

A HOME INSTITUTION.

It is said that when a man beholds the workings of a sausage factory he doesn't want any more sausage, at least until memory fades as to the detail of its manufacture. But that is not the case with all the food products upon their preparation for domestic use—local canned tomatoes, for instance. These are put in such a cleanly manner that witnessing the process whets the appetite rather than otherwise.

This latter condition accompanies a visit to the factory of the Woods Cross Canning company, located at West Bountiful, Davis county. West Bountiful is one of the most prosperous wards in these valleys. Its people are well to do. They have to work, and work hard; but the fruit of their labors gives them comfort. The ward is presided over by Bishop L. M. Grant, and its people are progressive spiritually as well as temporally. In the latter respect the canning factory is one of their efforts to establish an important home industry. Financially it has not paid the stockholders; its returns rather have been "Irish dividends," so far as direct profits on the investment are concerned. But while it has not paid dividends to the stockholders as such, it has been decidedly profitable to the people of that locality as far off as the north end of the county, in providing them with an excellent market for an important crop.

This year the factory has had its most successful run. The bulk of its product is canned tomatoes. Already it has passed the record of 250,000 three-pound cans. Everybody who knows Davis county tomatoes knows that their quality is not exceeded anywhere, inside or outside of the State; hence Davis county canned tomatoes are in demand in season as the choicest for table use. This makes them the fashionable tomato; and their market price puts them in reach as readily as any other kind. This year about 15,000 bushels have been put up by the Woods Cross Canning company. At this institution everything is as neat as a pin. The utmost cleanliness is observed; and in all the products nothing but superior articles are used. Hence the name of Woods Cross Canning company is a guarantee of good quality in canned tomatoes, catsup and pickles.

Ahead as to quality, the factory also comes to the front in quantity for the price. Six carloads of tin cans, costing upwards of a thousand dollars a car, have been used this year in making up the pack of canned tomatoes. These cans contain three pounds each, and are filled, not with water, but with tomatoes. Some other factories put up a two-and-a-half pound can, which is sold at the same price retail, and the customer bears the loss. Some merchants say there is so little difference in the appearance of the cans that people do not notice it; so the merchant can buy a little cheaper, charge his customer just as much, and make more profit; while the customer gets half a pound of tomatoes less in each can. Of course when the shrewd housewife finds out the difference—as she is generally doing in this locality—the grocer has to furnish the Woods Cross product, both

because of its better flavor and the larger amount for the money. So the Woods Cross factory is rewarded for its high standard by having its goods in the preferred class.

This week the tomato-canning department of the factory at West Bountiful will be shut down, as the cold weather closes the season for the tomato crop. The institution opened on this vegetable on August 23. It has employed since that time fifty-five persons resident in the locality. Most of these are girls, for the lighter work, as they are neater and more dextrous with their fingers than are the boys. Besides, it is work suited to girls, since it does not require great physical exertion. A clever girl makes good wages at it, too, during the season. For instance, in Saturday's run, when over 10,000 cans of tomatoes were put up, two of the young ladies made \$1.77½ each. This was the highest record of the day, working from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.; others made \$1.75 and all the way down to \$1.25 for the little girls. About twenty men and boys are employed, also at good wages; hence the institution is a decidedly good thing for the locality on the wage proposition alone.

Then there is the market for the gardener. The fact that the cannery will take all the first class tomatoes in sight improves the Salt Lake market to the producer. It also opens a way for profitable tomato raising. Even as far north as Riverdale, just south of Ogden, the cultivator of the soil finds it profitable to sell to the factory. This year one man at Riverdale had twelve acres of tomatoes. His sales from that amount were \$800 to the factory. The varieties begrew were "Stone" and "Beauty;" he is satisfied with the results, and so are others.

In the matter of tomato catsup, the factory turns out a superior article. It is not put up in bottles, because the expense of freight on bottles is so great that the sale price would be more for bottle than for catsup. So the product is put up in gallon cans, and thus gets to the consumer at about one-third the price, or less, than by the bottle method, while it is equally as well kept; further than this, the factory accommodates patrons by putting up for them, in their own vessels, catsup at the factory, making a reduction to the amount of the cost of the can. In this way people can send vessels to the factory and have tomato catsup put up much cheaper to themselves than it would cost for the purchase of tomatoes, spices and fuel for cooking, to say nothing of the labor. This season about a thousand gallons of catsup will be canned for the general market.

The pickling department of the factory has a large quantity this year, but not anything like as much as it could have had, if there had been enough cucumbers raised. But the people were short in the cucumber crop, hence the factory had only about one-tenth the amount it could have handled.

The "pack" of tomatoes as it stands in the factory's warehouse, preparatory to shipping, gives an idea of the quantity put up. This pack is about twenty-five feet long by thirty feet wide and eleven feet high. The work of labeling the cans yet remains to be done. Already orders from wholesale houses are being filled.

The Woods Cross factory is under the management of William Mann, a gentleman past middle life who came to Utah with the hand cart companies of 1859 and has resided here ever since. He is full of energy and push, and understands his business, hence the institution is on a firmer basis today than ever before. Mr. Mann keeps close watch on the factory interests, and it is his pride to make the Woods Cross product the best of the whole market, local and outside; and in this he is meeting with success, as users of the factory product can testify. This year he expects the institution to hold its own in a financial way. Its board of directors and stockholders have determined on making it a success in the way of benefits to the people, and certainly they have achieved a triumph in this direction.

UTAH COUNTY TEACHERS.

LEHI, Oct. 10, 1896.—The third regular session of the U. C. T. A. was held at the district school building in this city today. In anticipation of the event a great many of the leading citizens assembled to receive instruction. By the way the parents here have long since recognized the teacher as a co-worker in the same great cause, the elevation of the young, and as a result of this her schools are recognized as first class, in fact second to none in our fair county.

The opening prayer was offered by Hon. A. J. Evans. Prof. Stewart of the University of Utah had prepared a technical talk, suited to the profession, but on account of the presence of so many patrons and trustees of schools, he delivered a popular lecture. He prefaced his remarks by referring to the influence for good of a true teacher. We have in the United States 400,000 teachers, upon whom rests the grave responsibility of bringing about much-needed reforms both social and political. We have in our midst some teachers whose services cannot be estimated in dollars and cents, and some who are absolutely worthless—even a detriment to true progress because they fail to economize the child's efforts. They may gain interest, they may secure enthusiasm, and receive the love of pupil and patron, yet give no true education, on account of ignorance with regard to the laws of mental growth. "All children are born deaf, dumb and blind," but with the dormant capabilities of hearing, speaking and seeing. All teaching is but furnishing favorable conditions for mental effort and the school is but an artificially arranged environment that tends in this direction. Education cannot be imparted it must be acquired. All education is self-education. He is a true teacher that brings about such conditions as will lead the child along the direct route from the known to the desired unknown. The efforts of pupils must be persistent and progressive, so as to develop the power of independent thought. Simple thinking is not enough. A man may think over a checker board for a lifetime and yet acquire no ability to think outside of that line. "We have had and still are having too much checker-board teaching—teaching