DESERET EVENING NEWS; TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1903.



Provo-Aunique exhibition, involving every school district of Utah county, has just closed in the Parker school of this city, an exhibition, be it said, which marks a notable epoch in the schoolwork of the county.

It was an exhibition-practically the first-of the products of art and manual training; and to say it proved a surprise, not only to the patrons of the schools, but even to teachers themselves, is putting it mildly.

For three days the spacious rooms of the Central school were decoratedwalls and floor space alike-as they have never been decorated before. The amount of the work on exhibition astonished the visitor as much as its varlety bewildered, and as its general excellence surprised and delighted him. Coming as it did only one week after general conference, where manual training was so strongly emphasized, the exhibition seemed like some swift realization of those ideas, wrought out by enchantment. Could the speakers suddenly have been transported to these halls, and see verified many of their finest ideas, they would have felt how much more eloquent are the sermons preached by this multitude of children in the work of their hands, than are the most fervent appeals of oratory, useful and necessary as these appeals are, in arousing public sentiment.

arousing public sentiment. The exhibition was free and attracted a wide and varied patronage. Scores of vehicles might be seen at almost any hour waiting in the street adjoining the Parker school, while their occupants swarmed through the building with that mingled haste and bewilderment observable in a state fuir

observable in a state fair. And fair it certainly was, whatever meaning be given to that work. Ex-clamations of surprise and delight of-ten attested this fact. Not least grati-fied among the many visitors was County Superintendent Brown, whose wise planning made this first show-up of manual training so extraordinary. The smile he wore during these three days must have done much toward unraveling the meshes of time woven into his otherwise serious, earnest countenance. He certainly had good right to indulge that smile.

PROFESSOR EASTMOND.

For several years past manual training work has been fermenting among the teaching profession; but efforts at its development have necessarily been very spasmodic and unsatisfactory. The reason for this was plain-lack of proper supervision. Fortune favored the superintendent of Utah county when it brought him into relation with Prof. E. H. Eastmond. His good judgment is to be credited with the rest; for not least among Superintendent Brown's qualifications is a shrewd power in es-

timating the value of men. Prof. Eastmond is a "Mormon" boy reared in American Fork. Modest and retiring in disposition, and he has pursued for years his favorite studies, graduating at length in the famous Pratt Institute of Brooklyn, N. Y. For two years he taught manual training in the schools of New York City and here his work attracted such notice, he had offers of fine positions in various parts of the United States-offers parts of the United States-offers which he declined, partly because he desired to remain with his own people, mainly because he felt that to us of people his services would be most manual As supervisor fruitful, 30 training for Utah county his work has more than justified these decisions. "The course I have given this year."

says Prof. Eastmond, "has come through my study at Prati Institute.

In the grammar grades, the work is as follows:

(a) MANUAL TRAINING,

Wire work: wicker work; plaiting and braiding; gruss basketry; weav-ing; rug work; lettering; stencil work; paper work; needle work-art; yule or rush work; calendar and booklet work; rope work.

(b) ART WORK.

Decorative panel work with nature and historic motive; space filling, spotting, decorative idea; decorative conventionalization; border; drawing-sketching; subjective drawing: perspective; pose drawing; mounting and picture binding; color study, decorative; gilt work, home decoration.

A rare opportunity is soon to be of-fered the teachers of Utah to become familiar with Prof. Eastmond's work in drawing and manual training. He has been engaged as one of the teach ers in the B. Y. Academy summer school, which opens Monday, June 1 and runs six weeks, with two hours recitation daily in every branch taught.

THE VARIOUS TOWNS.

The following special mention of various kinds of work in which the re-spective districts excelled, is from rotes made by the supervisor himself, who stamped his approval on the ar-ticles in the form of a glit star: Benfuerts Viewer without believe study

Benjamin-Velvet ribbon belts; study of nature forms in given space; book-lets with stencil decoration; saddle cinches in plaiting; bullrush hats; chalk

Alpine-Decorative panel work in ar t Alpine-Decorative paner work in a tr shoelace handbags; cane baskets, wick-er baskets; weaving; illustrations in chalk work of the prelude to 'Evan-geline;'' stencil work, needle work; wire work.

Salem-Border work (primary departnen(); calendars; paper weaving. Highland—Plaiting; needle work. Mount Nebo—Chalk work.

Lake Shore-Grass basketry; wire

Goshen-Fret sawing; wood work;

Gosnen--Fet sawing, word decorative panel work. Spanish Fork-Horse cinches and plaiting: Eastmond tute baskets; wire work; paper construction; tint work in watercolors; model of hay fack in wood; willow mats; perspective; chalk work; tab work; weaving, bead work; needle work.

Lehi-Art needle work; wicker work; decorative art work; wood work; chalk work; grass basketry; clay work; Rafla baskets; grass baskets, book bags. Payson-Decorative art work panel; chalk work illustration; Easter card and booklet work; weaving (in primary department); wire work; art need a work; sego lity designs; cinches in palt-ing; stenell work on cloth. American Fork-Grass basketry; raf-

fla work: corn husk work; celendar work; picture making and binding; tat mat work; tles and belts, in plaiting; doily work; wire work.

Springville-Good work in primary department; decorative art work; let-tering. No exhibit of upper grade

Pleasant Grove-Art work; illustrative chalk work; plaiting; boys' ties; girls belts; hand bags, plaited quilts; needle work: dye work: hiustrative work: "Pleasant Grove," an original drawing of mountaing east of city.

Lindon-Novelty work; wicker work; plaiting; weaving, needle work; chalk work; grass hats; grass basketry; wire

work; decorative art. Colton-Rag carpet weaving; wood work; border work, using historic mo-

tive; wax crayon. Thistle-Poster work; stencil work;

needle work. Tucker-Raffia rug work; clay work; bead work.

linton-Chaik work; sketching.



every way superior. Beets fed with other vegetables once each day make an ex-cellent food for laving bens, and may be given cooked or raw. The hens become very fond of them, but care must be taken in using sugar beets not to feed too freely, as they are more fattening than the common garden variety. Given raw they seem to take the place of the green food used in summer, and if the beets are cut in two, and laid in pans or troughs the hens will eat every bit of them.

OBJECTS OF PRUNING.

Trees are pruned chiefly for some or all of the following reasons: To shape the top, to check the growth in certain directions, to prevent the limbs from crowding, to induce fruitfulness, and to

Troup in Up-to-Date Farming. A beginner is more likely to prune too much than too little. If the top has too much than too little. If the top has been started so that the main branches do not form nearer than six or eight inches from each other, around a good central leader, there will be little dan-ger of splitting down later on when the trees become loaded with fruit; and very little pruning will be needed for the first few years, simply enough to prevent branches from forming too close to each other, and to shorten in those that are inclined to grow strag-gling, and thus prevent the formation of a symmetrical head. If this is fol-lowed up closely until the trees come lowed up closely until the trees come into bearing it will seldom be necessary to cut off a branch that is more than an inch in diameter, and the services of the average "professional" tree pruner will not be needed. Do most of the prun-

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will not be needed. Do most of the print-ing towards the outside, leaving the center well supplied with leaf-bearing twigs for some time, so as to make a good stocky limb that is capable of holding up a good load of fruit. TIME TO PRUNE.

In order to promote growth and the proper formation of the top and to keep the tree in good health, prune when the trees are dormant, and not frozen. To induce fruitfulness in a tree that is growing too vigorously at the expense of fruit, prune a fortnight before midsummer: this will induce the formation of fruit buds, and wounds made at this season will heal over freely and rapidly.







Current Time Table.

LEAVE SALT LAKE CITY.

3:15 p.m.

ARRIVE SALT LAKE CITY:

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frequently occurs among women and it manifests itself in provoking profuse leucorrhea and other serious female diseases. Regular bowels will result in a complete cure when you use Mull's Grape Tonic. Unlike pills and ordinary cathartics, this remedy is a mild, gentle laxative in addition to being a greater flesh-builder, blood-maker and strength-giver than cod liver oil or any other preparation recommended for that purpose. Mul's Grape Tonic will permanently cure the most obstinate case of constipation, and the numerous afflictions that invariably follow in its wake. No matter if it is piles, liver complaint, kidney disorder, vertigo, palpitation of the heart, diarrhea or the self-poisoning which follows

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bodily system must suffer. Constipation more

when the undigested food remains in the bowels where it putrefies and empties highly diseased germs into the blood, such as typhoid and malaria, Muil's Grape Tonic will positively cure. Large sample bottle will be sent free to any address on receipt of 10 cents to cover postage, by the Lightning Medicine Co., Rock Island, Ill. Send name of your druggist. All druggists sell Mull's Grape Tonic at 50 cents a bottle.

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CHARGE THE DESCRIPTION OF A STREET OF A



SUGAR BEETS FOR POULTRY.

Mr. James I. Toner, the editor of the Kaukauna (Wis.) Sun, is an ardent advo-cate of the beet sugar industry, and is constantly on the lookout for new ways

cate of the beet sugar industry, and is constantly on the lookout for new ways to utilize the sugar beet, and to encout-sugar beet culture. In a recent issue he describes how, by means of the sugar beet, hens can be made to lay during cold weather, in the following language: "Mrs. E. Huss of Sagale, who was a pleasant caller at the Sun office recently, has been experimenting with sugar beet as food for poultry and finds them very satisfactory egg producers. Mrs. Huss gave her hens sugar beets, boiled with their feed during December and had eggs during the whole month. In January, the beets being all fed out to other slock, there was none for the hens and they ceased laying. Mrs. Huss says it pays to taise sugar beets for poulity. The writ-er of this paragraph can endorse that a winter feed for fowls for a number of years, and during the past senson using sugar beets langted and finding them in

Brooklyn, N. Y., with suggestions from Columbia university, New York city. 1 consider many of my ideas are from Columbia, although I received my training at Pratt. I heartily rec-oramend the latter institution to all students of art and manual training. There is little doubt that it is the best school along these lines in the United States.

course in manual training is My have conserve in manual training to based upon fine art design. I claim that good workmanship must have elements of beauty, beauty of form, color, etc. Industrial art is given a prominent place in the latest ideal courses of manual training, but con-tractiveness must not be and is not structiveness must not be, and is not, lost sight of in this idea.

The striving to 'find' the boy and the girl, and the starting of them in the way of their life's avocation is a main thought; in other words, teach-ing to do, as well as how to do-cultivating the hand as well as the head; encouraging industry and opening the child's eyes to materials in his own locality that can be put to industrial

Following are some phases of Prof. Eastmond's work in the primary grades:

(a) MANUAL TRAINING.

Paper construction; weaving; clay work; tab work; braiding; card-board work; constructive sewing; raffia work; art needle-work; paper cutting: work; booklet work (correlation idea); cal-endar work; stencil work.

(b) ART WORK.

Object drawing: subjective drawing; imaginative drawing; lecorative work; motive drawing and study; clay modeling; color study; conventional cutting.

SOME MISTAKES OF UTAH APPLE GROWERS

The apple growers of Utah have had demonstrated to them again the past season that it pays to keep winter apples until the fall varieties are gone. The writer visited one grower at gathering time last fall and found him zelling his Ben Dayls and other late sorts at 65 cents per bushel. It was explained to the grower that by keeping his product until after the holidays he would at least double his money. The excuse was, "no place to keep the fruit in the meantime." place to keep the fruit in the meantime." We again visited the place in November and according to the statement of the grower, apples were selling at \$1.25 per bushel. As it was not freezing weather yet we see that by pilling the apples in the orchard and covering with staw for about six weeks, the grower would have doubled his money and as he had several hundred bushels, could have built an ap-ple house from the proceeds of the ad-vance in prices. He will erect a store house mext scnson, feeling that he has last money enough by early selling. Another grower having facilities for keeping apples, at least until extremely cold weather, sold his Ben Davis for 50 cents per hushel to a local dealer, who



Santaquin-Rug work; file work; wood work: knitting; drawing; needle work; costume work

work; costume work. Provo naturally had the largest dis-play. The work was only indirectly under the supervision of Mr. Eastmond; that is, he instructed the various teach-that is, he instructed the various teachers and they carried out his ideas. The display won great praise from the professor, as evincing the fact that the ideas he advances are practical and can be carried into effect by the teachers of ordinary intelligence. Following are some of the leading aspects of the exhibit

Art work, illustrative charcoal work pastel work: paintings in oil and water-colors; plain and fancy needle work; doily work; quilt making; grass basketry; clay modeling; paper cutting; wood work.

The best of these exhibits will no The best of these exhibits will no doubt appear again in the next state fair perhaps. The sconer this good work spreads into the rest of the state --or into these portions which do not already have it-the earlier shall we emerge from a state of "good enough in art and industry, into the world-wide current of competitive excellence One cannot help contemplating with a sort of grim satisfaction the discon-tent which this tyranny has aroused in thousands of little hearts, against the unsightly objects-broken fances the unsightly objects—broken lances, rickety gates, garbage heaps, decrepid shade trees, weed-grown yards, gut-ters, sinks and cesspools—which now characterize out so-called beautiful mountain homes. These boys and gtels will make the older generations uncom-fortable in consequence of their newly-accelerations but he the used come acquired ideals, but let the unrest come soon. It will set in motion a renova-tion very much needed e'er we shall be able to make further social progress. N. L. N.

and rented store room. The purchaser will triple his money, besides paying the expenses, as the fruit was good, having been grown by those who see hencits of spraying when properly done.

been grown by those who see benefits of spraying when properly done. Some growers have forced the idea upon themselves, by lack of study and labor, that spraying an orchard means to give it a drenching in the early part of the season and leave it to produce and hatch worms and moths innumerable the rest of the season. When the fact is the apple worm is hatching atmost continuously from the time the bloom fails to Sept. Is and even later where neglect is in vogue. It meeds no superior intelligence to grasp the idea that under those circum-stances, with no fight going on against them and windfails with a worm in each one lying all over the ground as seen in too many otchards by August and early September the campeter remaining on the trees have fittle cinance of being marked-able. Thorough, continued and intelligent spraying, in connection with the banding system with the failen apples gathered from the orchard twice a week will give the grower 80 per cent of nice wholesome, apples worth after Jan. 1 of each year, anywhere from H to \$2.5 per tushel, while the cost of spraying and gathering the apples will scatterly be noticed. We notice another serions mistake in nearbing wery openard visited in the state in

apples will scatcely be noticed. We notice another serious mistake in nearly every orchard visited in the ste-apple trees are permitted to overion themselves. The owners feel timid about removing any of the apples, leaving them in groups which form excellent hiding places for the coding moth to deposit its egg, where the worm may at once begin eating its way into the apple, protected by the close pressure of the apples against each other. Intelligent pruning will go a long way towards remetying

by the close pressure of the apples arainst each other. Intelligent prining will go a long way towards remedying the evil. All of the above mistakes are being realized by the larger growers and they are taking struct to priduce a better qual-ity of fruit. In taking with an agent for praying pumps, I am informed that they sales are good and that many pumps are likely to be in operation in the state this season. Thus we observe the educational work that has been conducted by the state board of horticulture taking root, and prejudice is giving way to intelligent action, more houteable in certain local-ties. In this connection J wish to com-pliment the citizens of Juab county, and the leading growers of other counties for the warfare they made has season against the connection the ordinardist, the insects and pests which are so numerous.—B. H. Bower, vice president board of horticul-ture, in biennial report.

