

Written for this Paper,  
**PURE FOOD.**

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah,  
March 23rd, 1896.

The subject of pure food for the people is one of vital importance, and demands the attention of our present law makers, as it has that of England and other European nations. It is a duty they owe their constituents to protect them by law against any article of consumption imported or of home production that contains adulterations. The preservation of the health of the people of this or any other state demands such protection. I am informed there is a bill introduced regarding candy—why not make it general in its application and broad enough in its provisions to cover all food products?

The following clippings may be of service and draw the attention of our legislators to the necessity of a food law protective in its measures. The first is from a Utah paper (1888) and the pamphlet referred to belonged to myself; I was offered \$50 not to publish it:

SOURATES.

We have been shown a pamphlet making startling disclosures in the analysis of a well known brand of vinegar by eminent chemists. They report a analyses of the three samples with the following results from one gallon of each: No. 1 contained 53½ grains of sulphuric acid; No. 2 had 59 36-100 grains free sulphuric acid and 115 17-100 grains sulphuric acid in sulphate; No. 3 had 67½ grains free sulphuric acid and 79 52-100 grains sulphuric acid in sulphates. The certificates of these several analyses are from well known analytic and consulting chemists and are certified to before a notary public. Other chemists certify to the belief that such vinegar is injurious to health. One physician classes such as injurious, another says that sulphuric acid is unwholesome in proportion to the per cent contained, that it attacks the teeth vigorously and injures them. A corner, who is a medical man, says that sulphuric acid is not one of the constituent parts of vinegar and it is a fraud to call such a mixture vinegar. Another physician writes that such vinegar is very destructive to the tissues of the body, and he would not under any circumstances use the fluid. The vinegar referred to was of eastern manufacture, with a name calculated to deceive the public regarding its quality. It at one time was largely sold in this market. Other eastern vinegars brought west may be nearly as pernicious in character. The adulteration of food has become far too common, and it stands people in hand to look for pure articles.

"How much adulterated honey is sold in Chicago? That is hard to tell," said Dr. C. C. Butler, president of the State Beekeepers' association, "but there is a great deal of glucose which is sold for honey."

"It is said since August Chicago has received 500 tons of honey. Some people say over 1,000 tons has been sold. The increase is all glucose. Adulteration is confined wholly to strained honey. It is impossible for human art to produce real honey in the comb which is not a bungling affair. I once saw an attempt by a celebrated Ger-

man to imitate the bee, and the work looked fairly well until it was placed alongside of real honeycomb, when it was evident it was a bad job.

"Beekeepers feel 'sore' over the sale of glucose for the real article, and we will go before the legislature at its next session and ask that it be made a criminal offense. The adulteration lowers the price of honest honey and injures its sale at any price." — Chicago Tribune.

The Ohio state health commissioner has published a table showing the number articles of food examined last year and the number of these found to be adulterated. Thirteen hundred and twenty-nine samples in all were examined, and only 483 found to be pure. For instance, in 57 samples of butter examined, 25 were adulterated; in 55 samples of Buckwheat flour, 25 were adulterated; in two samples of beer, one was adulterated; 9 samples of beef, iron and wine, all were adulterated; in cheese, 7 out of 12 samples were adulterated; in 7 samples of catsup, all were impure; baking powder, 3 out of 6; jelly, 45 out of 50; maple syrup, 5 out of 15 impure; molasses, 10 out of 17. Even oleomargarine is impure, and in 94 samples 91 were adulterated; in 80 samples of vinegar, 58 were impure, and in whisky, 52 out of 64 were adulterated.

In some classes of goods, the report says, more than three-fourths of the articles placed upon the market were in some way in violation of the pure food laws. During the year there were 525 prosecutions, and the proceeds from these prosecutions amounted to \$19,403. There is a good field to Utah for a vigorous campaign in the interest of pure food. No state is more lax in this regard, and as a result the Territory is made the dumping ground, and our innocent consumers the victims, of spurious articles of food.

### ST. JOHNS STAKE CONFERENCE.

The quarterly conference of the St. Johns Stake, Arizona, was held in the St. Johns assembly hall, March 8 and 9, 1896. There were present the Stake presidency, quite a few of the High Counselors, Bishops and representatives from the respective wards, a fair representation of the Priesthood and a good attendance of the Saints in general. We were also favored with a visit from Elder Jesse N. Smith and Bishop Hunt from the Snowflake Stake, which was very much appreciated by the Saints.

The reports from the Stake presidency and the ward representatives was to the effect that the Saints as a rule are desirous of living their religion, although there was exceptions and room for improvement. The financial condition was in some localities not very good at present, in some it was reported as being very fair. The prospect for crops was good; as the people have spent much labor and means in building reservations, getting them surveyed and title secured, which last item—urvey and title—generally cost from \$150 to \$200 for each site; but there is now considerable water stored away, and a good amount of snow on the mountains, which, by the way, generally melts to have water to mature our crops.

At present there is considerable stock-

ness in some of the wards. The complaint is generally termed the grip, and it seems to be epidemic, affecting whole families and some quite seriously.

The remarks of the speakers were varied, instructive and encouraging to the Saints; they were reminded of the blessings that had followed the efforts of the Saints in colonizing this, in many respects, very hard country—it was natural to hope that the Lord would bless them in the future; the necessity of trusting on, and praying to the Lord, keeping the Sabbath day holy, setting good examples; the young men to be worthy husbands, and advising the young people to marry—these were some of the subjects referred to by the speakers. The titling report closing Dec. 31, 1895 showed an increase in the amount paid, but also an increase in the number of non-tithepayers, which fact was commented on for the reflection and consideration of members of the Church. The statistical report for the year 1895 was also presented. There are seven wards in the Stake and the total number of souls in the Stake on Dec. 31 was 1,422. While some have left the Stake each year, there has been an increase in the families of the Saints sufficient to fill up the number that have left for the past few years.

The St. Johns Stake choir, which numbers quite a few well trained voices, under the leadership of Elder Wm. Holgate, with Sister Anna Anderson as organist, enlivened the conference much with their good selections, which undoubtedly were and certainly ought to be appreciated by the Saints. E. W. A. MOHR,  
Stake Clerk.

### NORTHERN STATES MISSION.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.,  
March 21, 1896.

The headquarters of the Northern States Mission has been changed from Council Bluffs, Ia., to Kansas City, Mo., and until further notice the office of the Mission will be at 1411 East 14th street. If any persons have friends in this city or in Jackson county, Mo., whom they would like to have our Elders call on, will write to the above address and give us the P. O. address of their friends, we will try to call on them.

Following is the P. O. address of the Elders in the Iowa Conference and the fields to which they have been assigned to labor for the next six months.

Otto Johnson, president, and Eugene B. Hart, clerk of the Iowa Conference; Christopher Burton, Chilton W. Miller and C. A. Heall, P. O. address, 1411 East 14th street, Kansas City, Mo.

A. G. Young and Joshua A. Francis, 612 North 14th street, Omaha, Nebraska; they will also labor in and around Council Bluffs, Iowa.

W. E. Criddle and William Hudson, Bellwood, Butler Co., Nebraska. Geo. W. Badger and Levi A. Colvin, Boone, Boone Co., Iowa.

Daniel C. Walker and Karl S. Fackrell, Lamoni, Decatur Co., Iowa.

Blair Dixon and Alexander Watson Jr., Blackbird, Putnam Co., Mo.

George W. Badger and Daniel Bodily, Rockport, Atchison Co., Mo.