taken so far. Many vague and misleading statements, however, have from time to time appeared in the horticultural and agricultural papers. Everyone familiar with the situation know why these rumors, for such they can only be considered, are sent. They are not aimed particularly at the practice of spraying, but are simply efforts on the parts of selfish competitors to cripple the legitimate trade of more energetic and wide-awake rivals.

Dr. Dalby takes the ground that fruit sprayed with the copper compounds, in accordance with the directions of the department of agriculture, are harmless.

No better proof of this is to be found than that shown by the experience of this country. For several years the copper compounds have been used by hundreds and thousands of fruit growers in every part of the United States; yet in all that time not a single authenticated case of poisoning, to my knowledge, has been brought to light. It is true a few individuals have claimed that they were made sick by eating sprayed fruit, but in all such cases careful investigations have revealed that claims of this kind were absolutely without foundation.

In 1855 the question was discussed before the Belgium Royal Academy of Medicine for several months, the object being to obtain some authoritative data as to the effect of copper contained in French canned vegetables on the public health. While it was finally decided that the copper compounds in foods were harmful, no direct stand as to the poisonous nature of the substance was taken.

Those who antagonized the view that copper was an actual poison cited many eminent authorities to bear out their assertions. In the whole discussion, however, it was remarkable that not a single case of injury to health resulting from the daily absorption of small quantities of copper was given. Many instances were cited, however, where food containing copper in considerable amounts were daily consumed without any ill effects whatever. I presume no one will deny that copper in large or even moderate doses is unwholesome. Looking at the question from this standpoint let us consider one thing.

Are the salts found in sufficient quantity in connection with properly sprayed fruit at the time of harvest to cause injury to health? According to Gauthier, professor of chemistry of the faculty of medicine, Paris, an adult can absorb daily for a period of several weeks without ill effects from 0.2 to 0.5* grains of copper sulphate, or blue vitriol; five-tenths of a grain is usually considered the maximum amount that may be absorbed for any length of time without injury to health, although